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HISTORY

OF

GREEN COUNTY,

WISCONSIN.

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS TOWNS AND VILLAGES, EDUCATIONAL, CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ITS TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1884.

TO THE

PIONEERS OF GREEN COUNTY

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED BY COMING GENERATIONS.

PREFACE.

This work was commenced, and has been carried forward to completion, with a specific object in view, which was, to place upon record, in a reliable manner and in permanent form, whatever incidents of importance have transpired within what are now the limits of Green county since its first settlement. As preliminary to the narrative proper, it was thought best to give a succinct history of the State at large, including an account of its pre-historic earthworks, of the early visitations of the fur trader and missionary, and of the jurisdictions exercised over this region by different governments; also, of the important incidents transpiring here while the Territory of Wisconsin was in existence. This part of the work is from the pen of Prof. C. W. Butterfield, of Madison, Wisconsin.

In the general history of the county, as well as in the sketches of its city, towns and villages, the reader will find that incidents, reminiscences and anecdotes are recorded with a variety and completeness commensurate with their importance. Herein is furnished (and this is said with confidence) to the present generation and to those which follow it, a valuable reflex of the times and deeds of the pioneers. It has been truly said that "a people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." It is believed that, in the following pages, there is erected a lasting monument to the memory of the pioneer men and women of Green county.

The resolutions passed by Congress in 1876, in reference to the preparation and preservation of local history, and the proclamation of the President of the United States recommending that those resolutions be carefully observed, have met with the very general and hearty approval of the people. Indeed, so acceptable has seemed this advice of our law-makers, that steps have already been taken in almost every thoroughly organized community throughout the

land to chronicle and place in permanent form the annals of each neighborhood; thus rescuing from oblivion much interesting and valuable information that otherwise would have been irretrievably lost.

It was thought there could be no good reason why the annals of Green county should not be placed on as enduring a foundation as those of surrounding counties; and to this end, no expense or pains have been spared to render this history worthy of patronage. That portion of the work which relates to the county generally (including the whole of the first twenty-eight chapters) has been prepared and edited by Prof. C. W. Butterfield—"whose reputation as a writer of history," says the Monroe *Sentinel*, "was well established before he came to Green county to prepare its chronicles." A number of experienced writers under the guidance of George A. Ogle, Esq., have had charge of the sketches relating especially to the city, towns and villages. The whole book has been submitted to county and town committees of citizens for revision, thus insuring correctness and adding materially to its value.

The labors of all engaged in this enterprise have been cheered by the cordial assistance and good will of many friends—so many, indeed, that, to attempt to name them, would in this connection, be impracticable; to all of whom, grateful acknowledgements are tendered. The officers of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have, from the first, been unremitting in their endeavors to aid the undertaking. The newspaper press of the county, is entitled to especial mention for their help and encouragement so generously tendered.

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

October, 1884.

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Certificates of Green County.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to revise and correct the General History of Green County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the manuscript of said history was submitted to us, and that we made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgment, deemed necessary; and, as corrected, we are satisfied with and approve the same.

Monroe, June 7, 1884.

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T. H. Eaton,
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} Committee.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to revise and correct the history of (our respective towns) Green county, hereby certify that we have examined and heard the same read and have made all the corrections and additions that we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as so changed, are satisfied with and approve the same:

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W. B. Mack,
—*Decatur and Brodhead.*

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J. W. Norton,
P. P. Havens,
—*Exeter.*

J. W. Kildow,
D. M. Davis,
J. H. Woodling,
—*Spring Grove.*

J. C. Zimmerman,
Thomas Luchsinger,
—*New Glarus.*

M. H. Pengra,
S. D. Ball,
I. E. Bowen,
—*Sylvester.*

S. C. Campbell,
Hibbard Peebles,
J. S. Gabriel,
—*York.*

James McCoy,
John Dalrymple,
Francis B. Stockbourn,
E. J. Andrew,
—*Brooklyn.*

F. Pierce,
William H. Coates,
P. Wilson,
—*Mt. Pleasant.*

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

PRE-HISTORIC AND SETTLEMENT.

AT a remote period there lived in this country a people now designated mound builders. Of their origin nothing is known. Their history is lost in the lapse of ages. The evidences, however, of their existence in Wisconsin and surrounding States are numerous. Many of their earth works—the so-called mounds—are still to be seen. These are of various forms. Some are regularly arranged, forming squares, octagons and circles; others are like walls or ramparts; while many, especially in Wisconsin, are imitative in figure, having the shape of implements or animals, resembling war clubs, tobacco pipes, beasts, reptiles, fish and even man. A few are in the similitude of trees.

In selecting sites for many of their earth works, the mound-builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Milwaukee and other cities of the west are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been favorite places for these mounds. Their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river, of the Illinois, and of Rock river and its branches, also in the valley of the Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi. As to the object of these earth works, all knowledge rests upon conjecture alone. It is generally believed that some were used for purposes of defense, others for the observance of religious rites and as burial places.

In some parts of Wisconsin are seen earth works of a different character from those usually denominated "mounds." These, from their supposed use, are styled "garden beds." They are ridges or beds about six inches in height, and four feet in width. They are arranged methodically and in parallel rows. Some are rectangular in shape; others are in regular curves. These beds occupy fields of various sizes, from ten to a hundred acres.

The mound builders have left other evidences besides mounds and garden beds, to attest their

presence in this country, in ages past. In the Lake Superior region exist ancient copper mines, excavations in the solid rock. In these mines have been found stone hammers, wooden bowls and shovels, props and levers for raising and supporting mass copper, and ladders for descending into the pits and ascending from them.

There are, also, scattered widely over the country, numerous relics, evidently the handiwork of these pre-historic people; such as stone axes, stone and copper spear-heads and arrow heads, and various other implements and utensils. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet below the surface of the ground, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. These relics indicate that the mound builders were superior in intelligence to the Indians. None of their implements or utensils, however, point to a "copper age" as having succeeded a "stone age." They all refer alike to one age, the indefinite past; to one people, the mound builders.

There is nothing to connect "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times with those of the red race of Wisconsin. And all that is known of the savages inhabiting this section previous to its discovery, is exceedingly dim and shadowy. Upon the extended area bounded by Lake Superior on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, wide-spreading prairies on the south, and the Mississippi river on the west, there met and mingled two distinct Indian families, Algonquins and Dakotas. Concerning the various tribes of these families, nothing of importance could be gleaned by the earliest explorers; at least, very little has been preserved. Tradition, it is true, pointed to the Algonquins as having, at some remote period, migrated from the east, and this has been confirmed by a study of their language. It indicated, also, that the Dakotas, at a time far beyond the memory of the most aged, came from the west or southwest, fighting their way as they came; that one of their tribes once dwelt upon the shores of a sea; but when and for what purpose they left their home for the country of the great lakes there was no evidence. This was all. In reality, therefore, Wisconsin has no veritable history ante-dating its discovery by civilized man. The country has been heard of, but only through vague reports of savages.* There were no accounts at all, besides these, of the extensive region of the upper lakes; while of the valley of the upper Mississippi, nothing whatever was known.

FIRST EXPLORATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

The history of Wisconsin commences with the recital of the indomitable perseverance and heroic bravery displayed by its first visitant, John Nicolet. An investigation of the career of this Frenchman shows him, at an early age, leaving his home in Normandy for the new world, landing at Quebec in 1618, and at once seeking a residence among the Algonquins of the Ottawa river, in Canada, sent thither by the governor to learn their language. In the midst of many hardships, and surrounded by perils, he applied himself with great zeal to his task. Having become familiar with the Algonquin tongue, he was admitted into the councils of the savages.

The return of Nicolet to civilization, after a number of years immured in the dark forests of Canada, an excellent interpreter, qualified him to act as government agent among the wild western tribes in promoting peace, to the end that all who had been visited by the fur-trader might remain firm allies of the French. Nay, further: it resulted in his being dispatched to Nations far beyond the Ottawa, known only by heresay, with whom it was believed might be opened a profitable trade in furs. So he started on his perilous voyage. He visited the Hurons, upon the Georgian bay. With seven of that Nation, he struck boldly into wilds to the northward and westward never before visited by civilized man. He paddled his birch canoe along

*Compare Champlain's *Voyages*, 1632, and his map of that date; Sagard's, *Histoire du Canada*: Le Jeune *Relation*, 1632.

the eastern coast of Lake Huron and up the St. Mary's Strait to the falls. He floated back to the Straits of Mackinaw, and courageously turned his face toward the west. At the Sault de Ste. Marie, he had—the first of white men—set foot upon the soil of the northwest.

Nicolet coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, ascended Green Bay, and finally entered the mouth of Fox river. It was not until he and his swarthy Hurons had urged their frail canoes six days up that stream, that his western exploration was ended. He had, meanwhile, on his way hither, visited a number of tribes; some that had never before been heard of by the French upon the St. Lawrence. With them all he smoked the pipe of peace; with the ancestors of the present Chippewas, at the Sault; with the Menomonees, the Winnebagoes, the Mascoutins, in what is now the State of Wisconsin; with the Ottawas, upon the Manitoulin Islands, and the Nez Perces, upon the east coast of Lake Huron. He made his outward voyage in the summer and fall of 1634, and returned the next year to the St. Lawrence. He did not reach the Wisconsin river, but heard of a "great water" to the westward, which he mistook for the sea. It was, in fact, that stream, and the Mississippi, into which it pours its flood.

"History cannot refrain from saluting Nicolet as a distinguished traveler, who, by his explorations in the northwest, has given clear proofs of his energetic character, and whose merits have not been disputed, although, subsequently, they were temporarily forgotten." The first fruits of his daring were gathered by the Jesuit fathers, even before his death; for, in the autumn of 1641, those of them who were among the Hurons at the head of the Georgian bay of Lake Huron, received a deputation of Indians occupying the "country around a rapid [now known as the 'Sault de Ste. Marie'], in the midst of the channel by which Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron," inviting them to visit their tribe. These "missionaries were not displeased with the opportunity thus presented of knowing the countries lying beyond Lake Huron, which no one of them had yet traveled;" so Isaac Jogues and Charles Raymbault were detached to accompany the Chippewa deputies, and view the field simply, not to establish a mission. They passed along the shore of Lake Huron, northward, and pushed as far up St. Mary's strait as the Sault, which they reached after seventeen days' sail from their place of starting. There they—the first white men to visit the northwest after Nicolet—harrangued 2,000 Chippewas and other Algonquins. Upon their return to the St. Lawrence, Jogues was captured by the Iroquois, and Raymbault died on the 22d of October, 1642,—a few days before the death of Nicolet.*

WISCONSIN VISITED BY FUR TRADERS AND JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

Very faint, indeed, are the gleams which break in upon the darkness surrounding our knowledge of events immediately following the visit of Nicolet, in what is now the State of Wisconsin. That the Winnebagoes, soon after his return, made war upon the Nez Perces, killing two of their men, of whom they made a feast, we are assured.* We also know that in 1640, these same Winnebagoes were nearly all destroyed by the Illinois; and that the next year, the Pottawattamies took refuge from their homes upon the islands at the mouth of Green bay, with the Chippewas.† This is all. And had it not been for the greed of the fur trader and the zeal of the Jesuit, little more, for many years, probably, would have been learned of the northwest. However, a questioning missionary, took from the lips of an Indian captain‡ "an account of his having, in the month of June, 1658, set out from Green Bay for the north, passing the rest of the summer and the following winter near Lake Supe-

* History of the discovery of the northwest by John Nicolet in 1634, with a sketch of his life, by C. W. Butterfield, Cincinnati. Robert Clarke & Co., 1881.

* Le Jeune, Relation, 1636.

† Col. Hist. New York ix, 161.

‡ Not "captive," as some local histories have it.

rior ; so called in consequence of being above that of Lake Huron. This Indian informed the Jesuit of the havoc and desolation of the Iroquois war in the west; how it had reduced the Algonquin Nations about Lake Superior and Green bay. The same missionary saw at Quebec, two Frenchmen who had just arrived from the upper countries with 300 Algonquins in sixty canoes, laden with peltries. These fur traders had passed the winter of 1659 on the shores of Lake Superior, during which time they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. In their wanderings they probably visited some of the northern parts of what is now Wisconsin. They saw at six days' journey beyond the lake toward the southwest, a tribe composed of the remainder of the Hurons of the Tobacco Nation, compelled by the Iroquois to abandon Mackinaw and to bury themselves thus deep in the forests, that they could not be found by their enemies. The two traders told the tales they had heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river upon which they dwelt—the great water of Nicolet. Thus a knowledge of the Mississippi began to dawn again upon the civilized world."*

The narratives of the Indian captain and the two Frenchmen induced further exploration two years later when Father Rene Menard attempted to found a mission on Lake Superior, with eight Frenchmen and some Ottawas. He made his way in 1660 to what is now Keweenaw, Mich. He determined while there to visit some Hurons on the islands at the mouth of Green bay. He sent three of his companions to explore the way. They reached those islands by way of the Menominee river, returning to Keweenaw with discouraging accounts. But Menard resolved to undertake the journey, starting from the lake with one white companion and some Hurons ; he perished, however, in the forest, in what manner is not known, his companion reaching the Green bay islands in safety. White men had floated upon the Menominee, so that the northeastern part of what is now Wisconsin, as well as its interior by Nicolet in 1634, had now been seen by civilized white man†.

* History Northern Wisconsin, p. 39.

FOUNDING OF JESUIT MISSIONS IN WISCONSIN.

In August, 1665, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission to the country visited by Menard. Early in September he had reached the Sault de Ste. Marie, and on the first day of October, arrived in the bay of Chegoimegon, at a village of Chippewas. Here he erected a chapel of bark, establishing the first mission in what is now Wisconsin to which he gave the name of the Holy Spirit. While Allouez had charge of this field, he either visited or saw, at Chegoimegon, scattered bands of Hurons and Ottawas ; also Pottawattamies from Lake Michigan, and the Sacs and Foxes, who lived upon the waters of Fox river of Green bay. He was likewise visited by the Illinois, and at the extremity of Lake Superior he met representatives of the Sioux. These declared they dwelt on the banks of the river "Messipi." Father James Marquette reached Chegoimegon in September, 1669, and took charge of the mission of the Holy Spirit, Allouez proceeding to the Sault de Ste. Marie, intending to establish a mission on the shores of Green bay. He left the Sault Nov. 3, 1669, and on the 25th, reached a Pottawattamie cabin. On the 2d of December he founded upon the shore of Green bay the mission of St. Francis Xavier, the second one established by him within what are now the limits of Wisconsin. Here Allouez passed the winter. In April, 1670, he founded another mission; this one was upon Wolf river, a tributary of the Fox river of Green bay. Here the missionary labored among the Foxes, who had located upon that stream. The mission, the third in the present Wisconsin, he called St. Mark.

In 1671 Father Louis Andre was sent to the missions of St. Francis Xavier and St. Mark, as a co-worker with Allouez. At what is now the

† Bancroft, in his History of United States, evidently mistakes the course pursued from Keweenaw, by Menard.

village of DePere, Brown Co., Wis., was located the central station of the mission of St. Francis Xavier. This mission included all the tribes inhabiting the vicinity of Green bay. A rude chapel, the third one within the present limits of Wisconsin, was soon erected. Allouez then left for other fields of labor; but Andre remained here, working with zeal during the summer of 1671. However, during a temporary absence his chapel was burned, but he speedily erected another. Then his dwelling was destroyed, but although he erected another, it soon shared the same fate. He was at this time laboring among the Menomonees. When he finally left "the bay tribes" is not known. In 1676 Father Charles Albanel was stationed at what is now DePere, where a new and better chapel was erected than the one left by Andre. In 1680 the mission was supplied by Father James Eryalran, who was recalled in 1687. When he left, his house and chapel were burned by the Winnebagoes. It was the end of the mission of St. Francis Xavier. The mission of the Holy Spirit was deserted by Father James Marquette in 1671. It was the end for 170 years of a Roman Catholic mission at Chegoimegon.

WISCONSIN UNDER FRENCH DOMINATION.

In the year 1671, France took formal possession of the whole country of the upper lakes. An agent, Daumont de St. Lusson, was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian Nations at the Falls of St. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The principal chiefs of the Wisconsin tribes were gathered there by Nicholas Perrot. When all were assembled, it was solemnly announced that the great northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. This was the beginning of French domination in what is now Wisconsin. The act of Daumont de St. Lusson, at the Falls of St. Mary, in 1671, in establishing the right of France to the regions beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicholas Perrot, in 1689, at the head of Green bay, again took possession of the country, extending the dominion of New France, not only over the territory of the upper Mississippi, but "to other places more remote;" so that then, all that is now included within the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin (and much more) passed quietly into the possession of the French king.

No fur-trader or missionary, no white man, had as yet reached the Mississippi above the mouth of the Illinois river. But the time for its exploration was at hand. Civilized men were now to behold its vast tribute rolling onward toward the Gulf of Mexico. These men were Louis Joliet and James Marquette. Joliet came from Quebec, having been appointed by the government to "discover" the Mississippi. He found Marquette on the north side of the straits of Mackinaw, laboring as a missionary among the Indians. The latter was solicited and readily agreed to accompany Joliet upon his expedition.* The outfit of the party was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had with them five white men. They began their voyage on the 17th day of May, 1673. Passing into Lake Michigan, they coasted along its northern shore, and paddled their canoes up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They then crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they floated, until, on the 17th of June, they entered the Mississippi. After dropping down the river many miles, they returned by way of the Illinois and Lake Michigan to Green bay, where Marquette remained to recruit his strength, while Joliet returned to Quebec to make known the extent of his discoveries.

Fontenac's report of Joliet's return from a voyage to discover the South sea, dated Nov. 14, 1674, is as follows:

"Sieur Joliet, whom Monsieur Talon advised me, on my arrival from France, to dispatch for

* That Count Fontenac, governor of New France, and M. Tolon, intendant, should have expressed a wish to Joliet that Father Marquette be invited to accompany him in his contemplated journey, is to be inferred from the words of the missionary; *but nothing in the orders of these officers to Joliet is found to confirm the statement.*

the discovery of the South sea, has returned three months ago, and discovered some very fine countries, and a navigation so easy through the beautiful rivers he has found, that a person can go from Lake Ontario and Fort Fontenac in a bark to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying place, half a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie. These are projects which it will be possible to effect when peace shall be firmly established and whenever it will please the king to prosecute these discoveries. Joliet has been within ten days' journey of the Gulf of Mexico, and believes that water communications could be found leading to the Vermilion and California seas, by means of the river that flows from the west [the Missouri] into the grand river [the Mississippi] that he discovered, which runs from north to south, and is as large as the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec.

"I send you by my secretary the map he has made of it, and the observations he has been able to recollect, as he has lost all his minutes and journals in the shipwreck he suffered within sight of Montreal, where, after having completed a voyage of twelve hundred leagues, he was near being drowned, and lost all his papers and a little Indian, whom he brought from those countries. These accidents have caused me great regret. Joliet left with the fathers at the Sault de Ste. Marie, in Lake Superior, copies of his journals; these we cannot get before next year. You will glean from them additional particulars of this discovery, in which he has very well acquitted himself."

It is not known that the copies of Joliet's journals, mentioned in Frontenac's report, were delivered to the French government; but an account of the voyage by Marquette was published in 1681 by Thevenat. This fact has caused an undue importance to be attached to the name of the missionary in connection with the discovery of the Mississippi, and at the expense of the fame of Joliet.*

Explorations begun by Joliet were continued. La Salle, in 1679, with Father Louis Hennepin, coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, landing frequently. The return of Henry de Tonty, one of La Salle's party, down the same coast to Green bay, from the Illinois, followed in 1680. The same year, Father Hennepin from the upper Mississippi, whither he had gone from the Illinois, made his way across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay.*

He was accompanied by Daniel Greysolon Duluth, who, on his way down the Mississippi had met Hennepin in September, 1678. Duluth left Quebec to explore, under the authority of the governor of New France, the region of the upper Mississippi, and establish relations of friendship with the Sioux and their kindred, the Assiniboines. In the summer of 1679 he was in the Sioux country and early in the autumn of that year at the head of Lake Superior holding an Indian council. In June, 1680, he set out from that point to continue his explorations. Going down the Mississippi he met with Hennepin, as stated above, journeyed with him to the Jesuit station, near the head of Green bay, across what is now the State of Wisconsin. Following the voyages of Hennepin and Duluth was the one by Le Sueur, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, ascending that river to the Sioux country in the region about St. Anthony, and his subsequent establishment, said to have been in 1693, at La Pointe, in the present Ashland Co., Wis. He was, at least, a *voyageur* stationed at Chegoimegon during that year. He continued to trade with the Sioux at intervals to the year 1702.†

*"The Count of Frontenac," says Shea (Wis Hist. Coll., Vol. VII, page 119), "on the 14th of November, [1674] in a dispatch to Colbert announced the successful issue of Joliet's expedition;" but Shea then adds: "They had to wait for full details till the account drawn up by Father Marquette should be sent down," as though such an account was really expected; but the fact was, as stated by Fontenac himself, that copie of Joliet's journals were what was looked for.

*Hist. of Northern Wis., page 44.

†Ibed.

Nicholas Perrot was again in the northwest in 1684. He was commissioned to have chief command, not only "at the bay," but also upon the Mississippi, on the east side of which stream, at the foot of Lake Pepin, he erected a post. Here he spent the winter of 1685–6. The next year he had returned to Green bay. He vibrated between Montreal and the west until 1697. In 1699 St. Cosme and his companions coasted along the west shore of Lake Michigan. Other explorations followed, but generally in the tracks of previous ones. Except at "the bay," there was not so long as the French had dominion over the northwest, a single post occupied for any length of time by regular soldiers. This post was called Fort St. Francis. There were other stockades—one at La Pointe in 1726, and, as we have already seen one upon the Mississippi; but neither of these had cannon. At the commencement of the French and Indian War, all three had disappeared. At the ending of hostilities, in 1760, there was not a single vestage of civilization within what are now the bounds of Wisconsin, except a few vagrant Frenchmen among the Indians; there was no post; no settlement, west of Lake Michigan. But before dismissing the subject of French supremacy in the northwest, it is proper to mention the hostility that for a number of years existed between the Fox Indians and Frenchmen.

In the year 1693, several fur-traders were plundered by the Fox Indians (located upon Fox river of Green bay), while on their way to the Sioux; the Foxes alleging that the Frenchmen were carrying arms to their ancient enemies. We hear no more of their hostility to the French until early in the spring of 1712, when they and some Mascoutins, laid a plan to burn the fort at Detroit. It was besieged for nineteen days by these savages, but the besiegers were obliged finally to retreat, as their provisions had become exhausted. They were pursued, however, and near Lake St. Clair suffered a signal defeat at the hands of M. Dubisson and his Indian allies. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, now that the Foxes continued their hostilities, determined on a war of extermination against them. De Lourigny, a lieutenant, left Quebec in March, 1716. He made his way with alacrity, entering Green bay and Fox river, it is said, with a force of 800 French and Indians, encountering the enemy in a pallisaded fort, which would have been soon reduced had not the Foxes asked for peace. Hostages were given, and Lourigny returned to Quebec. In 1721 the war was renewed, and in 1728 another expedition was organized against these savages, commanded by Marchemd de Lignery. This officer proceeded by way of the Ottawa river of Canada and Lake Huron to Green bay, upon the northern shore of which the Menominees, who had also become hostile were attacked and defeated. On the 24th of August, a Winnebago village on Fox river was reached by De Lignery with a force of 400 French and 750 Indians. They proceeded thence up the river to the home of the Foxes, but did not succeed in meeting the enemy in force. The expedition was a signal failure. But the march of Neyon de Villiers, in 1730, against the Foxes, was more successful, resulting in their defeat. They suffered a loss of 200 killed of warriors, and three times as many women and children. Still the Foxes were not humbled. Another expedition, this time under the direction of Capt. De Noyelle, marched against them in 1735. The result was not decisive. Many places have been designated upon Fox river as points where conflicts between the French and their allies, and the Foxes and their allies took place; but all such designations are traditionary and uncertain. The Sacs and Foxes finally became connected with the government of Canada, and during the French and Indian War were arrayed against the English.

WISCONSIN UNDER ENGLISH SUPREMACY.

On the 9th day of September, 1760, Governor Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to General Amherst, of the British army, and the supremacy

over the northwest passed from France to Great Britain. But in what is now Wisconsin there was little besides savages to be affected by the change. The vagrant fur-trader represented all that there was of civilization west of Lake Michigan. Detroit was soon taken possession of; then Mackinaw, and finally, in 1761, a squad of English soldiers reached the head of Green bay, to garrison the tumble-down post, where now is Fort Howard, Brown Co., Wis. This was on October 12 of the year just mentioned. Lieut. James Gorrell and one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates constituted the "army of occupation" for the whole country west of Lake Michigan from this time to June 21, 1763, when the post was abandoned by the commandant on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War, and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of the war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

No sooner had the soldiers under Gorrell left the bay than French traders seized upon the occasion to again make it headquarters for traffic in furs to the westward of Lake Michigan. Not that only, for a few determined to make it their permanent home. By the year 1766 there were some families living in the decayed Fort Edward Augustus and opposite thereto, on the east side of Fox river, where they cultivated the soil in a small way and in an extremely primitive manner, living, now that peace was again restored, very comfortably. Of these French Canadians, no one can be considered as the pioneer—no one is entitled to the renown of having first led the way, becoming, therefore the first settler of the State, much less the father and founder of Wisconsin. It was simply that "the bay," being, after Pontiac's war, occupied by Canadian French fur-traders, their station finally ripened into a permanent settlement—the first in Wisconsin—the leading spirits of which were the two Langlades, Augustin and Charles, father and son. It had all the characteristics of a French settlement. Its growth was very slow. The industries were few and simple. Besides the employments of trading and transporting goods and peltries, the inhabitants engaged in hunting and trapping. Attention was given to the cultivation of the soil only incidently. Gardens were cultivated to some extent for a supply of vegetables. Gradually, however, a few persons turned their chief attention to agriculture.*

In 1783 four white persons occupied in a permanent manner the tract of land where now is Prairie du Chien, in Crawford Co., Wis. They were soon followed by a number of persons who located there. These became permanent traders with the Indians.

Besides the settlement at "the bay" and the one at Prairie du Chien some French traders were located where Milwaukee now is in 1795, but they could hardly be called settlers. Ten years before that date Laurence Barth lived at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, now the site of Portage, Columbia Co., Wis., where he was engaged in the carrying trade. But his residence could not fairly be termed a settlement; so that when, in 1796, the English yielded possession of what is now Wisconsin to the Americans (a nominal one, however,) there were really but two settlements—Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.

*Hist. Northern Wis., p. 49.

WISCONSIN AS A PART OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Congress of the United States, by their act of the 6th day of September, 1780, recommended to the several States in the Union having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the general government of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union. The claiming States were Connecticut, New York and Virginia, all under their colonial charters, and the last mentioned, in addition thereto, by right of conquest of the Illinois country. The region contended for lay to the northwest of the river Ohio. Virginia claimed territory westward to the Mississippi and northward to a somewhat indefinite extent. New York, and especially Connecticut, laid claim to territory stretching away to an unbounded extent westward, but not so far to the south as Virginia. The last mentioned State, by virtue of conquests largely her own, extended her jurisdiction over the Illinois settlements in 1778, and the year after, and erected into a county enough to include all her conquests. But, what is now the State of Wisconsin, she certainly did not exercise dominion over. The three States finally ceded all their rights to the United States, leaving the general government absolute owner of the whole country, subject only to the rights, such as they were, of the Indian Nations who dwelt therein.

Under a congressional ordinance, passed in 1785, for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory, the geographer of the United States was directed to commence the survey of them immediately beyond the Ohio river, upon the plan which has ever since been followed by the general government, resulting in regular latitudinal and longitudinal lines being run, so as to circumscribe every 640 acres of land, not only in Wisconsin but in all the west, wherever these surveys have been brought to completion. Two years subsequent to the passage of the first ordinance, was that of another and more famous one, providing for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio. This is familiarly known as the ordinance of 1787; and to this day it is a part of the fundamental law of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the five states since formed out of the region included within the limits affected by its provisions;—an act of Congress, passed in 1789, having adapted it to the constitution of the United States. But neither the treaty with Great Britain of 1783, nor the ordinances of Congress which followed, gave the United States anything more than constructive possession of the whole of its western territory. The mother country, it is true, recognized the northern lakes as the boundary between her possessions and those of the now independent states, but finding an excuse in the fact of some of her merchants not being paid their claims as stipulated by the treaty of 1783, she retained possession of the whole northwest, including what is now Wisconsin, until 1796.

By the ordinance of 1787, the United States in Congress assembled declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio, should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained, that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." But this organic law was of course nugatory over that portion of the territory occupied by the British, and so continued until the latter yielded possession, and in fact, for some time subsequent thereto.

By the treaty agreed upon in 1794, between the United States and Great Britain, usually known as the Jay treaty, the evacuation of the posts and places occupied by British troops and garrisons in the northwest, was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796. All settlers and traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of these posts were to continue to enjoy unmolested, all their property of every kind, and to be protected therein. They were at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it was left free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion. Such of them as should continue to reside there were not to be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof; but were at full liberty so to do if they thought proper; and they were to make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation of the posts by the military. Persons continuing after the expiration of one year without having declared their intentions of remaining subjects of his Britannic majesty, were to be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States. It is believed that no citizen of Wisconsin, either in the settlement at "the bay" or at Prairie du Chien made such a declaration, but that all who remained, became thereby citizens of the new government.

The Indian war in the west; which followed the Revolution, was brought to an end by the victorious arms of Gen. Anthony Wayne, upon the banks of the Maumee river, in what is now the State of Ohio, in the year 1794. The treaty of Greenville was entered into the next year with twelve western tribes of Indians, none of which resided in Wisconsin. Nevertheless, one of the provisions of the treaty was that, in consideration of the peace then established and the cessations and the relinquishments of lands made by the Indian tribes there represented, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, claims to all Indian lands northward of the Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters uniting them, were relinquished by the general government to the Indians having a right thereto. This included all the lands within the present boundaries of Wisconsin. The meaning of the relinquishment by the United States was that the Indian tribes who had a right to those lands were quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting and dwelling thereon as long as they pleased, without any molestation from the general government; but when any tribe should be disposed to sell its lands, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the general government would protect all the Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land against all citizens of the country, and against all other white persons who might intrude upon them. And if any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons should presume to settle upon the lands then relinquished by the general government, such citizens or other persons should be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made might drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as they might think fit; and because such settlements made without the consent of the general government would be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States should be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the settlers, as they might think proper.

The titles of the Indians to their lands were thus acknowledged; and they were unquestionable, because treaties made, or to be made with the various tribes had been declared by the constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land. But those titles could only be yielded to the general government. The principal question to be afterward determined was, what lands were each tribe the rightful owners of. So long as Wisconsin formed a part of the northwestern territory, no treaty was made by the United States with any

tribe or tribes occupying any portion of the the country now lying within the limits of Wisconsin.

When, in 1796, Great Britain yielded possession of the northwest by withdrawing its garrisons from the military posts therein, in pursuance of the Jay treaty of 1794, and the United States took formal possession thereof, the change in the political relations of the few settlers of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien was not felt by them. They had become the adopted citizens of the United States without any realization further than a bare knowledge of the fact. British authority had been so little exercised in their domestic affairs, that its withdrawal was unnoticed, while that of the United States only reached them in name. Nearly all who were engaged in the fur trade were agents or employes of the British fur companies, and their relation to these remained unbroken. No intercourse for several years sprung up with the Americans.

Under the ordinance of 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the northwestern territory. At different periods counties were erected to include various portions of that region of country. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of northern Ohio, west of a point where the city of Cleveland is now located; also all of the present State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne, "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan," the whole of what is now the State of Michigan, except the extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast part of the present State of Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of what is now Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which included an extensive portion of its area, taking in the territory now constituting many of its eastern and interior counties. To this county was given the name of Wayne. The citizens at the head of Green bay, from 1796, until the 4th of July, 1800, were, therefore, residents of Wayne county, Northwest territory. But the western portion of the present State of Wisconsin, including all its area watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was during those years attached to no county whatever. Within this part of the State was located, of course, the settlement of Prairie du Chien.

WISCONSIN AS A PART OF THE TERRITORY OF INDIANA.

After the fourth day of July, 1800, all that portion of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, lying to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery, in Mercer Co., Ohio, thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory, called Indiana. Within its boundaries were included not only nearly all of what is now the State of Indiana, but the whole of the present State of Illinois, more than half of what is now Michigan, a considerable portion of the present State of Minnesota, and the whole of Wisconsin. The seat of government was established at "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash." now the city of Vincennes, Ind. Upon the formation of a State government for the State of Ohio, in 1802, all the country west of that State, but east of the eastern boundary of the territory of Indiana, was added to the latter; so that then the area northwest of the Ohio river included but one State and one territory. Afterward, civil jurisdiction was exercised by the authorities of Indiana territory over the Green bay settlement, in a faint way, by the appointment, by Gov. William Henry Harrison, of Charles Reaume as the justice of the peace therein. Prairie du Chien was also recognized by the new territorial government by the appointment of two persons to a like office—

Henry M. Fisher and a trader by the name of Campbell.

As American emigration was now rapidly dotting the wilderness to the westward of the State of Ohio with settlements, a treaty with some of the Indian tribes who claimed lands in that region extending northward into what is now Wisconsin, was a necessity, for as yet, none of these Nations had met any authorities of the United States in council. At the close of the contest between France and Great Britain so disastrous in North America to the former, the Sacs and Foxes readily gave in their adhesion to the latter, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two Nations, then about equally divided, numbered about 700 warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had, by that date emigrated some distance to the westward, while the Foxes, at least a portion of them, still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the Sacs were occupants of the upper Wisconsin also to a considerable extent below the portage between that stream and Fox river, where their chief town was located. Further down the Wisconsin was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower town was situated not far from its mouth, near the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien.

Not long after Wisconsin had been taken possession of by the British, its northern portion, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay, was the hunting grounds of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes, while, as just stated, the Sacs and Foxes had the region of the Wisconsin river as their dwelling place. During the war of the Revolution, these two tribes continued the firm friends of the English, although not engaged in active hostilities against the Americans. When finally England delivered up to the United States the possession of the northwest, the Sacs and Foxes had only a small portion of their territory in Wisconsin, and that in the extreme southwest. Their principal possession extended a considerable distance to the south of the mouth of the Wisconsin, upon both sides of the Mississppi river.

On the 3d of November, 1804, a treaty was held at St. Louis between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. These tribes then ceded to the general government, a lage tract of land on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, thence to the Wisconsin. This grant embraces, in what is now Wisconsin, the whole of the present counties of Grant and La Fayette, and a large portion of those of Iowa and Green. It included the lead region. These tribes also claimed territory on the upper side of the Wisconsin, but they only granted away a tract two miles square above that stream, near its mouth, with the right of the United States to build a fort adjacent thereto. In consideration of the cession of these lands, the general government agreed to protect the two tribes in the quiet enjoyment of the residue of their possessions against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them; carrying out the stipulations to that effect embodied in the Greenville treaty, of 1795. Thus begun the quieting of the Indian title to the eminent domain of Wisconsin by the United States, which was carried forward until the whole territory (except certain reservations to a few tribes) had been fairly purchased of the original proprietors.

So much of Indiana territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southern bend of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the same bend through the middle of the first mentioned lake to its northern extremity, thence due north to the

northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purposes of temporary government, on the 30th of June, 1805, constituted a separate and distinct territory, called Michigan. This new territory did not include within its boundaries any part of Wisconsin as at present defined.

WISCONSIN AS A PART OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

On the 3d of February, 1809, an act of Congress, entitled an act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments, was approved by the President and became a law. It provided that from and after the 1st day of March thereafter, all that part of the Indiana territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that stream and "Post Vincennes" due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, should, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called Illinois, with the seat of government at Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi river, until it should be otherwise ordered. By this law, all of what is now Wisconsin was transferred from Indiana territory to that of Illinois, except that portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan and remained a part of the territory of Indiana. When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, this narrow strip, as it was neither a portion of Michigan territory on the east or Illinois territory on the west, remained without any organization until 1818. In that year it became a part of Michigan territory.

In 1809, an effort was made by John Jacob Astor, of New York city, to extend the American fur-trade by way of the lakes to Wisconsin and parts beyond; but the monopoly of the British fur companies was too strong. He could only effect his object by uniting with the northwest company of Montreal, in 1811, to form out of the American and Mackinaw companies, a new one, to be known as the Southwest company, of which Astor owned a half intererest, with the arrangement that, after five years, it was to pass into his hands altogether, being restricted in its operations to the territories of the United States. This company was suspended by the war with Great Britain, which immediately followed. At the close of hostilities, British traders were prohibited by law from pursuing their calling within the jurisdiction of the United States. The result was the southwest company closed up its affairs, and the American fur company re-appeared under the exclusive control of Astor, who established his western headquarters at Mackinaw, operating extensively in what is now Wisconsin, especially at La Pointe, upon Lake Superior, where large warehouses were erected; a stockade built, lands cleared, farms opened, dwellings and stores put up. But English traders evaded the law by sending their goods into the United States in the name of American clerks in their employ. These goods being of superior quality to those furnished by Astor, they continued to command the Indian trade to a large extent. It was only when the American prince of fur-traders was enabled to import goods to New York of equal quality and send them by way of the lakes, that he could successfully compete with his rivals and in the end drive them from the field.

At the commencement of the war with Great Britain the few settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien depended largely upon the fur trade for their living, monopolized, as we have seen, at that period, by British traders. At the beginning of hostilities this dependency was promptly secured to the latter by the capture, from the Americans, of the post at Mackinaw. Naturally enough most of the people of Wisconsin, limited in number as they were, adhered to the English during the continuance of hostilities. As to the Indian tribes, within what are now the limits of the State, it may be said that, in a measure, they, too, all arrayed themselves on the side of Great Britain. The Menomonees and Winnebagoes took part in the

capture of Mackinaw, and subsequently in other enterprises against the Americans. Indeed, all the tribes in the northwest were firmly attached to the English by reciprocal interest in the fur trade, from which they derived their supplies. Great Britain had never ceased since the Revolution to foster their friendship by the liberal distribution annually of presents; hence, they were ready when the War of 1812–15 was inaugurated to take up the hatchet against the Americans. Just before hostilities began, the English traders were especially active in exciting the Indians against the Americans, more especially against American traders. Robert Dickson, a resident of Prairie du Chien, an Englishman by birth, was among the foremost in stirring up the animosity of the savages. Soon after the declaration of war he collected a body of Indians at Green Bay for the purpose of rendering assistance to the British forces in their operations on the lakes and in the northwest; they were principally Pottawattamies, Kickapoos, Ottawas, Winnebagoes and Sacs, the last mentioned being Black Hawk's band. This chief was made commander-in-chief of the savages there assembled, by Dickinson, and sent to join the British army under Proctor.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and having taken Mackinaw in July, 1812, they were, virtually, put in possession of what is now the eastern portion of the State. Early in 1814, the government authorities of the United States caused to be fitted out at St. Louis a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, and sent up the Mississippi to protect the upper region and the few settlers therein. The troops landed at Prairie du Chien, and immediately proceeded to fortify. Not long after, Col. McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over 500 British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole orce. The officers and men were paroled and sent down the river. This was the only battle fought upon Wisconsin soil during the last war with England. The post at Prairie du Chien was left in command of a captain with two companies from Mackinaw. He remained there until after the peace of 1815, when the place was evacuated by the British.

On the 3d of August, 1814, an expedition of about 300 men. under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, left St. Louis in boats for the upper Mississippi. When they arrived at Rock Island they found the British there, apparently in force, with a battery on shore commanding the river. A severe fight took place, but after sustaining a loss of several killed and wounded the Americans returned to St. Louis. The British afterwards left Rock Island, and upon the signing of the treaty of peace by the envoys of the two governments, and the ratification of the same, the whole northwest, including Fort McKay at Prairie du Chien, was evacuated by British forces.

When it was made known to the Indian tribes of the west some of them upon the Mississippi were willing and eager to make treaties with the United States. A lucrative trade sprung up between the merchants of St. Louis and the traders and Indians up that river. Goods were periodically sent up the river to traders, who in turn transmitted in payment, by the same boats, furs and lead. But, generally, the savages hovered sullenly around the now rapidly increasing settlements in the territories of Michigan and Illinois, and the general government began to consider in earnest how the influence of British intercourse might be checked, for the savages were still encouraged by English traders in their unfriendly disposition and supplied with arms by them. Accordingly, in the winter after the close of the war, Congress prohibited foreign trade in the territory of the United States; and, in the summer following, steps were taken to make this policy effectual, by establishing a chain of military posts near the Canadian frontier and upon the

principal lines of communication thence into the interior. These posts were to be occupied by Indian agents, with factories, or government stores, designed to supply the place of the prohibited traffic.

On the 21st of June, 1816, United States troops took possession of the fort at Prairie du Chien. During the next month three schooners entered Fox river of Green bay, under the American flag, displaying to the astonished inhabitants of the small settlement upon that stream near its mouth, their decks covered with government troops. They were under command of Col. John Miller, of the Third United States Infantry, whose purpose was the establishment of a garrison near the head of the bay. The rendezvous of the troops was upon the east side some distance up the river, and was called "Camp Smith." At the end of two months the garrison was established in barracks enclosed with a stockade. Camp Smith was occupied until 1820, when a more substantial structure was erected on the west side of the stream near its mouth, and named Fort Howard.

The settlement at Green Bay was made up at the close of the war, of about forty or fifty French Canadians. The inhabitants (as at Prairie du Chien) were now for a time the subjects of military rule. "They received the advent of the troops in a hospitable spirit, and acquiesced in the authority asserted over them, with little evidence of discontent, maintaining a character for docility and freedom from turbulence of disposition remarkably in contrast with their surroundings. Military authority was, in the main, exerted for the preservation of order." There was no civil authority worth speaking of. It was at a period when important changes were taking place. That sometimes military authority, under such circumstances, should have been exercised in an arbitrary manner, is not at all a matter of surprise. "The conduct of the soldiery was also sometimes troublesome and offensive; as a rule, however, harmonious relations existed between them and the citizens. The abuses were only such as were unavoidable, in the absence of any lawful restraint on the one hand, or means of redress on the other." This state of affairs did not long continue, as initiatory steps were not long after taken to extend over the community both here and at Prairie du Chien the protection of civil government.

The Indians of Wisconsin, upon the arrival of United States troops at Prairie du Chien and Green bay, gave evident signs of a disposition to remain friendly, although some thought the advent of soldiers an intrusion. An Indian agency under John Boyer and a United States factory, well supplied with goods, with Major Matthew Irwin at its head, were soon established at the bay; a factory at Prairie du Chien, under charge of John W. Johnson, was also started. The Menemonee and Winnebago tribes, the former upon Green bay, the latter upon the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, were now brought into nearer relations with the United States.

WISCONSIN AS A PART OF MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," lying west of Michigan territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. At the close of the last war with Great Britian, Wisconsin began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. But the latter were still few in number when the country west of Lake Michigan was attached to Michigan territory. Now, however, that the laws of the United States were in reality extended over them, they began to feel as though they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by Indian tribes. On the 26th of October, 1818, the governor of the territory erected by proclamation three counties lying in whole or in part in what is now Wisconsin—Brown, Crawford

and Michilimackinac. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan territory south of the county of Michilimackinac, and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford; the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county —its southern boundary being the parallel of 46 degrees 31 minutes north latitude— was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior. Brown and Crawford counties were soon organized, the offices being filled by appointments of the governor. County courts were also established, to which appeals were taken from justices of the peace. In January, 1823, a district court was established by an act of Congress, for the counties last mentioned, including also Michilimackinac. One term during the year was held in each county. James Duane Doty was the judge of this court to May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin.

The United States were not unmindful of her citizens to the westward of Lake Michigan, in several other important matters. Indian agencies were established; treaties were held with some of the native tribes, and land claims of white settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien adjusted. Postmasters were also appointed at these two places.

In 1825 and the two following years, a general attention was called to the lead mines in what is now the southwestern portion of the State. Different places therein were settled with American miners. In June, 1827, the Winnebago Indians became hostile; this caused the militia of Prairie du Chien to be called out. United States troops ascended the Wisconsin river to quell the disturbance. There they were joined by Illinois volunteers, and the Winnebagoes awed into submission. Fort Winnebago was thereupon erected by the general government at the portage, near the present site of Portage, Columbia Co., Wis. A treaty with the Indians followed, and there was no more trouble because of mining operations in the "lead region." On the 9th of October, 1829, a county was formed of all that part of Crawford lying south of the Wisconsin, and named Iowa. In 1831 the United States purchased of the Menomonees all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers. The general government, before this date, had, at several periods, held treaties with the Sac and Fox Indians. And the time had now come when the two tribes were to leave the eastern for the western side of the Mississippi river; but a band headed by Black Hawk refused to leave their village near Rock Island, Ill. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refrac-

tory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers, and in a brief space of time 1,800 had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi or they would be driven back by force. When the attempt was made to compel them to go back a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832. In June following a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, in Illinois, and including the whole country in what is now Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians, and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in the present Lafayette Co., Wis.—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing, when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson Co., Wis., he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief, with his people, had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the trail of the savages, leading in the direction of Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the 21st of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy sustained a loss, it is said, of about sixty killed and a large number wounded.* The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. During the following night Black Hawk made his escape down the Wisconsin. He was pursued and finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the western boundary of what is now Vernon Co., Wis.; and on the 2d of August attacked on all sides by the Americans, who soon obtained a complete victory. Black Hawk escaped, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

*Black Hawk gives a very different account as to his loss. "In this skirmish," says he, "with fifty braves I defended and accomplished my passage over the Wisconsin with a loss of only six men."

The survey of public lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished; the erection of Milwaukee county from the southern part of Brown; the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county; the attaching, for judicial purposes, of all the country west of the Mississippi river and north of the State of Missouri to the territory of Michigan in 1834, and the division of it into the two counties of Des Moines and Dubuque, were the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. The prospective admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, to include all that part of the territory lying east of Lake Michigan, caused, on the 1st of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh territorial council, to legislate for so much of the territory as lay to the westward of that lake, to be held at Green Bay, when a memorial was adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new territory, to include all of Michigan territory not to be admitted as a State. This request, it will now be seen, was soon complied with by the National Legislature.

CHAPTER II.

WISCONSIN AS A TERRITORY.

The Territory of Wisconsin* was erected by act of Congress of April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the 3d day of July following. It was made to include all that part of the late Michigan territory described within boundaries "commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of

*Wisconsin takes its name from its principal river, which drains an extensive portion of its surface. It rises in Lake Vieux Desert (which is partly in Michigan and partly in Wisconsin), flows generally a south course to Portage in what is now Columbia county, where it turns to the southwest, and after a further course of 118 miles, with a rapid current, reaches the Mississippi river, four miles below Prairie du Chien. Its entire length is about 450 miles, descending, in that distance, a little more than 1,000 feet. Along the lower portion of the stream are the high lands, or river hills. Some of these hills present high and precipitous faces toward the water. Others terminate in knobs. The name is supposed to have been taken from this feature; the word being derived from *mis-is*, great, and *os-sin*, a stone or rock.

Compare Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*, pp. 6 (note) and 268; Foster's *Mississippi Valley*, p. 2 (note); Schoolcraft's *Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes*, p. 2?0 and note.

Two definitions of the word are current—as widely differing from each other as from the one just given. (See Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. I., p. 111, and Webster's Dic., Unabridged, p. 1632.) The first—"the gathering of the waters"—has no corresponding words in Algonquin at all resembling the name; the same may be said of the second—"wild rushing channel." (See Otchipwe Dic. of Rev. F. Baraga.

Since first used by the French the word "Wisconsin" has undergone considerable change. On the map by Joliet, recently brought to light by Gravier, it is given as "Miskonsing." In Marquette's journal, published by Thevenot, in Paris, 1681, it is noted as the "Meskousing." It appeared there for the first time in print. Hennepin, in 1683, wrote "Onisconsin" and "Misconsin;" Charlevoix, 1743, "Ouisconsin;" Carver, 1766, "Ouisconsin" (English—"Wisconsin"); since which last mentioned date the orthography has been uniform.—Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest in 1634.*

Congress, to the place or point of beginning." Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac unorganized. Henry Dodge was commissioned governor April 30, 1836; Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin and William C. Frazer associate justices; by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. The following were the secretaries, attorneys and marshals, with the dates of their commissions who held office while the territory was in existence :

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner, May 6, 1836; William B. Slaughter, Feb. 16, 1837; Francis I. Dunn, Jan. 25, 1841; Alexander P. Field, April 23, 1841; George Floyd, Oct. 30, 1843; John Catlin, Feb. 24, 1846.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

W. W. Chapman, May 6, 1836; Moses M. Strong, July 5, 1838; Thomas W. Sutherland, April 27, 1841; William P. Lynde, July 14, 1845.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Francis Gehon, May 6, 1836; Edward James, June 19, 1838; Daniel Hugunin, March 15, 1841; Charles M. Prevost, Aug. 31, 1844; John S. Rockwell, March 14, 1845.

The first important measure to be looked after by Governor Dodge upon his assuming, in the spring of 1836, the executive chair of the territory was the organization of the territorial Legislature. A census showed the following population east of the Mississippi: Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850; Iowa county, 5,234. Total, 11,683. The enumeration for the two counties west of the Mississippi was—Des Moines, 6,257; Dubuque, 4,274. Total, 10,531. The population, therefore, of both sides of the river aggregated 22,214. The legislative apportionment, made by the governor, gave to the territory thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. These, of course, were to be elected by the people. The election was held Oct. 10, 1836. Belmont, in the present county of Lafayette, Wis., was appointed as the place for the meeting of the Legislature, where the first session began October 25. A quorum of each house was in attendance. Henry S. Baird, of Green Bay, was elected president of the council, and Peter H. Engle speaker of the house.

The following persons served as presidents of the council while Wisconsin was a territory :

First session, first Legislative Assembly, Henry S. Baird, Brown county.

Second session, first Legislative Assembly, Arthur R. Ingraham, Des Moines county.

Special session, first Legislative Assembly, Arthur R. Ingraham, Des Moines county.

First session, second Legislative Assembly, William Bullen, Racine county.

Second session, second Legislative Assembly, James Collins, Iowa county.

Third session, second Legislative Assembly, James Collins, Iowa county.

Fourth (extra) session, second Legislative Assembly, William A. Prentiss, Milwaukee county.

First session, third Legislative Assembly, James Maxwell, Walworth county.

Second session, third Legislative Assembly, James Collins, Iowa county.

First session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Moses M. Strong, Iowa county.

Second session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Marshal M. Strong, Racine county.

Third session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Moses M. Strong, Iowa county.

Fourth session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Nelson Dewey, Grant county.

First session, fifth Legislative Assembly, Horatio N. Wells, Milwaukee county.

Special session, fifth Legislative Assembly, Horatio N. Wells, Milwaukee county.

Second session, fifth Legislative Assembly, Horatio N. Wells, Milwaukee county.

The following persons served as speakers of the House during the continuance of Wisconsin territory :

First session, first Legislative Assembly, Peter H. Engle, Dubuque county.

Second session, first Legislative Assembly, Isaac Leffler, Des Moines county.

Special session, first Legislative Assembly, William B. Sheldon, Milwaukee county.

First session, second Legislative Assembly, John W. Blackstone, Iowa county.

Second session, second Legislative Assembly, Lucius I. Barber, Milwaukee county.

Third session, second Legislative Assembly, Edward V. Whiton, Rock county.

Fourth (extra) session, second Legislative Assembly, Nelson Dewey, Grant county.

First session, third Legislative Assembly, David Newland, Iowa county.

Second session, third Legislative Assembly David Newland, Iowa county.

First session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Albert G. Ellis, Portage county.

Second session, fourth Legislative Assembly, George H. Walker, Milwaukee county.

Third session, fourth Legislative Assembly, George H. Walker, Milwaukee county.

Fourth session, fourth Legislative Assembly, Mason C. Darling, Fond du Lac county.

First session, fifth Legislative Assembly, William Shew, Milwaukee county.

Special session, fifth Legislative Assembly, Isaac P. Walker, Milwaukee county.

Second session, fifth Legislative Assembly, Timothy Burns, Iowa county.

Each of the three branches of the infant government was now (October, 1836) in working order, except that it remained for the Legislative Assembly to divide the territory into three judicial districts, the number required by the organic act, and make an assignment of the judges. This was speedily done. Crawford and Iowa constituted the first district, to which the chief justice was assigned; Dubuque and Des Moines the second, to which judge Irvin was assigned; and Judge Frazer to the third, consisting of Milwaukee and Brown counties. The principal matters engaging the attention of the legislators were the permanent location of the capitol, the erection of new counties and the location of county seats. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government; and nine counties were erected east of the Mississippi: Wal worth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Dodge, Washington, Rock, Grant and Green. West of the river six counties were set off: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Cook. The Legislature adjourned *sine die*, Dec. 9, 1836. The first term of the supreme court was held at Belmont on the the 8th day of December, of that year. The appointment of a clerk, crier and reporter, and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business of the first term. The following persons served as clerks while Wisconsin was a territory:

John Catlin, appointed at December term, 1836; Simeon Mills, appointed at July term, 1839; La Fayette Kellogg, appointed at July term, 1840. Gov. Dodge, appointed Dec. 8, 1836, Henry S. Baird, as attorney general. His successors were as follows:

Horatio N. Wells, appointed by Gov. Dodge, March 30, 1839; Mortimer M. Jackson, appointed by Gov. Dodge, Jan. 26, 1842; William Pitt Lynde, appointed by Gov. Tallmage, Feb. 22, 1845; A. Hyatt Smith, appointed by Gov. Dodge Aug. 4, 1845. Upon the organization of the territory in 1836, it was necessary that it should be represented in the National Legislature; so on the day of the election of the territorial Legislature, George W. Jones, of Iowa county, was chosen a delegate in Congress. His successors were:

James Duane Doty, elected Sept. 10, 1838; James Duane Doty, elected Aug. 5, 1840; Henry Dodge, elected Sept. 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, elected Sept. 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, elected Sept. 22, 1845; John H. Tweedy, elected Sept. 6, 1847.

At the close of the year 1836, there was no land in market east of the Mississippi, except a narrow strip along the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue

of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to pre-emption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude 46 degrees 31 minutes in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage Co., Wis.; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin territory, east of the Mississippi, at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin, constituted the extent of country over which the Indians had no claim. In this region, as we have seen, was a populatian of about 12,000, it was made up of the scattered settlers at the lead mines; the military establishments, (Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago and Fort Howard), and settlements at or near them; and the village of Milw aukee; these were about all the parts of the territory east of the Mississippi, at that date, occupied to any extent by the whites.

The second session of the first Legislative Assembly of the territory of Wisconsin, began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines Co., Iowa, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838, to the second Monday of June following. The principal acts passed were, one for taking another census; one abolishing imprisonment for debt; another regulating the sale of school lands and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. There was also one passed incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company. This was approved by the governor, Jan. 5, 1838. By an act of Congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of $2.50 per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask Congress to repeal the act making this grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the Legislature of the State passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the Legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the State. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the State. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was sub-

sequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by Congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

There was another important act passed by the territorial Legislature of 1837–8, by which fourteen counties were erected, but all of them west of the Mississippi. The census having been taken in May, a special session of the first Legislative Assembly was commenced June 11, 1838, at Burlington, continuing to June 25, of that year. This session was pursuant to an adjournment of the previous one, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members. The population of the several counties east of the Mississippi was, by the May census, 18,149. By an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, it was provided that from and after the 3d day of July following, all that part of Wisconsin territory lying west of that river and west of a line drawn due north from its headwaters or sources to the territorial line for the purposes of a territorial government should be set apart and known by the name of Iowa. It was further enacted that the territory of Wisconsin should thereafter extend westward only to the Mississippi. Because of the passage of this act, the one passed at the special session of the territorial Legislature making an apportionment of members, became nugatory—that duty now devolving upon Gov. Doty. On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual term of supreme court was held at Madison this, of course, being the first one after the re-organization of the territory; the previous one was not held, as there was no business for the court. On the 18th of October, Judge Frazer died, and on the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed his successor, by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States.

The Legislature of the re-organized territory of Wisconsin met at Madison for the first time —it being the first session of the second Legislative Assembly—Nov. 26, 1838. Its attention was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of three banks then in operation in the territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted, by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county. The Legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. The census having been taken during the year, it was found that the territory had a population of 18,130, an increase in two years, of 6,447. The second session of the second Legislative Assembly began Jan. 21, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. An act was passed during this session legalizing a revision of the laws which had been perfected by a committee previously; this act took effect July 4, and composed the principal part of the laws forming the revised statutes of 1839. The session ended March 11, 1839. On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the President of the United States. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next Legislature assembled at Madison, on the 2d of December, 1839. This was the

third session of the second Legislative Assembly of the territory. The term for which members of the house were elected would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by Congress to defray the cost of its construction. These commissioners were James Duane Doty, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neill. They received their appointment from the general government. Work began on the building in June, 1837, the corner stone being laid with appropriate ceremonies July 4. During that year and the previous one, Congress appropriated $40,000, Dane county $4,000, and the territorial Legislature, about $16,000, for the structure; so that the entire cost was about $60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older States. The capitol proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the Legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the State capitol. The State also appropriated $30,000 for the same object, and $50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The governor and secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The Legislature of 1882 appropriated $200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State historical society, the supreme court, the State library, and for the increasing work of the State offices. The governor, secretary of State, attorney general, with others, representing the supreme court and the historical society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The cost will be within the amount appropriated by the State. The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park, to the present time, are $629,992.54. This does not include the sum of $6,500 appropriated in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park, nor the $200,000 appropriated in 1882. The park is 914 feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the third and fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, with the addition of the new wings, is 396 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

The Legislature of 1839–40, adjourned January 13, to meet again on the 3d of the ensuing August. The completion of the federal census of 1840 showed a population for the territory of 30,744. Upon the re-assembling of the Legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second Legislative Assembly—some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the House of Representatives. The session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place Aug. 14, 1840. The first session of the third Legislative Assembly began Dec. 7, 1840, and ended Feb. 19, 1841, with only three members who had served in the previous Assem-

bly. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment.

On the 13th of September, 1841, Gov. Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then President of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place, the commission of the latter being dated the 5th of October following.

The second session of the third Legislative Assembly began at Madison, on the 6th of December, 1841. Gov. Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the territory was effective until expressly approved by Congress. This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the Legislative Assembly. On the 11th of February, 1842, an event occurred in the Legislative council, causing a great excitement over the whole territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on a motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again ; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even ; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third Legislative Assembly came to a close Feb. 18, 1842.

For the next six years there were seven sessions of the territorial legislature, as follows: First session, 4th Legislative Assembly, commenced Dec. 5, 1842, ended April 17, 1843; second sesssion, 4th Legislative Assembly, commenced Dec. 4, 1843, ended Jan. 31, 1844; third session, 4th Legislative Assembly, commenced Jan. 6, 1845, ended Feb. 24, 1845; fourth session, 4th Legislative Assembly, commenced Jan 5, 1846, ended Feb. 3, 1846; first session, 5th Legislative Assembly, commenced Jan. 4, 1847, ended Feb. 11, 1847; special session, 5th Legislative Assembly, commenced Oct. 18, 1847, ended Oct. 27, 1847; second session, 5th Legislative Assembly, commenced Feb. 7, 1848, ended March 13, 1848.

The members of the first session of the fourth legislative assembly had been elected unded a new apportionment based upon a census taken in June, showing a total population of 46,678. In each house there was a democratic majority. Gov. Doty was a whig. It was a stormy session. After the two houses had organized, the governor refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the organic act, he claiming that no appropriation for that object had been made by Congress. The houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 13th of January, 1843, they having meanwhile made representation to the National Legislature, then in session, of the objections of the governor. It was not until the 4th of February that a quorum in both houses had assembled. Previous to this, Congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the session; and the governor, on the 13th of January, had issued a proclamation convening a special session on the 6th of March. Both houses in February adjourned to the day fixed by the governor, which ended the troubles; and the final adjournment took place, as already stated, April 17, 1843. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge

was appointed governor in place of Doty on the 21st of June, 1844, his commission bearing date the 16th of September. James K. Polk having been elected President of the United States in the fall of that year, Henry Dodge was again put in the executive chair of the territory, receiving his appointment April 8, 1845, and being commissioned May 13 following.

It was during the fourth session of the fourth legislative assembly that preliminary steps were taken, which resulted in the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April, 1846, was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next Legislative Assembly, when, on the 3d of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die.* The census taken in the following June showed a population for the territory of 155,217. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the 5th day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the 16th of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. A special session of the legislature, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union began Oct. 18, 1847, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison the 15th of December, 1847. A census of the territory was taken this year, which showed a population of 210,546. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified. On the 29th of May, 1848, by act of Congress, Wisconsin became a State.

It may be here premised that the western boundary of the new State left out a full organized county, with a sheriff, clerk of court, judge of probate, and justices of the peace. A bill had been introduced at a previous session in Congress, by Morgan L. Martin, the delegate from Wisconsin, to organize a territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin; but which failed to become a law. The citizens of what is now Minnesota were very anxious to obtain a territorial government, and two public meetings were held—one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater—advising John Catlin, who was secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation as the acting governor, for the election of a delegate to represent what was left of the territory of Wisconsin. Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater and issued a proclamation accordingly. H. H. Sibley was elected; nearly 400 votes having been polled at the election. Sibley was admitted to his seat on the floor of Congress by a vote of two to one. His admission facilitated and hastened the passage of a bill for the organization of a territorial government for Minnesota.

CHAPTER III.

WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

The State of Wisconsin is bounded on the north by Minnesota and Michigan; on the east by the State last mentioned; on the south, by Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota; and on the west, by the two last named States. Its boundaries, as more particularly described, are as follows: Beginning at its northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan, where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map, thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning. The general shape of Wisconsin is that of an irregular pentagon. Its land area is 53,924 square miles; and, in respect to size, it ranks with the other States as the 15th. It is known as one of the North Central States, east of the Mississippi. It extends from 9 degrees 50 minutes to 15 degrees 50 minutes west longitude from Washington city, and from 42 degrees 30 minutes to about 47 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. It has Lake Michigan on the east, Green bay, Menomonee and Brule rivers, Lake Vieux Desert, the Montreal river, Lake Superior and the St. Louis river; on the northeast and north; and, on the west, the St. Croix and the Mississippi rivers.* The average length of the State is about 260 miles; its average breadth 215 miles. The surface features of Wisconsin present a configuration between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The State occupies a swell of land lying between three notable depressions: Lake Michigan, on the east; Lake Superior, on the north; and the valley of the Mississippi, on the west. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes. Scattered over the State are prominent hills, but no mountains. Some of these hills swell upward into rounded domes, some ascend precipitously into castellated towers; and some reach prominence without regard to beauty

"*The boundary of Wisconsin is commonly given as Lake Superior and the State of Michigan on the north, and Michigan and Lake Michigan on the east, and sometimes, also, the Mississippi river is given as a part of the western boundary. These boundaries are not the true ones. The State of Wisconsin extends to the center of Lakes Michigan and Superior, and to the center of the main channel of the Mississippi river. As the States of Wisconsin and Michigan meet in the center of Lake Michigan, it is not Lake Michigan that bounds Wisconsin on the east, but the State of Michigan, and so on. The correct boundary of Wisconsin in general terms, is as follows: Wisconsin is bounded north by Minnesota and Michigan, east by Michigan, south by Illinois, and west by Iowa and Minnesota."—*A. O. Wright.*

or form or convenience of description. The highest peak, in the southwestern part of the State, is the West Blue Mound, 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's Peak, 824 feet; in the central part, Rib Hill, 1,263 feet; while the crest of the Penokee Range, in the northern part, rises upward of 1,000 feet. The drainage systems correspond, in general, to the topographical features before described. The face of the State is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

The constitution of Wisconsin provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of State, treasurer and attorney general, as the officers of State. The first State election was held May 8, 1848, when, not only State officers were chosen, but members of the Legislature and members of Congress. The following are the names of the governors elected and the terms they have served, since Wisconsin became a State: Nelson Dewey, June 7, 1848 to Jan. 5, 1852; Leonard J. Farwell, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 5, 1854; William A. Barstow, Jan. 2, 1854, to March 21, 1856; Arthur McArthur, † March 21, to March 25, 1856; Coles Bashford, March 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858; Alexander W. Randall, Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862; Louis P. Harvey, Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862; Edward Solomon, † April 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864; James T. Lewis, Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866; Lucius Farchild, Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872; C. C. Washburn, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874; William R. Taylor, Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876; Harrison Ludington, Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878; William E. Smith, Jan. 7, 1878 to Jan. 2, 1882, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Jan. 2, 1882, and still in office.

The gubernatorial vote of Wisconsin since its admission into the Union was as follows:

1848.

Dewey, democrat	19,538
Tweedy, whig	14,449
Dewey's majority	5,089

† *Ex-Officio.*

1849.

Dewey, democrat	16,649
Collins, whig	11,317
Dewey's majority	5,332

1851.

Farwell, whig	22,319
Upham, democrat	21,812
Farwell's majority	507

1853.

Barstow, democrat	30,405
Holton, republican	21,886
Baird, whig	3,334
Barstow's plurality	8,519

1855.

Barstow, democrat	36,355
Bashford, republican	36,198
Barstow's majority	*157

1857.

Randall, republican	44,693
Cross, democrat	44,239
Randall's majority	454

1859.

Randall, republican	59,999
Hobart, democrat	52,539
Randall's majority	7,460

1861.

Harvey, republican	53,777
Ferguson, democrat	45,456
Harvey's majority	8,321

1863.

Lewis, republican	72,717
Palmer, democrat	49,053
Lewis' majority	23,664

1865.

Fairchild, republican	58,332
Hobart, democrat	48,330
Fairchild's majority	10,002

1867.

Fairchild, republican	73,637
Tallmadge, democrat	68,873
Fairchild's majority	4,764

*This certificate was set aside by the supreme court.

1869.	
Fairchild, republican	69,502
Robinson, democrat	61,239
Fairchilds' majority	8,263
1871.	
Washburn, republican	78,301
Doolittle, democrat	68,910
Washburn's majority	9,391
1873.	
Taylor, democrat	81,599
Washburn, republican	66,224
Taylor's majority	15,375
1875.	
Ludington, republican	85,155
Taylor, democrat	84,314
Ludington's majority	841
1877.	
Smith, republican	78,759
Mallory, democrat	70.486
Allis, greenback	26,216
Smith's majority	8,273
1879.	
Smith, republican	100,535
Jenkins, democrat	75,080
May, greenback	12,096
Smith's majority over both	12.509
1881.	
Rusk, republican	81,754
Fratt, democrat	69,797
Kanouse, prohibition	13,225
Allis, greenback	7,002
Rusk's plurality	11,957

The following are the names of the lieutenant governors and their terms of service, since Wisconsin became a State: John E. Holmes, June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850; Samuel W. Beall, Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852; Timothy Burns, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854; James T. Lewis, Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856; Arthur McArthur, Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858; E. D. Campbell, Jan. 4, 1858. to Jan. 2, 1860; Butler G. Noble, Jan. 2,) 1860 to Jan. 6, 1862; Edward Solomon, Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862; Gerry W. Hazelton, (*ex-officio*), Sept. 10, 1862, to Sept. 26, 1862; Wyman Spooner, Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870; Thaddeus C. Pound, Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872; Milton H. Pettit, Jan. 1, 1872, to March 23, 1873; Charles D. Parker, Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878; James M. Bingham, Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882; Samuel S. Fifield, Jan. 2, 1882, and still in office.

The following are the persons that have been elected secretaries of State, with their terms of office, since the State was admitted into the Union:

Thomas McHugh, June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850; William A. Barstow, Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852; C. D. Robinson, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854; Alexander T. Gray, Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856; David W. Jones, Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860; Louis P. Harvey, Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862; James T. Lewis, Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864; Lucius Fairchild, Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866; Thomas S. Allen, Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870; Llywelyn Breese, Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874; Peter Doyle, Jan. 5, 1874, to January 7, 1878; Ham B. Warner, Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882; Ernest G. Timme, Jan. 2, 1882 and still in office.

The treasurers, with their terms of office, have been as follows:

Jairus C. Fairchild, June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852; Edward H. Janssen, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1856; Charles Kuehn, Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan 4. 1858; Samuel D. Hastings, Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1866; William E. Smith, Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870; Henry Baetz, Jan. 3, 1870 to Jan. 5, 1874; Ferdinand Kuehn, Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878; Richard Guenther, Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882; Edward C. McFetridge, Jan. 2, 1882 and still in office.

Attorneys-General, with their terms of office, have been elected as follows:

James S. Brown, June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850; S. Park Coon, Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852; Experience Estabrook, Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854; George B. Smith, Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856; William R. Smith, Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858; Gabriel Bouck, Jan. 4, 1858 to Jan. 2, 1860;

James H. Howe, Jan. 2, 1860, to Oct. 7, 1862; Winfield Smith, Oct. 7, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866; Charles R. Gill, Jan. 2, 1866 to Jan. 3, 1870; Stephen S. Barlow, Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874; A. Scott Sloan, Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878; Alexander Wilson, Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 7, 1882; Leander F. Frisby, Jan. 2, 1882, and still in office.

The constitution divided the State into nineteen senatorial and sixty-six assembly districts. In each of these districts, on the 8th of May, 1848, one member was elected.

The first Legislature of the State began its session at Madison, the capital, where all subsequent ones have convened. The commencement and ending of each session, with the names of the speakers, were as follows.

Nineau E. Whiteside, June 5, 1848, to August 21.

Harrison C. Hobart, Jan. 10, 1849, to April 2.
Moses M. Strong, Jan. 9, 1850, to February 11.
Frederick W. Horn, Jan. 8, 1851, to March 17.
James M. Shafer, Jan. 14, 1852, to April 19.
Henry L. Palmer, Jan. 12, 1853, to April 4.
Henry L. Palmer, June 6, 1853, to July 13.
Frederick W. Horn, Jan. 11, 1854, to April 3.
Charles C. Sholes, Jan. 10, 1855, to April 2.
William Hull, Jan. 9, 1856, to March 31.
William Hull, Sept. 3, 1856, to October 14.
Wyman Spooner, Jan. 14, 1857, to March 9.
Frederick S. Lovell, Jan. 13, 1858, to May 17.
William P. Lyon, Jan. 12, 1859, to March 21.
William P. Lyon, Jan. 11, 1860, to April 2.
Amasa Cobb, Jan. 9, 1861, to April 17.
Amasa Cobb, May 15, 1861, to May 27.
James W. Beardsley, Jan. 8, 1862, to April 7.
James W. Beardsley, June 3, 1862, to June 17.
James W. Beardsley, Sept. 10, 1862, to Sept. 26.

J. Allen Barker, Jan. 14, 1863, to April 2.
William W. Field, Jan. 13, 1864, to April 4.
William W. Field, Jan. 11, 1865, to April 10.
Henry D. Barron, Jan. 10, 1866, to April 12.
Angus Cameron, Jan. 9, 1867, to April 11.

Alexander M. Thomson, Jan. 8, 1868 to March 6.

Alexander M. Thomson, Jan. 13, 1869, to March 11.

James M. Bingham, Jan. 12, 1870, to March 17.

William E. Smith, Jan. 11, 1871, to March 25.
Daniel Hall, Jan. 10, 1872, to March 26.
Henry D. Barron, Jan. 8, 1873, to March 20.
Gabe Bouck, Jan. 14, 1874, to March 12.
Frederick W. Horn, Jan. 13, 1875, to March 6.
Samuel S. Fifield, Jan. 12, 1876, to March 14.
John B. Cassoday, Jan. 10, 1877, to March 8.

Augustus R. Barrows, Jan. 9, 1878, to March 21.

Augustus R. Barrows, June 4, 1878, to June 7.
David M. Kelley, Jan. 8, 1879, to March 5.

Alexander A. Arnold, Jan. 14, 1880, to March 17.

Ira D. Bradford, Jan. 12, 1881, to April 4.
Franklin L. Gilson, Jan. 11, 1882, to March 31.
Earl P. Finch, Jan. 10, 1883, to April 4.

The constitution divided the State into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of Congress was elected May 8, 1848. The first district embraced the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second district was composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized. (It may here be stated that the first Legislature changed the apportionment, making three districts; other apportionments have been made at each decade, so that there are now nine congressional districts.) The first members were elected to the XXXth Congress, which expired March 4, 1849. The members elected from Wisconsin to that and subsequent Congresses are:

XXXth Congress, 1847–9.

First District.—William Pitt Lynde. *
Second District.—Mason C. Darling. *

XXXIst Congress, 1849—51.

First District.—Charles Durkee.
Second District.—Orsamus Cole.
Third District.—James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851–53.

First District.—Charles Durkee.
Second District.—Ben. C Eastman.
Third District.—John B. Macy.

XXXIIId Congress, 1853–55.

First District —Daniel Wells, Jr.
Second District —Ben C. Eastman.
Third District.—John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855–57.

First District.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
Second District.—C. C. Washburn.
Third District.—Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857–59.

First District—John F. Potter.
Second District.—C. C. Washburn.
Third District.—Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859–61.

First District.—John F. Potter.
Second District.—C. C. Washburn.
Third District.—Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861–63.

First District.—John F. Potter.
Second District.—Luther Hanchett, † Walter McIndoe.
Third District.—A. Scott Sloan.

XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863–65.

First District.—James S. Brown.
Second District.—Ithamar C. Sloan.
Third District.—Amasa Cobb.
Fourth District.—Charles A. Eldredge.
Fifth District.—Ezra Wheeler.
Sixth District.—Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865–67.

First District.—Halbert E. Paine.
Second District.—Ithamar C. Sloan.
Third District.—Amasa Cobb.
Fourth District.—Charles A. Eldredge.
Fifth District.—Philetus Sawyer.
Sixth District.—Walter D. McIndoe.

* Took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.
† Died Nov. 24, 1862; McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, Dec. 30, 1862.

XLth Congress, 1867–69.

First District—Halbert E. Paine.
Second District.—Benjamin F. Hopkins.
Third District.—Amasa Cobb.
Fourth District—Charles A. Eldredge.
Fifth District.—Philetus Sawyer.
Sixth District.—Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869–71.

First District.—Halbert E. Paine.
Second District.—Benjamin F. Hopkins. ‡ David Atwood.
Third District.—Amasa Cobb.
Fourth District.—Charles A. Eldredge.
Fifth District.—Phietus Sawyer.
Sixth District —Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIId Congress, 1871–73.

First District.—Alexander Mitchell.
Second District.—Gerry W. Hazelton.
Third District.—J. Allen Barber.
Fourth District.—Charles A. Eldredge.
Fifth District.—Philetus Sawyer.
Sixth District.—Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIId Congress, 1873–75.

First District.—Charles G Williams.
Second District.—Gerry W. Hazelton.
Third District.—J. Allen Barber.
Fourth District.—Alexander Mitchell.
Fifth District.—Charles A. Eldredge.
Sixth District.—Philetus Sawyer
Seventh District.—Jeremiah M. Rusk.
Eighth District.—Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875–77.

First District.—Charles G. Williams.
Second District.—Lucien B. Caswell.
Third District.—Henry S. Magoon.
Fourth District.—William Pitt Lynde.
Fifth District.—Samuel D. Burchard.
Sixth District.—Alanson M. Kimball.
Seventh District.—Jeremiah M. Rusk.
Eighth District.—George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877–79.

First District.—Charles G. Williams.
Second District.—Lucien B. Caswell.
Third District.—George C. Hazelton.
Fourth District.—William Pitt Lynde.
Fifth District.—Edward S. Bragg.
Sixth District.—Gabriel Bouck.
Seventh District.—Herman L. Humphrey.
Eighth District.—Thaddeus C. Pound.

‡ Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy Feb. 15, 1870.

XLVIth Congress, 1879–81.

First District.—Charles G. Williams.
Second District.—Lucien B. Caswell.
Third District.—George C. Hazelton.
Fourth District.—Peter V. Deuster.
Fifth District.—Edward S. Bragg.
Sixth District.—Gabriel Bouck.
Seventh District.—Herman L. Humphrey.
Eighth District —Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881–83.

First District.—Charles G. Williams.
Second District.—Lucien B. Caswell.
Third District.—George C. Hazelton.
Fourth District.—Peter V. Deuster.
Fifth District.—Edward S. Bragg.
Sixth District.—Richard Guenther.
Seventh District.—Herman L. Humphrey.
Eighth District —Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIIth Congress, 1883–85.

First District.—John Winans.
Second District.—Daniel H. Sumner.
Third District.—Burr W. Jones.
Fourth District.—Peter V. Deuster.
Fifth District.—Joseph Rankin.
Sixth District —Richard Guenther,
Seventh District.—Gilbert M. Woodward.
Eighth District.—William T. Price.
Ninth District.—Isaac Stephenson.

The first Legislature in joint convention, on the 7th of June 1848, canvassed, in accordance with the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May, for the State officers, and the two representatives in Congress. On the same day the State officers were sworn into office. The next day Gov. Dewey delivered his first message to the Legislature. The first important business of the first State Legislature was the election of two United States senators; Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats, were elected. The latter drew the short term; so that his office expired on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirteenth Congress; as Dodge drew the long term, his office expired on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of thirty-first Congress. Both were elected, June 8, 1848. Their successors, with the date of their elections, were as follows: Isaac P. Walker, Jan. 17, 1849; Henry Dodge, Jan. 20, 1851; Charles Durkee, Feb. 1, 1855; James R. Doolittle, Jan. 23, 1857; Timothy O. Howe, Jan. 23, 1861; James R. Doolittle, Jan. 22, 1863; Timothy O. Howe, Jan. 24, 1867; Matthew H. Carpenter, Jan. 26, 1869; Timothy O. Howe, Jan. 21, 1873; Angus Cameron, Feb. 3, 1875; Matthew H. Carpenter, Jan. 22, 1879; Philetus Sawyer, Jan. 26, 1881; Angus Cameron, March 10, 1881.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit court, courts of probate, and justices of the peace, giving the Legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts. Judges were not to be elected at any State or county election, nor within thirty days before or after one. The State was divided into five judicial circuits, Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green as then constituted; Levi Hubbell, of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes. In 1850, a sixth circuit was formed. By an act, which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the 1st day of January, 1855, an eighth and ninth circuit was formed. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864. By an act which took effect the 1st day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876 a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organ

ized." At the present time John M. Wentworth is judge of the first circuit, which is composed of the counties of Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; Charles A. Hamilton of the second, which includes Milwaukee county; David J. Pulling of the third, composed of Calumet, Green Lake and Winnebago; Norman S. Gilson of the fourth, composed of Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Fond du Lac; George Clementson of the fifth, composed of Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland and Crawford; Alfred W. Newman of the sixth, composed of Clark, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau and Vernon; Charles M. Webb of the seventh, composed of Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln, Price, and Taylor; Egbert B. Bundy of the eighth, composed of Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; Alva Stewart of the ninth, composed of Adams, Columbia, Dane, Juneau, Sauk, M rquette; George H. Myres, of the tenth, composed of Florence, Langlade, Outagamie, and Shawano; Solon C. Clough of the eleventh, composed of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Polk, and Washburn; John R. Bennett of the twelfth, composed of Rock, Green, and Jefferson; A. Scott Sloan, of the thirteenth, composed of Dodge, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha; Samuel D. Hastings of the fourteenth, composed of Brown, Door, Mainette and Oconto.

The first Legislature provided for the re-election of judges of the circuit courts on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison, on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place and on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. One of their own number under an act of June 29, 1848, was to be, by themselves, elected chief justice. Under this arrangement, the following were the justices of the supreme court, at the times indicated: Alex. W. Stow, C. J., fourth, district, Aug. 28, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1851; Edward V. Whiton, A. J., first circuit, Aug. 28, 1848, to June 1, 1853; Levi Hubbell, A. J., elected chief justice, June 18, 1851, second circuit, Aug. 28, 1848, to June 1, 1853; Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., third circuit, Aug. 28, 1848, to Jnne 1, 1853; Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J., fifth circuit, Aug. 28, 1848, to June 1, 1853; Timothy O. Howe, A. J., fourth circuit, Jan. 1, 1851, to June 1, 1853; Wiram Knowlton, A. J.,sixth circuit, organized by the Legislature in 1850, Aug. 6, 1850,to June 1, 1853. In 1853, the supreme court was separately organized, the chief justice and associate justices being voted for as such. The following persons have constituted that court during the terms indicated, since its separate organization: Edward V. Whiton, C. J., June 1, 1853, to April 12, 1859; Luther S. Dixon, C. J., April 20, 1859, to June 17 1874; Edward G. Ryan, C. J., June 17, 1874, to Oct. 19, 1880; Orsamus Cole, C. J., Nov. 11, 1880, (in office); Samuel Crawford, A. J., June 1, 1853, to June 19, 1855; Abraham D. Smith, A. J., June 1, 1853, to June 21, 1859; Orsamus Cole, A. J., June 19, 1855, to Nov. 11, 1880; Byron Paine, A. J., June 21, 1859, to Nov. 15, 1864; Jason Downer, A. J., Nov. 15, 1864, to Sept. 11, 1867; Byron Paine, A. J., Sept. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13, 1871; William P. Lyon, A. J., Jan. 20, 1870, (in office); David Taylor, A. J., April 18, 1878, (in office); Harlow S. Orton, A. J., April 18, 1878, (in office); John B. Cassoday, A. J., Nov. 11, 1880, (in office).

The act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved Aug.6, 1846, provided for one United States judicial district to be called the district of Wisconsin. It was also provided that a district court should be held therein by one judge who should reside in the district and be called a district judge. The court was to hold two

terms a year in the capital, Madison. This was afterward changed so that one term only was held at the seat of the State government, while the other was to be held at Milwaukee. Special terms could be held at either of these places. On the 12th day of June, 1848, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by the President district judge. By the act of Congress of July 15, 1862, a circuit court of the United States was created to be held in Wisconsin. The district judge was given power to hold the circuit court in Wisconsin in company with the circuit judge and circuit justice, or either of them, or alone in their absence. Wisconsin now composes a portion of the seventh judicial circuit of the United States, Thomas Drummond being circuit judge. He resides at Chicago. The circuit justice is one of judges of the United States supreme court. Two terms of the circuit court are held each year at Milwaukee and one term in Madison.

In 1870 the State was divided into two districts, the eastern and western. In the western district, one term of the United States district court each year was to be held at Madison and one at La Crosse; in the eastern district, two terms were to be held at Milwaukee and one at Oshkosh. On the 9th day of July, 1870, James C. Hopkins was appointed judge of the western district, Andrew G. Miller remaining judge of the eastern district. The latter resigned to take effect Jan. 1, 1874, and James H. Howe was appointed to fill the vacancy; but Judge Howe soon resigned, and Charles E. Dyer, on the 10th of February, 1875, appointed in his place. He is still in office. Judge Hopkins, of the western district, died Sept. 4, 1877; when, on the 13th of October following, Romanzo Bunn was appointed his successor, and now fills that office.

An act was passed by the first Legislature providing for the election and defining the duties of a State superintendent of public instruction. The persons holding that office, with the term of each, are as follows: Eleazer Root, from Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 5, 1852; Azel P. Ladd, from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854; Hiram A. Wright, from Jan. 5, 1854, to May 29, 1855; A. Constantine Barry, from June 26, 1855, to Jan. 4, 1858; Lyman C. Draper, from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860; Josiah L. Pickard, from Jan. 2, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1864; John G. McMynn, from Oct. 1, 1864, to Jan. 6, 1868; Alexander J. Craig, from Jan. 6, 1868, to Jan. 3, 1870; Samuel Fallows, from Jan. 6, 1870, to Jan. 4, 1874; Edward Searing, from Jan. 4, 1874, to Jan 7, 1878; William C. Whitford, from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882; Robert Graham, from Jan. 2, 1882, (now in office.) By the same Legislature, a State University was established. The school system of Wisconsin embraces graded schools, to be found in all the cities and larger villages, the district schools, organized in the smaller villages and in the country generally, besides the University of Wisconsin, (located at Madison, the capital of the State). The university has three departments: the college of letters, the college of arts, and the college of law. It was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the territory of Wisconsin. That act required the secretary of the treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed." The territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. In 1841 a commissioner was appointed to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the university, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner. Section 6 of article X of the State constitution provides that "pro-

vision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University." Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the institution.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of a chancellor, Jan. 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened Feb. 5, 1849, with twenty pupils. In 1849 the regents purchased nearly 200 acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851 the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854 the south dormitory was erected. Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the university, in 1854 a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose. In 1866 the University was completely re-organized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several States a quantity of land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act. The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 322,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution. Up to the time of its re-organization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature passed a law which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, $7,308.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

In 1870 the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a female college, which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State, a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of $10,000 to the income of the University Fund. The increased facilities offered by improvements in the old and by the erection of a new college building proved wholly inadequate to meet the growing wants of the institution. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors said: "A hall of natural sciences is just now the one desideratum of the University. It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated $80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes. In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund income, and to establish the institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 enacted

"That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876 and annually thereafter, a State tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State, and the amount so levied and collected is hereby appropriated to the University Fund income, to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund income, is as follows: "From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of$3,000 annually shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the regents of the University of Wisconsin, as soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds without cost to the State: *Provided*, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act." The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act, was erected by the wise liberality of ex-Gov. Washburn. It is a beautiful stone building, finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breadth forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet bearing this inscription: "Erected and furnished, A. D. 1878, by the munificence of Cadwallader C. Washburn, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin; a tribute to general science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the regents of the University." The telescope has a sixteen inch object-glass. The size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. In 1881 a students' observatory was erected and a wing was added to the east side of the Washburn observatory.

In the fall of 1848 there was a Presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State—whig, democrat and free-soil, each having a ticket in the field; but the democrats were in the majority. The successful electors for that year and for each four years since that date, were as follows:

1848. Elected November 7.

At Large—Francis Huebschmann.
Wm. Dunwiddie.
First District—David P. Maples
Second District—Samuel F. Nichlos.

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1852. Elected November 2.

At Large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
Satterlee Clark.
First District—Philo White.
Second District—Beriah Brown.
Third District—Charles Billinghurst.

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1856. Elected November 4.

At Large—Edward D. Holton.
James H. Knowlton.
First District—Gregor Mencel.
Second District—Walter D. McIndoe.
Third District—Bille Williams.

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1860. Elected November 6.

At Large—Walter D. McIndoe.
Bradford Rixford.
First District—William W. Vaughan.
Second District—J. Allen Barber.
Third District—Herman Lindeman.

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1864. Elected November 8.

At Large—William W. Field.
Henry L. Blood.
First District—George C. Northrop.
Second District—Jonathan Bowman.
Third District—Allen Warden.
Fourth District—Henry J. Turner.
Fifth District—Henry F. Belitz.
Sixth District—Alexander S. McDill.

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1868. Elected November 3.

At Large—Stephen S. Barlow.
Henry D. Barron.

First District—Elihu Enos.
Second District—Charles G. Williams.
Third District—Allen Warden.
Fourth District—Leander F. Frisby.
Fifth District—William G. Ritch.
Sixth District—William T. Price.

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1872. Elected November 5.

At Large—William E. Cramer.
Frederick Fleischer.
First District—Jerome S. Nickles.
Second District—George G. Swain.
Third District—Ormsby B. Thomas.
Fourth District—Frederick Hilgen.
Fifth District—Edward C. McFetridge.
Sixth District—George E. Hoskinson.
Seventh District—Romanzo Bunn.
Eighth District—Henry D. Barron.

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1876. Elected November 7.

At Large—William H. Hiner.
Francis Campbell.
First District—T D. Weeks.
Second District—T. D. Lang.
Third District—Daniel L. Downs.
Fourth District—Casper M. Sanger.
Fifth District—Charles Luling.
Sixth District—James H. Foster.
Seventh District—Charles B. Solberg.
Eighth District—John H. Knapp.

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1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End.
Knud Langland.
First District—Lucius S. Blake.
Second District—John Kellogg.
Third District—George E. Weatherby.
Fourth District—William P. McLaren.
Fifth District—C. T. Lovell.
Sixth District—E. L Browne.
Seventh District—F. H. Kribbs.
Eighth District—John T. Kingston.

The popular vote cast for President at each of the Presidential elections in Wisconsin, and the electoral vote cast for each successful candidate, were as follows:

Year.	CANDIDATES.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1848	Zachary Taylor	13,747	..
	Lewis Cass	15,001	4
	Martin Van Buren	10,418	..
1852	Franklin Pierce	33,658	5
	Winfield Scott	22,240	..
	John P. Hale	8,814	..
1856	James Buchanan	52,843	..
	John C. Fremont	66,090	5
	Millard Fillmore	579	..
1860	Abraham Lincoln	86,118	5
	John C. Breckinridge	888	..
	John Bell	161	..
	S. A. Douglas	65,021	..
1864	Abraham Lincoln	83,458	8
	Geo B. McClellan	65,884	..
1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	8
	Horatio Seymour	84,707	..
1872	Ulysses S. Grant	104,997	10
	Horace Greeley	86,477	..
	Charles O'Connor	834	..
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	130,668	10
	Samuel J. Tilden	123,927	..
	Peter Cooper	1,509	..
	G. C. Smith	27	..
1880	James A Garfield	144,398	10
	Winfield S. Hancock	114,644	..
	J. B. Weaver	7,986	..
	Neal Dow	68	..
	J B. Phelps	91	..

The act of the first Legislature of the State, exempting a homestead from forced sale on any debt or liability contracted after Jan. 1, 1849, and another act exempting certain personal property, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State in the Union previous to that time. Other acts were passed—such as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the State government in all its branches, in fair running order. And, by the second Legislature (1849) were enacted a number of laws of public utility. The statutes were revised, making a volume of over 900 pages. The year 1848 was one of general prosperity to the rapidly increasing population of the State; and that of 1849 developed in an increased ratio its productive capacity in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan,

the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interests of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes. There were many attractions for emigrants from the Old World, especially from northern Europe—from Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark; also from Ireland and England.

The third Legislature changed the January term of the supreme court to December and organized a sixth judicial circuit. The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1849, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 9, 1850, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the 7th of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. The other charitable institutions of the State are the State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, and opened for patients in July, 1860; Northern Hospital for the Insane, located near Oshkosh, to which patients were first admitted in April, 1873, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Delavan, in Walworth county.

The entire length of the building of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, situated on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are eighty-seven feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunate needing its protection. In 1879, additional room for 180 patients was added, by converting the old chapel into wards, and by the addition of cross wings in front of the old building. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 550 patients. In 1870 a law was passed authorizing the erection of the building for the Northern Hospital, on a tract, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city of Oshkosh on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed according to the original design, at a total cost to the State of $625,250. The building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and is suited to accomodate 600 patients.

The land first occupied by the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, comprising 11 46–100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. Phœnix, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for. The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining-room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, and well fitted for the uses intended.

The Institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. It designs to educate that portion of the children and youth of the State, who, on account of deafness, cannot be educated in the public schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the primary department few books are used, slates, pencils, crayons, pictures, blocks and other illustrative apparatus being the means employed. In the intermediate department the books used are prepared especially for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text-books used in our common schools. The shoe shop commenced business in 1867;the printing office in 1878, and the bakery in 1881. The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the State of the age of ten years and under twenty-five, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge for board and tuition, but parents and guardians are expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The taking of the census by the United State, this year, 1850, showed a population for Wisconsin of 305,391—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly 95,000. Many, as already stated, were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were,of course,from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams. In 1860 the population had increased to 775,881; in 1870 to 1,054,670, and in 1880 to 1,315,480. By an act of the fourth Legislature of the State, approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for, Waupim, Dodge county, being afterwards the point selected for it. The office of State prison commissioner was created in 1853, but was abolished in 1874. During that time the following persons held the office: John Taylor, from March 28, 1853 to April 2, 1853; Henry Brown, from April 2, 1853 to Jan. 2, 1854; Argalus W. Starks, from Jan. 2, 1854 to Jan. 7, 1856; Edward McGarry, from Jan 7, 1856 to Jan 4, 1858; Edward M. MacGraw, from Jan. 4, 1858 to Jan. 2, 1860; Hans C. Heg, from Jan. 2, 1860 to Jan. 6, 1862; Alexander P. Hodges, from Jan 6, 1862 to Jan. 4, 1864; Henry Cordier, from Jan 4, 1864 to Jan. 3, 1870; George F. Wheeler, from Jan. 3, 1870 to Jan. 4, 1874. The State (Law) Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of $5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted appointing a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the territory. The first appropriation by the State, to replenish the library, was made in 1851. Since that time, several appropriations have been made. The number of volumes in the library at the beginning of 1883 was 16,285.

The fifth Legislature — the Assembly, whig, the Senate, democratic—passed an act authorizing banking. This was approved by the governor, L. J. Farwell, April 19, 1852. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous, and decided in favor of banks; the power was thereby given to the Legislature of 1852 to grant bank charters or to pass a general banking law. By the act just mentioned, the office of bank comptroller was created, but was abolished by an act of Jan. 3, 1870. During the continuance of the law, the following persons filled the office, at the time given: James S. Baker, from Nov. 20, 1852 to Jan. 2, 1854; William M. Dennis, from Jan. 2, 1854 to Jan. 4, 1858; Joel C. Squires, from Jan. 4, 1858 to Jan 2, 1860; Gysbert Van Steenwyk, from Jan 2, 1860 to Jan. 6, 1862; William H. Ramsey, from Jan 6, 1862 to Jan. 1, 1866; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from Jan. 1, 1866 to Jan. 3, 1870. The sixth Wisconsin Legislature commenced its session, as we have

seen, Jan. 12, 1853. On the 26th of that month charges were preferred in the Assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit court, for divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in office. A resolution directed a committee to go to the Senate and impeach Hubbell. On the trial he was acquitted. By an act of the same Legislature, the State Agricultural Society was incorporated. Since its organization the society has printed a number of volumes of transactions, and has held, except during the civil war, annual fairs. Its aid to the agricultural interests of the State are clearly manifest. Farming, in Wisconsin, is confined at the present time to the south half of the State, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. The surface of the agricultural portion is, for the most part, gently undulating, consisting largely of prairies alternating with "oak openings." The State is essentially a grain-growing one, though stock-raising and dairy farming are rapidly gaining in importance. Wheat, the staple product of Wisconsin, is gradually losing its prestige as the farmer's sole dependence, and mixed farming is coming to the front. About twenty bushels of wheat are raised annually to each inhabitant of the State. Much more attention is now paid to fertilizers than formerly, clover and plaster being looked upon with constantly increasing favor. While within the last ten years stock-raising has been a growing interest, yet it has not been a rapid one; not so, however, with dairying—no other agricultural interest has kept pace with this. The principal markets for the farm products of Wisconsin are Milwaukee and Chicago.

By an act approved March 4, 1853, the State Historical Society was incorporated, it having been previously organized. The society is under the fostering care of the State, each Legislature voting a respectable sum for its benefit. It has published a number of volumes of "Col lections" and of catalogues. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, where are to be found its library of historical books and pamphlets, the largest in the northwest. On the 21st of September, 1853, Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor of the State, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of Gov. Farwell, were closed for one day, October 3. The year 1850, to the agriculturalist, was not one of much prosperity in Wisconsin, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. The State was visited during the year by cholera, not, however, to a very alarming extent. In 1851 the State was prosperous. In 1852 the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity. There were abundant harvests and high markets; an increase of money and a downward tendency of the rates of interest. The next year (1853) was also one in which every branch of industry prospered. There was an especial increase in commerce and manufactures. And here it might be said that next to agriculture the most important pursuit in Wisconsin is manufacturing; foremost in this interest is lumber, of which the pineries furnish the raw material. The pine region extends through the northern counties of the State from Green Bay to the St. Croix river. The demand for lumber is constantly increasing, while the facilities for its manufacture are continually enlarging. Over one billion feet of logs are cut annually. The lumber mills have a capacity exceeding one and one-half billion feet. The products of these find their way to market, either by the Mississippi and its tributaries, by the various lines of railways, or through the great lakes. The other leading articles of manufacture are flour, agricultural implements and malt liquors.

The fourth administration—William A. Barstow, governor—was signalized by a fugitive slave case, which greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. Sherman M. Booth, for assisting in the rescue of Joshua Glover, a fugitive slave, was arrested, but discharged by the supreme court. He was again arrested under an indictment in the United States district court, and a

second time discharged by the supreme court; but the supreme court of the United States reversed the action of the State court in its second discharge of Booth, and he was re-arrested in 1860; the sentence of the district court was executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the President. The eighth Legislature of the State (Jan. 10—April 2, 1855), passed an act very liberal in its provisions relative to the rights of married women. On the 27th of June, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. The State census, taken in this year (1855), showed a population of 552,109. In 1865, the number had increased to 868,325; in 1875, to 1,236,729. Industrial occupations in Wisconsin were prosperous during the years 1854 and 1855. The fifth administration began with William A. Barstow in the executive chair, by virtue of a certificate from the board of canvassers, that he had been a second time elected governor by a majority (as previously shown) of 157. But this certificate was set aside by the supreme court, giving the office to Coles Bashford, not, however, until Barstow had resigned, and Arthur McArthur, acting, by virtue of his office of lieutenant-governor, as governor from March 21, to March 25, 1856. A dry season during this year diminished the wheat crop. The tenth Legislature of Wisconsin—Jan. 14 to March 9, 1857—passed an act establishing at Waukesha a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, afterwards called the State Reform School; now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for boys. It was opened in 1860. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within its borders. The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, office chapel, school rooms, reading room and library, officers kitchen, dining room, and lodging, furnace room and cellar. On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room. On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a modern building with stone basement. In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry and steam dyeing room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar. The correction house, 44x80 feet, (intended for the most refractory boys) and will accommodate forty; a double family building 38x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys of fifty each. There is on the farm, which consists of 233 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn two stories high, built in the most substantial manner.

The constitution of the State, adopted in 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the school fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects: "1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor. "2d. That the residue of the income of the school fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor." No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a "'board

of regents of normal schools,'" who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the board. In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a normal school fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the board of regents of normal schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of that fund should reach $200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about $600,000, with a net income of over $30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the board, after a careful investigation and consideration of the different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State. At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. The school at Platteville was opened Oct. 9, 1866. The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third normal school, at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place Sept. 19, 1871. A fourth normal school was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county. It is understood to be the policy of the board of regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation. The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

Subsidiary to the State normal schools are teachers' institutes, held annually in nearly every settled county, and the State teachers' association, which has been organized for a quarter of a century. Besides the public schools of the State, there are a number of denominational and other colleges, the principal of which are Racine College, Beloit College, Milton College, Ripon College, Carroll College, at Waukesha; Lawrence University, at Appleton; St. John's College, at Prairie du Chien; Galesville University; Northwestern University, at Watertown; and Pio Nono College, at St. Francis Station, south of Milwaukee. There is also quite a large number of incorporated academies and seminaries, the more prominent ones being the Milwaukee Academy and St. Mary's Institute, at Milwaukee; Kemper Hall, at Kenosha; St. Catharine's Academy, at Racine; Rochester Seminary, Lake Geneva Seminary, Fox Lake Seminary, Albion Academy, Elroy Seminary,

Wayland Institute, at Beaver Dam, and Santa Clara Academy, at Sinsinawa Mound. There are also about 700 private schools in Wisconsin. The whole number of children in Wisconsin between four and twenty years of age is 483,071; the number of pupils in attendance in public schools, 299,019. The aggregate valuation of school property in the State is $5,297,678.24.

The sixth administration, Alexander W. Randall, governor, was noted for its "long parliament," the eleventh Legislature of the State having been in session 125 days. A report of commissioners previously appointed to revise the statutes, was acted upon during the session, the result being the publication, in one volume, of the "Revised Statutes of 1858." The twelfth Legislature (Jan. 12, to March 21, 1859) was, like the two previous Legistatures, republican. At the commencement of the seventh administration, Randall's second term as governor, that party not only had control of the thirteenth Legislature, but of all the State offices. The governor, in his message to the fourteenth Legislature, on the 10th of January, 1861, declared that the right of a State to secede from the Union, could never be admitted. "*The government must be sustained, the laws shall be enforced!*" An extra session of the Legislature was convened on the 15th of May, at which, no acts were passed except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Meanwhile a demand made upon the governor by the President, for troops to sustain the federal arm, met with a quick response. During the year, 9,991 men, in ten regiments, for three years' service, and one regiment for three months service, of 810 men, were sent out of the State. The number of volunteers originally in the several military organizations, from Wisconsin during the war, were as follows:

First Infantry, three months	810
First Infantry, three years	945
Second Infantry, three years	1051
Third Infantry, three years	979
Fifth Infantry, three years	1058
Sixth Infantry, three years	1108
Seventh Infantry, three years	1029
Eighth Infantry, three years	973
Ninth Infantry, * three years	870
Tenth Infantry, three years	916
Eleventh Infantry, three years	1029
Twelfth Infantry, three years	1045
Thirteenth Infantry,* three years	970
Fourteenth Infantry, three years	970
Fifteenth Infantry, three years	801
Sixteenth Infantry, three years	1066
Seventeenth Infantry, three years	941
Eighteenth Infantry, three years	962
Nineteenth Infantry, three years	973
Twentieth Infantry, three years	990
Twenty-first Infantry, three years	1002
Twenty-second Infantry, three years	1009
Twenty-third Infantry, three years	994
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years	1003
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years	1018
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years	1002
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years	865
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years	961
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years	961
Thirtieth Infantry, three years	906
Thirty-first Infantry, three years	878
Thirty-second Infantry, three years	993
Thirty-third Infantry, three years	892
Thirty-fourth Infantry, nine months	961
Thirty-fifth Infantry, * three years	1066
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years	990
Thirty-seventh Infantry, one, two and three years	708
Thirty-eighth Infantry, one, two and three years	913
Thirty-ninth Infantry, one hundred days	780
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days	776
Forty first Infantry, one hundred days	578
Forty-second Infantry, one year	877
Forty-third Infantry, one year	867
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year	877
Forty fifth Infantry, one year	859
Forty-sixth Infantry, one year	914
Forty-seventh Infantry, one year	927
Forty-eighth Infantry, one year	828
Forty-ninth Infantry, one year	986
Fiftieth Infantry, one year	942
Fifty-first Infantry, one year	841
Fifty-second Infantry, one year	486
Fifty third Infantry, one year	380
First Cavalry, three years	1124
Second Cavalry, three years	1127
Third Cavalry, three years	1186
Fourth Cavalry, three years	1047
Milwaukee	83

*Nov. 1, 1865.

First Battery Light Artillery	155
Second Battery Light Artillery	153
Third Battery Light Artillery	170
Fourth Battery Light Artillery	151
Fifth Battery Light Artillery	155
Sixth Battery Light Artillery	157
Seventh Battery Light Artillery	158
Eighth Battery Light Artillery	161
Ninth Battery Light Artillery	155
Tenth Battery Light Artillery	47
Eleventh Battery Light Artillery	87
Twelfth Battery Light Artillery	99
Thirteenth Battery Light Artillery	156
Battery A, Heavy Artillery	129
Battery B, Heavy Artillery	149
Battery C, Heavy Artillery	146
Battery D, Heavy Artillery	146
Battery E, Heavy Artillery	151
Battery F, Heavy Artillery	151
Battery G, Heavy Artillery	152
Battery H, Heavy Artillery	151
Battery I, Heavy Artillery	150
Battery K, Heavy Artillery	148
Battery L, Heavy Artillery	152
Battery M, Heavy Artillery	152
Sharp Shooters	105
Gibbons' Brigade Band	13

On the 10th of April, 1862, Gov. Louis P. Harvey, the successor of Alexander W. Randall, started, along with others, from Wisconsin on a tour to relieve the wounded and suffering soldiers from this State, at Mound City, Paducah and Savannah. Having completed his mission, he made preparations to return. He went on board a boat, the Dunleith, at the landing in Savannah, and there awaited the arrival of the Minnehaha, which was to convey him and his party to Cairo, Ill. It was late in the evening of the 19th of April when the steamer arrived; and as she rounded to, her bow touched the Dunleith precipitating the governor into the river. Every effort was made to save his life, but in vain. His body was afterward recovered and brought home for interment.

Edward Salomon, lieutenant-governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, succeeded to the office of governor. The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry and one company of sharpshooters constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the Rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled. At the end of the year 1863 thirty-three regiments left the State—the Thirteenth regiment being the only remaining one of the thirty-four in Wisconsin. The ninth administration, James T. Lewis, governor, saw the close of the Rebellion. On the 10th of April, 1865, Lewis announced to the Legislature, then in session, the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army.

Fifty-three regiments during the war were raised in Wisconsin, all, sooner or later, moving south and engaging in one way or other in suppressing the Rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were:

The First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth.

Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia. These ten were;

The Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized).

Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were:

Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth,

Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third.

During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division the Third and Twenty-sixth and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department. The other military organizations from Wisconsin had various assignments Recruiting ceased in the State on the 13th of April, 1865. It was not many months before Wisconsin's last soldier was mustered out of service. The State furnished during the war over 75,000 men, of which number nearly 11,000 died in the service.

Among all the noble women who gave themselves to the sanitary work of the civil war perhaps few were more peculiarly fitted for forming and carrying out plans than Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey, widow of the late lamented Gov. Louis P. Harvey. She was appointed by Gov. Salomon one of the sanitary agents of the State. She soon procured the establishment of a convalesent hospital at Madison, Wis. The building when no longer needed as a hospital, Mrs. Harvey conceived the idea of having it converted into a home for soldiers' orphans. On Jan. 1, 1866, the home was opened with eighty-four orphans, Mrs. Harvey at the head. The necessary funds had been raised by subscription; but it soon became a State institution. The orphans were not only maintained but brought up to habits of industry. But it was not long before the number of the inmates began to decrease, owing to the fact that homes were found or many, while some were returned to their, mothers; none were kept in the institution after they had reached the age of fifteen. At length when the number had diminished to less than forty children, it was thought best to close the institution. This was in 1875. The whole number of orphans cared for during the continuance of the home was about 700. The Legislature then transferred the building to the regents of the University of Wisconsin, who disposed of it; and a Norwegian seminary is now established therein.

During the tenth administration, Lucius Fairchild, governor, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the northwestern branch of the National institution, was established in Wisconsin, three miles from Milwaukee. It has a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated The remainder is a wooded park traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it. Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, the Mexican War, or the War of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.

A law was passed in 1867 creating the office of insurance commissioner, the secretary of State being assigned to its duties. But, in 1878, it was made a distinct office, to be filled by the governor's appointment. It was, however, made elective in 1881. Philip L. Spooner has served since April 1, 1878, and is still in office. The joint-stock fire insurance companies of Wisconsin are three in number, its mutual companies also three. There is but one life insurance company in the State. A large number of fire and life insurance companies located outside of

Wisconsin transact business under State law within its borders.

Early in 1870, during Gov. Fairchild's third term, was organized, and in March of that year incorporated, the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters," having among its specific objects researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records and the formation of a general library, and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published several volumes of transactions, under authority of the State. On the 3d day of July of that year A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and on the 13th of January following occurred the death of associate justice, Byron Paine, of the supreme court. At the twenty-fourth regular session of the Legislature (January 11—March 25, 1871,) a commissioner of emigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. The office was abolished Jan. 3, 1876. During this time but two persons held the office—Ole C. Johnson, from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874; Martin J. Argard, from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 4, 1879, the board of immigration of the State of Wisconsin was created, to consist of five members, of which number two are *ex-officio*—the governor and secretary of State. The principal office is located in Milwaukee, with a branch office at Chicago. The object is to encourage imigration from Europe to Wisconsin. On the 23d of March, 1871, the State board of charities and reforms was created, to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor of the State, the duties of the members being to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury. This board have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings. The Wisconsin State horticultural Society, although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868 provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State Agricultural Society; but by the act of 1871 this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

In October, 1871, occurred great fires in northeastern Wisconsin. The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano suffered more or less. More than 1,000 men, women and children perished. More than 3,000 were rendered destitute. The loss of property has been estimated at $4,000,000. No other calamity so awful in its results has ever visited Wisconsin. A compilation of the public statutes of the State was prepared during the year 1871 by David Taylor (now associate justice of the supreme court), and published in two volumes, known as the "Revised Statutes of 1871." It was wholly a private undertaking, but a very creditable one.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association originated in a resolution offered in the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, Jan. 26, 1872, to issue a call for a meeting of Wisconsin dairymen, to be held at Watertown, Feb. 15,

1872. A few gentlemen met and organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The aim of the organization has been to secure improved methods of making butter and cheese and the best markets for shipment and sale. The association holds its annual meeting in January of each year for the discussion of the dairy interests. Dairy fairs are held at each meeting. There is printed annually by the State printer 2,000 copies of the transactions of the association. The Legislature receives 600 copies, the State Historical Society, Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, State Agricultural Society and Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association receive forty copies each; the remainder are distributed to the members of the association and generally over the State to all who make application for them. The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying the sum of $1, and by appropriations from the State. Wisconsin won first premium on butter in competition with the world; the second premium on Cheddar cheese (the first going to Canada), and the second on fancy shaped cheese at the International Dairy Fair, held in New York city in December, 1877. To the Dairymen's Association belongs the credit of raising the reputation of Wisconsin cheese and butter from the lowest to the highest rank.

On the 23d of March, 1873, Lieut.-Gov. Milton H. Pettitt died suddenly and unexpectedly. The Legislature this year passed an act providing for a geological survey of the State, to be completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of $13,000. An act, approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a State geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the 1st day of April, 1853, was appointed State geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the Legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was re-instated by the act of this Legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873. On the 16th of February, 1875, O. W. Wight succeeded Lapham, but on the 2d of February, 1876, T. C. Chamberlain was appointed Wight's successor, and still holds the office. He has published four volumes of reports in a very able manner, extending from 1873 to 1879, inclusive. Reports were also published by his predecessors.

And just here it may not be inappropriate to say a word concerning the physical history of Wisconsin. "This can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the State, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied, of course, an essentially horizontal position, and were doubtless in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force

which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imagined as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystalization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed."* But to pursue further an inquiry into the geological structure of the State would be foreign to this brief historical sketch of Wisconsin. The subject is ably treated of in the geological reports before referred to.

The actual mineral resources of Wisconsin remain very largely to be developed, Its useful mineral material comes under the head of metalic ores and non-metalic substances. Of the first class are the ores of lead, zinc, iron and copper; of the second class are the principal substances found in brick-clay, kaolin, cement rock, limestone for burning into quick lime, limestone for flux, glass-sand, peat and building stone. In Wisconsin lead and zinc are found together ; the former has been utilized since 1826, the latter since 1860. The counties of La Fayette, Iowa and Grant—the southwestern counties of the State—are known as the " lead region." All the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin are from these counties. The lead ore is of one kind only—that known as galena. A large amount is produced yearly from the various mining districts in the lead region. The number of pounds raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand. The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, but their value is, beyond doubt, very great, and they will be a source of wealth to the lead region for a long time to come, as they are now extensively utilized. Iron mining in the State is yet in its infancy. Numbers of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern portion, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. The several ores in Wisconsin are red hematites, brown hematites, magnetic ores and specular hematites ; the first are found in Dodge county ; the second in Portage, Wood and Juneau ; the two last in Bayfield, Ashland, Lincoln and Oconto counties.

The thirteenth administration (C. C. Washburn, governor) ended with the year 1873, the republican party in the State being defeated for the first time since the commencement of Randall's administration. The session of the Legislature of 1874 was a noted one for the passage of the "Potter Law," limiting the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classifying freight, and regulating prices for its carriage on railroads within Wisconsin. Three railroad commissioners were to be appointed by the governor ; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the 14th day of May, and the governor, thereafter, on the first day of May, of each year, should appoint one commissioner for three years. Under this law the governor appointed J. H. Osborn, for three years ; George H. Paul, for two years ; and J. W. Hoyt, for one year. Under executive direction, this commission inaugurated its labors by compiling, classifying, and putting into convenient form for public use for the first time, all the railroad legislation of the State. In 1876 this board was abolished and a railroad commissioner, to be appointed by the governor every two years, was to take its place. This latter office was made elective in 1881. The commissioners who have held office under these various laws are : John W. Hoyt, from

*T. C. Chamberlain, State Geologist, in Illustrated Hist. Atlas of Wisconsin,

April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876; George H. Paul, from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876; Joseph H. Osborn, from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876; Dana C. Lamb, from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878; A. J. Turner, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1882; N. P, Haugen, from Feb. 15, 1881, and now in office. The "Potter Law" was resisted by the railroad companies, but ultimately the complete and absolute power of the people, through the Legislature, to modify or altogether repeal their charters was fully sustained by the courts both of the State and the United States. The necessity for railroads in Wisconsin began to be felt while yet it was an appendage of Michigan territory. Great advantages were anticipated from their construction. There was a reason for this. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of Wisconsin's soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. From 1836, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the territory. Germans, Scandinavians, and other Nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for Wisconsin. With the development of the agricultural resources of the territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used were hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. To meet the great want, better facilities for transportation, railroads were an indispensable necessity. Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial Legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company, incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. There are now in Wisconsin the following railroads, costing, in round numbers, $150,000,000: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western; Wisconsin Central; Green Bay & Minnesota; Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul; Wisconsin & Minnesota; Chippewa Falls & Western; Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria; Prairie du Chien & McGregor; Milwaukee & Northern; Chippewa Falls & Northern, and Wisconsin & Michigan. Other lines are still needed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions, as we have seen, upon which great issues have been raised between railway corporations in Wisconsin and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights, and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection.

In 1874 the Wisconsin commission for the purpose of fish culture was organized. The next year, by reason of State aid, the commission was enabled to commence work. In 1876 was completed the purchase of grounds, the erection of the buildings, and the construction of the ponds (seven in number) of the Madison hatchery, situated in the town of Fitchburg, Dane county. A temporary hatching house was continued for some time in Milwaukee, for the hatching of spawn of the white fish and lake trout. The commission was reorganized in 1878, the number of the members being increased from four to seven. Appro-

priations by the Legislature have been continued, and the work promises favorable results to the State.

Under an act of 1875 an Industrial School for girls was organized in Milwaukee, where buildings have been erected, capable of accommodating 150 inmates. Its proper subjects are: (1.) Viciously inclined girls under sixteen, and boys under ten years of age; (2.) The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians; (3.) Truants, vagrants and beggars; (4.) Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; (5.) Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders. Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforenamed children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship, they are treated as the minors and wards of the State, and by it are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court at its January term, 1876; but as a law subsequently passed the Legislature, making ladies eligible to practice in the several courts of the State, she was, upon a second application, admitted.

By an act approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics provided for, and certain duties assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after, seven persons having been appointed by the governor as its members. And here it is proper to say a word as to the health of Wisconsin. "When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other States of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England States. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin ninety-four deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four States show the lowest death-rate among the States from consumption, the mortality being thirteen to fourteen per cent. of the whole death-rate. Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy State in the Union than the State of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes."*

There was in Wisconsin a general feeling of patriotism (if the acts of its citizens, both native and foreign born, are to be taken as an indication of their attachment to their country), manifested throughout the centennial year, 1876. A board of State centennial managers was provided for by the Legislature, to represent Wisconsin at the Philadelphia exhibition, and $20,000 appropriated for their use, to make there a proper exhibition of the products, resources and advantages of the State. Under a law of this year, three revisors, afterward increased to five, were appointed to revise the statutes of the State. The result was a large volume, ably collated, known as the Revised Statutes of 1878, which was legalized by act of the June session of the Legislature of that year. On the 19th of October, 1880, Chief Justice Edward G. Ryan departed this life, in the seventieth year of his age. He was buried in Milwaukee, with honors becoming the position held by him at the time

*Dr. Joseph Hobbins, in Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wisconsin.

of his death. His successor, as previously stated, is Chief Justice Orsamus Cole.

By an act of the Legislature of 1881, a board of supervision of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory and penal institutions was founded. The boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization were abolished by the same law. The board of supervision consists of five members, who hold their office for five years, and who are appointed by the governor, the Senate concurring. The board acts as commissioners of lunacy, and has full power to investigate all complaints against any of the institutions under its control, to send for books and papers, summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses. The powers delegated to this board are so extraordinary, and its duties so manifold, that a recital of them will be found of interest. They are as follows:

(1.) To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the State. (2.) To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. (3) To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with the said institutions. (4.) To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. (5.) To make on or before October 1 in each year, full and complete annual inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded, and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. (6.) To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. (7.) To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employees in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted. (8.) To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers, servants and employees in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens. (9.) To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher or employe in any of said institutions, who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect, or improper discharge of duty. (10.) To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; and for the State prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. (11.) To

maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. (12.) To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils not entitled to the same free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. (13.) To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. (14.) To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

On the 20th of April, 1883, a commissioner was appointed by the governor, for two years, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of that year creating a bureau of labor statistics. The object of this office, now filled by Frank A. Flower, is to collect manufacturing and labor statistics, report violations of laws for benefit of artisans, and generally to show the manufacturing condition and resources of the State.

In her political divisions Wisconsin has copied, to a considerable extent, from some of her sister States. These divisions are counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages. The county government is in charge of a county board of supervisors, consisting of the chairman of each town board, a supervisor from each ward of every city, and one from each incorporated village. The county officers are : Clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, register of deeds, surveyor, and one or two superintendents of schools, all elected biennially. There are sixty-five counties in the State. The government of the towns is in charge of a town board of supervisors. The other officers are clerk, treasurer, assessors, justices of the peace, overseers of highways and constables. The government of cities depends upon charters granted by the State Legislature. Generally, there is a mayor, common council, clerk, treasurer, attorney, chief of police, fire marshal and surveyor. Incorporated villages are governed by a president and six trustees. The other officers are clerk, treasurer, supervisor, marshal and constable, and sometimes a justice of the peace or police justice.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people in 1848, is still "the supreme law of the State ;" but it has several times been amended, or had material additions made to it :

(1.) Article V, section 21, relating to the pay of the members of the Legislature. This was amended in 1867.

(2.) Article VI, sections 5 and 9, relating to the salaries of the governor and lieutenant-governor. This was amended in 1869.

(3.) Article I, section 8, relating to grand juries. This was amended in 1870.

(4.) Article IV, sections 31 and 32, relating to special legislation. These sections were added in 1871.

(5.) Article XI, section 3, relating to municipal taxation. This was amended in 1874.

(6.) Article VII, section 4, relating to the number and term of the judges of the supreme court. This was substituted for the original section in 1877.

(7.) Article VIII, section 2, relating to claims against the State. This was amended in 1877.

(8.) Article IV, sections 4, 5, 11 and 21, relating to biennial sessions, and a change in salaries and perquisites of members of the Legislature. These were thus amended in 1881.

(9) Article III, section 1, relating to residence of voters in election districts some time before the election, and to registration of voters in cities and villages. Amended to this effect in 1882.

(10.) Article VI, section 4, article VII, section 12, and article XIII, section 1, all relating to biennial elections. Amended to this effect in 1882.*

*A. O. Wright, in Exposition of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.



Nicholas Cornelius

HISTORY

OF

GREEN COUNTY,

WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POSITION AND SURFACE FEATURES.

BEFORE entering upon a consideration of the history of Green county, past and present, it is a matter of importance to understand its area and geographical position; also, its general surface features. We begin with its

AREA.

Green is properly considered one of the average counties of Wisconsin as to size, it having a total area of 578 square miles; or, to be more specific, it contains 370,360.99 acres of land. It lies in a square form, extending twenty-four miles east and west, and the same distance north and south.

Green county contains sixteen congressional townships of land.* These townships are described by the United States surveys as follows:

Township 1 north, of range 6 east. Township 2 north, of range 6 east. Township 3 north, of range 6 east. Township 4 north, of range 6 east. Township 1 north, of range 7 east. Township 2 north, of range 7 east. Township 3 north, of range 7 east. Township 4 north, of range 7 east. Township 1 north, of range 8 east. Township 2 north, of range 8 east. Township 3 north, of range 8 east. Township 4 north, of range 8 east. Township 1 north, of range 9 east. Township 2 north, of range 9 east. Township 3 north, of range 9 east. Township 4 north, of range 9 east.

The following are the number of acres of land in each surveyed township in Green county:

*Properly speaking, a *township* is an area of about 36 square miles (or sections of land) as *surveyed* by the United States; while a *town* is an area of any designated extent, forming an organized civil division of a county. This distinction should always be maintained in Wisconsin, and is so carried out in this history; although many are in the habit of calling a *township* a *town*; and sometimes a *town* is spoken of as a *township*.

Why the several townships are numbered as given in the text (and as seen on all maps of Green county) will be fully explained in a subsequent chapter of this history.

SURVEYED TOWNSHIPS.

Township 1 north, of range 6 east	23,460.94
Township 2 north, of range 6 east	23,025.58
Township 3 north, of range 6 east	22.865.60
Township 4 north, of range 6 east	23,169 80
Township 1 north, of range 7 east	23,222.87
Township 2 north, of range 7 east	23,691.50
Township 3 north, of range 7 east	22,870.80
Township 4 north, of range 7 east	22,663.47
Township 1 north, of range 8 east	24,536.92
Township 2 north, of range 8 east	22 945.56
Township 3 north, of range 8 east	22,838.93
Township 4 north, of range 8 east	21,825.81
Township 1 north, of range 9 east	24,989.92
Township 2 north, of range 9 east	22,710 72
Township 3 north, of range 9 east	22,517.14
Township 4 north, of range 9 east	23,025.43
Total number of acres	370,360 99

In each full township, as every reader knows, there are thirty-six sections of land. Now, as a section contains 640 acres, the whole number of acres in the county, if each section contained exactly its complement, would be 368,640; but, in the aggregate, they over-run 1,720.99 acres. Ten of the townships of the county, it will be noticed, contain less than the full number of 23,040 acres in each; while six have more than that number in their several areas.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Green county has a position immediately north of the Illinois line, it being in the Southern tier of counties of the State. In this tier are the counties of Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette and Grant. Green county is bounded on the north by the county of Dane; on the east by Rock; on the south by the State of Illinois; and on the west by the counties of La Fayette and Iowa. Its eastern boundary line is, in a straight direction, eighty miles west of Lake Michigan; its western boundary line is due east of the Mississippi, at the nearest point, forty miles. Across the State line in Illinois, the counties that bound Green are Stephenson and Winnebago.

SURFACE FEATURES.

The entire county is rolling or undulating, and fully one-half is covered with timber, which, aside from the forests in the south and southwestern part, is mostly openings, that were originally very beautiful and valued as choice farming lands. In the northwestern part, the surface is broken; and this is the roughest portion of the county. In the central, western, northern, eastern and southeastern parts extensive prairies exist. Originally, the southwestern part of the county was covered with heavy forests, abounding in black walnut, oak, maple, basswood and ash of the choicest quality for manufacturing purposes. To some extent, these forests have yielded to the advancing husbandman, but large quantities of valuable timber still remain. Nearly all the timber found in other parts of the county is burr oak and only useful for fuel. Occasionally, however, a square mile or so of heavy timber is found in various parts of the county, which yields valuable wood.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The principal streams of Green county are the Sugar and Pecatonica rivers. Sugar river, in two principal branches, has its rise in Dane county. Its sources are in the towns of Verona, Cross Plains, Springdale, Blue Mounds and Primrose in that county. The two main branches unite on section 28, in the town of Montrose, forming the main stream, which, after a southeasterly course of about three miles, leaves the county on section 35, in the town last mentioned and enters Green county on section 2, in the town of Exeter. After passing through that section and those numbered 11, 14, 23, 24 and 25, it crosses into the town of Brooklyn, at the southwest corner of section 19. Taking a southerly course through sections 30 and 31, in that town, it passes into the town of Albany near the center of the north line of section 6. Its course is now southeasterly to the center of section 16, through those numbered 6, 5, 8 and 9. From the center of section 16, its general trend is southerly, draining sections 21, 28 and 33, and leaving the town at the southwest corner of section 34. Its ingress into the town of Decatur is on section 3, passing through that section and those numbered 10, 15, 14, 23, 26 and 35, into the town of Spring Grove at the corner of section 3, whence it runs across section 2 into section 1; then, after touching 11, passes southeasterly through section 12 and

across the northeast corner of 13, leaving the town and county from that section and flowing into the county of Rock, on section 18, in the town of Avon.

The course of Sugar river through Rock county is southeast, leaving it on section 36, in the town of Avon, when it crosses the State line into Illinois, in the county of Winnebago, discharging itself in that county, into the Pecatonica river. The principal branches of Sugar river in Green county flow into the parent stream from the west. They are the Little Sugar river, Little Jordan creek, Reeder's Branch and Spring creek. These tributaries, with the main stream, and a number of small branches which flow into the river on the east side, carry off the superabundant waters from nearly two-thirds of the county, draining, as they do, the towns of New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn, Albany, Mt. Pleasant, Washington, Sylvester, Decatur, Spring Grove and the northeast portion of Jefferson.

There is a ridge which passes east and west through Iowa county about on the line of Dodgeville, the county seat. This divide is known as the military road or ridge. All of that county lying south of this elevation, is drained by affluents of the Pecatonica. These affluents flowing southward from many points, form the main stream in the county of La Fayette. The river traverses the county last mentioned from northwest to southeast, nearly from corner to corner in a winding course through seven towns, until it crosses into the county of Green, on section 6, in the town of Cadiz. The Pecatonica has a serpentine course in this town, passing, respectively, in greater or less distances, through sections 6, 5, 8, 7, 18, 17, 16, 21, 20, 29, 28, 32 and 33, leaving the town and county from the southwest corner of the last mentioned section and crossing into the State of Illinois, in the county of Stephenson, emptying, finally, into Rock river at Rockton, in Winnebago county. In the west, southwest and southern parts of the county, many streams have their sources all flowing in a west or southwest direction to the Pecatonica. These, with the main stream, furnish the drainage for a little over one-third the entire county. The names of the principal affluents of the Pecatonica, in Green county, are Richland creek, Honey creek and Skinner creek.

THE PECATONICA* COUNTRY.

[By W. R. Smith, 1837.]

A small branch of the Pecatonica runs through a ravine or narrow meadow at Mineral Point, in a southern course, receiving in its way many fine springs, until it unites about five miles below the town with the main branch of the same river, about two miles above the furnace and establishment of Richard McKirn, Esquire, to which he has given the name of New Baltimore. His smelting furnace, saw-mill, workmen's houses, and his mansion, are situate on the western bank of the Pecatonica, which is here a considerable stream; a mile west of New Baltimore, flows another large branch, on which is built Kindle's grist-mill. The natural meadow at New Baltimore, and for several miles above, is unrivaled for fertility of soil, and beauty of scenery, not only in its own features, but in the general character of the hills and bluffs bounding the low land. The broad, deep and clear Pecatonica, winds its way through the wide expanse of low and level prairie or meadow, covered with high grass, and composed of a soil which is complained of by cultivators as being *too* rich for any small grain, but which is unrivaled for the production of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and all esculents. This meadow extends from the borders of Diamond Grove near Col. Bequette's, widening in its course southeastward, and bearing the several branches of the Pecatonica on its bosom, as low down as the junction of the eastern branch, near the old Indian town of "Wiota," in the neighborhood of the diggings of Col. William L. Hamilton, formerly of New York, but for some years a Wis-

*The writer of this article gives the name of the river as "Pecatonica or Pee-ke-tol-i-ka."

consin pioneer. From Wiota the river, I am informed, is navigable, and indeed boats have been laden with lead and sent from New Baltimore, and from the Cedar Bluffs, about a mile below, by Mr. Charles Bracken. This is the most extensive range of fine meadow which I have visited; it is about thirty-five miles from Diamond Grove to the forks at Wiota, and a more delightfully beautiful and rich body of land is not to be desired, than the country through which the Pecatonica flows.

In the immediate neighborhood of the Cedar Bluffs, about three miles from New Baltimore, is a small village called the Willow Springs. Here are three or four dwellings and the store of Mr. Dillon; an old smelting furnace is also here, now disused, as it was built on the first plan called "log and ash furnace." This crude manner of smelting lead by the earlier settlers, has given way to the improved cupola and oven furnace, and the blast furnace.

A great public road from Mineral Point to Gratiots' Grove passes by the Willow Springs, and this will always be a main road through this part of the territory, in its principal direction, with perhaps a few changes in parts, where experience will correct early adoptions of convenience.

Leaving the Willow Springs, and passing in a northern direction over a high prairie with oak openings, about three miles, the country becomes highly interesting. Here are to be found many farms in the best and most profitable state of cultivation. Farm-houses and barns and stables, with other out-houses, announce a good settlement, and that the farmer not only knows how to live, but does live well. The kindness and hospitality which I experienced during several days residence and excursions in this delightful section of the country, will be held by me in heartfelt recollection. I need only mention the names of Messrs. Charles and John Bracken, and Major John P. Sheldon, in whose families I found myself at home, to justify my feelings. Not only in their domestic circles, intelligent conversation, good collections of books and weekly receipts of news from the far *east*, did we find (Dr. Smith and myself) intellectual luxuries which were the more grateful because unexpected, but the readiness with which we were accompanied in our excursions through the country by these gentlemen, gave us not only the means and comforts of traveling, but the information, without which, as strangers, we should have been greatly deficient.

On the subject of attentions and hospitalities received by my son and myself during our stay in the country, and in very many excursions through it, I should be wanting not only in correct feelings of recognition of, but also in respect to, the many friends and acquaintances which we formed.

Delicacy alone forbids me to speak publicly of the kindnesses we have at all times and in all places experienced. Prairie du Chien, Parish's, Messer Grove, Helena, Dodge's Grove, Mineral Point, New Baltimore, and other places, live as bright as bright spots on memory. The inhabitants and the inmates of those places named will duly appreciate the motives by which I am actuated when I forbear to say more.

It is worthy of remark that in all places where I have been in Wisconsin—in the comfortable dwelling house in the town, in the snug and neat farm house, in the log cabin—I have always found books and newspapers—of books, many standard and historical works, together with the new novels; of newspapers, those of New York, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia were common, and generally the State papers of the *former home* of the Wisconsin emigrant. Amongst the literary papers I often found the excellent publications of our friends Godey and Alexander, of Philadelphia; the *Saturday News* is much liked.

From the farm of Charles Bracken the road to Mineral Point passes over a part of the extensive prairie which reaches to the Blue Mounds, and on this road and near it there are numerous valuable lead diggings, particularly

those of Messrs. Bracken. South of Bracken's the main road to Dixon's Ferry, in Illinois, passes several excellent and well improved farms, particularly that of Major Sheldon. A mile or two south of Sheldon's we enter a fine body of woodland, called the Indian Reservations, surveyed for the half-breeds, but not, as it is said, in conformity with the treaty, and consequently the surveys will be *lifted* and relocated.* These tracts are in number, in this neghborhood, forty, of a mile square each, of course here is, in one body, 25,600 acres of the finest timber land and arable soil in the Wisconsin land district. This land will, no doubt, be in market shortly, and the farmer's attention deserves to be turned to this part of the country. Claimants by improvement are already making their locations in these reservations, but the land having been reserved and never offered for sale by the government, I think the existing pre-emption laws will not reach the cases of settlements on them made at this day, and such locations may be of no avail.

Passing through this well timbered country for about seven miles, the union of two branches of the Pecatonica at a point of land high and covered with wood, overlooking the beautiful natural meadow before described, is located the village of Otterbourne. This location is excellent; the advantages of wood, water, public roads, most excellent land and delightful scenery give promise that Otterbourne will in time prosper—at any rate, it deserves to become a town; independent of the localities named, there is an excellent saw-mill and all convenient buildings within a few hundred yards of the newly laid out town. This saw-mill has fine water power and abundance of timber in the neighborhood. Water powers for a grist-mill can be easily obtained here, and as far as my judgment goes, nature has done as much for this mill site as for any I have seen in this district.

*This has since been done by order of the Indian Department (1838).

With such advantages, if a few good mechanics, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, stone masons and laborers would seek their good, they may obtain town lots here at a very low rate, and the village of Otterbourne might thus spring immediately into life.

About seven miles below Otterbourne, on the Pecatonica river, a beautiful and advantageous site has been selected for a town; it has been laid off in lots, and is called "Gratiot." At this point there is a saw-mill and small grist-mill, designated as Sheldon's mills, although the grist-mill was built by the late Col. Henry Gratiot. This location possesses many advantages, there being a large body of good prairie land near it yet unsold, and a considerable tract of timber land is also adjacent. This spot, by a great bend in the Pecatonica river, is rendered the nearest point on that river to Galena, to which place there is already an excellent road the whole distance to within three or four miles of Galena, being on a prairie ridge. The proprietors of the mills contemplate erecting, during the next year, a stone grist-mill in addition to the one now in operation; the water-power for the works is furnished by Wolf creek, which empties into the Pecatonica at this place.

The Pecatonica country is one of the best watered sections I have seen; the various branches traverse delightful prairies and rich bottom lands, over a wide extent of country. Fine water powers are numerous on these branches; and on the union of the east and west branches, a few miles below "Hamilton," at Wiota, the old Indian town of Winnoshek, a chief of the Winnebagoes, a noble river is formed. This stream, after receiving Sugar river, empties into Rock river a few miles below the territorial line, in Winnebago Co., Ill. The improvement of the rapids of Rock river, for which an appropriation of $100,000 has been lately made by the Illinois Legislature, will go far to render this river perfectly safe for steamboat navigation. The general government

owes this section of country efficient aid, as a matter of *general importance* more than of *local* appropriation.

WATER-POWERS.

A ridge divides Green county from northwest to southeast. The county is, in fact, supplied with a perfect net-work of streams, which reach out, like silver threads, to beautify, gladden, refresh and fertilize it, in all its parts. These creeks are not well supplied with fish, although their waters are pure and clear. They have sufficient fall to afford good water-powers, which have, to a great extent been utilized. These water courses are fed from springs which rise in the high grounds mostly. Over the entire county, on nearly every stream, water-powers of varied importance, exist, of which the early settlers availed themselves by erecting mills for sawing lumber, as early as 1840, in several parts of the county, followed soon after by flouring mills; so that, from the early settlement of the county, its water-powers have been utilized to the extent demanded by its people.

The Soil.—The soil of Green county, generally, is a rich loam, with a clay subsoil, which gives ample security against leaching, and consequent loss of fertility. It is deep and enduring in the prairie, more shallow in the openings, and somewhat sandy in the northeastern part of the county.

The foregoing being a general account of the surface features of the county, we close the description and chapter with the following:

I.

Bird's-Eye Views.—"While there are a considerable number of acres of level lands in the eastern and southern portions of the county, the surface, for the most part, is gently rolling, rising, however, in the northern and western sections of the county, into high and bluffy hills. In the southern and eastern sections, the soil is of a rich, black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould; however, on the extreme eastern border, a narrow belt of land is found where the soil is a light, sandy loam. The soil of the timbered lands in the west part is of a deep clay loam, and produces abundantly, when cultivated, all variety of crops. One of the great advantages of Green county, is the extent and distribution of timber—timber and prairie, prairie and timber, everywhere. The largest tracts are in the southern part, where is to be found maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, ash and many varietes of oak. The land being rolling, the whole county is almost without marshes."

II.

"The surface of the county is undulating. Prof. J. D. Whitney, in the State Geological Report for 1862, has called attention to the fact that while the whole northwest is characterized by three divisions of surface—the bottom land, the bluffs that shut it in, and the upland or prairie, the surface of the lead region has certain peculiarities of its own, which are principally due to erosion by its streams. There is, in this section, a rapid alternation of bluffs and valleys. The valleys branch again, and again, in every direction, and their width is usually in proportion to the size of the streams that wander through them. The conformations of surface in southwestern Wisconsin present, therefore, a marked contrast to the comparatively unbroken level of the southeastern part of the State. Green county partakes of the peculiarities of both regions, and may be regarded as the connecting link between them. Near its western bonndary the hills are many, and the valleys are narrow; but, in the interior of the county, the valleys along the small streams grow so much wider than those in the lead region that the bottom land of Sugar river is as wide as that of the Mississippi; and the undulations of the surface gradually grow longer and gentler, until, a little before the eastern border of the county is reached, the surface becomes a level prairie."*

Helen M. Bingham's History of Green County, Wisconsin, (1877), pp. 9, 10.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Lead has been found so far east in Green county that we may consider the whole of it as lying in the "Lead Region." It will be profitable, in this chapter, to begin with

I.—TOPOGRAPHY.

Unlike most regions which nature has selected for the reception of metallic ores and useful minerals, the Lead Region bears no evidences of any sudden disturbances, or violent action of physical laws. The effects produced by igneous and eruptive agencies are wanting. Faults and dislocation of strata are nowhere found. The only irregularities are slight upheavals, or bending of the strata (and these never of great extent) producing changes of but a few feet from the normal dip.

Between the geological condition and the general surface contour of the country, there is no direct correlation. The existence of a hill or valley on the surface is not due to a subterranean elevation or depression of the surface, as is by many supposed; and whatever irregularities exist, must be chiefly attributed to the milder natural agencies now constantly at work, —such as running water, frost, winds, etc., acting through an immensely long period of time.

Drainage.—The most marked and persistent feature of the Lead Region is the long dividing ridge, or water-shed, which, commencing near Madison, in Dane county, continues almost directly west to the Blue Mounds, a distance of about twenty miles. Here it takes a slight bend to the southwest for fifteen miles until it reaches Dodgeville, where it resumes its westerly course until it terminates in the bluffs at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. Its total length is about eighty-five miles. Two points are noticeable: one is, its gentle uniform directness of outline (it being subject to but few and unimportant flexures); and the other is its parallelism with the Wisconsin river so long as the latter holds an approximately westerly course —the summit of the ridge being always about fifteen miles from the river.

The divide maintains an average elevation of about 600 feet above Lake Michigan and is seldom less than 500, or more than 700, except at the Blue Mounds, where it gradually rises east and west for several miles, until it attains an elevation at the west mound of 1,151 feet. This, however, is an extreme case, and in fact, the only marked exception to its general level. In the town of Mount Hope, Grant county, a slight decrease of elevation commences and continues to the western end of the divide, where the elevation is about 430 feet, at a point within a mile of both the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers.

There are two main branches or sub-divisions of the water-shed. Of these, the western is the ridge which separates the waters that flow into the Platte and Fever rivers from those which flow into the Pecatonica. It leaves the main divide in the town of Wingville, Grant county, and passing through the towns of Belmont and Shullsburg, in Iowa county, in a southeasterly direction, passes out of the State in the town of Monticello, in the same county. This ridge is not so conspicuous as the main water-shed either for the directness of its course or the uniformity of its elevation. The most con-

spicuous points on it are the Platte Mounds, which appear from a distance very high, but are, in reality only relatively so—their actual elevation being only about 700 feet above Lake Michigan. The ridge appears to slope somewhat, in its approach to Illinois—its average elevation there being about 500 feet.

The easterly sub-division, and the one especially of interest to the people of Green county, is that which separates the waters of the Pecatonica and Sugar rivers. It may be said to begin at the Blue Mounds, or a couple of miles east of them, and pursuing quite a devious course through the town of Primrose, in Dane county, and of Washington and Monroe, in Green, it crosses the State line in the town of Jefferson. This ridge, which presents a conspicuous figure in the surface contour of Green county, is characterized by a much greater want of uniformity in its general course, and by its irregular elevation. It is much narrower than either the main ridge or the western spur, already described, more abrupt in its slopes, and contains quite a large number of hills and low places, especially in the towns of Primrose and Perry, in Dane county and in those of York and New Glarus in the county of Green, in which towns, the streams head within comparatively short distances of each other, on opposite sides of the water-shed.

Streams.—The present situations of the streams in the Lead Region was probably never modified or influenced by drift or glacial agencies. It follows then that the location of streams not only in Green county but in the others of the Lead Region, must have depended on the natural configuration of the country, and the superior advantages of certain strata in certain positions, predisposing them to become the beds of streams. Other things being equal, surface waters would naturally form a channel first in the more soft and easily erosible strata lying along the line of strike of some soft formation and would cause a river to conform its channel to its out-cropping edge. Simultaneously, its tributaries would shape their channels, approximately at right-angles to the river, under the following conditions: When the general slope and drainage of the country is not contrary to the geological dip of the formations; which, in the Lead Region, does not appear ever to have been the case. The tributaries on one side of the river thus formed, would conform themselves to the natural dip of the underlying strata, sloping toward the main river, and would be found wherever there were depressions, or irregularities in the surface suitable to their formation. These would, at their inception, approximate to their final length and course, and future changes in them would be confined to the deeper erosion of their beds and widening of their valleys; the formation of lateral branches; the division of the head of the stream into several smaller sources; and, finally, the gradual recession of all the subordinate parts.

With the tributaries on the other side of the principal river, a different order would prevail, as regards their position and growth. They would at first be the merest rivulets and increase only from erosion; and their beds would lie across the edges of the strata. There would be only a very limited extent of country tributary to the river on this side—the great volume of its water being derived from the tributaries of the other side. The dividing ridge would thus be very near the river, and a second set of long streams, tributary to some other river, would here take their rise and flow away.

In the course of time, the main river would slowly cut its way through the soft formation in which it had its original bed, into and through those which underlaid it. This might at first be accompanied by a slight recession parallel to the line of strike; such a movement, however, could not be of long duration, but would become less as the valley became deeper; because any such recession would necessitate the removal of all the overlying formations. Finally, the small streams flowing across the strata would cut their valley back from the river;

the dividing ridge would recede and their sources would, from the position of the strata, be in steep and precipitous ravines. Such in brief, appears to be the theory of the formation of streams in the Lead Region and of course in Green county, of which region the county forms a part.

Diminution of Streams.—In comparing the streams in Green county and in other counties of the Lead Region, at present, with those recorded in the government surveys, it will be found that many of the smaller ones are entirely dry and others nearly so. Numerous springs which formerly furnished an abundant supply of water, are now dry and have been replaced by wells, sunk to obtain water from a deeper stratum.

The larger streams of the Lead Region contain a much smaller amount of water than heretofore. Some places can be found where mills, formerly operated by water-power, have been abandoned on account of a diminished supply, or absolute failure, of water.

This diminution is not confined to surface water, springs, streams, and the like, but it is true, to a greater or less extent, of all the mining ground of the Lead Region. In many instances, this circumstance alone has led to the re-opening and profitable working of mines which years before had been abandoned on account of too much water—with ore "going down" in the crevices.

It is probable that cultivation of the land is the chief cause of this decrease, as a much greater amount of surface is thus exposed, and evaporation takes place more rapidly and in larger quantities. Removal of the timber is, without doubt, another cause of this decrease. The soil of the timbered land contains more moisture than that of the prairie; and, in all countries, the removal of the timber has always been followed by a marked decrease of the water supply. This was notably the case in the Harts mountains of Prussia after the fir and hemlock were removed. When the mountain sides were again covered by indigeous trees that had been planted by order of the government, their growth was found to be attended by an increase of water in the streams and springs.*

Springs and Wells.—The Lead Region (and Green county as a portion of it) is one of the best watered tracts in the State. Springs are very numerous, both about the sources of the streams and frequently in their banks. They are found in all the geological formations.

In such portions of the country as are not liberally supplied by nature with springs, water is easily and abundantly obtained by means of wells. Their average depth is about twenty-five feet; this, however, depends chiefly on the locality in which they are sunk—those on the ridges and prairies being deeper than the rest. Wells are sometimes obtained by drilling, such borings being chiefly confined to the prairies. They are then furnished with a wind-mill pump and supply an abundance of clear water for stock and farm purposes.

Nearly all the water in the Lead Region, whether in springs or wells, holds in solution a small portion of lime and magnesia, and a still smaller quantity of sodium, iron, alumina and silica. The presence of these salts usually gives the water what is called a hard taste, which is more noticeable in the limestone than in the sandstone springs, and not infrequently induces people to believe them possessed of medical properties.

The following analysis, which is believed to be an average sample of the quality of the water in Green and the other counties of the Lead Region, is inserted to show the small amount of foreign substances found. The water analyzed was taken from a well a short distance northwest of the incorporated village of Brodhead. One gallon, United States standard measure, of this water, was found to contain of solid salts, 13.2720 grains, as follows:

*The reader's attention is called to the chapter in this history on Climatology of Green county, for further illustration of this subject.

	GRAINS.
Cloride of sodium	0.3248
Sulphate of soda	0.1792
Bicarbonate of soda	0.0280
Bicarbonate of lime	6.6584
Bicarbonate of magnesia	4.8552
Bicarbonate of iron	0.2296
Alumina	0.1288
Silica	0.6888
Organic matter	0.1792
Total	13.2720

Prairie and Forest.—The prairie area of the Lead Region is comparatively small and seems to be chiefly a continuation of the great prairies of Illinois. The most extensive prairie is that found in the southern part of Grant and La Fayette counties, comprising the towns of Jamestown and Hazel Green in the first mentioned county, and of Benton, New Diggings, Shullsburg, Seymour, Monticello and Gratiot, in the last. From this prairie, there is a branch extending in a northwestern direction (corresponding to the eastern sub-division of the water-shed previously alluded to), until it unites with the main water-shed; here it branches east and west. The western extension forms a prairie in the towns of Glen Haven, Patch Grove, Little Grant and some parts of Fennimore and Wingville, in the county of Grant. The eastern prairie follows the main divide already described, the prairie being from six to ten miles in width. Between the east and west branches of the Pecatonica, there is a prairie, including most of the towns of Waldick, in Iowa county, and of Fayette and Wiota in La Fayette county. In Green county, the principal prairie is found in the towns of Monroe, Clarno, Sylvester and Washington.

We have thus given, in brief, a description of the prairie land of the Lead Region, including Green county. There exist small, isolated patches of timber, in this area, as well as small prairies or openings in the remainder of the country under consideration—not included in the prairie area and which is mostly timbered land. The original area of prairie appears, from the government surveys, to have been somewhat greater than what would be assigned to it at present. Now (1884), the original forests of large timber have been mostly cut down, except about the Wisconsin river bluffs, such timber as is now found being a second growth of black oak, white oak, burr oak, maple, hickory, poplar and elm, the trees being of small size, seldom more than a foot in diameter.

II.—SURFACE GEOLOGY.

Before entering upon a consideration of the geological formations of the Lead Region it is thought proper to call the attention of the reader to its surface geology.

Soil and Subsoil.—The quality of the soil of the lead region (and, of course, of Green county, of which it is a part) is chiefly dependent on the character of the subjacent formations. The subsoil appears to be derived directly from the decay and disintegration of the strata, of which it is the residuum. South of the principal water-shed the subsoil is clay, almost without exception, having a thickness of from three to six feet, depending on the configuration of the underlying rock formation. This is the average thickness on comparatively level ground; on side hills it is usually much thinner, the greater part having been washed down into the valleys below.

The amount of lime, magnesia and alkaline earths in the subsoil and soil, together with the vegetable mole in the latter, constitutes a soil which, in its virgin state, is unsurpassed for richness and fertility. The number of successive wheat crops which, in years past, were raised without regard to rotation, on some of the prairie farms, attest its native strength; as also the marked decline in fertility of the soil when this has been done shows the inevitable retribution which follows the practice. The exceptions to the clay soil in Green county will be hereafter mentioned; so also as to the transportation of the component materials of the soils.

Peat.—While on the subject of surface soil and subsoil, it is proper to mention two places —both in Green county—which afford the only

approach to peat yet known in the lead region. One of these is situated on Jordan creek, on the east half of sections 21 and 28, in township 2 north, of range 6 east (town of Jordan), and comprises from 150 to 200 acres. The other locality is on the Little Sugar river, near the center of section 11, in township 3 north, of range 7 east (town of Washington). As the conditions under which they exist are similar, one description will answer for both.

The turf is underlaid by an impervious stratum of blue clay, which holds the water and nourishes a vegetable growth about four feet thick, which, in this vicinity, is known as peat. When cut and dried it burns similarly to peat, but with so large a residuum of clay, sand and ashes as to render it unfit for economic purposes.

Brick Clay.—Clay suitable for making brick is found in many parts of Green and adjoining counties; but, in the city of Monroe, there is found a clay having a peculiarity not noticeable elsewhere; two kinds of brick are made from the same kind of clay. One is a red brick similar to all common red brick; the other is a cream colored brick of very handsome appearance, closely resembling the Milwaukee brick. The difference in color is due to the difference in burning—the red color being caused by a greater and long continued heat. The origin of the clay of which the brick is made is a matter of some doubt. It does not have exactly the appearance of a drift clay; and, if not, its situation indicates that it must have undergone some subsequent re-arrangement.

Glacial Drift.—The lead region is a driftless tract of country; not a single bowlder, pebble or clay of foreign origin being found within its limits, except in three or four isolated cases. The northern boundary line of the driftless region lies far to the north of the lead region. The eastern line is in Green county; it commences on the west side of the Pecatonica river, crossing the State line at the southwest corner of the town of Cadiz, which is also the southwest corner of the county. From this point it proceeds almost in a straight line to the city of Monroe. Thence north, it runs along the dividing ridge between the Pecatonica and Sugar rivers, until about two miles south of New Glarus, where it takes a northeasterly course and passes out of the county about a mile west of Belleville, in Dane county. The course thus indicated is its present line, as shown by erratic bowlders lying upon the surface. If the drift deposits originally extended farther westward, no trace thereof now remains. East of the line described, bowlders are found in all parts of the county with more or less frequency. The boundary line, where bowlders are now found, does not appear to conform at all to the surface features, but crosses the valleys of the streams and the ridges between them with equal impartiality.

The different kinds of rock found in the drift are so numerous that it would require quite a catalogue to enumerate them all. It will be sufficient to state that the great bulk of them are granite, metamorphic or trappean—the most frequent being the varieties of granite and gneiss, and next to them the trappean rocks. Chloritic rocks and those of a schistoze structure are also quite numerous. In addition to these, there are, in certain places, beds of gravel, sand and clay.

The distribution of the bowlders does not appear to be very regular in Green county; in fact the whole of the county verges so near the western boundary of the drift, that comparatively small deposits were made here; which are quite insufficient to exemplify any general laws of distribution. No difference is observable in their frequency between the eastern line of the county and the western line of the drift. The bowlders are of various sizes from a few inches to two or three feet in diameter and are always rounded and worn smooth. They are frequently found quite numerous in one place, and then scattered along at very distant intervals, on the same kind of ground, but

do not exhibit any distinctive morainic appearance.

Gravel beds are not very frequent, although they are found in several places in the county. There is one situated very near the boundary of the drift, on the northwest quarter of section 4, in township 1 north, of range 7 east (town of Clarno), where there is a bed ot gravel about eight feet thick, underlaid by a bed of stratified sand and clay about four feet thick. This sand is very fine, and has just enough clay mixed with it to make a good article of moulding sand for iron foundries; it would give a fine impression and make a smooth casting. A similar bed is seen about two miles east of the preceding, on the southwest quarter of section 2, in township 1 north, of range 7 east, (town of Clarno), where the drift sand and gravel have accumulated to a thickness of about twelve feet. Another bed, like the other two, is in existence on the northwest quarter of section 2, in township 1 north, of range 7 east, (town of Clarno). There are several other beds in various portions of the county.

The amount of drift clay in this county is comparatively small, it probably having been dissolved out and washed away from the greater portion of the surface. It is to be found however; and particularly on the northwest quarter of section 25, in township 3 north, of range 7 east, (town of Washington), where a well has been sunk in the drift. There is here a thickness of about twenty feet of slate-colored clay, full of small pebbles.

III.—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The geological formations underlying Green county are: (I.) the Potsdam sandstone; (II.) the Lower Magnesian limestone; (III.) St. Peters sandstone; (IV.) Trenton (Buff and Blue) limestone; and (V.) Galena limestone. It is proposed, in this connection, before describing the geographical boundaries, lithological characteristics and paleontology of these formations in Green county, to give a brief history of their origin:

I.—Potsdam Sandstone.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a lost interval in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers dashing against the rocky cliffs, brought down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach,and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the subkingdoms except the vertebrates. Among these the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin the sea acted on the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the

opposite side of the island, the wave action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering on the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the State, is often likened to a rude crescent. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lies in a nearly horizontal position,and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there was no crumbling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much the same as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the State. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular owing to the unevenness of its Archæan bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archæan core of the State and underlie all the latter formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

II.—Lower Magnesian Limestone.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very remarked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from fifty to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestone simply, but they are really Dolomites, or Magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silicia, which occurs disseminated through the mass of rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottoes; as the nucleus of oolitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life, embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

III.—St. Peter's Sandstone.

At the close of this sandstone-making period there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meagre indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest artesian fountains in the State, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south.

IV.—Trenton Limestone.

A slight change in the oceanic conditions caused a return to limestone formation, accompanied with the deposit of considerable clayey material, which formed shale. The origin of the limestone is made evident by a close examination of it, which shows it to be full of fragments of shells, corals, and other organic remains, or the impressions they have left. Countless numbers of the lower forms of life flourished in the seas, and left their remains to be comminuted and consolidated into limestone. A part of the time the accumulation of clayey matter predominated, and so layers of shale alternate with the limestone beds, and shaly leaves and partings occur in the limestone layers. Unlike the calcareous strata above and below, a portion of these are true limestone with less quantities of other metals. The formation abounds in fossils, many of them well preserved, and, from their great antiquity, they possess uncommon interest. All the animal sub-kingdoms, except vertebrates, are represented. The surface area of this rock borders the St. Peter's sandstone, but, to avoid too great complexity on the map, it is not distinguished from the next formation to which it is closely allied. Its thickness reaches 120 feet.

It it here appropriate to consider the geographical boundaries, lithological characteristics, and paleontology of the several formations in Green county, in the same order as has been followed in giving the history of their origin.

*Potsdam Sandstone.**—This formation is not exposed anywhere in Green county; but south of the Wisconsin river, it is found as the bed rock of Otter, Mill and Blue Mounds creeks and their various tributaries, as far south as township 7, of the various ranges. Here it disappears owing to the southerly dip of the formation, and the sudden rise of the country to

*Because of the Potsdam sandstone being an underlying formation of Green county, though not exposed anywhere, so far as is known, within its limits, it is thought best to give its geographical boundaries, etc., in the Lead Region.

the south. This explains why it nowhere appears in Green county. The valley of the Wisconsin river lies in this sandstone, forming a very level plain, from two to three miles wide and extending from Sauk City to a point about four miles above the mouth of the river. Good natural exposures are seen in the bluffs on each side of the river, in which the various strata may be traced uninterruptedly for miles.

The sandstone beds of the Potsdam are usually composed of a very soft and friable sand, frequently crumbling readily between the fingers, especially if it is white. The upper beds are more frequently white than the others, although white beds are not uncommon in all parts of the formation. In general, the lower beds are yellow or brownish in color. The great inequality in the hardness of the several strata of the Potsdam is frequently the cause of the formation of terraces by erosion, which are often a conspicuous feature of the valleys in the vicinity of the Wisconsin river.

South of the Wisconsin river, about the headwaters of Blue Mounds creek and Mill creek, the upper bed of the Potsdam consists of a red and very ferruginous sandstone, often containing seams of iron ore and iron concretions. The coloring matter appears to be partially soluble, and, becoming washed out by the rain, colors the soil in some places to a considerable extent.

The fossil remains of this formation seem to be chiefly confined to the calcareous strata and argillaceous shales. These remains consist chiefly of *Lingula Aurora* and *Dicellocephelus Minnesotensis*,—the former being quite small and usually having the shell remaining; sometimes, however, the shells have been ground up so that only a few fragments are found, disseminated through the shales. The trilobites are seldom or never found entire, but usually the cephalic portion, the pygidium, or still smaller fragments. The various sandstone beds of the Potsdam are usually unfossiliferous. The upper bed of sandstone seldom contains anything but *Scolithus*, which, in some localities, is very numerous. This fossil is also frequently found in all the sandstone beds.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—South of the Wisconsin river and north of the main watershed, the Lower Magnesian limestone occupies a tract of land lying about the heads of all the smaller tributary streams, although seldom found so far back as their springs. Passing down any of the streams, we gradually pass below its surface, and its outcrops are seen gradually higher in the hills, until, on reaching the Wisconsin river, it forms the cap of all the bluffs from Sauk City to Boscobel, usually appearing in bold and rugged cliffs, lending a very picturesque effect to the scenery of the river. It forms also the valley of the Mississippi as far south as Glen Haven where it passes under the surface. Passing south of the divide which separates the waters which flow into the Wisconsin from the Pecatonica, it is found in the branches of the latter stream as far north as the north line of township 5, in ranges 5 and 6 east. Proceeding westward, it is not again encountered until the Platte and Grant rivers are reached, where it is found as the bed-rock of those streams; and, in township 5 north, of range 3 west, it covers a large portion of the township.

In Green county, there is but one exposure of the formation. It is in the valley of the Sugar river, about three miles above Brodhead. It commences a short distance north of the center of section 15, in township 2 north, of range 9 east, (town of Decatur), where it has a width of about half a mile. In passing into township 3, in the same range (town of Albany) it widens to nearly two miles. It then becomes narrower; attains its greatest elevation above the river at the village of Albany; and finally disappears beneath the surface of the river about a mile and a half above that place.

After passing through the transition beds separating it from the Potsdam sandstone, the Lower Magnesian assumes all the qualities characterizing dolomite. It is very hard, compact, and close-grained, of a grayish-white color,

Beds of flint or chert are contained in all the strata, irrespective of geological position, differing, however, considerably from the flint found in the Galena limestone, in that they are more regularly segregated, forming layers by themselves, and are not so promiscuously distributed through the formation.

The flint of the Lower Magnesian limestone is much whiter and more liable to decomposition than that of the Galena. There are also geodes and cavities lined with drusy quartz-crystals, which have never been seen in the Galena limestone, but are very abundant in the Lower Magnesian. The crystals are of many colors—white, yellow and rose color predominating and often affording beautiful cabinet specimens.

The Lower Magnesian is a formation of extremely variable thickness; the greatest known in the lead region is about 250 feet; this, however, is seldom seen. This formation is characterized by the extreme rarity of its organic remains. The few fossils seen have been found imbedded in the drusy quartz with which the formation abounds and usually in the form of casts. Some, however, have been found in the limestone.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—The formation known as the St. Peter's sandstone is found in the valleys of the Grant, Platte and Pecatonica rivers and their tributaries. In Green county, it forms the valley of the Sugar river and its branches, this valley being, in many places, as wide as that of the Mississippi. North of the dividing ridge it is found about the headwaters of the streams which flow into the Wisconsin, having its northern outcrop usually within two or three miles of the river and as far east as Boscobel forming a portion of the bluffs which inclose the river valley.

The St. Peters sandstone differs from the Potsdam sandstone in that it contains no beds of limestone or shales interstratified with it, but presents at any given locality a homogeneous structure through its entire thickness. Its color varies from snow white, through all the shades of yellow, to a very dark red, and in texture, from friable crumbling sand, to compact and fine-grained stone. Beneath the microscope, the particles of sand appear rounded and and water-worn. The same color and texture usually exist through the entire thickness at any given place.

The St. Peters formation frequently impresses upon the surface of the country an appearance of terraces, although no traces of terraces, such as are formed in river valleys by changes of level, have anywhere been observed. This is most readily seen in those districts where it becomes the surface rock over any extended portion of country.

The exposures of St. Peter's are very frequent in Green county, where, in addition to the continuous exposures, small hills are frequently seen with flat tops, which have been denuded nearly down to the formation under consideration.

The varying hardness of the upper bed of the St. Peters, some portions, especially the white, being quite soft and friable, and others nearly as hard as quartzite, due, perhaps, to its greater or less impregnation with iron, appear to have caused an unequal resistance to disintegration, which has resulted in the formation of knobs, as they are called. These are isolated pillars of sandstone, which shoot up in picturesque castellated forms, frequently exposing the entire thickness of the formation and forming very conspicuous objects in the landscape.

The peculiarity of the hardness of the upper beds of the St. Peters proves of great assistance in tracing the outlines of the formation, in determining its thickness and in detecting irregularities in the surface contour. This formation differs very much in its thickness in different localities, although this does not appear to be the case so much in the Lead Region as near the northern outcrop of the formation, where it is in some places as thin as forty feet, and in others, not more than a mile or two distant, it is 100 or even 150 feet thick, depending, seem-

ingly, on the varying thickness of the underlying Lower Magnesian limestone. The layers consist of subordinate parts of very various lamination, dipping in various directions.

There are several points in the lead region, where slight upheavals of the formation appear to have taken place. The sandstone on the small branch on sections 35 and 36, in township 2 north, of range 6 east, (town of Jordan, Green county), slopes gently toward Skinner creek, which appears to lie in a slight depression or synclinal valley. Passing over the ridge between Skinner and Jordan creeks, a slight anticlinal ridge is seen by means of observations on the top of the St. Peters, which is exposed in numerous small dry runs. The top of the formation is found to be thirty feet higher on the ridge than at either of the creeks. Although disturbances of this kind are extremely rare and infrequent, yet in this case, as in a few others, the variations from the normal dip are too plain to be mistaken.

The St. Peters sandstone seems everywhere to be perfectly destitute of organic remains. The only indication of metal seen in this formation is the presence of small concretions of sandstone, cemented by a ferruginous substance. This is due to the decomposition of iron pyrites or marcasite, as is proved by its existence in various stages of decay. These concretions are not confined to any particular part of the formation, but are much more abundant in the upper beds. They are frequently perfectly spherical, and, when they occur in the dark colored sandstone, are often surrounded by a white ring about half an inch in width, from which the coloring matter seems to have been absorbed. They have been noticed with more or less frequency in various places. They can be seen in abundance in the road near the center of section 3, in township 1 north, of range 6 east (town of Cadiz, Green county). The lower bed is full of irregular cavities and small round holes about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The upper bed of the sandstone is colored green by some salt of iron, and in it is a seam of green and ferruginous matter.

It is a peculiarity of this formation that the stone hardens on exposure to the weather. In examining any natural exposure, it is found to consist of an outer indurated shell and an inner and softer sandstone. This is a valuable quality, causing it to be easily quarried and dressed, and enabling it afterward to withstand the influences of the weather. In addition to this, it is easy to find almost any color that may be desired.

Trenton (Buff and Blue) Limestones.—It will not be necessary to enter into a detailed description of the ground covered by this formation. It is sufficient to say that it is always found between the lowest bed of the Galena limestone (hereafter to be described) and the top of the St. Peters sandstone, and having an average thickness of about fifty feet.

The Blue limestone is remarkable as being the purest in the Lead Region, and the nearest approach to the Trenton limestone of the eastern States, both in its lithological and paleontological characteristics. A very noticeable feature is its marked division into two parts; one very heavy-bedded, in layers of two or three feet thick, known as the glass rock, which constitutes the lower half; and the other, thin-bedded, in layers of two or three inches, graduating sometimes without much change into thin-bedded Galena limestone above. It is at this point that the stratum of carbonaceous shale occurs, which is the line of demarkation between the Blue and Galena limestones, and as such, is an unfailing guide. It varies very much in its thickness, being from a quarter of an inch to a foot or more, but wherever a good exposure of the two formations is seen, it has uniformly been found.

East of range 3 east (that is, east of a north and south line drawn twelve miles west of the east boundary lines of the counties of Iowa and Lafayette) the presence of the Blue limestone

is nowhere so clearly marked as west of this line. It is usually recognized by the outcropping of a quantity of highly fossiliferous fragments scattered through the soil, having a worn and bleached appearance. East of range 3, the fossiliferous Blue limestone has not been found; hence, none has been discovered in Green county which lies still farther eastward. It is replaced by a yellowish limestone, containing but very few fossils and in all respects similar to the Buff limestone. The thickness between the Galena limestone and St. Peters sandstone remains as usual about fifty feet.

There are two exceptions to the foregoing general statement. A short distance south of the center of section 18, in township 1 north, of range 6 east (town of Cadiz, Green county), the Blue limestone re-appears in its full thickness, with all its characteristic fossils, but only covering a small area of ground. The second exception is situated on the southeast quarter of section 11, in township 3 north, of range 7 east (town of Mt. Pleasant, in Green county). It is known as the Marble Quarry, so named on account of the fine polish which may be given to the stone. The Blue limestone has here the same thickness, both of the thin and thick beds, as in the western part of the Lead Region. All the characteristic fossils are present, and in short, it presents all the usual lithological appearances. It appears to have been deposited in a basin-shaped depression, as the top of St. Peters is found to be much lower here than any where in the vicinity. Although separated many miles from other outcrop of the Blue limestone, it is evident that it was deposited under the same conditions, as in other localities. It makes a good article of burning-lime. It takes a high polish, equal to marble, although large pieces can not be obtained.

The Blue and Buff limestone are the lowest formations in which any ores are found in sufficient quantities to repay mining in the Lead Region. Large bodies of lead ore have from time to time been taken from this formation, but it seems to be more especially productive of zinc, both as carbonate and sulphuret. Organic remains are found in the greatest profusion and in a very fine state of preservation, the rock in many places being entirely composed of them. In the Buff limestone, they usually occur as casts.

Galena Limestone.—The Galena limestone is by far the most important in respect to its metallic wealth of all the formations before considered. In it are contained all the mines of the southern and western parts of the Lead Region; and whenever mining has been carried on in the underlying Trenton limestones, lead is usually present in the overlying Galena. This limestone is the prevailing surface rock in the Lead Region. Its northern outcrop conforms closely to the main water-shed, being parallel to, and always within a few miles north of it. Its surface area is given as follows for each range in the Lead Region:

Range	1	West	176	Square	Miles.
"	2	"	137	"	"
"	3	"	84	"	"
"	4	"	94	"	"
"	5	"	108	"	"
"	6	"	45	"	"
"	1	East	190	"	"
"	2	"	179	"	"
"	3	"	189	"	"
"	4	"	164	"	"
"	5	"	103	"	"
"	6	"	144	"	"
Total			1,613	"	"

The Galena limestone is almost invariably a very compact, hard, crystalline rock, of a yellowish gray color, with numerous small cavities, sometimes filled with a softer material and sometimes lined with small crystals of calcite. The upper portion is usually thick-bedded and free from flints, the layers being from one to four feet thick, while the lower portion almost invariably consists of several feet of layers from one to two inches thick. Good exposures of parts of this formation are frequently to be met with; it may be seen in cliffs and ledges on nearly all the streams in the Lead Region. It always weathers irregularly in these natural ex-

posures, leaving the surface full of small cavities due to the removal of the softer parts.

The formation is characterized by layers of flints, which, however, are not constant in their occurrence in the same beds at different localities. In some places, there are several beds of flints, which seem to be connected with the openings, and serve as a guide to them, while in others they are either entirely absent or occupying very different geological positions. The flints are sometimes found in separate layers, deposited conformably in the rock and often in irregular pieces distributed through the strata. They seem to be confined principally to the middle and lower parts of the formation although not entirely absent from any part.

The Galena limestone is, in many places successfully quarried as a building stone. This is chiefly the case in the southern and western parts of the region where the Bluff limestone or St. Peters sandstone cannot be obtained. The chief objection to it is the frequency of cavities and soft places in it which render it difficult to dress, and cause it to weather irregularly. For foundations, or any work where beauty of finish is not the chief object, it is a good and durable stone. The organic remains of the Galena limestone are quite abundant, but do not exist in such profusion as in the Blue limestone.

We have before remarked that the clay soils and sub-soils of the Lead Region appear to consist chiefly of those portions of the overlying Galena limestone and earthy Cincinnati shales which being insoluble in water were not removed by the gradual process of denudation.

Exceptions to the clay soil, usually found in the country covered by the Galena limestone, are found in the eastern part of La Fayette, and frequently in Green county, where the soil is quite sandy, owing to the disintegration of calcareous sand layers frequently found there in that formation. A few localities are cited below where the sand is so abundant that the formation might be considered a sandstone were it not for the occasional outcrops of Galena limestone *in place*. In the western part of the town of Jordan, Green county, (township 2 north, of range 6 east), on sections 2, 11 and 14, the ridges have a great deal of sand contained in the soil. The roads are frequently sandy, similar to those in a sandstone formation. Lying entirely without the drift, this circumstance led to a search for and discovery of the original beds.

At the village of Martin, on the southeast quarter of section 32, in township 1 north, of range 6 east (town of Cadiz, Green county), on the Pecatonica river, at the saw-mill, is a large stone quarry, of which the upper portion consists of Galena limestone in thin beds, containing considerable calcareous sand between the layers. The sand here is found *in place*.

On the ridge near the quarter-post on sections 29 and 32, in township 2 north, of range 6 east (town of Jordan), a great deal of sand is to be seen at an elevation of 150 feet above the top of the St. Peters; numerous concretions of iron are also to be found, similar to those usually found in the upper bed of that formation. East of the center of section 34, in township 3 north, of range 6 east (town of Adams), is another sandy ridge.

The agencies of the glacial period do not appear to have had anything to do with transporting the component materials of the soil; and, although a slight transportation has taken place, it is always merely local. For instance, in the valleys of the creeks which lie in the St. Peters sandstone, the soil is usually a rich clay loam, richer, in fact, than that of the adjacent ridges, because the best parts of the upland soils have been washed down and distributed over the surface of the valley.

ALTITUDES IN GREEN COUNTY.

Places.	*Above Lake Mich.*	*Above the Sea.*
Jordan	280 feet	858 feet
Willett	310 "	888 "
Farmers' Grove	540 "	1,118 "
Bem	500 "	1,078 "
Perry	460 "	1,038 "
New Glarus P. O	390 "	968 "
Monticello	280 "	858 "
Monroe Court House	440 "	1,018 "
Clarno	357 "	935 "
Twin Grove	410 "	988 "
Juda	243 "	821 "
Sylvester	287 "	865 "
Dayton	218 "	818 "
Brooklyn	400 "	978 "
Attica P. O	250 "	828 "
Albany	240 "	818 "
Brodhead	220 "	798 "
Oakley	340 "	918 "

LEAD MINES IN GREEN COUNTY.

Moses Strong, in "Geology and Topography of the Lead Region," in Vol. II. of "Geology of Wisconsin," says:

"These [near Monroe] are the most easterly diggings in the lead region, and are chiefly interesting for that reason. They are situated about three miles and a half north of the city of Monroe. At present only two parties are at work:

"*T. H. White & White.*—Situated on the northeast quarter of section 14, in township 2 north, of range 7 east [town of Monroe]. The ore is found here in a flat sheet, accompanied by pipe clay, about twenty-three feet below the surface. The general course of the sheet is northwest and southeast, and produces only lead ore. The ground is quite free from water. The present parties have been working here six years, during which period they have produced 90,000 pounds of lead ore.

"*Frame & Company.*—Situated on the southeast quarter of section 10, in township 2 north, of range 7 east [town of Monroe], on the land of Henry Wilber. This is an east and west range, about half a mile northeast of the preceding. It was discovered in 1844, and has been proved for a distance of 700 feet. The lead ore is found in both vertical crevices and flat openings. There appear to be three principal vertical crevices, connected in places by horizontal sheets. They were worked by John Monahan from 1870 to February, 1872, chiefly in the winter season, during which time he produced 50,000 pounds. Mr. Frame took the ground in 1874, and produced 4,000 pounds in the first six months. The production since then could not be ascertained. The ground is quite dry, and the workings are about fifty feet below the surface. It is not probable that any extensive deposits exist in this vicinity. The ground appears rather to be such as, by careful working, will afford moderate wages to a few persons."*

*Mr. Strong's observations were made in 1873.

CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINES OF GREEN COUNTY.

As early as the year 1615, Samuel Champlain, while among the Huron Nation, at the head of the Georgian bay, in Canada, had heard of a tribe of Indians living many leagues beyond Lake Huron called the Fire Nation, or more accurately the Prairie Nation, better known at a later date as the Mascoutins. Their homes were upon the Fox river, of Green bay (where they had a village); and their territory extended southeastward, it is believed, as far as the site of the present city of Chicago. Their most northern village is thought to have been located within what are now the limits of Green Lake Co., Wis.—somewhere on Fox river between the present Berlin and Lake Puckaway. The nearest tribe to the Mascoutins down Fox river was the Winnebago, whose ancient seat was on the borders of the lake which now bears their name. In the immediate neighborhood of the Mascoutins, but *up* the river as is supposed, were located the Miamis and the Kickapoos. So far as is known, the valley of the Wisconsin river below the "portage" (now Portage, Columbia Co., Wis.) was without inhabitants. The time we are now speaking of was before the year 1634—before any white man had set foot upon the soil of any portion of what is now the State of Wisconsin. It was a number of years subsequent to the date just mentioned, before the Sacs and Foxes made their appearance upon Fox river. Having thus described the inhabitants to the northward and northeastward of what is now Green county at the earliest known period, let us turn our attention to the tribe believed to have been the occupiers of this immediate section of country, 250 years ago.

There is a map extant, dated 1632, made by Samuel Champlain. On this map a Nation is located where was "a quantity of buffaloes." This Nation is conjectured to have been the Illinois. These Indians occupied the country to the southward—the territory now constituting the State of Illinois; at least the northern portions of it, extending some distance into the present State of Wisconsin and including what is now Green county. The tribe of the Illini (or Illinois) was afterward driven beyond the Mississippi, but subsequently returned to the river which still bears their name. But their hold upon the territory so far north as the southern part of the present Wisconsin, was undoubtedly very weak at that period, and doubtless was soon entirely lost. The Mascoutins and their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, emigrated south, and the whole region between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers on the north, and the Rock river on the south, including the present Green county, was taken possession of by

I.—THE SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes came from the east to Fox river and then moved westward to the Wisconsin. Of all the tribes who have inhabited this State, they are the most noted. The Sacs were sometimes called Sauks or Saukies, and the Foxes were frequently known as the Outagamies. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentoned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however,

because of the identity of their language and their associations, they were and still are considered one Nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes, and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks—one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and, as some say, near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green Bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the 24th of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The Nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than 400 men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater on account of polygamy, which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his Mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693 they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunitions to their ancient enemies, frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712 Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutins and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The Nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718 the Foxes numbered 500 men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728 another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was an attack upon and the defeat of a number of the Manomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagoes (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French in 1730, and defeated. In 1734 both the

Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736 the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada"; but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain, commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest, so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two Nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about 700 warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war; but they befriended the English. The Sacs had emigrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes, at least a portion of them, still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located; also spreading over the region now including Green county; so that this immediate country was peculiarly Sac territory. Further down the stream just mentioned was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, and even later, what is now Green county was within the territory claimed as theirs. Gradually, however, they retreated down the Mississippi until, before the close of the century, all their possessions in what is now Wisconsin was in the extreme southwest. They no longer had their hunting grounds to the northward of the Wisconsin river. Another tribe, had, as it were, crowded them out.

During the War of the Revolution the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. In 1804 they ceded their lands south of the Wisconsin river to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes cannot be considered as belonging to the Indian Nations of Wisconsin. They were generally friendly to Great Britain during the War of 1812–15, but they soon made peace with the United States after that contest ended. A striking episode in their subsequent history is the Black Hawk War, which will be narrated in a subsequent chapter. The exact date of the Foxes leaving the Wisconsin river country is unknown. They sold the prairie at the mouth of that stream to some Canadian-French traders, in 1781, and subsequently vacated their village. Probably about the beginning of the present century they had abandoned this region as their home, although they long after visited it for the purposes of trade.

Why the Fox Indians Left the Lower Wisconsin.

[By Jonathan Carver.]

On the 8th of October [1766] we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin] river, which at this place is more than 100 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 most 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. On their plantations, which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise 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 800 miles of it.

The Saukies can raise about 300 warriors, who are generally employed every summer in mak-

ing excursions into the territories of the Illinois and Pawnee Nations, from 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 why they increase no faster.

Whilst I stayed here I took a view of some mountains, [Blue Mounds], that lay about fifteen miles to the southward, and abounded 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 produce of other countries. On the 10th of October we proceeded down the river, and the next day reached the first town of the Outagamies. This town contained about fifty houses, but we found most of them deserted, on account of an epidemical disorder that had lately raged among them, and carried off more than one-half of the inhabitants. The greater part of those who survived had retired into the woods to avoid the contagion.

On the 15th we entered that extensive river, the Mississippi. The Ouisconsin, from the carrying place to the part where it falls into the Mississippi, flows with a smooth but strong current; the water of it is exceedingly clear, and through it you may perceive a fine and sandy bottom, tolerably free from rocks. In it are a few islands, the soil of which appeared to be good, though somewhat woody. The land near the river also seemed to be, in general, excellent; but that at a distance is very full of mountains, where, it is said, there are many lead mines.

About five miles from the junction of the rivers I observed the ruins of a large town, in a very pleasing situation. On inquiring of the neighboring Indians why it was thus deserted, I was informed that, about thirty years ago, the Great Spirit appeared on the top of a pyramid of rocks, which lay at a little distance from it toward the west, and warned them to quit their habitations; for the land on which they were built belonged to him, and he had occasion for it. As a proof that he, who gave them these orders, was really the Great Spirit, he further told them that the grass should immediately spring up on those very rocks from whence he now addressed them, which they knew to be bare and barren. The Indians obeyed, and soon after discovered that this miraculous alteration had taken place. They showed me the spot, but the growth of the grass appeared to be no ways supernatural. I apprehended this to have been a stratagem of the French or Spaniards to answer some selfish view; but in what manner they effected their purpose I know not. This people, soon after their removal, built a town on the bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ouisconsin, at a place called by the French Les, Prairies Les Chiens, which signifies the Dog Plains; it is a large town and contains about 300 families; the houses are well built, after the Indian manner, and pleasantly situated on a very rich soil, from which they raise every necessary of life in great abundance. I saw here many horses of a good size and shape. This town is a great mart, where all the adjacent tribes, and even those who inhabit the most remote branches of the Mississippi, annually assemble about the latter end of May, bringing with them their furs to dispose of to the traders. But it is not always that they conclude their sale here; this is determined by a general council of the chiefs, who consult whether it would be more conducive to their interests to sell their goods at this place, or carry them on to Louisiana or Michillimackinac; according to the decision of this council, they either proceed farther or return to their different homes.

The Mississippi, at the entrance of the Ouisconsin, near which stands a mountain of considerable height, is about half a mile over; but opposite to the last mentioned town, it appears to be more than a mile wide and full of islands, the soil of which is extraordinarily rich and but thinly wooded.

CONCERNING THE FOX INDIANS.

[By Schoolcraft, 1820.]

The first we hear of these people [the Foxes] is from early missionaries of New France, who call them, in a list drawn up for the government in 1736, "Gens du Sang" and Miskaukis. The latter I found to be the name they apply to themselves. We get nothing, however, by it. It means red earth, being a compound from *misk-wau*, red, and *aukie*, earth. They are a branch of the great Algonquin family. The French, who formed a bad opinion of them as their history opened, bestowed on them the name of Renouard, from which we derive their long standing popular name. Their traditions attribute their origin to eastern portions of America. Mr. Gates, who acted as my interpreter and is well acquainted with their languages and customs, informs me that their traditions refer to their residence on the north banks of the St. Lawrence, near the ancient cataraqui. They appear to have been a very erratic, spirited, warlike and treacherous tribe, dwelling but a short time at a spot, and pushing westward as their affairs led them, till they finally reached the Mississippi, which they must have crossed after 1766, for Carver found them living in villages on the Wisconsin. At Saginaw they appeared to have formed a fast alliance with the Sauks, a tribe to whom they are closely allied by language and history. They figure in the history of Indian events about old Michillimackinac, where they played pranks under the not very definite title of Muscodainsug, but are first conspicuously noted while they dwelt on the river bearing their name, which falls into Green bay, Wisconsin.* The Chippewas, with whom they have strong affinity of language, call them Outagamie, and ever deemed them a sanguinary and unreliable tribe. The French defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Butte de Mort, and by this defeat drove them from Fox river.

Their present numbers cannot be accurately given. I was informed that the village I visited contained 250 souls. They have a large village at Rock Island, where the Foxes and Sauks live together, which consists of sixty lodges, and numbers 300 souls. One-half of these may be Sauks. They have another village at the mouth of Turkey river; altogether they may muster from 460 to 500 souls. Yet, they are at war with most of the tribes around them, except the Iowas, Sauks and Kickapoos. They are engaged in a deadly and apparently successful war against the Sioux tribes. They recently killed nine men of that Nation, on the Terre Blue river, and a party of twenty men are now absent, in the same direction, under a half-breed named Morgan. They are on bad terms with the Osages and Pawnees, of the Missouri, and not on the best terms with their neighbors, the Winnebagoes.

I again embarked at 4 o'clock A. M. (8th). My men were stout fellows, and worked with hearty will, and it was thought possible to reach the prairie during the day by hard and late pushing. We passed Turkey river at 2 o'clock, and they boldly plied their paddles, sometimes animating their labors with a song; but the Mississippi proved too stout for us, and sometime after night-fall we put ashore on an island, before reaching the Wisconsin.

In ascending the river this day, I observed the pelican, which exhibited itself in a flock standing on a low sandy spot of an island. This bird has a clumsy and unwieldy look, from the duplicate membrane attached to its lower mandible, which is constructed so as when inflated to give it a bag-like appearance. A short sleep served to restore the men, and we were again in our canoes the next morning (9th)

*This name was first applied to a Territory in 1836.

before I could certainly tell the time by my watch. Daylight had not yet broke when we passed the influx of the Wisconsin, and we reached the prairie under a full chorus and landed at 6 o'clock.

Waa between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux.

[I.—By Mrs. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay.]

During the first half of the present century, there existed between different Indian tribes of the north and west, a succession of sanguinary wars. The conflicts between the contending parties were marked by the characteristic traits of cruelty and ferocity of a barbarous race. The tribes engaged in these hostilities were the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes. Their battles were not always fought in their own country, nor on their own lands. Whenever and wherever a hostile party met, a contest was sure to be the result; and many incidents connected with this warfare were observed by the early settlers of Wisconsin, one of which I witnessed, and will relate.

In the month of May, 1830, with my family, I visited Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi; we were guests of the late Joseph Rolette, then a trader, and agent of the American Fur Company. One evening, a few days after our arrival, we were startled by hearing the continual and successive reports of fire-arms, apparently on the Mississippi below. The firing continued for an hour or more, and was succeeded by sounds of Indian drums and savage yells, with an occasional discharge of guns.

The family having retired at the usual time, were aroused from their slumbers about midnight by hearing foot-steps on the piazza, conversation in the Indian language, and finally by knocking on the door and window shutters. Mr. Rolette immediately arose and went out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when he was informed that a bloody battle had been fought, and the visitors were the victors, and had called up their trader to inform him of their victory, and to obtain necessary spirit water to celebrate the glorious event in regular savage style. Their wants were supplied, of course, when they took their leave, but not to sleep; neither could we sleep, as the warriors kept up through the night a most horrible pow-wow, enlivened by savage yells, all plainly within our hearing.

In the morning we heard the particulars of the savage fight, and during the day witnessed one of the most disgusting and revolting exhibitions that human beings could display.

On the day before the battle, or rather massacre, a war party of some twenty or twenty-five Sioux encamped on an island opposite Prairie du Chien. They were there joined by a few Menomonees, who volunteered to assist their friends, the Sioux. It appears that the latter had previously received information that on that day a party of Sacs and Foxes, their inveterate enemies, would leave their village, situated on the Mississippi, some distance below Prairie du Chien, intending to visit the latter place; and that they would encamp for the night at a regular camping ground, near the mouth of the Wisconsin river.

In the afternoon of that day, the Sioux war party embarked in several canoes, and descended the river. Arriving near the spot where they knew their intended victims would encamp, they drew their canoes on land, and carefully hid them in the thick woods, and then selected a spot covered with a dense growth of bushes, and within a short gun-shot of the landing place on the camping ground. Here, with true Indian cunning, they lay in ambush, awaiting the arrival of the unsuspecting Sacs and Foxes. No fire was made, and the stillness of death reigned in the forest. Nor had they long to wait for the arrival of their foes.

Between sunset and dark, the party, in three or four canoes, arrived at the fatal landing place, and dis-embarked. It consisted of eighteen persons, one old chief, one squaw, one boy about fourteen years old and fifteen warriors. Upon landing, the party commenced

unloading the canoes. The concealed war party remained perfectly quiet, scarcely breathing, so that their victims might be completely surprised. After all had landed, and while carrying their effects on shore, leaving their guns and war-clubs in the canoes, the party in ambush bounded to their feet, with a horrible yell, and fired a murderous volley at the surprised party, by which all fell except one man and the boy. The former reached a canoe, seized a loaded gun, and discharged it, mortally wounding one of the Sioux; but the poor Sac was soon dispatched, and the only one of the eighteen who survived was the boy, who happened to be in a canoe. He seized a paddle, pushed into the stream, and made his escape down the swift current of the river.

After the massacre, all who yet breathed were dispatched, and horribly mutilated. Hands, feet, fingers, ears and scalps were cut off, and more horrible still, the heart of the aged chief was cut from his breast, and all taken by the victors as trophies of the bloody conflict.

On the day succeeding the murder, the victorious party assembled, and accompanied by a few squaws, paraded the streets of Prairie du Chien, with the monotonous sounding drum and rattle, and displaying on poles the scalps and dismembered human fragments taken from the bodies of their victims. The whole party was painted with various colors, wore feathers, and carried their tomahawks, war-clubs and scalping-knives. Stopping in front of the principal houses in the village, they danced the war-dance and scalp-dance, ending with yells characteristic of incarnate devils.

The mangled limbs were still fresh and bleeding; one old squaw had carried on a pole the entire hand, with a long strip of skin from the arm of one of the murdered men, elevated above her head, the blood trickling down upon her hair and face, while she kept up the death-song, and joined in the scalp-dance. After this exhibition, which lasted two or three hours, the warriors went to a small mound, about 200 yards from Mr. Rolette's residence; and in plain sight made a fire and roasted the heart of the old murdered chief, and then divided it into small pieces among the several warriors, who devoured it, to inspire them with courage, and "make their hearts glad."

The whole scene was shocking and disgusting in the extreme, and such a one, we hope, never again will be witnessed in a civilized community.

The incidents just related occurred in a town containing a civilized (?) population of 600 or 800 inhabitants, under the walls of the U. S. garrison, and within musket shot of the fort. Neither civil nor military authorities made any effort to prevent the exhibition of the revolting and savage trophies of the sanguinary battle. In the afternoon, the party of Sioux warriors embarked in their canoes and ascended the Mississippi, on their return to their own village, leaving on the minds and memories of those who witnessed these horrible and frantic orgies recollections not soon to be forgotten.

II.—By James H. Lockwood.

In 1830 a party of Sauks and Foxes killed some Sioux, on or about the head-waters of Red Cedar river, in the now State of Iowa; and the same season a band of Fox Indians, who resided about where Dubuque now is, had occasion to visit Prairie du Chien on business with the agent, whom they had previously informed that they would arrive on a certain day. An Indian called the Kettle was their chief. It was generally believed that John Marsh gave the Sioux information of the coming of the Foxes, and of the time they were expected; and on the morning of the day appointed for the arrival of the Foxes at Prairie du Chien, a small war party of young Sioux made their appearance here, and joined by a few of the Menomonee young men, proceeded down the Mississippi to the lower end of the Prairie du Pierreaux, some twelve or fifteen miles below Prairie du Chien, where a narrow channel of the Mississippi runs close to

that end of the prairie, fringed with small trees, bushes and grass. They knew the custom of the Indians in going up stream to avail themselves of all such side channels, as there was less current in them than in the broad river; and secreting themselves among the bushes, trees and grass, awaited their unsuspecting victims. When the Foxes came within point blank shot, they all fired upon them, killing their chief Kettle and several others. The Foxes finding their chief killed, returned down the river to carry the news of their misfortunes to the tribe, while the Sioux and Menomonees returned home with the tidings of their victory and to dance over it. They passed through Prairie du Chien, and remained a short time here, but for some unaccountable reason no notice whatever was taken of it.

The signs of several war parties of the Foxes were reported to have been seen on the opposite side of the river during the year; but they effected nothing until sometime, I think, in June, 1831, when a considerable number of Menomonees had collected at Prairie du Chien, and encamped on an island near the eastern shore of the Mississippi, about one-fourth of a mile from the old Fort Crawford. They had obtained whisky enough for all to get socially drunk upon—and it is rare to find a Menomonee who will not get drunk when he has a chance—and they had carried their revels far into the night, until men, women and children were beastly drunk. About two hours before day a Fox war party, that had been watching their movements, fell upon them in that helpless state and killed about thirty of them. By this time some of the more sober of them were aroused, and commenced firing upon the Foxes, who fled down the river, pursued a short distance by the Menominees.

Thomas P. Burnett, the sub-Indian agent, was sleeping with me in my store. It being very warm weather, we had made a bed of blankets on the counter, when about two hours before daylight we were awakened by the cries of a Menomonee woman at the store door. We let her in, when she told us of the disaster to the Menomonees. Mr. Burnett took my horse and went to inform Gen. Street, the Indian agent, who lived about four miles above this, and who arrived about daylight and gave the first information to the fort. Although there had been a great firing of guns and hallooing among the Indians, the sentinels had reported nothing of it to the officers; but on hearing of the affair, the commandant immediately dispatched a company of men in boats after the Foxes, but they did not overtake them. The government demanded of the Sauks to deliver up the perpetrators of this deed. The Foxes fled to the Sauks, and their chief, Kettle, being dead, they remained among and amalgamated with them, and have not since continued a separate Nation or tribe. I have always believed this to be the origin of the Black Hawk War. There were, I suppose, other causes of discontent, but I believe that this transaction was the immediate cause of the movements of Black Hawk.

III.—By John H. Fonda.

The same year, 1830, the Fox and Sauk Indians killed some Sioux, at the head of Cedar river, in Iowa. Capt. Dick Mason* started with a number of troops for the scene of disturbance, and I went along as guide. We arrived at the place of the fight, found everything quiet and all we did was to turn about and go back the way we came.

Soon after, the Sioux and a number of Menomonees attacked a party of Sauks and Foxes at Prairie du Pierreaux and killed some ten Indians, among whom was Kettle, the great Fox chief.†

The Sauks and Foxes were coming up to a treaty unarmed, and the Sioux, made aware of this through their runners, got the Menomonees

*Richard B. Mason, a native of Virginia, was a 1st. lieutenant in 1817, captain in 1819; served in the Black Hawk War; major of dragoons in 1833, lieutenant-colonel in 1836 and colonel in 1846. He commanded the forces in California and was ex-officio governor 1847-48; brevetted brigadier-general and died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 25, 1850.

†This was in 1830.

and laid in ambush on the east shore. The unsuspecting Foxes were fired into from the ambuscade and their best warriors lost their scalps.

After the fight the Manomonees and Sioux came up here to have a dance over the scalps. The Indians presented a horrid appearance. They were painted for war and had smeared themselves with blood and carried the fresh scalps on poles. Some had cut off a head and thrust a stick in the throttle and held it on high; some carried a hand, arm, leg or some other portion of a body, as trophies of their success. They commenced to dance near the mound over the slough, but Col. Taylor soon stopped that by driving them across the main channel on to the Islands, where they danced until their own scalps went to grace the wigwams of the Sauks and Foxes.

In April, of 1831, I was in the hospital at Fort Crawford, when, through the influence of Col. Taylor and Dr. Beaumont, I got my discharge. When I was convalescent, which was about June, a war party of Sauk and Fox Indians came up from their part of the country to the bluff north of Bloody Run, from where they watched the Menomonees, who were encamped on an island opposite Prairie du Chien, a little north of the old fort. One night the Menomonee camp was surprised by the Sauk and Fox war party, and all in the camp killed except an Indian boy, who picked up a gun and shot a Fox brave through the heart and escaped. After massacreing, scalping and mutilating the bodies, the Fox Indians got into canoes and paddled down the river past the fort, singing their war songs and boasting of their exploits. Soldiers were sent to punish them, but I believe they failed to catch them. In the morning I helped to bury those killed. There were twenty-seven bodies, all killed with the knife and tomahawk, except the Fox brave shot by the boy. They were buried in three graves on the landing below the present Fort Crawford, and until within a few years the spot was marked by a small muslin flag kept standing by the few Menomonees who lingered in this vicinity; but nothing is now left to preserve the graves from sacrilege, and soon the iron horse will course o'er the bones of those red men, long since gone to their happy hunting grounds.

After the Menomonee massacre, a warrior of that tribe was found in the old Catholic graveyard and buried. He had no wounds and it is thought that when the Foxes attacked the Indians on the island, he got away and ran so fast that he had to lean against the wall to rest, and that he rolled over and died.

The Indian agency was removed this year to Yellow River and the Rev. Mr. Lowrey appointed agent. It was afterwards removed to Fort Atkinson, Iowa. The mission buildings can be seen now on Yellow river, about five miles from its mouth.

II.—THE WINNEBAGOES.

The Nation which displaced the Sacs and Foxes upon the Wisconsin river and its contiguous territory, including what is now Green county, was the Winnebago. It is now 250 years since the civilized world began to get a knowledge of the Winnebagoes—the "men of the sea," as they were called, pointing, possibly, to their early emigration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early time, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon Winnebago lake. Here, as early as 1634, they were visited by John Nicolet, an agent of France, and a treaty concluded with them.* Little more was

* C. W. Butterfield's *History of the Discovery of the Northwest, in* 1634.

heard of the Winnebagoes for the next thirty-five years, when, on the 2d of December, 1669, some of that Nation were seen at a Sac village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

As early at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs there in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities. The cause of this disorder," adds the missionary, "is that they had received some bad treatment from the French, to whom they had this year come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they pretended to have received many wrongs and injuries. It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over 200 years ago.

The Fox river of Green bay was found at that date a difficult stream to navigate. Two Jesuits who ascended the river in 1670, had "three or four leagues of rapids to contend with, when they had advanced one day's journey from the head of the bay, more difficult than those which are common in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which they had to walk with naked feet to drag their canoes, were so sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters. At the falls they found an idol that the savages honored; never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to ascend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation. The missionaries caused the idol to be lifted up by the strength of the arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more to the idolatrous savages."

The Winnebagoes, by this time, had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficing with white men; for, following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French fur traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than that they lived near the head of Green bay.

A direct trade with the French upon the St. Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679, an advance party of LaSalle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them; generally, however, the surrounding Nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who disposed of them, in turn to the French. The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes firmly in alliance with France, and in peace with the dreaded Iroquois. In 1718, the Nation numbered 600. They had moved from the Fox river to Green bay. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which lake, was their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the west and southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them, as did the Menomonees, in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English, which finally ended in 1760.

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number 150 warriors only; their nearest village being

at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included, not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade—asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac, in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety.

They continued their friendship to the English during the revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790–4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the War of 1812–15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the Nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon, which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation and the deputation gave the garrison no further trouble.

On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the general government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the Nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820 they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825 the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river, to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the Upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake.

This brings the narrative of this Nation down to

"The Winnebago War"

—During the winter of 1825–6, there were confined in the guard house of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, because of some alleged dishonest act, two Winnebago Indians. In October, 1826, the fort was abandoned and the garrison removed to Fort Snelling. The commandant took with him the two Winnebagoes. During the spring of 1827, the reports about the two Indians, around Prairie du Chien, was to the effect that they had been killed. It was soon apparent that a spirit of enmity between the tribe and the settlers in southwestern Wisconsin was effectually stirred up. In addition to this, were the daily encroachments of miners in the Lead Region; for these miners had,by this time, overrun the mining country fram Galena to the Wisconsin river. Finally the difficulties led to an open rupture.

Murder of Gagnier and Lipcap.

On the 28th of June, 1827, two Winnebago Indians, Red Bird and We Kaw,, and three of their companions, entered the house of Rigeste

Gagnier, about two miles from Prairie du Chien, where they remained several hours. At last, when Mr. Gagnier least expected it, Red Bird leveled his gun and shot him dead on his hearthstone. A person in the building by the name of Lipcap, who was a hired man, was slain at the same time by We-Kaw. Madam Gagnier turned to fly with her infant of eighteen months. As she was about to leap through the window, the child was torn from her arms by We-Kaw, stabbed, scalped and thrown violently on the floor as dead. The murderer then attacked the woman, but gave way when she snatched up a gun that was leaning against the wall, and presented it to his breast. She then effected her escape. Her eldest son, a lad of ten years, also shunned the murderers, and they both arrived in the village at the same time. The alarm was soon given; but, when the avengers of blood arrived at Gagnier's house, they found in it nothing living but his mangled infant. It was carried to the village, and, incredible as it may seem, it recovered.

A Winnebago Debauch.

Red Bird and his companions immediately proceeded from the scene of their crime to the rendezvous of their band. During their absence, thirty-seven of the warriors who acknowledged the authority of Red Bird, had assembled with their wives and children, near the mouth of the Bad Ax river, in what is now Vernon county. They received the murderers with joy and loud approbations of their exploit. A keg of liquor which they had secured was set abroach, and the Indians began to drink and as their spirits rose, to boast of what they had already done and intended to do. They continued their revel for two days, but on the third the source of their excitement gave out—their liquor was gone. They were, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, dissipating the last fumes of their excitement in the scalp-dance, when they descried one of the keel-boats, which had a few days before passed up the river with provisions for the troops at Fort Snelling, on her return, in charge of Mr. Lindsay. Forthwith a proposal to take her and massacre the crew was made and carried by acclamation. They counted on doing this without risk, for they had examined her on her way up and supposed there were no arms on board. But in this they were mistaken as the sequel shows.

First Battle of Bad Ax.

There were indications of hostilities on the part of the Sioux on the upper Mississippi, and the boats when they left Fort Snelling had been supplied with arms. In descending the river they expected an attack at Wabashaw, where the Sioux were dancing the war dance, and hailed their approach with insults and menaces, but did not offer to attack the boats, or obstruct their passage. The whites now supposed the danger over, and, a strong wind at that moment beginning to blow up stream, the boats parted company. So strong was the wind that all the force of the sweeps could scarcely stem it; and by the time the foremost boat was near the encampment, at the mouth of the Bad Ax, the crew were very willing to stop and rest. One or two Frenchmen, or half-breeds, who were on board, observed hostile appearances on shore, and advised the rest to keep the middle of the stream with the boat, but their counsel was disregarded. They urged the boat directly toward the camp with all the force of the sweeps. There were sixteen men on deck.

The men were rallying their French companions on their apprehensions, as the boat approached the shore; but when within thirty yards of the bank, suddenly the trees and rocks rang with the blood-chilling, ear-piercing tones of the war whoop, and a volley of rifle balls rained upon the deck. Happily, the Winnebagoes had not yet recovered from the effects of their debauch, and their arms were not steady. One man only fell. He was a little Negro named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered and he afterward died of the wound. A second volley soon came from the shore; but, as the men were lying at the bottom of the boat, they

all escaped but one, who was shot through the heart. Encouraged by the non-resistance, the Winnebagoes rushed to their canoes with intent to board. The boatmen having recovered from their first panic, seized their guns and the savages were received with a severe discharge. In one canoe two savages were killed with the same bullet and several wounded. The attack was continued until night, when one of the party named Mandeville, who had assumed command, sprang into the water, followed by four others, who succeeded in setting the boat afloat, and then went down the stream.

Thirty-seven Indians were engaged in this attack, which may be called the first "Battle of Bad Ax;" the second being fought just below this point, five years after, between the Americans and Indians of another tribe, of which an account will be given in another chapter. Of the Winnebagoes seven were killed and fourteen wounded. They managed to put 693 shots into and through the boat. Two of the crew were killed outright, and four wounded—two mortally. The presence of mind of Mandeville undoubtedly saved the rest, as well as the boat. Mr. Lindsay's boat, the rear one, did not reach the mouth of the Bad Ax until midnight. The Indians opened fire upon her, which was promptly returned. Owing to the darkness no injury was done to the boat, and she passed safely on. Considering the few that were engaged in the attack on the first boat and in its defense, the contest was indeed a spirited and sanguinary one.

Great Alarm Upon The Border.

Great was the alarm at Prairie du Chien when the boats arrived there. The people left their houses and farms and crowded into the dilapidated fort. An express was immediately sent to Galena and another to Fort Snelling, for assistance. A company of upwards of 100 volunteers soon arrived from Galena, and the minds of the inhabitants were quieted. In a few days four imperfect companies arrived from Fort Snelling. The consternation of the people of the lead mines was great, and in all the frontier settlements. This portion of the country then contained, as is supposed, about 5,000 inhabitants—that is south of the Wisconsin river and at Prairie du Chien, and extending into Illinois. A great many of these fled from their homes.

Arrival of Government Troops.

On the 1st of September, 1827, Major William Whistler, with government troops arrived at the portage (now Portage, Columbia Co., Wis.), and while there an express arrived from Gen. H. Atkinson, announcing his approach, and directing him to halt and fortify himself and wait his arrival. The object of the joint expedition of Gen. Atkinson from Jefferson barracks below St. Louis, and of Major Whistler from Fort Howard, at Green Bay, was to capture those who had committed the murders at Prairie du Chien, and put a stop to any further aggression. And this march of the two into the Winnebago country from opposite directions was well calculated to over-awe the disaffected among the Winnebagoes. These Indians were soon advised that the security of their people lay in the surrender of the murderers of the Gagnier family. Accordingly, Red Bird and We-Kaw were surrendered up to Major Whistler at the portage, and the Winnebago war was ended. The two Indians were taken to Prairie du Chien for safe-keeping, to await their trial in the regular courts of justice for murder.

Trial and Conviction of the Murderers.

The next spring (1828), Red Bird, We-Kaw and another Winnebago prisoner were tried at Prairie du Chien, before Judge James Duane Doty, who went from Green Bay there for that purpose. They were found guilty and sentenced to death. Red Bird died in prison. A deputation of the tribe went to Washington to solicit from the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, a pardon for the others. President Adams granted it on the implied condition that the tribe would cede the lands then

the possession of the miners, in the Lead Region, to the General Government.* The Winnebagoes agreed to this. Madame Gagnier was compensated for the loss of her husband and the mutilation of her infant. At the treaty with the Winnebagoes held at Prairie du Chien in 1829, provision was made for two sections of land to her and her two children. The United States agreed to pay her the sum of $50 per annum for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity of the Winnebagoes.

De-Kau-Ray's Imprisonment.

In closing this account of the "Winnebago War" we give an anecdote, which places the Winnebago character in an amiable light. The militia of Prairie du Chien, immediately after the affair of the boats at the mouth of the Bad Ax river, seized an old Winnebago chief named De-kau-ray and four other Indians. The chief was informed that if Red Bird was not given up within a certain time he and the others were to die in his place. This, De-kau-ray steadfastly believed. A messenger, a young Indian, was sent to inform the tribe of the state of affairs, and several days had elapsed and no information was received of the murderers. The dreadful day was near at hand, and De-kau-ray, being in bad health, asked permission of the officer to go to the river and indulge in his long-accustomed habit of bathing in order to improve his physical condition, upon which Col. Snelling told him that if he would promise on the honor of a chief that he would not leave town, he might have his liberty and enjoy all his privileges until the day appointed for his execution. Accordingly he first gave his hand to the colonel, thanking him for his friendly offer, then raised both hands aloft, and, in the most solemn adjuration, promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed, and said if he had a hundred lives he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word. He was then set at liberty. He was advised to flee to the wilderness and make his escape. "Do you think," said he, "I prize life above honor?" He then complacently remained until nine days of the ten which he had to live had passed, and still nothing was heard of the murderers or of their being apprehended. No alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened that on that day Gen. Atkinson arrived with his troops from Jefferson barracks, and the order for the execution was countermanded and the Indians permitted to return to their homes.

Wm. J. Snelling on the "Winnebago War."

No tribe considers revenge a more sacred duty than the Winnebagoes. It was their an cient custom to take five lives for one, and it is notorious on the frontiers, that no blood of theirs has been shed, even in modern days, that has not been fully avenged. They used, too, to wear some part of the body of a slain enemy about them as a testimony of prowess. We well remember a grim Winnebago, who was wont to present himself before the whites, who passed the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with a human hand hanging on his breast. He had taken it from a Yankee soldier at Tippecanoe.

It was not difficult to stir up such a people to hostility, and, moreover, circumstances favored the designs of the Dakotas. There is, or was, a village of Winnebagoes on the Black river, not far from the Dakota town of which Wa-ba-shaw is chief. The two tribes are descended from the same stock, as their languages abundantly prove, and the claims of common origin have been strengthened by frequent intermarriages. Now, it happened, that at the time when Toopun-kah Zeze was put to death at Fort Snelling, the Red Bird was absent from his Winnebago village, on an expedition against the Chippewas. He returned unsuccessful, and, consequently, sullen and malcontent. Till this time he had been noted among his tribe for his friendly disposition towards the "men with hats," as the Indians call the whites, and among the traders, for his scrupulous honesty.

*This pardon, copied from the original, will be found farther on in this chapter.

However, this man, from whom no white person beyond the frontier would have anticipated injury, was easily induced to commit a bloody and unprovoked outrage.

Certain Dakota ambassadors arrived at the Red Bird's village, with a lie in their mouths. "You have become a by-word of reproach among us," said they; "you have just given the Chippewas reason to laugh at you, and the Big Knives also laugh at you. Lo! while they were among you they dared not offend you, but now they have caused Wa-man-goos-ga-ra-ha, and his companion to be put to death, and they have cut their bodies into pieces not bigger than the spots in a bead garter." The tale was believed, and a cry for vengeance arose throughout the village. It was decided that something must be done, and the Dakota envoys promised to lend a helping hand.

A few days before, two keel-boats had ascended the river, laden with provisions for the troops at Fort Snelling. They passed the mouth of Black river with a full sheet, so that a few Winnebagoes, who were there encamped, had some difficulty in reaching them with their canoes. They might have taken both boats, for there were but three fire-locks on board; nevertheless they offered no injury. They sold fish and venison to the boatmen, on amicable terms, and suffered them to pursue their journey unmolested. We mention this trifling circumstance, merely because it was afterwards reported in the St. Louis papers, that the crews of these boats had abused these Winnebagoes shamefully, which assuredly was not the case. The wind died away before the boats reached the village of Wa-ba-shaw, which is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twelve or fifteen miles above the mouth of the Black river. Here the Dakotas peremptorily commanded them to put ashore, which they did. No reason was assigned for the order. Upwards of 500 warriors immediately crowded on board. A passenger who was well acquainted with the Dakotas observed that they brought no women with them as usual; that they were painted black, which signifies either grief or hostility; that they refused to shake hands with the boatmen, and that their speech was brief and sullen. He instantly communicated his observation to Mr. Lindsay, who commanded the boats, and advised him to push on, before the savages should have discovered that the party were wholly unarmed. Lindsay, a bold-hearted Kentuckian, assumed the tone of command, and peremptorily ordered the Dakotas ashore. They, probably, thought that big words would be seconded with hard blows, and complied. The boats pushed on, several Indians pursued them along the shore for several miles, with speech of taunt and defiance, but they offered no further molestation.

The Dakota villages higher up showed much ill-will, but no disposition, or rather no courage, to attack. Altogether appearances were so threatening that on his arrival at Fort Snelling, Mr. Lindsay communicated what he had seen to the commanding officer, and asked that his crew should be furnished with arms and ammunition. The request was granted; his thirty-two men were provided with thirty-two muskets, and a barrel of ball-cartridges. Thus secured against attack, the boats commenced the descent of the river.

In the meanwhile the Red Bird had cogitated upon what he had heard, every tittle of which he believed, and had come to the conclusion that the honor of his race required the blood of two Americans at least. He, therefore, got into his canoe with Wekaw, or the Sun, and two others, and paddled to Prairie du Chien. When he got there he waited upon Mr. Boilvin in the most friendly manner, and begged to be regarded as one of the staunchest friends of the Americans. The venerable agent admitted his claims, but absolutely refused to give him any whisky. The Winnebago chief then applied to a trader in the town, who, relying on his general good character, did not hesitate to furnish him with an eight gallon keg of spirits, the

value of which was to be paid in furs in the succeeding autumn.

There was an old colored woman in the village, whose five sons had never heard that they were inferior beings, either from the Indians or the Canadian French. Therefore, having never considered themselves degraded, they were not degraded; on the contrary, they ranked with the most respectable inhabitants of the place. We knew them well. One of them was the village blacksmith; the others were substantial farmers. Their father was a Frenchman, and their name was Gagnier.

One of these men owned a farm three miles from Prairie du Chien, where he lived with his wife, who was a white woman, two children and a hired man named Lipcap. Thither the Red Bird repaired with his three companions, sure of a fair reception, for Registre Gagnier had always been noted for his humanity to the poor, especially the Indians.

Registre Gagnier invited his savage visitors to enter, hung the kettle over the fire, gave them to eat and smoked the pipe of peace with them. The Red Bird was the last man on earth whom he would have feared; for they were well acquainted with each other and had reciprocated good offices. The Indians remained several hours under Gagnier's hospitable roof. At last, when the farmer least expected it, the Winnebago chief leveled his gun and shot him down dead on his hearth-stone. Lipcap was slain at the same instant by Wekaw. Madame Gagnier turned to fly with her infant of eighteen months. As she was about to leap through the window, the child was torn from her arms by Wekaw, stabbed, scalped and thrown violently on the floor as dead. The murderer then attacked the woman; but gave way when she snatched up a gun that was leaning against the wall and presented it to his breast. She then effected her escape. Her eldest son, a lad of ten years, also shunned the murderers, and they both arrived in the village at about the same time. The alarm was soon given; but when the avengers of blood arrived at poor Registre Gagnier's house, they found in it nothing living but his mangled infant. It was carried to the village, and, strange as it may seem, recovered.*

The Red Bird and his companions immediately proceeded from the scene of their crime to the rendezvous of their band. During their absence, thirty-seven of the warriors, who acknowledged the authority of Red Bird, had assembled, with their wives and children, near the mouth of Bad Ax river. They received the murderers with exceeding great joy, and loud approbation of their exploit. The keg of liquor was immediately set abroach, the red men began to drink, and, as their spirits rose, to boast of what they had already done, and intended to do. Two days did they continue to revel; and on the third the source of their excitement gave out. They were, at about 4 in the afternoon, dissipating the last fumes of their excitement in the scalp dance, when they descried one of the keel-boats before mentioned approaching. Forthwith a proposal to take her and massacre the crew was made and carried by acclamation. They counted upon doing this without risk; for they had examined her on the way up, and supposed that there were no arms on board.

Mr. Lindsay's boats had descended the river together as far as the village of Wa-ba-shaw, where they expected an attack. The Dakotas on shore were dancing the war-dance, and hailed their approach with insults and menaces; but did not, nevertheless, offer to obstruct their passage. The whites now supposed the danger over, and a strong wind at that moment beginning to blow up stream, the boats parted company. That which sat deepest in the water had the advantage of the under current, and, of course, gained several miles in advance of the other.

So strong was the wind that all the force of sweeps could scarcely stem it, and, by the time

*Gen. Smith, on the authority of Judge Doty, states that this tragedy occurred on the 28th of June, 1827; Judge Lockwood says the 26th and Niles Register says the 24th.

the foremost boat was near the encampment, at mouth of the Bad Ax, the crew were very willing to stop and rest. One or two Frenchmen, or half breeds, who were on board, observed hostile appearances on shore, and advised the rest to keep the middle of the stream; but their counsel was disregarded. Most of the crew were Americans, who, as usual with our countrymen, combined a profound ignorance of Indian character with a thorough contempt for Indian prowess. They urged the boat directly toward the camp, with all the force of the sweeps. There were sixteen men on deck. It may be well to observe here, that this, like all keel-boats used in the Mississippi valley, was built almost exactly on the model of the Erie and Middlesex canal boats.

The men were rallying their French companions on their apprehensions, and the boat* was within thirty yards of the shore, when suddenly the trees and rocks rang with the blood-chilling, ear-piercing tones of the warwhoop, and a volley of rifle balls rained upon the deck. Happily, the Winnebagoes had not yet recovered from the effects of their debauch, and their arms were not steady. One man only fell by their fire. He was a little Negro named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered, and he afterwards died of the wound. Then Peter began to curse and swear, d——g his fellows for leaving him to be shot at like a Christmas turkey; but finding that his reproaches had no effect, he also managed to drag himself below. All this passed in as little time as it will take to read this paragraph.

Presently a voice hailed the boat in the Sac tongue, demanding to know if the crew were English? A half-breed Sac, named Beauchamp, answered in the affirmative. "Then," said the querist, "come on shore, and we will do you no harm, for we are your brethren, the Sacs." "Dog," retorted Beaucamp, "no Sac would attack us thus cowardly. If you want us on shore, you must come and fetch us."

With that, a second volley came from the shore; but as the men were now lying prone in the bottom of the boat, below the water line, they all escaped but one. One man, an American named Stewart, fell. He had risen to return the first fire, and the muzzle of his musket protruding through a loop-hole, showed some Winnebago where to aim. The bullet struck him under the left arm, and passed directly through his heart. He fell dead, with his finger on the trigger of his undischarged gun. It was a hot day, and before the fight was over, the scent of the gunpowder could not overpower the stench of the red puddle around him.

The Winnebagoes encouraged by the non-residence, now rushed to their canoes, with intent to board. One venerable old man endeavored to dissuade them. He laid hold on one of the canoes, and would, perhaps, have succeeded in retaining it; but in the heat of his argument, a ball from the boat hit him in the middle finger of the peace-making hand. Very naturally enraged at such unkind treatment from his friends, he loosed the canoe, hurried to his wigwam for his gun, and took an active part in the remainder of the action. In the meanwhile, the white men had recovered from their first panic, and seized their arms. The boarders were received with a very severe discharge. In one canoe, two savages were killed with the same bullet. Their dying struggles upset the canoe, and the rest were obliged to swim on shore, where it was sometime before they could restore their arms to fighting order. Several more were wounded, and those who remained unhurt, put back, satisfied that a storm was not the best mode of attack.

Two, however, persevered. They were together in one canoe, and approached the boat astern, where there were no holes through which the whites could fire upon them. They soon leaped on board. One seized the long steering oar, or rudder. The other jumped upon deck,

*This advance boat was the Oliver H. Perry, according to Smith's History of Wisconsin.

where he halted, and discharged five muskets, which had been left there by the crew, fled below through the deck into the bottom of the boat. In this manner he wounded one man very severely. After this exploit, he hurried to the bow, where he seized a long pole, and with the assistance of the steersman, succeeded in grounding the boat on a sand-bar, and fixing her fast under the fire of his people. The two Winnebago boatmen then began to load and fire, to the no small annoyance of the crew. He at the stern was soon dispatched. One of the whites observed his position through a crack, and gave him a mortal wound through the boards. Still, he struggled to get overboard, probably to save his scalp. But his struggles were feeble, and a second bullet terminated them before he could effect his object. After the fight was over, the man who slew him took his scalp.

The bow of the boat was open, and the warrior there still kept his station, out of sight, excepting when he stooped to fire, which he did five times. His third shot broke the arm, and passed through the lungs, of the brave Beauchamp. At this sight, one or two began to speak of surrender. "No, friends," cried the dying man; "you will not save your lives so. Fight to the last; for they will show no mercy. If they get the better of you, for God's sake throw me overboard. Do not let them get my hair." He continued to exhort them to resistance as long as his breath lasted, and died with the words "fight on," on his lips. Before this time, however, his slayer had also taken his leave of life. A sailor, named Jack Mandeville, shot him through the head, and he fell overboard, carrying his gun with him.

From that moment Mandeville assumed the command of the boat. A few had resolved to take the skiff, and leave the rest to their fate. They had already cast off the rope. Jack interposed, declaring that he would shoot the first man, and bayonet the second, who would persevere. They submitted. Two more had hidden themselves in the bow of the boat, out of sight, but not out of danger. After a while the old tar missed them, sought them, and compelled them by threats of instant death, enforced by pricks of his bayonet, to leave their hiding place, and take a share in the business in hand. Afterwards they fought like bull dogs. It was well for them that Mandeville acted as he did; for they had scarcely risen when a score of bullets, at least, passed through the place where they had been lying.

After the two or three first volleys the fire had slackened, but it was not, therefore, the less dangerous. The Indians had the advantage of superior numbers, and could shift their positions at pleasure. The whites were compelled to lie in the bottom of the boat, below the water mark, for its sides were without bulwarks. Every bullet passed through and through. It was only at intervals, and very warily, that they could rise to fire; for the flash of every gun showed the position of the marksman, and was instantly followed by the reports of two or three Indian rifles. On the other hand they were not seen, and being thinly scattered over a large boat, the Winnebagoes could but guess their positions. The fire, was therefore, slow; for none on either side cared to waste ammunition. Thus, for upwards of three hours, the boatmen lay in blood and bilge-water, deprived of the free use of their limbs, and wholly unable to extricate themselves.

At last, as the night fell, Mandeville came to the conclusion that darkness would render the guns of his own party wholly useless, while it would not render the aim of the Winnebagoes a jot less certain. He, therefore, as soon as it was dark, stoutly called for assistance, and sprang into the water. Four more followed him. The balls rained around them, passing through their clothes; but they persisted, and the boat was soon afloat. Seeing their prey escaping, the Winnebagoes raised a yell of mingled rage and despair, and gave the whites a farewell volley. It was returned, with three

hearty cheers, and ere a gun could be re-loaded, the boat had floated out of shooting distance.

For half the night, a wailing voice, apparently that of an old man, was heard, following the boat, at a safe distance, however. It was conjectured that it was the father of him whose body the boat was bearing away. Subsequently inquiry proved this supposition to be correct.

Thirty-seven Indians were engaged in this battle, seven of whom were killed, and fourteen were wounded. They managed to put 693 balls into and through the boat. Two of the crew were killed outright, two mortally, and two slightly wounded. Jack Mandeville's courage and presence of mind undoubtedly saved the rest, as well as the boat; but we have never heard that he was rewarded in any way or shape.

Mr. Lindsay's boat, the rear one, reached the mouth of the Bad Ax about midnight. The Indians opened a fire upon her, which was promptly returned. There was a light on board, at which the first gun was probably aimed, for that ball only hit the boat. All the rest passed over harmless in the darkness.*

Great was the alarm at Prairie du Chien when the boats arrived there. The people left their houses and farms, and crowded into the dilapidated fort. Nevertheless, they showed much spirit, and speedily established a very effective discipline. An express was immediately sent to Galena, and another to Fort Snelling, for assistance. A company of upwards of 100 volunteers soon arrived from Galena, and the minds of the inhabitants were quieted.

In a few days, four imperfect companies of the 5th Infantry arrived from Fort Snelling. The commanding officer ordered a march on the Red Bird's village; but as the volunteers refused to obey, and determined to return home, he was obliged to countermand it.

The consternation of the people of the lead mines was great. Full half of them fled from the country. Shortly after, however, when Gen. Atkinson arrived with a full regiment, a considerable body of volunteers joined him from Galena, and accompanied him to the portage of Wisconsin, to fight with or receive the submission of the Winnebagoes.

The Red Bird there appeared, in all the paraphernalia of an Indian chief and warrior, and surrendered himself to justice, together with his companions in the murder of Gagnier, and one of his band, who had taken an active part in the attack on the boats. They were incarcerated at Prairie du Chien. A dreadful epidemic broke out there about this time, and he died in prison. He knew that his death was certain, and did not shrink from it.

In the course of a year, the people of the lead mines increased in number and in strength and encroached upon the Winnebago lands. The Winnebagoes complained in vain. The next spring, the murderers of Methode, and the other Indian prisoners, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. A deputation of the tribe went to Washington to solicit their pardon. President Adams granted it, on the implied condition that the tribe would cede the lands then in possession of the miners. The Winnebagoes have kept their word—the land has been ceded, and Madame Gagnier has been compensated for the loss of her husband, and the mutilation of her infant. We believe that she received, after waiting two years, the magnificent sum of $2,000.*

We will close this true account of life beyond the frontier, with an anecdote which places the Winnebago character in a more amiable light than anything already related. The

*It is stated in Neill's Minnesota, that among the passengers on Lindsay's boat was Joseph Snelling, a talented son of the Colonel, who wrote a story of deep interest, based on the facts narrated. This we presume was William J. Snelling, the writer of this narrative. As for the date of the attack on these keel boats, Judge Lockwood gives it as June 26th, which Neill follows; Gen. Smith, on Judge Doty's authority, we presume, says the 30th. Whatever was the real date, one thing is quite certain, that the murder of Gagnier's family and the boat attack, transpired the same day, and the next day the first of the keel boats arrived at Prairie du Chien, increasing the war panic among the people.

*At the treaty held at Prairie du Chien with the Winnebagoes, in 1829, provision was made for two sections of land to Therese Gagnier and her two children, Francois and Louise; and for the United States to pay Therese Gagnier the sum of $50 per annum for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity to said Indians.

militia of Prairie du Chien, immediately after the affair of the boats, seized the old chief De-Kau-ray—the same who has already been mentioned. He was told that if the Red Bird should not be given up within a certain time, he was to die in his stead. This he steadfastly believed. Finding that confinement injured his health, he requested to be permitted to range the country on his parole. The demand was granted. He was bidden to go whither he pleased during the day, but at sunset he was required to return to the fort on pain of being considered an old woman. He observed the condition religiously. At the first tap of the retreat, De-Kau-ray was sure to present himself at the gate; and this he continued to do till Gen. Atkinson set him at liberty.

An Incident of "The Winnebago War."

The following incident, found in the *Western Courier*, published at Ravenna, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1830, was read by the secretary at a meeting of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in December, 1862:

"There is no class of human beings on earth who hold a pledge more sacred and binding, than do the North American Indians. An instance of this was witnessed during the Winnebago war of 1827, in the person of De-Kau-ray, a celebrated chief of that Nation, who, with four other Indians of his tribe, was taken prisoner at Prairie du Chien. Col. Snelling, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, who then commanded that garrison, dispatched a young Indian into the Nation, with orders to inform the other chiefs of De-Kau-ray's band, that unless those Indians who were the perpetrators of the horrid murders of some of our citizens, were brought to the fort and given up within ten days, De-Kau-ray and the other four Indians, who were retained as hostages, would be shot at the end of that time. The awful sentence was pronounced in the presence of De-Kau-ray, who, though proclaiming his own innocence of the outrages which had been committed by others of his Nation, declared that he feared not death, though it would be attended with serious consequences, inasmuch as he had two affectionate wives, and a large family of small children, who were entirely dependent on him for their support; but, if necessary, he was willing to die for the honor of his Nation.

"The young Indian had been gone several days, and no intelligence was yet received from the murderers. The dreadful day being near at hand, and De-Kau-ray being in a bad state of health, asked permission of the colonel to go to the river to indulge in his long-accustomed habit of bathing in order to improve his health. Upon which, Col. Snelling told him if he would promise, on the honor of a chief, that he would not leave the town, he might have his liberty and enjoy all his privileges, until the day of the appointed execution. Accordingly, he first gave his hand to the colonel, thanking him for his friendly offer, then raised both his hands aloft, and in the most solemn adjuration, promised that he would not leave the bounds prescribed, and said if he had a hundred lives he would sooner lose them all than forfeit his word, or deduct from his proud Nation one particle of its boasted honor. He was then set at liberty. He was advised to flee to the wilderness and make his escape. "But no," said he, "do you think I prize life above honor? or, that I would betray a confidence reposed in me, for the sake of saving my life?" He then complacently remained until nine days of the ten which he had to live had elapsed, and nothing heard from the Nation with regard to the apprehension of the murderers, his immediate death became apparent; but no alteration could be seen in the countenance of the chief. It so happened that on that day Gen. Atkinson arrived with his troops from Jefferson barracks, and the order for the execution was countermanded, and the Indians permitted to repair to their homes."

GEN. CASS ON THE WINNEBAGO OUTBREAK, 1827.

In a speech, Gen. Lewis Cass, at Burlington Iowa, in June, 1855, made the following reference to the Winnebago outbreak in 1827:

"Twenty-eight years have elapsed," said the venerable statesman, "since I passed along the borders of this beautiful State. 'Time and chance happen to all men,' says the writer of old; and time and chance have happened to me, since I first became identified with the west. In 1827 I heard that the Winnebagoes had assumed an attitude of hostility toward the whites, and that great fear and anxiety prevailed among the border settlers of the northwestern frontier. I went to Green Bay, where I took a canoe with twelve voyagers and went up the Fox river and passed over the portage into the Wisconsin. We went down the Wisconsin until we met an ascending boat in the charge of Ramsay Crooks, who was long a resident of the northwest. Here we ascertained that the Winnebagoes had assumed a hostile attitude, and that the settlers of Prairie du Chien were apprehensive of being suddenly attacked and massacred. After descending about seventy miles further, we came in sight of the Winnebago camp. It was situated upon a high prairie, not far from the river, and as he approached the shore he saw the women and children running across the prairie, in an opposite direction, which he knew to be a bad sign. After reaching the shore he went up to the camp. At first the Indians were sullen, particularly the young men. He talked with them awhile, and they finally consented to smoke the calumet. He afterwards learned that one of the young Indians cocked his gun, and was about to shoot him, when he was forcibly prevented by an old man, who struck down his arm. He passed down to Prairie du Chien, where he found the inhabitants in the greatest state of alarm. After organizing the militia, he had to continue his voyage to St. Louis. He stopped at Galena. There were then no white inhabitants on either bank of the Mississippi, north of the Missouri line. Arrived at St. Louis, after organizing a force under Gen. Clark and Gen. Atkinson, he ascended the Illinois in his canoe, and passed into Lake Michigan without getting out of it. The water had filled the swamps at the head of Chicago river, which enabled the *voyageurs* to navigate his canoe through without serious difficulty. Where Chicago now is he found two families, one of which was that of his old friend Kinzie. This was the first and last time he had been at Burlington. New countries have their disadvantages of which those who come at a later day know little. Forty years ago flour sold at $2 a barrel, and there were hundreds of acres of corn in the west that were not harvested. The means of transportation were too expensive to allow of their being carried to market."

Gen. Dodge to Gen. Atkinson.

GALENA, Aug. 26, 1827.

DEAR GENERAL:—Capt. Henry, the chairman of the committee of safety, will wait on you at Prairie du Chien, before your departure from that place. Capt. Henry is an intelligent gentleman, who understands well the situation of the country. The letter accompanying Gov. Cass' communication to you has excited in some measure the people in this part of the country. As the principal part of the efficient force is preparing to accompany you on your expedition up the Ouisconsin, it might have a good effect to send a small regular force to this part of the country, and in our absence they might render protection to this region.

I feel the importance of your having as many mounted men as the country can afford, to aid in punishing those insolent Winnebagoes who are wishing to unite, it would seem, in common all the disaffected Indians on our borders. From information received last night, some straggling Indians have been seen on our frontier.

Your friend and obedient servant,

H. DODGE.

To Gen. H. ATKINSON, Prairie du Chien.

There has repeatedly, during the past dozen or fifteen years, appeared in the papers an article purporting to be *An Indian's Race for Life.* It stated, that soon after the Winnebago diffi-

culties in 1827, that a Sioux Indian killed a Winnebago Indian while out hunting near the mouth of Root river; that the Winnebagoes were indignant at the act, and 2,000 of them assembled at Prairie du Chien, and demanded of Col. Taylor, commanding there, the procurement and surrender of the murderer. An officer was sent to the Sioux, and demanded the murderer, who was given up; and finally was surrendered to the Winnebagoes, on condition that he should have a chance for his life—giving him ten paces, to run at a given signal, and twelve Winnebagoes to pursue, each armed only with a tomahawk and scalping knife—but he out-ran them all and saved his life.

H. L. Dousman and B. W. Brisbois, have always declared that no such incident ever occured there, and that there is "not one word of truth in the statement." This note is appended here that future historians of our State may understand that it is only a myth or fanciful story.

Daniel M. Parkinson's Recollections of "The Winnebago War."

In the year 1822 considerable excitement was created in relation to the lead mines near Galena, and a number of persons went there from Sangamon county, among whom was Col. Ebenezer Brigham now of Blue Mounds, Dane Co., Wis. In 1826 the excitement and interest relative to the lead mine country became considerably increased, and in 1827, it became intense, equalling almost anything pertaining to the California gold fever. People from almost all portions of the Union inconsiderately rushed to the mining region.

With Col. William S. Hamilton, James D. Brents and two others, I arrived at Galena on the 4th of July, 1827, and on the same day arrived also a boat from St. Peter's, which had been attacked by the Indians a short distance above Prairie du Chien, bringing on board one man killed and two men wounded. In the encounter with the Indians they killed two of them. * * * * * * *

Upon the reception of the alarming intelligence of the attack on this boat and also upon some of the inhabitants near Prairie du Chien and the reports being spread over the country, a scene of the most alarming and disorderly confusion ensued—alarm and consternation were depicted in every countenance—thousands flocking to Galena for safety, when in fact it was the most exposed and unsafe place in the whole country. All were without arms, order or control. The roads were lined in all directions with frantic and fleeing men, women and children expecting every moment to be overtaken, tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. It was said, and I presume with truth, that the encampment of fugitives at the head of Apple river on the first night of the alarm was four miles in extent and numbered 3,000 persons.

In this state of alarm, confusion and disorder it was extremely difficult to do anything; almost every man's object was to leave the country, if possible. At length a company of riflemen was raised at Galena, upon the requisition of Gov. Cass of Michigan, who arrived there on the second day after the alarm. This company was commanded by Abner Fields, of Vandalia, Ill., as captain and one Smith and William S. Hamilton as lieutenants, and was immediately put in motion for Prairie du Chien, by embarking on board the keel-boat, *Maid of Feure River*. On our way up the river, I acted as sergeant of the company, and we made several reconnoitering expeditions into the woods near the river, where Indian encampments were indicated by the rising of smoke. In these reconnoissances we run the hazard of some danger, but fortunately all the Indians that we met were friendly disposed, and did not in the least sympathize with those who had made hostile demonstrations.

When we arrived at Prairie du Chien we took possession of the barracks, under the prior orders of Gov. Cass, and remained there for several days until we gave way to Col. Snelling's troops who arrived from Fort Snelling. While we remained there, a most serious difficulty

occurred between Col. Snelling, of the regular army, and Capt. Fields and Lieut. Smith of our volunteers, which eventuated in Lieut. Smith sending Col. Snelling a challenge and Capt. Fields insisted upon doing so likewise, but Col. Hamilton and I at length dissuaded him from it. Col. Snelling declined accepting Lieut. Smith's challenge, and immediately sent a corporal with a file of men to arrest Mr. Scott, the bearer of Smith's communication. The volunteers refused to surrender Scott into the hands of the guard, but Col. Hamilton wrote a note to Col. Snelling stating, in effect, that Scott should immediately appear before him. Accordingly Col. Hamilton and I conducted Mr. Scott into the presence of Col. Snelling, who interrogated him as to his knowledge of the contents of Lieut. Smith's communication; and upon Mr. Scott's assuring the colonel that he was entirely ignorant of the subject-matter, he was dismissed.

Col. Snelling then addressed the volunteers in a pacific and conciliatory manner, which seemed to dispose of the matter amicably; but the colonel, nevertheless, refused to furnish us with any means of support or any mode of conveyance back to Galena—as the boat in which we came, returned there immediately after our arrival. But for the noble generosity of Mr. Lockwood, who kindly furnished us with a boat and provisions, we would have been compelled to have made our way back to Galena on foot, or the best we could without provisions. During our entire stay at the garrison, we received the kindest treatment and most liberal hospitality at the hands of Mr. Lockwood. At the time of our arrival at Prairie du Chien, the citizens had in their custody as hostages for the good conduct of their Nation three Indians, one of whom was the well-known chief De-Kau-ray. He disclaimed on the part of his Nation as a whole, any intention to engage in hostilities with the whites; he was, however, retained some time as a hostage before being released.

During our absence, another volunteer company was raised, commanded by Gen. Dodge, who was constantly in the field with his mounted force, keeping in check the approach of the enemy. During his rangings, he took young Win-ne-shiek, son of the chief Win-ne-shiek, who was detained as a hostage for some time. No farther disturbances of a serious character took place that season; and in the succeeding autumn, Gens. Atkinson and Dodge held a council or treaty with the Winnebagoes. After this we had no more Indian troubles till 1832.

James H. Lockwood's Account of "The Winnebago War."

In the winter of 1825–26, the wise men at Washington took it into their heads to remove the troops from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling, and abandon the former. This measure was then supposed to have been brought about on the representation of Col. Snelling of Fort Snelling, who disliked Prairie du Chien for difficulties he had with some of the principal inhabitants. During the winter there were confined in the guard-house at Fort Crawford two Winnebago Indians, for some of their supposed dishonest acts; but what they were charged with, I do not now recollect. At that time, as already mentioned, our mails from St. Louis, the east and south, came via Springfield to Galena, and the postmaster at Prairie du Chien sent to Galena for the mails of that place and Fort Snelling. An order would frequently arrive by steamboat countermanding a previous order for the abandonment of the fort, before the arrival of first order by mail, and this matter continued during the summer of 1826, and until October, when a positive order arrived, directing the commandant of Fort Crawford to abandon the fort, and proceed with the troops to Fort Snelling; and if he could not procure transportation, to leave the provisions, ammunition and fort in charge of some citizen.

But a few days previous to this order, there had been an alarming report circulated, that the Winnebagoes were going to attack Fort Craw-

ford, and the commandant set to work repairing the old fort, and making additional defenses. During this time the positive order arrived, and the precipitancy with which the fort was abandoned during the alarm was communicated to the Indians through the half-breeds residing at or visiting the place, which naturally caused the Winnebagoes to believe that the troops had fled through fear of them. The commandant took with him to Fort Snelling the two Winnebagoes confined in Fort Crawford, leaving behind some provisions, and all the damaged arms, with a brass swivel and a few wall pieces, in charge of John Marsh, the then sub-agent at this place.

The Winnebagoes, in the fall of 1826, obtained from the traders their usual credit for goods, and went to their hunting grounds; but early in the winter a report became current among the traders that the Winnebagoes had heard a rumor that the Americans and English were going to war in the spring; and hence they were holding councils to decide upon the course they should adopt, hunting barely enough to obtain what they wanted to subsist upon in the meantime.

Mr. Brisbois said to me several times during the winter, that he feared some outrages from the Winnebagoes in the spring, as from all he could gather they were bent on war, which I ought to have believed, as Mr. Brisbois had been among them engaged in trade over forty years. But I thought it impossible that the Winnebagoes, surrounded, as they were by Americans, and troops in the country, should for a moment seriously entertain such an idea. I supposed it a false alarm, and gave myself very little uneasiness about it; but in the spring, when they returned from their hunts, I found that they paid much worse than usual, although they were not celebrated for much punctuality or honesty in paying their debts. It was a general custom with the traders, when an Indian paid his debts in the spring pretty well, on his leaving, to let him have a little ammunition, either as a present or on credit. A Winnebago by the name of Wah-wah-peck-ah, had taken a credit from me, and paid me but a small part of it in the spring; and when I reproached him, he was disposed to be impudent about it; and when his party were about going, he applied to me as usual for ammunition for the summer, and insisted upon having some, but I told him if he had behaved well, and paid me his credit better, that I would have given him some, but that he had behaved so bad that I would not give him any, and he went away in a surly mood.

A man by the name of Methode, I think, a half-breed of some of the tribes of the north, had arrived here, sometime in the summer of 1826, with his wife, and, I think, five children; and, sometime in March of 1827, he went with his family, up the Yellow or Painted Rock creek, about twelve miles above the Prairie, on the Iowa side of the Mississippi river, to make sugar. The sugar season being over, and he not returning, and hearing nothing from him, a party of his friends went to look for him, and found his camp consumed, and himself, wife and children burned nearly to cinders, and she at the time *enciente*. They were so crisped and cindered that it was impossible to determine whether they had been murdered and then burned, or whether their camp had accidently caught on fire and consumed them. It was generally believed that the Winnebagoes had murdered and burnt them, and Red Bird was suspected to have been concerned in it; but I am more inclined to think, that if murdered by Indians, it was done by some Fox war party searching for Sioux.

In the spring of this year, 1827, while a Chippewa chief called Hole-in-the-day, with a part of his band, visited Fort Snelling on business with the government, and while under the guns of the fort, a Sioux warrior shot one of the Chippewas. The Sioux was arrested by the troops, and confined in the guard-house. The Chippewas requested Col. Snelling to deliver

the Sioux to them, to be dealt with after their manner; to which he agreed, provided they would give him a chance to run for his life. To this they acceded. The Sioux was sent outside of the fort, while the Chippewas were armed with tomahawks and war clubs. He was to be allowed a fair start, and at a signal started, and one of the swiftest of the Chippewas armed with a club and tomahawk after him,to overtake and kill him if he could, which he soon effected, as the Sioux did not run fast, and when overtaken made no resistance. The Winnebagoes hearing a rumor of this, got the news among them that the two Winnebagoes confined there [for the murder of Methode and family] had been executed.

During the spring of 1827, the reports about the Winnebagoes bore rather a threatening aspect; but, as I said before, situated as they were I did not believe they would commit and depredations. Under this belief, and having urgent business in New York to purchase my goods, I started for that city on the 25th of June; it then took about six months to go any return. Mine was the only purely American family at the Prairie, after the garrison left. There was Thomas McNair, who had married a French girl of the Prairie, and John Marsh, the sub-Indian agent, who had no family, and there were besides three or four Americans who had been discharged from the army. Without apprehension of danger from the Indians, I left my family, which consisted of Mrs. Lockwood, and her brother, a young man of between sixteen and seventeen years of age, who was clerk in charge of the store, and a servant girl belonging to one of the tribes of New York civilized Indians settled near Green Bay.

I started to go by way of Green bay and the lakes for New York, in a boat up the Wisconsin, and down the Fox river to Green Bay; thence in a vessel to Buffalo, and down the canal to Albany, and thence by steamboat to New York city. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day's journey up the Wisconsin, I came to an island where were sitting three Winnebagoes smoking, the oldest called Wah-wah-peck-ah, who had a credit of me the fall previous and had paid but little of it in the spring; the other two were young men not known to me by name. They had some venison hanging on a pole, and we stopped to purchase it As I stepped on shore I discovered an appearance of cold reserve unusual in Indians in such meetings, and as I went up to them I said, '*bon jour*' the usual French salutation, which they generally understood; but Wah-wah-peck-ah said that he would not say *bon jour* to me. Upon which I took hold of his hand and shook it, asking him why he would not say, *bon jour* to me? He inquired what the news was. I told him I had no news. He told me that the Winnebagoes confined at Fort Snelling had been killed. I assured him that it was not true, that I had seen a person lately from that fort, who told me of the death of the Sioux, but that the Winnebagoes were alive. He then gave me to understand that if such was the case, it was well; but if the Winnebagoes were killed, they would avenge it. I succeeded in purchasing the venison, giving them some powder in exchange, and as I was about to step on board of my boat, Wah-wah-peck-ah wanted some whisky, knowing that we always carried some for our men.

I directed one of the men to give them each a drink, which Wah-wah-peck-ah refused, and taking up the cup that he had by him, he showed by signs that he wanted it filled; and believing that the Indians were seeking some pretense for a quarrel as an excuse for doing mischief, I thought it most prudent under the circumstances to comply.

There were among the boats' crew some old *voyageurs*, well acquainted with Indian manners and customs, who, from the conduct of these Indians, became alarmed. We, however, embarked, watching the Indians, each of whom stood on the bank with his gun in his hand. As it was late in the day, we proceeded a few miles up the river and encamped for the night.

As soon as the boat left the island, the three Indians each got into his hunting canoe, and the two young Indians came up on either side opposite the bow of the boat, and continued thus up the river until we encamped while Wah-wah-peck-ah kept four or five rods behind the boat. They encamped with us, and commenced running and playing with the men on the sand beach; and after a little the young Indians proposed to go hunting deer by candlelight, and asked me to give them some candles to hunt with, which I did, with some ammunition, and they promised to return with venison in the morning. After they had gone, Wah-wah-peck-ah proposed also to go hunting, and begged some candles and ammunition, but remained in camp over night. Morning came, but the young Indians did not return, and I saw no more of them. In the morning, after Wah-wah-peck-ah had begged something more, he started, pre tending to go down the river, and went as we supposed; but about an hour afterward, as we were passing on the right of the upper end of the island on which we had encamped, I saw Wah-wah-peck-ah coming up on the left. He looked verp surly, and we exchanged no words, but we were all satisfied that he was seeking some good opportunity to shoot me, and from the singular conduct of the Indians, I and my men were considerably alarmed. But about 9 o'clock in the morning, meeting a band of Indians from the portage of Wisconsin, who appeared to be glad to see me, and said they were going to Prairie du Chien, my fears with those of the men were somewhat allayed. I wrote with my pencil a hasty line to my wife, which the Indians promised to deliver, but they never did, as they did not go there.

This day, the 26th of June, we proceeded up the Wisconsin without seeing any Indians until we came near Prairie du Baie, when an Indian alone in a hunting canoe, came out of some nook and approached us. He was sullen, and we could get no talk out of him. We landed on Prairie du Baie, and he stopped also; and a few moments thereafter, a canoe of Menomonees arrived from Prairie du Chien, bringing a brief note from John Marsh, saying the Winnebagoes had murdered a man of mixed French and Negro blood, named Rijeste Gagnier, and Solomon Lipcap, and for me, for God's sake, to return. I immediately got into the canoe with the Menomonees, and directed my men to proceed to the portage, and if I did not overtake them to go on to Green Bay. I proceeded down the river with the Menomonees, and when we had decended to the neighborhood where we had fallen in with the Indians the day before, we met Wah-wah-peck-ah coming up in his hunting canoe alone, having with him his two guns. He inquired if I was going to the Prairie. I told him I was. He then told me that the whisky at the Prairie was shut up, but did not tell me of the murders, and asked me that should he come to the Prairie whether I would let him have some whisky? I told him I certainly would if he brought some furs, not wishing then to make any explanation, or to enter into any argument with him.

About this time, we heard back of an Island, and on the southern shore of the Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes singing their war songs and dancing, with which I was familiar; and so well satisfied was I that Wah-wah-peck-ah was only seeking a favorable opportunity to shoot me, that if I had had a gun where he met us, I believe that I should have shot him. After talking with him the Menomonees moved down the river, and arrived at the mouth of the Wisconsin about dark without seeing any more Winnebagoes. It was so dark that the Menomonees thought that we had better stop until morning, and we accordingly crawled into the bushes without a fire and fought mosquitoes all night, and the next morning, the 27th, proceeded to the Prairie. I went to my house and found it vacant, and went to the old village where I found my family and most of the inhabitants of the Prairie, assembled at the house of Jean Brunet, who kept a tavern. Mr. Brunet had a quantity

of square timber about him, and the people proposed building breast-works with it.

I learned on my arrival at the Prairie that on the preceding day, the 26th, Red Bird, who when dressed, always wore a red coat and called himself English, went to my house with two other Indians, and entering the cellar kitchen, loaded their guns in the presence of the servant girl, and went up through the hall into Mrs. Lockwood's bed-room where she was sitting alone. The moment the Indians entered her room she believed they came to kill her, and immediately passed into and through the parlor, and crossed the hall into the store to her brother, where she found Duncan Graham, who had been in the country about forty years as a trader, and was known by all the Indians as an Englishman. He had been a captain in the British Indian department during the War of 1812, and a part of the time was commandant at Prairie du Chien. The Indians followed Mrs. Lockwood into the store, and Mr. Graham by some means induced them to leave the house.

They then proceeded to McNair's Coulee, about two miles from the village, at the lower end of Prairie du Chien, where lived Rijeste Gagnier; his wife was a mixed blood of French and Sioux extraction, with two children; and living with him was an old discharged American soldier by the name of Solomon Lipcap. The Winnebagoes commenced a quarrel with Gagnier and finally shot him, I believe, in the house. Lipcap, at work hoeing in the garden near the house, they also shot. During the confusion, Mrs. Gagnier seized a gun, got out at the back window with her boy about three years old on her back, and proceeded to the village with the startling news. The cowardly Indians followed her a part of the way, but dared not attack her. On her arrival at the village a party went to the scene of murder, and found and brought away the dead, and the daughter of Mr. Gagnier, about one year old, whom the mother in her fright had forgotten. The Indians had scalped her and inflicted a severe wound in her neck, and left her for dead, and had thrown her under the bed, but she was found to be still alive. She got well, and arriving at womanhood got married, and has raised a family of children; she is yet alive and her eldest daughter was but recently married.

The people had decided not to occupy the old fort, as a report had been circulated that the Indians had said that they intended to burn it if the inhabitants should take refuge there. During the day of the 27th, the people occupied themselves in making some breast-works of the timber about Mr. Brunet's tavern getting the swivel and wall pieces from the fort, and the condemned muskets and repairing them, and concluded they would defend themselves, each commanding, none obeying, but every one giving his opinion freely.

About sunset one of the two keel-boats arrived that had a few days previously gone to Fort Snelling with supplies for the garrison, having on board a dead Indian, two dead men of the crew and four wounded. The dead and wounded of the crew were inhabitants of Prairie du Chien who had shipped on the up-bound trip. They reported that they had been attacked the evening before, about sunset, by the Winnebago Indians,* near the mouth of Bad Ax river, and the boat received about 500 shots, judging from the marks on its bow and sides. The Indians were mostly on an island on the west of the channel, near to which the boat had to pass, and the wind blowing strong from the east, drifted the boat towards the shore, where the Indians were, as the steering oar had been abandoned by the steersman. During this time, two of the Indians succeeded in getting

*Ex-Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, in his volume of his *Life and Times*, thus states the immediate cause of this attack. That somewhere above Prairie du Chien on their upward trip, they stopped at a large camp of Winnebago Indians, gave them some liquor freely and got them drunk, when they forced six or seven squaws, stupefied with liquor, on board the boats, for *corrupt and brutal purposes*, and kept them during their voyage to Fort Snelling and on their return. When the Winnebago Indians became sober, and fully conscious of the injury done them, they mustered all their forces, amounting to several hundred and attacked the foremost of the descending boats in which their squaws were confined. But this story has since been proven to be without foundation.

on board of the boat. One of them mounted the roof, and fired in from the fore part; but he was soon shot and fell off into the river. The other Indian took the steering oar and endeavored to steer the boat to the island. He was also shot and brought down in the boat where he fell. During all this time the Indians kept up a hot fire. The boat was fast drifting towards a sand bar near the shore, and they would all have been murdered had it not been for the brave, resolute conduct of an old soldier on board, called Saucy Jack (his surname I do not remember), who during the hottest of the fire, jumped over at the bow and pushed the boat off, and where he must have stood the boat was literally covered with ball marks, so that his escape seemed a miracle. They also reported that early the day before the attack, they were lashed to the other boat drifting, and that they had grounded on a sand bar and separated, since which time they had not seen or heard anything of the other boat, and thought probably that it had fallen into the hands of the Indians.

This created an additional alarm among the inhabitants. The same evening my boat returned, the men becoming too much alarmed to proceed. That night sentinels were posted by the inhabitants within the breast-works, who saw, in imagination, a great many Indians prowling about in the darkness; and in the morning there was a great variety of opinion as to what was best to be none for the safety of the place, and appearances betokened a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of all classes.

On the morning of the 28th I slept rather late, owing to the fatigue of the preceding day. My brother-in-law awakened me and told me the people had got into some difficulty, and that they wished me to come out and see if I could not settle it. I went out on the gallery, and inquired what the difficulty was; and heard the various plans and projects of defense proposed by different persons. Some objected to staying in the village and protecting the property of the villagers while theirs, outside the village, was equally exposed to the pillage of the Indians. Others were for remaining and fortifying where they were, and others still urged the repairing of the old fort. As the eminence on which my house stood overlooked the most of the prairie, some were for concentrating our people there and fortifying it. After hearing these different projects, I addressed them something as follows: "As to your fortifying my house, you can do so, if it is thought best, but I do not wish you to go there to protect it; I have abandoned it, and if the Indians burn it, so be it; but there is one thing, if we intend to protect ourselves from the Indians, we must keep together, and some one must command."

Some one then nominated me as commander, but I said: "No, I would not attempt to command you, but here is Thomas McNair, who holds from the governor a commission of captain over the militia of this place and has a right to command; if you will agree to obey him implicitly, I will set the example of obedience to his orders, and will, in that case, furnish you with powder and lead as long as you want to shoot (I being the only person having those articles in the place), but unless you agree to obey McNair, I will put my family and goods into my boats and go down the river, as I will not risk myself with a mob under no control." Upon this they agreed to acknowledge Mr. McNair as commander, and I was satisfied that he would take advice upon all measures undertaken. Joseph Brisbois was lieutenant, and Jean Brunet was ensign, both duly commissioned by the governor. Capt. McNair ordered a move of all the families, goods, with the old guns, to the fort, and it was near sunset before we had all got moved there.

About that time we discovered the skiff of the other keel-boat coming around a point of an island near Yellow river, about three miles distant; but we could not discover whether they were white men or Indians in the canoe, and of course it created an alarm, but in a few moments thereafter, the keel-boat hove in sight and the

alarm ceased. It soon arrived, reporting that they had received a few shots in passing the places where the other boat had been attacked, but had received no injury. On this boat Joseph Snelling, son of Col. Snelling, returned to Prairie du Chien. Joseph Snelling and myself acted as supernumeraries under Capt. McNair. The government of Fort Crawford was conducted by a council of the captain and those who acted under him. It was immediately resolved to repair the old fort as well as possible for defense, and the fort and block-house were put in as good order as circumstances and materials would admit. Dirt was thrown up two or three feet high around the bottom logs of the fort, which were rotten and dry, and would easily ignite. Joseph Snelling was put in command of one of the block-houses, and Jean Brunet of the other, with a few picked men in each, who were trained to the use of the swivel and wall pieces that were found and mounted therein; and a number of barrels were placed around the quarters filled with water, with orders, in case of an attack, to cover the roof of the building with blankets, etc., and to keep them wet. All the blacksmiths were put in requisition to repair the condemned muskets found in the fort, and, mustering our force, we found of men and women about ninety that could handle a musket in case of an attack.

The next day after taking possession of the fort, J. B. Loyer, an old *voyageur*, was engaged to cross the Mississippi and go back through the country, now the State of Iowa, to inform Col. Snelling, commanding Fort Snelling, of our situation. For this service Loyer was promised $50 and furnished with a horse to ride and provisions, and Duncan Graham was engaged to accompany him, for which he wast o receive $20, provisions and a horse to ride; and for these payments, I became personally responsible.

Gov. Cass, who had come to Butte des Morts, on the Fox river, to hold a treaty with the Winnebagoes, learned from rumor that there was dissatisfaction among them, and starting in his canoe, arrived at Prairie du Chien on the morning of the 4th of July. He ordered the company of militia into the service of the United States, and appointed me quarter-master and commissary, with the request that I would use my own funds for the supply of the department, and that he would see it refunded; and, furthermore, assumed the debt for ammunition and provisions already advanced, and also the expense of the express to Fort Snelling, and directed me to issue to the troops a keel-boat load of flour, that I previously receipted for to one of the agents of the contractors for Fort Snelling, who feared to go farther with it.

After these arrangements had been made, Gov. Cass proceeded in his canoe to Galena, and raised a volunteer company under the late Col. Abner Fields as captain, and assigned him to the command of Fort Crawford. Lieut. Martin Thomas, of the United States ordinance department, and then stationed at the arsenal near St. Louis, who happened to be at Galena, came up and mustered the two companies of the militia into the service of the United States; and contracted with Phineas Black, of the village of Louisiana, in Missouri, whom he found at Galena, for a quantity of pork which was sent up by the boat that brought the volunteer company. Gov. Cass proceeded from Galena to St. Louis to confer with Gen. Atkinson, then in command of Jefferson barracks and of the western military department. This resulted in Gen. Atkinson's moving up the Mississippi with the disposable force under command at Jefferson barracks. During this time Col. Snelling came down the Mississippi with two companies of the 5th regiment of United States Infantry, and assumed the command of Fort Crawford, and soon after discharged the Galena volunteer company, as they could not well be brought under military discipline. But the Prairie du Chien company was retained in service until some time in the month of August,

for which service, through the fault of some one, they never received any pay.

During this time Gen. Atkinson arrived with the troops from Jefferson barracks, having on his way up dispatched a volunteer force under Gen. Dodge from Galena, to proceed by land to the portage of Wisconsin. When Gen. Atkinson, with great difficulty, owing to the low state of the water in the Wisconsin, arrived at the portage, he met old grey-headed Day-Kau-Ray, with his band, who, finding himself surrounded by the volunteers in the rear, and Gen. Atkinson's force of regulars in front, and a company of volunteers from Green Bay, concluded to disclaim any unfriendly feelings towards the United States, and disavowed any connection with the murders on the Mississippi. Gen. Atkinson, on these assurances of Day-Kau-Ray, returned, but ordered the occupation of Fort Crawford by two companies of troops. Notwithstanding these murders of our citizens and movements of troops, the wise men at Washington, with about as much judgment as they generally decide upon Indian affairs, decided that this was not an Indian war.

After the people had taken possession of the fort, and before the arrival of Gen. Cass, Indians were see in the village, and a guard was sent out to take them and bring them to the fort. They made no resistance, but surrendered themselves and were brought to the guard house. One proved to be the famous Red Bird, who headed the party that murdered Gagnier and Lipcap; another was Wah-wah-peck-ah, the Indian I had met up the Wisconsin river, and whose conduct had so much alarmed me and my men; the other was a young Indian whose name I do not recollect. There being no charge of crime against Wah-wah-peck-ah and the young Indian, after the United States troops were stationed at Fort Crawford, they were discharged; and Red Bird was retained in the guard-house, where he died before he was tried for the murder of Gagnier and Lipcap.

An Interesting Event of "the Winnebago War."

On the 1st of September, 1827, Maj. William Whistler, with government troops, arrived at the portage; and, while there, an express arrived from Gen. Atkinson, announcing his approach, and directing him to halt and fortify himself, and await his arrival. The object of the joint expedition of Gen. Atkinson from Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis, and of Maj. Whistler, from Fort Howard, at Green Bay, was to capture those who had committed the murders at Prairie du Chien, and put a stop to any further aggression. The Winnebagoes were advised that the security of their people lay in the surrender of the murderers of the Gagnier family. While Major Whistler was at the portage, he received a call in a mysterious way. An Indian came to his tent and informed him that, at about 3 o'clock the next day, "they will come in." In reply to the question, "who will come in?" he said, "Red Bird and We-Kau." After making this answer he retired by the way he came. At 3 o'clock the same day, another Indian came and took position in nearly the same place and in the same way, when to like questions he gave like answers; and at sundown a third came, confirming what the two had said, adding, that he had, to secure that object, given to the families of the murderers nearly all his property.

There was something heroic in this voluntary surrender. The giving away of property to the families of the guilty parties had nothing to do with their determination to devote themselves for the good of their people, but only to reconcile those who were about to be bereaved to the dreadful expedient. The heroism of the purpose is seen in the fact that the murders committed at Prairie du Chien were not wanton, but in retaliation for wrongs committed on this people by the whites. The parties murdered at the prairie were doubtless innocent of the wrongs and outrages of which the Indians complained; but the law of Indian retaliation does not require that he alone who commits a wrong

shall suffer for it. One scalp is held due for another, no matter whose head is taken, provided it be torn from the crown of the family, or people who may have made a resort to this law a necessity.

About noon of the day following there were seen descending the mound on the portage a body of Indians. Some were mounted and some were on foot. By the aid of a glass the Americans could discern the direction to be towards their position. They bore no arms, and no one was at a loss to understand that the promise made by the three Indians was about to be fulfilled. In the course of half an hour they had approached within a short distance of the crossing of Fox river, when on a sudden singing was heard. Those who were familiar with the air said, "It is a death song." When still nearer some present who knew him said, "It is Red Bird singing his death song." The moment a halt was made, preparatory to crossing over, two scalp yells were heard. The Menomonees and other Indians who had accompanied the troops were lying carelessly about the ground, regardless of what was going on; but when the "scalp yells" were uttered, they sprang to their feet as one man, seized their rifles, and were ready for battle. They were at no loss to know what these yells were; but they had not heard with sufficient accuracy to decide whether they indicated scalps to be taken or given, but doubtless inferred the first.

Barges were sent across to receive and an escort of military to accompany them within the lines. The white flag which had been seen in the distance was borne by Red Bird.

And now the advance of the Indians had reached half up the ascent of the bluff on which was the encampment. In the lead was Car-i-mi-nie, a distinguished chief. Arriving on the level upon which was the encampment of the Americans, order being called, Car-i-mi-nie spoke, saying, "They are here. Like braves they have come in; treat them as braves; do not put them in irons." This address was made to Col. McKenney. The latter told him he was not the big captain. His talk must be made to Major Whistler, who would do what was right. Mr. Marsh, the sub-agent, being there, an advance was made to him, and a hope expressed that the prisoners might be turned over to him.

The military had been previously drawn out in line. The Menomonee and Wabauckie (Oneida) Indians were in groups upon their haunches, on the left flank. On the right was the band of music, a little in advance of the line. In front of the center, about ten paces distant, were the murderers. On their right and left were those who had accompanied them, forming a semi-circle; the magnificent Red Bird and the miserable looking We-Kau, a little in advance of the center. All eyes were fixed on Red Bird. In height he was about six feet, straight, but without restraint. His proportions were those of most exact symmetry; and these embraced the entire man from his head to his feet.

He and We-Kau were told to sit down. At this moment the band struck up Pleyel's hymn. Everything was still. Red Bird turned his eyes toward the band. The music having ceased, he took up his pouch, and taking from it kinnikinnic and tobacco, cut the latter in the palm of his hand, after the Indian fashion, then rubbing the two together, filled the bowl of his calumet, struck fire on a bit of punk with his flint and steel, lighted and smoked it. All sat except the speaker. The substance of what they said was as follows:

They were required to bring in the murderers. They had no power over any except two; the third had gone away; and these had voluntarily agreed to come in and give themselves up. As their friends they had come with them. They hoped their white brother would agree to accept the horses, of which there were perhaps twenty; the meaning of which was, to take them in commutation for the lives of their two friends. They asked kind treatment for them, and earnestly besought that they might

not be put in irons, and concluded by asking for a little tobacco and something to eat.

They were answered and told in substance that they had done well thus to come in. By having done so they had turned away our guns and saved their people. They were admonished against placing themselves in a like situation in the future, and advised, when they were aggrieved, not to resort to violence, but to go to their agent who would inform the Great Father of their complaints, and he would redress their grievances; that their friends should be treated kindly, and tried by the same laws, by which their Great Father's white children were tried; that for the present Red Bird and We-Kau should not be put in irons; that they should all have something to eat and tobacco to smoke.

Having heard this, Red Bird stood up; the commanding officer, Major Whistler, a few paces in front of the center of the line facing him. After a moment's pause and a quick survey of the troops, he spoke, saying: "I am ready." Then advancing a step or two, he paused, saying, "I do not wish to be put in irons; let me be free. I have given away my life; it is gone" (stooping and taking some dust between his thumb and finger and blowing it away), "like that," eyeing the dust as it fell and vanished from his sight, adding, "I would not take it back, it is gone." Having thus spoken, he threw his hands behind him and marched up to Major Whistler, breast to breast. A platoon was wheeled backward from the center of the line, when, the major stepping aside, Red Bird and We-Kau marched through the line, in charge of a file of men, to a tent provided for them in the rear, where a guard was set over them. The comrades of the two captives then left the ground by the way they had come, taking with them our advice and a supply of meat, flour and tobacco.

We-Kau, the miserable looking being, the accomplice of Red Bird, was in all things the opposite of that unfortunate brave. Never were two persons so totally unlike. The one seemed a prince, and as if born to command and worthy to be obeyed; the other as if he had been born to be hanged; meagre, cold, dirty in his person and dress, crooked in form like the starved wolf; gaunt, hungry and blood-thirsty; his entire appearance indicating the presence of a spirit wary, cruel and treacherous. The prisoners were committed into safe keeping at Prairie du Chien to wait their trial in the regular courts of justice for murder.

Last Act in "The Winnebago War."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the village of Prairie du Chien, in the month of September, A. D. 1828. Wa-ni-ga, otherwise called the Sun, and Chick-hong-sic, otherwise called Little Beuffe, were convicted of the offense of murder in the second degree, and the said Chick-hong-sic, otherwise called Little Beuffe, was also convicted of another offense of murder in the second degree; And, whereas,also it appears satisfactorily to me that the clemency of the exexutive may be extended to the said convicts without injury to the public;

Now, therefore, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the promises, divers other good and sufficient causes me hereunto moving, have granted and do hereby grant to the said Wa-ni-ga, otherwise called the Sun, and to the said Chick-hong-sic, otherwise called Little Beuffe, my full and free pardon for the offenses aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Given at the city of Washington this third day of November, A. D. 1828, and of the Independence, of the United States the fifty-third.

By the President, J. Q. ADAMS.

H. CLAY, *Secretary of State.**

* Copied from the original pardon.

Mrs. Coasm Cherrier (nee Gagnier.)†

My father was born in St. Louis ; he came to Prairie du Chien about the time of the last war with England.

My mother Theresa Chalefau, was born in Prairie du Chien ; her father came to Prairie du Chien from Canada, before the last war with England.

I was born in this place (now called French Town) Aug. 15, 1826. The following spring my father moved his family to a house on what is now known as the Ackerly place, a short distance below the limits of "Lower Town. The house had only one room. It was there that the murder of father and Lipcap, and the terrible mutilation of myself occurred.

I will tell the story as learned from my mother. June 10, 1827, my father visited the village of Prairie du Chien ; the afternoon of that day mother noticed there were skulking Indians on the bluff east of the house, partially concealed, and being accustomed to seeing Indians almost daily, was not alarmed. Father did not return home until about noon of the next day, (June 11). He was accompanied by his half brother, Paschal Menoir, after dinner the family consisting of father, mother, Lipcap (an old man living with us) my brother Frank, three years old, myself, nearly ten months old, and Paschal Menoir (visitor), were having an after dinner chat. Young Menoir was sitting in the open window on the west side of the house, facing the door. My father was sitting on a trunk against the wall, to the right of the window, and also facing the door. My mother had returned to the work of the day, family washing. My brother Frank was amusing himself. Lipcap had gone to his work in the corn patch not very far from the house. I had creeped to my father's feet and lifted myself by his clothing, and was standing with my hands on his knees. At this moment four Indians, who had reached the door unnoticed, entered the room. Mother placed four chairs and bade them be seated; they complied, the table being as left. Mother asked them to have dinner; they replied : "We are not hungry, but thirsty." She satisfied their wants, and watching them closely, she said to father in French : "These Indians mean to do us some harm." Father made no reply. My father's gun was hanging in fastenings to a joist directly overhead ; three of the Indians had guns in their hands, the fourth, a chief, whose Indian name signified "Little Sun," was seated the nearest to my father, with his side toward him. This Indian had, unknown to the family, a shorter gun concealed under his blanket, and it was held in such a position as to bring my father in range. One of the other Indians left his chair, and took down my father's gun. Father instantly rose, seized and wrenched the gun from him, and stood it by the trunk, then both were seated again. My father spoke to mother, saying : "Come take this little girl." At this moment, at a signal from one of the other Indians, "Little Sun" fired his concealed gun, the bullet entering the right breast of my father, who had not changed his position. At almost the same instant another Indian shot his gun at Paschal Menoir, who was still sitting in the window, but missed him. Young Menoir, with great presence of mind, fell backward, through the window. He was undoubtedly supposed by the Indians to have been killed, and was not immediately looked after. He made his escape into the timber, which stood close up to that side of the house.

The house was filled with powder smoke ; my little brother was crying and calling for mother. Mother picked him up and ran out of the house. The Indians had preceded her, and leaped over the fence near the house. Mother,

† The autobiographical account which follows was taken from the lips of Louisa Cherrier (*nee* Gagnier) wife of Coasm (usually known as Comb) Cherrier. Mr. Cherrier, wife and children, reside in what is usually known as "French Town," in the town of Prairie du Chien. What Mrs. Cherrier relates is the story often told her by her mother, Theresa Gagnier, wife of Rijeste Gagnier. It will be noticed that the narrative differs in some important particulars from that given previously in this chapter ; but there are so many additional and exceedingly interesting statements that, in the main, are doubtless correct, as to justify the insertion of this relation as a sequel to the so-called "Winnebago War."

with Frank, made her way over the fence, and dropped directly in front of one of the Indians, who was crouching, unnoticed by her on that side. Dropping the child, she seized his gun, and with unnatural strength, wrenched it away from him, and instantly cocked it with the intention of killing him; some irresistible impulse compelled her at the moment of firing, to give an upward inclination, sufficient to carry the bullet over the Indian's head. She threw the gun after the Indians, who had started to kill Lipcap. My mother then returned to the house. I had creeped under the bed. The house was partially cleared from smoke. Father was not dead, but could not speak or move, but made motions with his eyes, which she clearly understood as saying: "Make your escape." She then ran out, and through a picket fence, which divided their grounds from those of a man named Joseph Lambeire, who was eating his dinner in his cabin which he occupied alone. He had heard the shots fired, but did not know their meaning.

My mother who had not been to Prairie du Chien since they moved to the place, did not even know the way. She hurriedly told him what had occurred, and asked him to help her escape. Lambeire, whose horse was tied to a fence near by, told her to bring the horse. She did so, when he mounted and rode cowardly and rapidly away, without a word to her, who then returned to the house. Father, who still lived, again with expressive look, plainly signalled "get away." Mother then with my little brother, made her way into the timber close to the house, into which Menoir had escaped. (All this occurred in a little time). While doing this, she discovered that Lipcap was being chased by the Indians, and making his way toward her, shouting, "wait for me." In her flight, she noticed a large soft maple tree which had been blown down, and that the place where it had stood was surrounded by a dense new growth of brush. She crept into this, and into the cavity made by uprooting the tree, placed Frank, and crouching low over him, remained almost breathless, until within twelve feet of her hiding place, the Indians overtook Lipcap and killed him with their knives, mutilating him and taking his scalp. My mother was not discovered.

The Indians then returned to the house, Paschal Menoir, who from his place of concealment, had kept a close watch, noticing this, took the opportunity to make his way to the village. He reached exhausted, the house of Julian Lariviere; he there found Frank Dechuquette, who mounted his horse and alarmed the people, who turned out to the rescue *en masse*.

My mother in the meantime, alive to the necessity of making her escape, had left her hiding place, and unnoticed by the Indians, found father's horse, and with Frank had mounted, and was searching for the road to the village, when she saw the people coming to the relief. The Indians after killing Lipcap, made their last return to the house. I had creeped from under the bed, to the door. Of the brutal treatment of myself, "Little Sun," in his testimony given at the trial of himself and the chief, "Red Bird," for these murders said, "that he first gave the child a kick on the left hip, and then with his gun barrel in his hands, struck her with the breech of the gun on the right shoulder, and with his knife struck her across the back of the neck, intending to behead her, and carry the head away with him," at this moment the other Indians outside of the house shouted, that "people are coming." He said, "I then took her scalp and with it part of the skull," he then scalped my father, down whose dying face, he said the tears were flowing, at witnessing the horrid butchery of myself.

When the people from the village reached the house, my father was dead. The Indians were gone. I was lying in a pool of my own blood, and supposed to be dead. Julian, son of Julian Lariviere, wrapped me in his handkerchief, and carried me to his father's house, where some hours later, when being washed prepara-

tory to burial, I was first discovered to be alive, and by careful nursing and tender care, under kind Providence, was restored to health.

The motives which actuated the Indians to commit these terrible murders, are not fully understood. The family believed that an indignity received by "Little Sun," at the hands of Registe Gagnier, was the immediate cause. The facts on which this belief is based, are told by Mrs. Cherrier, as follows: "In those years whenever a Catholic priest would visit Prairie du Chien, to celebrate mass, a procession would be formed by all of our Catholic people, and would march in line to the house devoted to the services of the day. Upon one of these occasions, among the lookers-on was the Winnebago chief, "Little Sun" intentionally or otherwise. He was in the line of march, and as the head of the procession reached him, refused to move. Some confusion ensued. My father leaving his place in the line, advanced to the front, and seizing the chief, threw him one side with such force as caused him to fall to the ground. Arising with a murderous look and tone, "Little Sun" said, "you have thrown me down, but when I throw you down, you will never get up again."

My first husband's name was Moreaux. He died in 1855. By that marriage we had ten children, seven of whom are now [1884] living. I was married to Mr. Cherrier, March 1, 1862. We have had three children—Magdalene, born Dec. 6, 1863; Felix, born Oct. 7, 1865; and Louisa, born Feb. 29, 1868. The last named died in infancy.

My mother married again in 1831. Her second husband's name was St. Germain. They had two children—David and Hattie. My mother died in 1836 with the small-pox. My step-father died in January, 1882. Pascal Menoir died in Prairie du Chien, in 1882.

The Winnebago Exodus.

In 1829 a large part of the territory of the Winnebegoes, southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin (including, of course, a great part of what is now Green county), was sold to the general government. In 1832 all the residue of the Winnebago territory south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers of Green bay, was disposed of to the United States, by which sale they relinquished their right to the present county of Green east of Sugar river.

Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which has become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the 1st of November, 1837, "the Winnebago Nation of Indians ceded to the general government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of 'the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully; although all, save a few stragglers, left what is now Green county within the time stipulated. It ended forever the occupation of this immediate region by the Indians. In 1842 there were only 756 at Turkey River, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands elsewhere. All had become lawless and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over 800 left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over 100,000 acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times changed their place of abode. The period of Winnebago occupancy of Green county and the region of country contiguous thereto, properly began about the commencement of the present century, and ended, virtually, in 1838. There were two Winnebago villages within the present limits of Green county, when the first white men began to "mine" at the Sugar river diggings. These were Spotted Arm's village and White Breast's village. The first named was about eight miles north of the diggings just named, and the other between twelve and fifteen miles south. This exact loca-

tion was afterwards determined by the United States surveyors.* The number of houses in each did not exceed ten.†

Within the last two years steps have been taken toward paying such of the Winnebagoes, in Wisconsin, as might come forward to be enrolled, at least a portion of the money due to them under the act of Jan. 18, 1881. It has been found by this enrollment that the whole number of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin at this time (1884) is about 1,200; while those in Nebraska number about 1,400; so that the entire Nation now consists of about 2,600 souls.

Concerning the removal of the Winnebagoes, John H. Fonda says:

During the year 1848, just previous to the adoption of the State Constitution, the Winnebago Indians were scattered through the country along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, through the Kickapoo timbers, and the Lemonweir valley. Orders came from the sub-Indian agent, J. E. Fletcher, to collect and remove them to their reservation, near Fort Atkinson, Iowa.

In 1848, when orders were received at Fort Crawford to remove the Winnebagoes, several attempts were made to do so, but with poor success. Early in the same year I received the following official letter:

OFFICE SUB-INDIAN AGENT,
TURKEY RIVER, JAN. 4, 1848.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry respecting the disposition to be made of the Winnebago Indians who may be found wandering about through the country, I have to say that I wish you to arrest them, cause them to be securely guarded, and report them to me as early as may be practicable.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. E. FLETCHER.

To Lieut. —— ——, *Indian Agent.*
Commanding Ft. Crawford, W. T.

Upon receipt of the above I made all necessary preparation, and started with fifty men to collect the Indians. This attempt was quite successful, and several hundred were arrested and sent to Fort Atkinson, Iowa. It may appear strange to some persons that such a handful of men could take many hundred Indians prisoners, and guard them day and night as we travelled through a wild, unsettled country; but it was done, and I have a list of names of those men who accompanied me on that expedition. My journal, kept during the time we were hunting the Indians, presents numerous interesting items, only one or two of which I will relate.

In taking the Indians, great caution was necessary to enable us to approach them. When the scouts reported that Indians had been discovered, four or five of the men would start on ahead, enter the Winnebago camp, collect all the guns and take off the locks before the Indians were aware of their intention. Frequently a hunting party would come in while the men were un-locking the guns, and make a demonstration of resistance, by which time our entire party would arrive, and prevail on them to submit to the same treatment, telling them if they came along with us quietly no harm would be offered them. On the 10th of May we encamped in a valley near the Baraboo, and three days after were on Dell creek. Here the scouting party captured a Winnebago Indian, who told me his part of the tribe were encamped at Seven Mile creek. I sent eleven men to the camp, which was very large and comprised many lodges. When the main body had come up to the Indian camp, we found the men had succeeded in getting all the guns but one, which belonged to a young brave who refused to give it up. Fearing he might do mischief, the gun was taken from him. It was a fine rifle, of which he was proud; but in spite of his remonstrance, the lock was taken off and put in a bag with others. When the piece was rendered unserviceable, they handed it back to the young

*See Surveyors' Notes, in Chap. VI.
†Consult Beouchard's Reminiscence, in Chap. VIII.

Indian. He looked at it a moment, and then grasping the barrel he raised it above his head, and brought the stock down with such force against the trunk of a young sapling as to break it to splinters, and threw the barrel many rods from him. His sister, an Indian girl about seventeen years old, picked up the barrel and handed it to him. The brother bent it against the tree and then hurled it over the bank into the creek.

The addition of the Indians put us on short allowance, and I was obliged to send one of the wagons back to Baraboo for provisions and grain. Just before making camp on main ridge the 15th of May, my horse was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake. The horse's head was soon swollen to twice its natural size, and I thought him as good as dead, when an old Frenchman offered to make the horse well by the next morning. I turned the horse over to his care, and sure enough, the morning following the swelling had all disappeared, and the horse was as well as ever. I asked what he had put on to effect the sudden cure, he said he did not apply anything, but one of the men told me that he cured the horse by looking at and talking to it. This was the same man who cured one, Theo. Warner, now [1858] living in Prairie du Chien, when he was bitten by a rattlesnake. His name was Limmery, and a strange man he was; his eyes were the smallest I have ever seen in the head of any human being, with a piercing expression that once seen could never be forgotten. He would never allow a snake to be killed if he could help it, and could take up the most venomous snake with impunity. I saw him take up a large moccasin snake while we were in the Kickapoo bottoms, and it never offered to bite him, while it would strike fiercely at any other person who approached it. I could only attribute the strange power of this man to some mesmeric influence.

We were fortunate enough to bring all the Indians to Prairie du Chien without accident, where they were delivered to a body of regulars from Fort Atkinson, who moved them to their reservation. That was the last of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin as a tribe. There are now a few stragglers loitering near the old hunting grounds, in the Kickapoo and Wisconsin bottom lands, but altogether they no not exceed a hundred souls.

The Winnebagoes in 1816.

In 1816 the Menomonees inhabited the country about Green bay, and their women occasionally married Winnebagoes, but not often. The Menomonees were a quiet and peaceful race, well disposed and friendly to the whites. Tomah, the acting chief of the Nation, was well spoken of by all the traders who knew him.

The principal villages of the Winnebagoes were at the upper and lower end of the lake of that name, with an occasional lodge along the Fox river. At the season that traders generally passed the Portage of Wisconsin, they would find old grey headed Day-Kau-Ray at the Portage with his band. Their village was a short distance from theirs up the Wisconsin, and the Winnebagoes had villages up the Baraboo river, and several small ones along down the Wisconsin to near its mouth and up the Mississippi. They were estimated at that time by the traders best acquainted with them to be about 900 warriors strong. Of the Day-Kau-Rays, there were four or five brothers, who were all influential men in the Nation. One sister had a family of children by a trader named Lecuyer, who had married her after the Indian manner. Tradition says that their father was a French trader, who, during the time the French had possession of the country, married a Winnebago woman, the daughter of the principal chief of the Nation, by whom he had these sons and daughters; that at the time the country was taken possession of by the English, he abandoned them, and they were raised among the Indians, and being the descendants of a chief on the mother's side, when arrived at manhood they assumed the dignity of their rank by inheritance. They were generally good Indians, and frequently urged their claims to the friendship of the

whites by saying that they were themselves half white.

The Winnebagoes in 1818.

The locations of the different tribes of Indians in the vicinity of Crawford county in 1818, including also the homes of the Winnebagoes, is clearly pointed out in the narrative of Edward Tanner, published in the Detroit *Gazette*, of January 8 and 15, 1819.

"The first tribe of Indians after leaving St. Louis is the Oyiwayes [Iowas]. This tribe live about 100 miles from the west side of the Mississippi, on the Menomonee, and have about 400 warriors. The next tribe are the Sauks, who live on the Mississippi, and about 400 miles above St. Louis. They emigrated from the Oisconsin [Wisconsin] about thirty-five years ago. Their military strength is about 800 warriors, exclusive of old men and boys, and are divided into two divisions of 400 men. Each division is commanded by a war chief. The first are those who have been most distinguished for deeds of valor, and the second the ordinary warriors. They have also two village chiefs who appear to preside over the civil concerns of the Nation. The next tribe is the Fox Indians. This tribe have a few lodges on the east side of the Mississippi near Fort Armstrong and about four miles from the Sauk village. Thirty miles above this, at the mine De Buke [Dubuque], on the west side, they have another village, and another on Turkey river, thirty miles below Prairie du Chien. Their whole military strength is about 400 warriors. They are at this time in a state of war with the Sioux; and as the Sauks are in strict amity with the Fox Indians, and have the influence and control of them, they are also drawn into the war. This war was in consequence of depredations committed by the Fox Indians on the Sioux.

"Prairie du Chien, on which the village of that name stands, is a handsome plain, about half a mile wide from the bank of the river to the bluff or commencement of the rising ground, and out of danger from inundations. In consequence of the serpentine course of the river, the plain widens above and below the village. The soil is a black sand about fifteen inches deep, appearing to be very productive. The foundation is gravelly, containing amber stones susceptible of a handsome polish. Timber is scarce. The upland in the vicinity is very broken, poor and nearly barren. In the settlement are about 1,500 inhabitants, exclusive of the military, who are principally creoles. As a place of business, it now appears on the decline.

"The river Ouisconsin [Wisconsin] is about half a mile wide—common depth, one to four feet—no falls, but generally a brisk current. The channel is subject to change, from the numerous bars of sand which lie in it, and frequently alter their position. In the river are numerous islands, on which grow the principal timber of the country. The banks are generally low and sandy—some plains lined with the common granite stone. The bordering country is very broken, sandy and barren. In the interior the same description will answer. Barren, broken and destitute of vegetation, few places can be found that will admit of settlements. The Winnebago Indians inhabit the country bordering on the tributary streams of both sides of the river. They appear to go abroad for their game, and have no conveniences for dwelling, except a kind of lodge which they carry with them wherever they go. Their territory extends from the Mississippi to to the vicinity of Green bay, and the number of their warriors is 700."

An Indian Scare.

In 1846 the citizens living contiguous to the Wisconsin river were treated to a genuine Indian scare, and as the Winnebagoes were the supposed enemies, an account in this connection is properly given of the event.

In the winter of 1844–5, and while the Legislature of the Territory was in session at Madison, the capital, a rumor that an Indian war had broken out, came to the ears of the legislators with a thousand fearful forebodings, and pro-

ducing intense excitement. At this time the militia laws had all been repealed, probably with a view to counteract the supposed influence of Gov. Doty, and the capital he might have made by the organization of the militia and the appointment of the officers from among his friends, the majority of the Legislature being opposed to Doty. At this juncture, however, a change in the administration of the general government had changed governors, and Gen. Dodge was again at the helm of the Territory. But the law which abolished the militia service with a view to hamper and trammel Doty, was now, in a time of need, found to trammel and to hamper Dodge, for though great fear was excited, that plunder and murder would be, or were actually being committed by the Indians, the governor's hands were tied by the law, which he had himself approved. The representations of the Indian disturbances made to the governor he communicated to the Assembly.

The emergency of the case was such as to call the two Houses together at an evening session, to receive the governor's message on the subject, and to devise ways and means for the public defense. And while one was looking at another, at a loss to know what to do, a member penned and offered a bill to repeal the act by which the militia organization had been abolished, and to restore the former laws upon the subject. In offering the bill which contained only a few lines, he moved a suspension of the rules, so that the bill passed at once, and was sent to the council; and by the same process, it was passed there, and in about half an hour from the time it was first offered, the governor had approved of it, and the whole militia of the Territory was organized, officers and all, and measures were taken to call out a portion of it, to chastise the supposed marauders, when a second communication to the governor showed that there was no occasion for it. The first report had grown out of exaggerated statements of some white hunters, who had come in contact with some Indians in the same pursuit, and who probably took some game which the whites would have been glad to have taken; and possibly some pigs had been taken on the credit of the Indians, but this was never proven against them.

By reference to the legislative journals, it appears that this matter happened on the last evening, Feb. 3, 1846. The governor communicated the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Muscoda, on the Wisconsin river, in Grant county, dated Sunday night, Feb. 1, 1846, stating as follows: "The citizens of this prairie and surrounding country, having been for the last several months annoyed and harassed by the depredations of the Winnebago Indians, and submitted to their bullying and insults, have at length been forced to the *dernier* resort; to take up arms for our protection. This evening a skirmish took place between the Indians and the citizens, in which four of the former were severely, if not mortally, wounded; and from the known character of the Indians, we may naturally expect more serious consequences to ensue. A true and correct statement of the occurrences of the day is substantially as follows: A number of the Indians came down the north side of the Wisconsin river to Capt. Smith's, and stole his canoe. He discovered them and called to them to bring it back, which they refused to do. The captain, with several other men, came over to this shore, found the Indians who took his boat, and chastised one or two of them with a stick, and in the *melee* one of his men was severely hurt with a club in the hands of one of the Indians. The Indians then ran, and the citizens, a number of whom had by this time collected, followed them a little way and returned. In a short time the Indians came back also. All the citizens having by this time assembled, Capt. James B. Estes and Booth advanced towards them, unarmed, and in a peaceable manner, making friendly manifestations, all of which time the Indians threatened, by drawing their knives, throwing off their blank-

ets, waving their guns in the air, and pointing them towards the whites. Finding it impossible to pacify or appease them they separated, and in a moment they fired upon the citizens; the next moment their fire was returned, and four of them fell. They then add, that the Indians have sent their runners to collect their scattered bands, and the whites have sent for aid; that they want the governor's assistance, and are determined to kill or drive every Indian on the Wisconsin over the Mississippi; have upwards of forty men under arms, and have chosen James B. Estes for captain."

Gov. Dodge recommended the adoption of a memorial to the secretary of war, asking for a corps of dragoons to protect the frontier settlements. "In the course of half an hour," says the Madison *Argus* of that period, "resolutions were adopted to that effect, and the militia law of the Territory revived;" and on the adjournment of the Legislature, they set out immediately for the scene of disturbance, but the excitement had died away and no more trouble was apprehended.

TREATIES WITH THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS AND THE WINNEBAGOES.

Twelve treaties were held at different times between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians and the Winnebagoes, affecting, immediately or remotely, the territory now included within the limits of Crawford county as follows:

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis Nov. 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. William Henry Harrison was acting commissioner on the part of the government. By the provisions of the treaty, the chiefs and head men of the united tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, and thence to the Wisconsin, and including on the west considerable portions of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward. In what is now the State of Wisconsin, this grant embraced the whole of the present counties of Grant and Lafayette and a large portion of Iowa and Green counties. The Lead Region was included in this purchase. In consideration of this cession, the general government agreed to protect the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land, against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them. The tribes permitted a fort to be built on the upper side of the Wisconsin river near its mouth, and granted a tract of land two miles square adjoining the same. The government agreed to give them an annuity of $1,000 per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of Sac Indians, and this cession of land became, twenty-eight years after, the alleged cause of the Black Hawk War.

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles Co., Mo., on the Mississippi river, Sept. 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac Nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their Nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

3. On the 14th of September a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Fox tribe, at the same place. They agreed that all prisoners in their hands should be delivered up to the government. They assented to, recognized, re-established and confirmed the treaty of 1804 to the full extent of their interest in the same.

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to

this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as in the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the Nation nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his Nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

5. A treaty of peace and friendship was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, between the chiefs and warriors of that part of the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river. In this treaty the tribe state that they have separated themselves from the rest of their Nation; that they, for themselves and those they represent, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their Nation, and every contract and agreement, as far as their interest extended.

6. On the 19th of August, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, a treaty was made with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which the boundary between the two first Nations was agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and other tribes.

7. Another treaty was held Aug. 5, 1826, at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, a small settlement on the St. Louis river, in Itasca Co., Minn., with the same tribes, by which the previous treaty was confirmed in respect to boundaries, and those of the Chippewas was defined, as a portion of the same was not completed at the former treaty.

8. A treaty was made and concluded Aug. 1, 1827, at Butte des Morts, between the United States and the Chippewa, Monomonee and Winnebago tribes, in which the boundaries of their tribes were defined; no cession of lands was made.

9. A treaty was made at Green Bay, Aug. 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

10. Two treaties were made at Prairie du Chien on the 29th of July, 1829, and Aug. 1, 1829. At the first date, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which these Nations ceded all their lands which they claimed in the northwestern part of Illinois; and at the latter date with the Winnebagoes, by which that Nation ceded and relinquished all their right, title and claim to all their lands south of the Wisconsin river, thus confirming the purchase of the lead-mine region. Certain grants were made to individuals, which grants were not to be leased or sold by the grantees.

By this important treaty, about 8,000,000 acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude 41 degrees 30 minutes to latitude 43 degrees 15 minutes on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about 240 miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The

south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.*

11. At the conclusion of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, for the purpose of clearing up the Indian title of the Winnebago Nation in the country, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, Sept. 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this Nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers of Green bay, was ceded to the United States, and no band or party of Winnebagoes was allowed to reside, plant, fish or hunt on these grounds, after June 1, 1833, or on any part of the country therein ceded.

12. The Winnebago Nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, Nov. 1, 1837. That Nation ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and obligated themselves to remove, within eight months after the ratification of the treaty, to certain lands west of the Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832.

THE INDIAN TREATIES OF 1829.

[By Caleb Atwater.]

Galena stands on the land we afterwards purchased of the Indians, and is the largest town in Illinois. When we arrived there it had been settled about three years. It contained several taverns, a considerable number of stores, about a dozen lawyers, and four or five physicians, with little to do, as the country is healthy. There were three religious congregations in the place—Methodists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. The town is built on the side hill, in the form of a crescent, on the north side of Fever river, and contains, perhaps, 1,000 inhabitants. It is a seat of justice of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and is situated in latitude about 42 degrees 30 minutes north. It contained at all times very large quantities of lead, brought here either as rent to the government or for sale to the merchants. The superintendent of the mines and his assistant, Major Campbell, live here. The latter gentleman and his amiable and interesting lady had been with us on our passage from St. Louis, and they were happy to find themselves at the end of as disagreeable a journey as was ever made on these waters.

Numerous groceries appeared in the town, and two billiard tables were occupied by persons who wished to amuse themselves at billiards.

Mr. James Barnes, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio, kept an excellent boarding house, and I found many old acquaintances in the town, enjoying the best of health, and they appeared cheerful and happy.

Here we learned that a large body of Indians had already been assembled at Prairie du Chien for some time, and were in readiness to meet us. Knowing the necessity of supplying them with food, that ours would not reach us for some time yet, and knowing this to be the last opportunity we should find to purchase any food, we purchased 500 bushels of corn, and loading all we could convey, we left this beautiful town on the next day, and departed for our final destination, where we arrived about the middle of July, 1829.

As soon as we were discovered by our red friends, a few miles below the fort, opposite to their encampment, they fired into the air about 1,500 rifles, to honor us. Our powder had become wet, and, to our extreme mortification and regret, we could not answer them by our cannon. Having fired their arms, some ran on foot, some rode on their small horses furiously along over the prairie to meet us where we landed. Amidst the motley group of thousands, of all ages, sexes, classes of society, colors and conditions of men, women and children, who met us on the wharf —Nawkaw and Hoochopekah, with their families, eagerly seized my hand, and I was happy, indeed, to meet them here. During twenty years I had seen them several times, and they recognized me in a moment among the crowd, and assured me of their friendship and good

*For further information as to the treaties of 1829, see the next two articles.

wishes. These chiefs of the Winnebagoes and their families pressed around me, and continued close by me until we reached the tavern where we went. There we entered into a long conversation, and they introduced me to their red friends. I assured them of my ardent friendship, and that they and their people should be dealt with not only justly but liberally; that the President, their great father, was their friend, a warrior like them, and never would do them any injury; that I wished them all to remember what I now told them, and when we finally parted, if my solemn promises thus voluntarily made to them had not been kept to the very letter, I wished them to publicly tell me so. Shaking me heartily by the hand, and assuring me of their friendship, they then appealed to Col. Menard, who heartily agreed with me in assuring them of our good intentions towards them.

Dr. Wolcott, the agent for the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattomies, here met us, and he had been at incredible pains to get his Indians here, where they had been for nearly a month, perhaps. Mr. Kinzey, the sub-agent of the Winnebagoes, whose sub-agency is located at Fort Winnebago, had also come and with him all the principal persons of that Nation residing in that direction.

All the Indians with whom we were sent to treat were represented on the ground, and all that was wanting to begin our councils we urged forward with all the energy that the officers of the government and their numerous friends could muster. The next day, in company with Gen. Street, the agent of the Winnebagoes, resident here, several sub-agents and interpreters, I met the principal men of the Winnebagoes, and we impressed upon them the necessity of keeping their young men under subjection, and arranged with them the outlines of the manner in which our business should be conducted. The talk was a long one and occupied the afternoon. Gen. Street was very zealous in the service of the government.

Gen. McNeil and his officers at the fort erected a council shade near the fort, and in about three days we were ready to hold a public council, when Dr. Wolcott's Indians informed me that they could not meet in public council until an Indian was buried, and inquired of me if I objected to the burial, to which I replied that I could not object to the burial, certainly. On the next day, to my regret, I learned they would not assemble in council until the Indian was buried, and again inquired whether I was willing to have the person buried, to which question I replied in the affirmative, when I was informed that the relatives of the deceased would not consent to the burial of the murdered person until they had received a horse, as the compensation for his death. Understanding the difficulty at last, the commissioners gave the horse, the deceased was buried and the Indians agreed to meet in council next day.

I took some pains to get the murderer and the relatives of the deceased together in order to have a perfect reconciliation between them. They shook hands very cordially in appearance, but the relatives of the deceased person informed me privately afterwards that, as soon as the murderer got home with his horse and goods, they would kill him and take his property, which he could better keep than they could until then. If I am correctly informed they did as they assured me they would after their arrival in their own country. So that compounding for the murder only procrastinated for a time the punishment of the crime.

When everything was in readiness for the opening of the council, the Indians of all the tribes and Nations on the treaty ground attended, and requested to have translated to them, severally, what we said to each tribe, which being assented to on our part, the Winnebagoes, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawattamies, Sioux, Sauks, Foxes and Monomonees, half-breeds, the officers from the fort, the Indian agents, sub-agents, interpreters and a great concourse of

strangers from every city in the Union; and even from Liverpool, London and Paris, were in attendance. The commissioners sat on a raised bench facing the Indian chiefs; on each side of them stood the officers of the army in full dress, while the soldiers, in their best attire, appeared in bright array on the sides of the council shade. The ladies belonging to the officers' families, and the best families in the Prairie, were seated directly behind the commissioners, where they could see all that passed and hear all that was said. Behind the principal Indian chiefs sat the common people—first the men, then the women and children, to the number of thousands, who listened in breathless and death-like silence to every word that was uttered. The spectacle was grand and morally sublime in the highest degree to the Nations of red men who were present, and when our proposition to sell all their country to their Father had been delivered to them, they requested an exact copy of it in writi .g; the request was instantly complied with and the council broke up. The next day we addressed the Winnebagoes, as we had the Chippewas, etc., the day before, and at their request gave them a copy of our speech.

After counseling among themselves, the Chippewas, etc., answered favorably as to a sale, though they would do nothing yet until they had fixed on their terms.

The Winnebagoes appeared in council and delivered many speeches to us. They demanded the $20,000 worth of goods. "Wipe out your debt," was their reply, "before you run in debt again to us."

Our goods, owing to the low stage of the water, had not arrived yet, and the Indians feared we did not intend to fulfill Gov. Cass' agreement of the year before. When our goods did arrive and they saw them they then changed their tone a little; but in the meantime, great uneasiness existed, and I was often seriously advised by Nawkaw and other friends to go into the fort, as Gen. McNeil had done. Col. Menard's ill health had compelled him to leave the ground and go to Gen. Street's, five miles (the general calls it three) from the council house. Unless we left the ground, we were told by the Winnebagoes, that they "would use a little switch upon us." In plain English, they would assassinate the whole of us out of the fort. Two hundred warriors under Keokuk and Morgan, of Sauks and Foxes, arrived and began their war dance for the United States, and they brought word that thirty steamboats with cannon and United States troops, and 400 warriors of their own, were near at hand. The Winnebagoes were silenced by this intelligence, and by demonstrations, not misunderstood by them.

When Keokuk arrived, he brought two deserters from the garrison here, whom he had made prisoners on his way up the river. Quasquawma and his son-in-law, Tia-na, came with Keokuk. It was a season of great joy with me, who placed more reliance on these friendly warriors than on all our forces. Good as our officers were, our soldiers of the army were too dissipated and worthless to be relied on one moment. Taking Keokuk aside and alone, I told him in plain English all I wanted of him, what I would do for him and what I expected from him and his good officers. He replied in good English: "I understand you sir, perfectly, and it shall all be done." It was all done faithfully, and he turned the tide in our favor.

The goods arrived and also our provisions; Col. Menard's and Gen. McNeil's health were restored and they appeared again at the council house and everything wore a new aspect. They approved of all I had done in their temporary absence.

On the 29th of July, 1829, we concluded our treaty with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies.

On the 1st day of August a treaty was concluded with the Winnebagoes.

So the treaties were executed at last, and about 8,000,000 acres of land added to our domain, purchased from the Indians. Taking the three tracts, ceded, and forming one whole, it extends



Solomon Sutherland

from the upper end of Rock Island to the mouth of the Wisconsin; from latitude 41 degrees, 30 minutes, to latitude 48 degrees, 15 minutes, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it is called 240 miles from south to north. It extends along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, from west to east, so as to give us a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extends from Rock Island to Lake Michigan south of the Wisconsin, the Indians now own only reservations where they live, which, as soon as the white people settle on all the ceded lands, will be sold to us, and the Indians will retire above the Wisconsin, or cross the Mississippi, where the bear, the beaver, the deer and the bison invite them. The United States now owns all the country on the east side of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Wisconsin.

When I have crossed Rock river, after having passed over the interior of the ceded country, I will describe it more particularly.

It remains for me to make a few remarks upon the country along the Mississippi from Fort Edwards upward, and briefly describe Prairie du Chien.

Ascending the Mississippi, the country appeared to rise up out of the river at Fort Edwards, and the hills assume a greater elevation still, at Du Buque's mine and tomb not far from Galena. From thence upwards, the bottom lands are narrow, the river turns towards the northwest and becomes very crooked, bounded by high hills. Cassville, thirty miles below Prairie du Chien, stands on a narrow bottom, where an opening into the mineral country, in the direction of Mineral Point, presents itself. This easy passage down to the river has located a town here of a few houses, consisting of a tavern, a storehouse for the lead, belonging to the United States; and here a government sub-agent to collect and receive the government's share of lead resides, Major Beal.

Opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin stands Pike's hill, lofty and abrupt, and just above this place, on the eastern bank of the river, begins the low prairie ground on which Fort Crawford and the village of Prairie du Chien stand. The town begins to show itself three miles above the Wisconsin, and extends upwards about nine miles, where it ends. The river is full of islands, and when at its highest altitude in a freshet is three miles in width, from hill to hill. Originally settled by the French, it was once a place of some importance, as the remains of old cellars and chimneys show. That importance is no more, and probably never will be again. Overflowed by high waters, and but little good land near it, without water-power, I see little inducement to build up a town here. On the north side of the Wisconsin there is no land on which a town can be located near the Wisconsin, and the south side is preferable for it, where one will, one day, rise up. The town, though, is a seat of justice for a county of Michigan, and perhaps thirty families, besides those belonging to the garrison, reside here. No Indians reside near here, and there is no sort of need of nor propriety in having an agency, etc., here for the Winnebagoes, because Fort Winnebago is the proper place for the agency.

Gen. Street, the agent and near relative of Mr. Barry, the postmaster general, is the present agent, and his residence, I consider to be about five miles above the fort, though I am aware that Gen. Street's estimated distance is only three miles.

The water found by digging in this prairie is not always good, and that in our well was the worst I ever tasted, operating upon the bowels like glauber salts, and I suffered excessively from using it. Even the food cooked in it affected me seriously. The well in the fort is better, and some persons obtain water from springs in the river when it is low. The river covers all the town and where the fort is in high water. The Mississippi rising late in the season, and subsiding in the summer solstice,

this place must be sickly in summer every year, when a freshet takes such a time to appear. In 1829 there was no such rise in the river, of any amount, and the place was healthy.

The only Indians living on this river below this place and near it, are the Sauks and Foxes. The principal town of the former, on the east side of the Mississippi, is situated on the north side of Rock river, near its mouth, and in sight of the Mississippi. Not many years ago this town contained, it is said, 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants. They have sold all the country east of the river Mississippi, and are withdrawing from it to a new town some ten miles west of the old town, and about the same distance from Rock Island.

The principal town of the Foxes is on the brink of the river near Du Buque's mine, and in sight of his tomb, which is erected on a high hill, where the cross on his grave can be seen from the river to a considerable distance from it. Du Buque was an Indian trader and lived and died here.

The Fox town contains twenty wigwams or upwards, and I presume some 200 Indians. I saw but a few acres of poorly cultivated corn near the town, and the wigwams looked shabby enough. Morgan is the principal warrior of this village, as Keokuk is of the Rock river town.

The Sauks and Foxes were so useful to us as auxiliaries, that I feel grateful to them and make a few remarks on their principal men who were with us.

Keokuk, the principal warrior of the Sauks, is a shrewd politic man, as well as a brave one, and he possesses great weight of character in their national councils. He is a high-minded, honorable man, and never begs of the whites.

While ascending the Mississippi to join us, at the head of his brave troops, he met, arrested and brought along with him to Fort Crawford, two United States soldiers, who were deserting from the garrison when he met them. I informed him that for this act he was entitled to a bounty in money; to which he proudly replied, that he acted from motives of friendship towards the United States, and would accept no money for it.

Morgan is the principal warrior of the Foxes, and resides at Du Buque's mine on the western bank of the Mississippi. Though less versatility of talent belongs to him than Keokuk possesses, yet he is a brave man and fond of war. More than a year before we were in this country, this Indian general had gone to the Sioux country and killed a woman and three children of that Nation, which act produced the war, then raging between the two Nations. This act has since been dreadfully avenged by a large party, on some twenty individuals of the Foxes.

Tiama, a principal civil chief of the same tribe, is an excellent man, and son-in-law of Quasquawma. Their village is already noticed as being located on the west side of the river, opposite where we lay on an island, at the head of the lower rapids.

Quasquawma was the chief of this tribe once, but being cheated out of the mineral country, as the Indians allege, he was degraded from his rank and his son-in-law, Tiama, elected in his stead. The improvisatori, whose name has escaped my recollection, is a shrewd wit and a very good man, certainly a very amiable and agreeable one. He is highly esteemed by all his people.

Tom, a half-blood, is a great pet among the whites. He speaks prairie-wolf French and a little English, in addition to his knowledge of Indian languages.

Of the above named individuals, and several others belonging to these brave and generous allies, I brought away with me as correct a likeness as I ever saw drawn. Gratitude towards them was my motive for being at the expense of these beautiful paintings which have gone to London a year since. Like many other expenses I was necessarily put to, I have never received even one cent from the government

towards them, nor have I received one cent, either for my expenses or my services at St. Louis, the lower rapids, Rock Island or Galena. I say this because it has been stated very differently, even on the floor of the House of Representatives. It is not true that all my expenses were paid by the United States; nor is it true that my services have been paid for by the government at all. In saying this, I do it in justice to myself as I would to do justice to any other injured individual, however humble in the Nation. I am even yet unpaid, but I never will condescend to beg for my pay at the doors of Congress. I did once expect very different treatment from my country.

SEQUEL TO THE INDIAN TREATIES OF 1829.

[By Caleb Atwater.]

On the day we delivered the goods to the Winnebagoes, after the Indians were all seated on the ground in rows, the chiefs on the highest spot in the center, on benches, clothed in the most sumptuous manner; where they could see and be seen to the best advantage; every tribe by itself; the half-breeds in one place; the full whites in another. As I passed through the open spaces between the ranks, my attention was forcibly drawn to a particular spot by a constant snarling, hissing noise of some miserable human being, whom, on approaching her, I ascertained to be an Indian woman, shriveled, haggard and old, though remarkably neat in her person and dress. She appeared to be about sixty years of age, and scolded incessantly. Some of the goods placed before her, as her share of them, she complained of as being too fine; others as being too coarse; some cost too much, while others were quite too cheap, and none of them seemed to please her. Wishing, if possible, to please all of them, and especially the ladies; actuated by the best of motives, I endeavored by every argument in my power to satisfy her, that so far as I could do anything towards it, great care had been taken in the distribution to do justice to every individual. I told her that her great father, the President, had specially ordered me, so far as in me lay, to please all, and to see that no one went home dissatisfied. At that moment she returned upon me a volley of epithets too degrading to be repeated, even though applied to myself, as I felt conscious of not deserving them. Turning around to some females who were politely sitting on the ground behind me, I learned the fault finder *was an old maid* (unmarried men at sixty years of age I will call bachelors, but ladies never), and that the only distinguishing mark of attention she had ever received from any man was a smart blow with a flat hand on her right ear.

As there is no law regulating taste, and sometimes no rational way of accounting for some of its freaks; and as some sights are the aversion of some persons, while the appearance of other objects is equally disagreeable to others; and as I never could endure the ideas conveyed to my mind by a rattlesnake, a heartless politician, an iceberg and a cold hearted woman, I turned away from her in disgust, and never saw her more nor inquired her name, for fear I should remember it. She was the only person who left the treaty ground dissatisfied with the commissioners. To please her it was utterly impossible.

Seated, as I said, upon rising ground, on benches, clad in blankets, either green or red; covered with handsome fur hats, with three beautiful ostrich plumes in each hat; dressed in ruffled calico shirts, leggins and moccasins, all new, and faces painted to suit the fancy of each individual, who held in his hand a new rifle, adorned too with silver broaches, silver clasps on every arm, and a large medal suspended on each breast; the chiefs, principal warriors and head men, to the number of forty-two, sat during the two hours after all the goods had been delivered to the Nation.

Every individual of both sexes in the Nation had lying directly before the person on the ground the share of the goods belonging to the individual. Great pains had been taken to give

each such, and just so many clothes as would be suitable for the owner to wear during the year to come. The clothes were cut so as to correspond exactly with the size of the owner. The pile of clothes for each person was nearly two feet in thickness, the sight of which entirely overcame with joy our red friends, and they sat during two hours in the most profound silence, not taking off their eyes one moment from the goods, now their own. For the first time during my constant intercourse of several weeks with these interesting sons and daughters of the forest, as I passed repeatedly through their ranks, not an eye appeared to see me, not an ear to hear my heavy tread, not a tongue, as always heretofore, repeated the endearing name of "Oconee Kairake" (the good chief), which their kind partiality had given me on my first landing at Prairie du Chien. Their minds were entirely overcome with joy.

The day being far spent, and, as the loading of the canoes, in which they were about to depart, would necessarily occupy some little time, I informed the chiefs and principal men that the time had arrived when we should part to meet no more; that the great gun at the fort would soon be fired to do them honor. With one accord they all arose, and shaking me heartily by the hand, many of them shedding tears on the occasion, they one and all invited me to visit them at their respective places of abode. In a shrill tone of voice Nawkaw issued his orders for every individual to arise, take up his or her goods, and repair to the beach of the river near at hand, and there await the signal from the fort for their embarkation.

In fifteen minutes they were all seated on the sands by the river's edge, where they all sat in breathless silence awaiting the signal, which was soon given. As soon as that was given each chief came forward, shook me again cordially by the hand, accompanied by the warmest protestations of friendship. In a few moments more they were off, covering a considerable surface with their canoes, each one of which carried its flag of some sort floating in the gentle breeze, which ruffled the surface of the Mississippi.

The Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottamattamies had received their goods in the same manner as the Winnebagoes; had been treated precisely in the same way, and three guns, one for each Nation, had given them signal to depart, and they had parted with me in the same kind and affectionate manner.

After the departure of the above named Indians, we had the Sauks and Foxes still with us, with whom we had orders to hold a council to ascertain from them "if they would sell their mineral lands, situated west of the Mississippi? —and if they would sell them, upon what terms?"

Gen. M'Neil, who was in command as a military officer in this section of country, addressed these tribes and was answered by Keokuk on the part of the Sauks, and by Morgan for the Foxes. I regret that the injunction of secrecy rests on these speeches in the United States Senate; otherwise I should take great pleasure in laying them before the reader. Keokuk, in particular, made one of the best speeches I ever heard, and it was admired as such by several members of the Senate. Keokuk, on the part of these Indians, complained to us of certain white men who had settled on the Indian lands along the Mississippi in order to supply persons navigating the river with necessaries, such as poultry, milk, butter, eggs, and above all, cordwood for the steamboats. He complained that the United States had cultivated lands as a garden for the garrison at Prairie du Chien— had erected a mill without leave, on Indian land —and had not fulfilled former treaties with them.

Making them liberal presents, we naturally deferred the whole subject in discussion for the consideration of the government of the United States to act on it; and I take pleasure in saying the government has, since that time, done its duty to these sons of the forest.

After arranging all matters with them as well as we could, which occupied several days, they were dismissed in a very friendly manner, as all other Indians had been already; and they immediately descended the river for their homes.

Before leaving this place I wish to make a few remarks of a general nature.

Though I neither am, nor ever pretended to be a military man, yet I venture a few remarks on some of the military establishments in the northwest.

The fort on Rock Island is commanded by hills on both sides of it, and could not stand an hour against an enemy with cannon posted on the heights.

Why this fort was placed here where it is, no man of sense can tell, if the British were to be the attacking enemy. If this work was intended to protect this frontier against Indians it is in so dilapidated a state that by crossing on the island above the fort, or gliding along in their canoes under the western side of the island, which forms the outside of the fort, the Indians could in any dark night make themselves masters of the garrison in fifteen minutes. Whenever they please they can collect at this point in ten days 4,000 warriors, to contend with 400 soldiers. There is no regular mail connecting this post with the United States, and war might be declared for three months, in some seasons of the year, without the garrison's knowing it.

There is a postoffice established here, and in summer the officers sometimes go to Galena for their papers and letters, 100 miles above them —and sometimes they go to Springfield, in the Sangamo country, a distance of seventy miles perhaps, for their letters. The officers must go themselves, as the soldiers, if permitted to go, would desert the service. Cut off from all the world, that is, the civilized world, during six months of the year, the officers and soldiers lead a life as dull as need be. The officers who have families have established a school for their children, which is doing very well.

Ascending the Mississippi, 200 miles or more above Rock Island, we arrive at Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien. This post like that at Rock Island, stands near the Mississippi on its eastern shore, and is entirely and completely commanded by the hills on each side of the river. It enjoys, too, a situation so low that nearly every summer, during the dog days, its site is under water from six to ten feet in depth, from the overflowing of the river.

This work is in so dilapidated a state that I presume it is now abandoned for another site somewhat more elevated but nearer the high hill that will forever command it, just east of it. Major Garland pointed out to me the spot where he supposed a new fort would be erected.

There is a propriety in placing a military post somewhere, at or near the mouth of the Wisconsin, in order to form a line of posts situated on Green bay, where there is a fort—and in the interior, at the spot where Fort Winnebago is ; but what consideration could have induced the government to place a garrison at St. Peters, 300 miles and more beyond a single white settlement—unconnected, too, with any other post in the very heart of the Indian country, I am unable to determine. If this post was intended to strengthen this frontier, it certainly weakens it to the amount of the force stationed there added to an amount of force enough to succor and defend it. If the object was to station a garrison where an intercourse with the Indians, for the purposes of trade, was sought, Lake Pepin, far below it, is the place where it should have been located. As it is, it so happens often that the officers and others who pass and repass between Prairie du Chien and St. Peters are taken prisoners on the route by the Indians. Unless some one wished to get a good governmental job by getting this post established, then I cannot account for this strange location, and I am equally at a loss to account for the continuance of this worse than useless establishment where it is.

All the officers in the Indian country, who have been there ten years, ought instantly to be relieved by others. Lieut-Col. Z. Taylor has been in the Indian country constantly with his family, about twenty years. Here he and his lady, who were bred in the most polished and refined society, have been compelled to rear, as well as they could, a worthy and most interesting family of children. Col. Taylor commands Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien. Dr. Beaumont and his amiable and accomplished lady; Major Garland and his, belonging to this garrison, are doing the same. It is an interesting sight to see such persons, located as they are, in a fort, on the very verge of civilized life, educating a family of young children. The situation of delicate females, belonging to some of the best families in the Nation, reared in tenderness, amidst all the luxuries and refinements of polished society, now living in a fort, calls for our sympathy and admiration of their fortitude, which enables them to bear with all the ills, and overcome all the difficulties attendant on their mode of living. When I was very unwell, from exposure, miserable water, and the worst of cookery, and worn down too by fatigue of body and mental suffering, I always found sympathy, food that I could eat, and smiles and kindness which touched my heart, in the families I have named, nor can I ever forget the females belonging to the families of Mr. Rolette and of Judge Lockwood, at Prairie du Chien. Without their kindness towards me, I must have perished. I do not deny my fondness for woman, because I know that in cases of distress and suffering, her sympathy and cheering voice infuses into man new life, new vigor, and new fortitude, and he marches onward with redoubled energy, to climb over every alps that is placed in his way. Living as these ladies do, amidst dangers, in an Indian country, they are familiarized with them, and their animating voice is worth an army of men. I never can forget them, nor their families while I live. Would the government hear my feeble voice, such officers would not be compelled, with their families, to spend all their days, in an Indian country, while others who have known no suffering in the service, are attending *levees* and gallanting about the ladies at Washington City.

There is something wrong in all this, that I hope will be rectified yet.

At each of the military posts, the officers have established a library and a reading room at their own expense. Their books consist of useful works, connected with their pursuits. History, geography, mathematics, chemistry and scientific books, are in the library, and the officers and their families are well read in them all. Though they may be uninformed as to the passing events, at the very moment they occur, yet at unequal periods, their regular files of all the best newspapers published in the United States, are received and read with care. The *National Intelligencer*, *National Gazette*, all the literary periodicals, worth reading, are carefully perused.

The younger officers were all educated at West Point Academy, and whenever I met one of them, I always found a gentleman, and man of science, brave, active, vigorous, energetic, high minded, honorable, strictly honest and correct in all his deportment. He claimed all that belonged to him, and not one title more, of any one. These officers, belonging to the first families in the Nation, educated in the very best manner, are induced by their self-respect, to conduct themselves in the very best manner on all occasions. They fear nothing but disgrace, originating in their own bad conduct, and they scrupulously avoid it everywhere and at all times As officers, as gentlemen and as men, I feel proud of them as my countrymen.

I pray them to accept this testimony in their favor, as a small payment towards a large sum justly due to them for their good conduct in every part of the Union where I have had the pleasure of meeting with them. My only regret is, that this honest, heartfelt approbation of them is all I have it in my power to bestow

upon persons so worthy. Those who are in actual service on the Indian frontier, deserve more pay than they receive, in a country where everything is so extravagantly dear. Congress ought to remember these worthy men, and make future provision for them, and to Congress I submit their case. While those who shine in every fashionable circle at Washington, under the eye of Congress, are well paid *for their services*, it is to be hoped that others, who undergo nothing but hardships, will not be forgotten, as I know they will not be by the Senate.

Having completed all our business of a public nature, so far as we could at this place, about the middle of August, as near as I now remember we concluded to give our friends here a ball on the evening preceding our leaving them. It was attended by all the respectable part of the people in the garrison and in the village. It was a most interesting scene. Within the council house, where the civilized people were assembled, might be seen persons of both sexes, as polished and as refined in their manners, as well bred, and educated as well, too, as any person in the United States; and at the same moment might be seen on the outside of the house, at the doors and windows, looking on and occasionally dancing by themselves, by way of experiment, or to show what they could do as dancers in the open air, as motley a group of creatures, (I can scarcely call them human beings) as the world ever beheld. They are a race peculiar to those parts of the upper Mississippi, where settlements were originally made by the French, soon after the conquest of Canada by the English, under Gen. Wolf. They are of a mixed breed, and probably more mixed than any other human beings in the world; each one consisting of Negro, Indian, French, English, American, Scotch, Irish and Spanish blood; and I should rather suspect some of them to be a little touched with the prairie wolf. They may fairly claim the vices and faults of each and all the above named Nations and animals, without even one redeeming virtue.

The reader will see that we were on the very confines of civilized and savage life.

The officers and their families from Fort Crawford, and the best families in the Prairie, were all very happy, and we parted with them all in friendship, and retired to rest at about midnight.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Among the questions which naturally interest the citizens of Green county of to-day is this: "Who were the first settlers within its limits and where did they locate? There is a curiosity always manifested by those who come after the pioneers, not only to learn their names and their place of settlement, but also the dates of their arrival. Especially is the time of their coming a matter particularly desirable to be known. The county itself, so far as the people constitute it, begins then, although its formation and organization did not take place for some years subsequent to their arrival. The better to understand the first settlement of the county and the condition of things at that time in this region—let us first consider, in a general way.

EARLY TIMES IN WISCONSIN.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to convey to the present generation a correct impression as to the actual state of affairs in Wisconsin, even if we go no farther back than the existence of Wisconsin Territory; since, except among pioneer settlers, there is nothing in its experience that furnishes a standard for comparison. The most it can conceive is a vast and fertile region as yet unsurveyed and scarcely penetrated by the white race, without settlements, roads, bridges or population, except in a few widely scattered and detached farms, hamlets and villages, clustered generally about military posts. In 1830, the population west of Lake Michigan by census enumeration aggregated less than 3,000, which in 1840 had only increased to 30,945. When the capital was located at Madison, what is now Green county, contained but very few permanent white settlers, and many others now teeming with industrious multitudes were then wholly unoccupied. Isolated communities was the rule, to which there was no exception, and lack of means and routes of travel scarcely permitted other than slow and most difficult communication. Gradually, however, mail service was secured, and the swell of incoming immigration brought the early settlements nearer and nearer to each other. The movement at first slow, yearly gained in intensity, until the waste places were nearly all absorbed.

It was fortunate for Wisconsin that State organization did not take place until the financial affairs of the country had settled down upon a safe business basis, and wild and reckless enterprises received no countenance. The bitter experience of the States formed out of the old northwest territory served as a lesson and warning, which was not lost when the essential features of our proposed constitution received a preliminary discussion. At one period, these States can scarcely be said to have had either credit or resources, while their debts, incurred for works which even when completed scarce paid the cost of repairs, were out of all proportion to the assessed valuation of property. As late as 1843, the State of Ohio sold its bonds at fifty cents on the dollar to raise funds to meet obligations, while the bonds of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois were for several years quoted in market at from twenty to thirty cents, with few or no buyers. Such was the penalty paid for embarking the public credit in wild

schemes, without resources to meet even the ordinary expenses of local government.

Except about military posts, and with slight other exceptions, permanent settlement first began in Wisconsin about 1826, in the Lead Region, or present southwest counties, and for many years, population pressed in by way of the Mississippi river, before the route by the great lakes was fairly opened. For a long period Galena was more of a commercial mart for supplies for the interior of Wisconsin than Milwaukee or other lake ports, while Chicago was scarcely known in that connection. The southern States were at first more numerously represented than the eastern. Lead mining had developed into a great leading industry on one side of the territory, while agriculture was commencing on the other. The two streams of settlers finally met about midway, but several years elapsed before the eastern current largely predominated. As a result, the diversity of interests, ideas and modes of thought between the two sections were much more striking in early times than at present. Time, which has obliterated so many pioneer landmarks, has not even yet effaced the peculiar characteristics of the two sections.

Naturally, the first efforts of the pioneer era were directed to securing channels of communication with the interior and outer world. Laws for surveying and marking out roads were among the first enactments of the territorial legislature. Canals were projected from several of the lake ports, among which may be mentioned one from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac; another from Milwaukee to Rock River, and thence by way of the Four Lakes to the Wisconsin; while the Fox and Wisconsin river route was universally believed destined to become the great central channel of commerce. To the buoyant imagination of the time all rivers of any size were deemed navigable, while their branches were regarded as routes for future canals. So many village and city sites were laid out and platted, whose names even are now wholly lost, that the present realization is almost a blank by comparison. It was a period of vast projects, limitless enterprises, and chimerical speculations which has had no parallel. All this, too, when the population imported most of its provisions, and, except the product of lead furnaces, exported nothing.

Railroad projects received early attention, and charters were actually granted before even highways were laid out in many places from lake ports to the interior. Often the line and terminal points were not even indicated. Among the earliest efforts in this direction was a memorial to Congress, passed in 1840, asking for the survey and construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. It was not until ten years later that any of our existing routes were definitely decided upon, companies really organized, and work of construction seriously commenced.

The period from about 1830 to 1837 was one of great and almost limitless financial currency expansion. In that year, in the States east of us, it reached a natural culmination, followed by a crash that speedily carried down most of the banking institutions in the United States. The Banks of Green Bay and Mineral Point, the only ones within the Territory, ended in the same way, and for some years the early settlers had little or no currency other than the small sums brought in by newly arrived immigrants. In the southwest counties or Lead Region, citizens of all classes combined and refused to receive or use anything but gold and silver as a measure of exchangeable values. Immigration, which had commenced coming in a flood soon after Territorial organization, was not only checked, but actually recoiled eastward, and it was not until about 1843-4 that the current turned westward again, since which time it has known no abatement.

Pioneer settlers in the Northwest, if they cannot be said to have witnessed the exodus of nations, have certainly been spectators of the ingress of multitudes so vast in number as to

well deserve that name. Within the limits of a generation in point of time, they have seen almost limitless wastes of forest and prairie, in natural and normal wildness, changed from a desert to the home of teeming populations, possessing every appliance of art, and every advantage of moral and material improvement. Looking upon the mighty movement in gross, it might be said with truth that representatives of all Europe had marched upon western America. But the invasion was peaceful—the march a silent one. The hosts encamped upon the waste places so quietly as scarcely to awaken surprise. Experience of the mighty change grew, indeed, to be habitual. It was not until it ended in particular localities that it began to attract much attention. The frozen north equally with the semi-tropical south have been almost equally overrun—and yet the impulse has as yet scarcely known pause. It is to continue until the world's populations, productions and perhaps means of livelihood, reach an equilibrium. Like the glacial era in geological records, it is the grand mixing of diverse peoples—the abrading force, grinding prejudice against prejudice, religious system against religious system, nationality against nationality, until from the ultimate product there shall spring, as we believe, a higher development and nobler race to elevate the career of humanity. History furnishes no parallel to this wondrous movement. It will ever stand out single and isolated as the greatest event in human annals.

Pioneer settlers found and opened the way for the teeming multitudes that have followed. The early comers were almost exclusively of American birth and parentage. At the period of the conventions to frame a State constitution, foreign emigrants composed but a small per cent. of the population. They had gained a foothold, indeed, but in were no part a controlling authority. Pioneer experience, therefore, was unique in its way—in all its conditions and surroundings, unlike the present. It could occur but once, and will be reproduced to no future generation. It was a Golden Era, the twilight of the morning of the birth of mighty States, and must ever remain one of the most interesting chapters in our history. It is for this reason that its details, hardships, purposes and modes of life, hopes and expectations, interesting even now, will, as the years progress, be esteemed more and more valuable. They err sadly who think such records puerile, or of small value. The future will cherish and perpetuate them as the choicest gifts this generation can confer.

Before entering upon a consideration of the first settlement of Green county, we must premise that this county was, when the first settlers came, for a short time a part of Crawford county, but soon became, most of it, a portion of Iowa county, and so remained for over seven years—the very years of the early settlement of not only the last mentioned county as it is now constituted, but of the present Lafayette as well. To correctly understand the history of the first settlement, therefore, of Green county, we must first take a birds-eye view of early times in the neighboring counties of Iowa and Lafayette; for the histories of the three counties, as to their first settlements, are most intimately blended.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF IOWA COUNTY.

When the country south of and immediately adjoining the Wisconsin river, but extending so far away from that stream as to reach the present State of Illinois (including all of what was Iowa county when it was first constituted by name and boundaries), was first visited by the whites, it was apparently a derelict region. In the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the Sacs and Foxes had taken possession of it, they having settled down on the Lower Wisconsin, from the Fox river country. These, in time, gave way to the Winnebagoes, who occupied this territory when pioneer settlers began to invade this region, and was recognized as their land by the United States government in subsequent treaties.

By an act of the Legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, approved Oct. 29, 1829, to take effect the 1st of January following, the county of Iowa was established, embracing all the present State of Wisconsin south of the Wisconsin river, and west of a line drawn due north from the northern boundary of Illinois, through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; in other words, it included the whole of what was previously Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. By the same act Samuel W. Beale and Louis Grignon, of Brown county, and Joseph M. Street, of Crawford county, were appointed commissioners to fix the county seat of the new county, and were required to perform the duty on or before Jan. 1, 1830, and file their written decision with the county clerk. The place designated by them was to become the county seat. But should they not agree, or should they be prevented from performing said duty, then the county seat was, by this act, temporarily established at Mineral Point. Terms of the Territoral district courts were ordered to be holden on the first Mondays of June and December of each year.

Mineral Point became the county seat; but prior to Wisconsin becoming a Territory the records give but little information as to the election or action of county officers. Commissioners and a sheriff were chosen, however, as is shown by the sheriff's bill for jailor of $85, at $15 per month, presented in 1831, which bill was rejected by the board as exorbitant. This year also the board selected a lot for a jail, and let the contract for building the same to John Brown for $588, to be completed by the first Monday of May, 1831, George B. Call going security on the contract. Economy seemed to prevail in those early times, as will appear in the fact that for copying original county records and furnishing a blank book for the purpose, M. G. Fitch received the sum of $4, and each member of the board received seventy-five cents a day for his services. Samuel W. Beale, who was appointed by the Legislature as one of the commissioners to locate the county seat, presented a bill for $100 for forty days' services, and it was reduced to $65 and paid.

By an act of the sixth legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, approved Sept. 6, 1834, the eastern boundary of Iowa county was changed to "the principal meridian dividing the Green Bay and Wisconsin land districts." This took from Iowa county a strip of territory three miles wide on its eastern side, and made what is now the range line between ranges 8 and 9 the boundary line on the east. In 1835 the people of Mineral Point subscribed $575 for the purpose of building a court house, and the sheriff was directed to contract for its erection. The building was to be twenty-four feet square, two stories high, the lower story eight feet and the upper seven feet high; to be built of hewn oak logs, with oak floor one and one-fourth inches thick. The upper story was to be divided into four rooms, with plank partitions. Three rooms were to have one window each, and all the doors were to be hung with good butts and screws. The upper rooms were to be ceiled with one-half inch plank, dressed on the under side. The judge's bench was to be raised two feet, with steps leading to it. There was to be one table, seven feet long and three feet wide. Seats for a jury were to be provided in both stories. The building was to be well stocked and painted with lime mortar, furnished with good and sufficient sash for the windows, with good glass put in with putty, and the shingles to be of pine, eighteen inches long and four wide.

By an act of the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 8, 1836, Iowa county was, as already shown in this chapter, divided and re-organized. That portion lying west of the fourth principal meridian was set off as Grant county. All that part lying east of the range line between ranges 5 and 6 east was made a part of Green and Dane counties. The remaining part of the old county of Iowa consti-

tuted a new county retaining the old name. By the same act the county seat was established at the town of Mineral Point.

By a treaty, concluded at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 1, 1829, the Winnebagoes ceded to the general government a tract of territory lying south of the Lower Wisconsin. This included the present county of Iowa, and opened the way to permanent settlements. Previous to this time a few had located here, being led hither by the reports of the lead diggings. The first actual settlement was made in the spring of 1828, by John Hood, who, with his wife and son, three years of age, came from Missouri, and settled at Mineral Point, camping at first in a cabin made of poles covered with bark, until a sod house could be built, in which to live more securely. This sod house was ten by twelve feet on the ground, and in it was born their second son, on the 29th day of November, 1829, being the first white child born in the county. This child was named John Theophilus Lawson Hood. Mr. Hood at first engaged in labor for others who soon opened mines there, and at times prospected for himself, until, finally, he struck a rich "lead," which he worked until his death, in 1844. Mrs Hood is still living at Mineral Point, on the ground they first occupied. Hood's family were here during the Black Hawk War. Hood was a lieutenant under Gen. Dodge. His wife, who was a dead shot, carried a rifle on her shoulder every time she stepped out of doors during the entire war. By taking the log houses, a log fort, called Fort Jackson, was built at Mineral Point; a cannon (six pounder) was procured, and forty-two women, with very few men to protect them, remained in this fort three months. No battles were fought in this locality, and all escaped injury by the Indians. At the same time a fort called Fort Union, was built at Dodgeville, into which during the hostilities, the women and children of that region were collected for safety and defense.

In the spring of 1828, almost immediately after the family of Hood had settled in their bark house, Nat. Morris came to this point, and soon struck a rich vein of mineral, the first discovery at this place, owing to which circumstance, the locality was called Mineral Point, which name it has retained to the present time. By the month of August of that year, J. W. Blackstone had associated himself with Mr. Morris, and, as they employed two men to dig in their mine, it made seven persons at the Point at that time. During the summer and fall of 1828, Messrs. Gayond & Wright opened a store in a small log house. They were the first merchants in the county. A Baptist minister by the name of Roberts settled here with his family in 1828, and was the first preacher in the county; he failed, after years of effort, to organize a church society. D. M. Parkison built a log house of good size, in the fall of 1828, which was kept as a hotel by John T. Sublet, and was the first hotel in the county. At this house the fifty-third anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in 1829. John B. Terry settled here in 1828 for the purpose of mining, and afterwards built a smelting furnace, the first operated in the county. In 1830 Mr. Terry farmed a little, two or three miles west of the Point. Dr. Manegan, from Missouri, settled here in 1828, and was the first physician in the county. The second physician was Dr. Jestine, who came in 1829. A Mr. Miller settled here in 1828, and afterwards built a mill a mile or two south of where the railroad depot now stands. This was the first mill in the county. Miller ground grain into feed for animals, made corn meal, but no bolted flour. The grain ground at that time was hauled from Galena, as was flour and provisions. Before the winter of 1829, the settlement had swelled to considerable proportions, all, or nearly all, eager to plunge into the earth and bring up the wealth there buried.

In 1829, Frank Kilpatrick, Judge Monden and Daniel Moore settled in the southwestern part

of the present county and commenced farming; all had their families, but Moore being a little in advance, his wife was the first white woman in this part of the county.

In 1829, a Mr. Parish settled in the western section of the county with his family, consisting of his wife, five sons and two daughters. One daughter, America Parish, married Daniel Moore, and the other, Levi Sterling who was the first sheriff of the county. One of the sons, Thomas Parish, became a smelter, the other farmed; but it was not many years before the family became scattered. About this time, E. P. Goodsell found lead in this region and with others engaged in mining with good success. Soon after their labors commenced, Moses Meeker built a smelting furnace at this point. In the spring of 1832, Black Hawk with a party of Sacs and Foxes crossed the Mississippi from the other side and prepared to re-assert his claim to disputed territory. At the first war-whoop the miners and settlers from all this region hastened for some stockade or fort, and with them went the few inhabitants of this county; collecting at Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Blue Mounds, and other places of security. Although there were no "glorious victories," or "inglorious defeats" within the present limits of Iowa county, yet it was the scene of many a flying "Modoc," and pursuing "Jonathan." The Indians were soon vanquished, Black Hawk taken prisoner, and the war ended by the combined strategy and efforts of Gen. Henry Atchison and Col. Henry Dodge. As soon as hostilities were over, the settlers again looked up their scattered axes and picks and began anew tilling the soil and searching for lead.

Prior to 1836 all the mining was done in shallow diggings, which amounted to little more than picking up surface lead; at least, the most extensive mines were but a few feet deep. Although the first "lead" was discovered in the county at Mineral Point, by Nat. Morris, in 1828, still the mining was shallow, owing to the great abundance of lead near the surface, and the want of facilities for deep mining. In 1836 three "leads" were discovered two and one half miles north of Mineral Point, by Holmes, Martin and Bennett, by whose names they were known. These mines were not deep, but their yield was abundant. From this deeper mining commenced in and around Mineral Point, and up to 1840, in addition to the mines already mentioned, there had been opened Bracken's mine two and a half miles south of the Point, Fragasca's mine a little to the east, and the Terrill mines, McKnight's mine, and the Irish mine at Mineral Point. As, at that date, Green county had been organized two years, it is unnecessary to pursue further a consideration of the Iowa county mines, or the history of that county itself.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

The county of Lafayette was, from the time of its first settlement, a part of Crawford, until 1829, when Iowa county was formed. It was then a portion of Iowa until it was set off as a separate county, with its present name and boundaries, by the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin, Feb. 4, 1847.

The project of separation by the formation of two counties out of Iowa, had been agitated for some years before it was effected. It was favored by the people at both extremities, north and south, but persistently opposed by those in the central portion, contiguous to the proposed line of division. It was put in motion in the fall of 1845, by a public meeting at New Diggings, at which a petition to the Legislature was prepared, and a committee appointed to circulate it for signatures. The Legislature responded by the passage of an act, Jan. 31, 1846, defining the boundaries of the proposed separate counties, and enabling the people to express their wish more fully upon the question of division in the manner defined, by voting either for or against the proposition at the annual election in September, the Legislature endowed it with legal force and effect by the act of Feb. 4, 1847.

Under provisions of the same act, taking effect May 1, 1847, the county of Lafayette was fully organized for county and judicial purposes. It was also provided that all officers heretofore elected for the county of Iowa, residing within Lafayette, should be officers of the latter until their terms expired, and that the remaining officers to which it was entitled should be chosen at a special election, on the first Tuesday of April, 1847. The county was assigned to the first judicial district, and terms of court were directed to be held thereafter at the seat of justice, in September and April of each year.

So much for the political history of Lafayette county. We now proceed to give a sketch of its early history, to understand which is so necessary to a just comprehension of that of the county of Green.

Upon the first advent of miners and settlers to this region, it was occupied by the Winnebago Indians, who gave the intruders frequent trouble by their unfriendly disposition until 1828, when they threw open their territory to the United States, and the next year ceded all their land south of the Wisconsin and west of Sugar river to the general government by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, and withdrew to the northward and eastward

The United States began the survey of public lands in this section by running the base line, or line between Wisconsin and Illinois, from the fourth principal meridian eastward to Lake Michigan, in 1833, and immediately thereafter proceeding with the sub-division into townships and sections of the territory embraced in this county, which was completed by 1835. In that year, the lands were brought into market at Mineral Point, but the mineral lands were reserved from sale, being worked under regulations elsewhere mentioned, until 1846, when they also were put upon the market.

The early settlement of Lafayette county, was induced by the discovery of lead ore. Galena was the "hub" of the Lead Region, from which point explorations were made in all directions. Wherever a discovery of mineral was made, there a settlement sprung up, composed largely of fortune hunters, who generally made but a temporary stay, but a portion of whom became permanent and influential residents. All were engaged in mining, or in accessory operations.

In 1824, the "new diggings" near Fever river, in the southwest part of the county, were discovered by a prospecting party from Galena, consisting of Duke L. Smith, George Ferguson, and five or six others, and were at once occupied. In 1856, Ferguson, and John and Cuyler Armstrong, were the principal occupants of these mines, which proved to be immensely rich.

In the towns of New Diggings and White Oak Springs, mining was commenced in 1827 and 1828 by Amos Looney, Mr. Deering, J. W. Blackstone, James Collins, Samuel Scales, R. H. Champion, and others.

The first white persons known to have made a permanent settlement in the county, were Henry and Beon Gratiot, two Frenchmen from St. Louis, Mo., who settled at what was called Gratiot's Grove, in the year 1826, and commenced the business of mining and smelting lead. This point became famous as "Fort Gratiot" during the Black Hawk War in 1832, as a place of safety for families. It was about two miles south of the present village of Shullsburg. Henry Gratiot became Indian agent for the United States government, and had great influence with the Winnebagoes, who inhabited this country. On the 15th day of February, 1827, James Woods, John Woods, William Chilton, Andrew Clarno, Thomas Chilton, Hugh McGeary, and Augustus Chilton, left Springfield, Ill., on foot, with the view of settling or laboring in the "Lead Region" of Wisconsin. They traveled on foot, carrying their supplies on their backs, fording streams, wading through swamps, sleeping on the ground, with scant covering, and sometimes in the snow or rain, during a journey of twenty days, at the end of which they arrived at Gratiot's Grove, on the 7th day of March,

1827. From this point most of the party scattered to different points; some returned to Galena and others to their homes in Illinois, but James and John Woods engaged to drive a team for the Gratiots, who wanted one man, and gave James Woods $12 a month with board, and his brother John, his board, so the two brothers became settlers at this point. Andrew Clarno afterward settled in what is now Green county. During the trip from Springfield to Galena, Clarno was taken sick, and it was necessary for his comrades to carry him, which they did faithfully until reaching Galena. Here they found James Kendall and family, also a Mr. Rendezbarger and family, whose son was an artist, and his son-in-law, a doctor, probably the first physician who ever saw this section of country. Rendezbarger and family were Swiss, highly cultured, and came here from the settlements of the Red river of the north. Those already mentioned, with a few laborers, constituted the inhabitants of this region in the spring of 1827. George Skillinger, Anthony Miller and Crawford Million, with their families, came the same summer. Skillenger and Miller soon moved further east, and commenced farming in the present town of Wiota.

Jesse Shull settled near the Gratiots, and opened valuable mines. The village of Shullsburg was named in his honor. Absalom and Elijah Townsend and James H. Earnest, were other early settlers in this part of the county.

Fortinetus Berry, from Sangamon Co., Ill., with his family, settled at Gratiot's Grove, in the fall of 1827, and the year following commenced farming, a little south of the settlement. One of his daughters was the first wife of Charles Lamar.

William S. Hamilton, son of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, settled in the present town of Wiota, in 1827, for the purpose of engaging in mining and smelting. He built the first furnace in the county, except Gratiot's, and did the first farming in his settlement. This settlement was known as "Hamilton's Fort," being a place of resort for the settlers when Indians were troublesome, especially during the Black Hawk War. Hamilton platted a village near the northeast part of the present town of Wayne, in 1827, and gave it the Indian name of Wiota, hoping to induce sufficient settlement to become a village and hasten the improvement of that section, but as all who came to this region, at that time, thought only of making their fortunes by mining, they settled where mineral had been found, and this early enterprise of Hamilton's failed, although the aboriginal name, Wiota, was retained for a village.

In 1828, two men by the names of Collins and Kemp, settled near Hamilton, in the present town of Wiota, and opened a mine. Two brothers, Robert and Samuel Paxton, and Eli Shook, soon followed and commenced mining. George Carrol, Ezra Lamb and James McKnight, had settled and commenced farming here, by 1830.

Jameson Hamilton, from Indiana, settled on the banks of the Pecatonica, at the sight of Darlington, in 1827. He made a claim and farmed. He sold most of the present town site, or first town plat, in 1861.

James and Dennis Murphy commenced mining in the southwestern part of the present county, in what is now the town of Benton, where still exist some of the most valuable mines.

In 1828, a Mr. Eastman settled in the northwestern part of the county, in the present town of Belmont, and commenced farming. The same year Col. Moore settled further east, at the present town of Willow Springs, where in 1831, his son Alphonzo was born, who was the first white child born in the county. Col. Moore afterward settled at Belmont and engaged in hotel keeping at the old capital, near the center of the present town of Belmont. John Ames settled about four miles south of Darlington, in 1828, and commenced mining, moving afterward to Iowa, in 1838, where he became quite a prominent public man.

Daniel M. Parkinson settled in the north part of the county in 1828, with his family. The settlement was called Willow Springs, and Mrs. Parkinson was the first white woman at this settlement. Parkinson was held in high esteem by the people of the county, who often elected him to offices of trust. He was repeatedly elected representative to the Territorial and State legislatures. John Ray and wife settled here in 1828, and Ray, with a Mr. Fretwell, engaged in keeping a hotel and grocery. Mrs. Ray was noted for her religious zeal.

James Collins, John W. Blackstone, Samuel Scales, Capt. Funk, Mr. Deering, and Amos Looney, settled in the south and southwestern parts of the county, in 1827 and 1828, all for the purpose of mining, in connection with which interest they became prominent. Blackstone was a lawyer, whose merits soon became known; although he did not at first engage in the practice of his profession, he was chosen to fill places of trust, both legislative and judicial. James Neagle, an Irish lawyer, very eccentric and not a little audacious, settled here very early and commenced mining. He afterward engaged in his profession, however, and was noted for his quaint remarks in court, and a disposition to have the last word. At one time, he went so far in his peculiar style in Judge Dunn's court, at Mineral Point, that the judge, finding it impossible to quiet him, imposed a sharp fine for contempt. This action brought temporary quiet to the odd son of Erin, but presently he rose and said in broad Irish brogue: "May it please the court, I may be permitted to say, your honor is much more impregnated with dignity, this morning, than usual."

The settlement of the present town of Fayette was commenced in 1828, by Mr. Duke, who opened the mine known as Duke's diggings, which for many years gave an abundant yield of lead ore.

James McKnight and brother settled in the southeastern part of the county in 1829, and commenced farming; and were soon followed by many others.

Daniel S. Hawley settled in the present town of Argyle, where he farmed, and afterwards built a mill and hotel, the first hotel and mill in this part of the county. In 1830 J. C. Saxton opened a store at the same place, and by 1833, Joseph Shook, William Brazzell, a Mr. Cunningham and others, had commenced farming.

James Kendall, from Gratiot's, settled in the present town of Kendall, in 1829, and commenced farming. He built a mill for grinding grain in 1833. This was the second mill built in the county, the first having been built in 1835, on the Pecatonica, at the site of the village of Gratiot (a place entirely distinct from Gratiot's Grove), by a Mr. Curtis. Mineral was found here, and Robert C. Hoard built a smelting furnace in the year 1851.

Owing to the menaces of the Winnebago Indians, there was no rapid influx of population into this country for two or three years after the discovery of the lead mines. The unfriendly disposition of the savages culminated in the outbreak at Prairie du Chien in June, 1827. At the same time they threatened a murderous descent on all the frontier settlements, and consequently nearly all the miners located in this region precipitately abandoned these outposts and concentrated in Galena for safety. The troubles were quieted by the march of Gen. Atkinson's troops to the Wisconsin portage in August and September, when the miners resumed their occupation. At the same time the reports of the war and the return of the volunteers under Atkinson to Illinois, had spread the fame of the lead mines far and wide, and men immediately flocked hither in great numbers. This and several succeeding years were noted as years of wild expectation and adventure, second only to the gold excitement in California.

The Winnebagoes manifested great uneasiness from the first at the intrusion of the whites upon their mines, and the various difficulties

with them between 1823 and 1828 are attributed to that cause. These were quieted, however, in 1828, when by treaty they gave the government permission to occupy the mineral region for a compensation of $20,000, but did not cede these lands until the next year. This was the end of the Winnebago trouble, but in 1832 a more serious danger threatened the destruction of the isolated settlements—the incursion of Black Hawk with his formidable band of Sacs and Foxes from the Iowa country into the lower valley of Rock river. The concentration of United States forces and Illinois volunteers from the south and east upon the rear and flank of this enemy, forced him back upon the Lead Region, but the resistance here offered, added to the pursuit in his rear, compelled him to seek safety in the timber and swamps of Jefferson county. The more important incidents of this struggle in Lafayette county may be briefly summarized. In April, 1832, information of Black Hawk's crossing into Illinois having reached the Lead Regions, Daniel M. Parkison was dispatched to Dixon's ferry, to ascertain if his intentions were hostile. Returning with information confirming previous reports of danger ahead, a volunteer force was organized, of which Col. Henry Dodge became commander. Defenses were constructed at Hamilton's place, Gratiot's Grove, White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, Diamond Grove, Elk Grove, at the residence of D. M. Parkison (Fort Defiance), and at Seelhorst's at the southwest extremity of Elk Grove, all in Lafayette county, and elsewhere. During the early part of June, matters became still more serious, Dodge's volunteers visited Rock river, and after an interview between its commander and Gen. Atkinson, returned and were dismissed to their homes, with orders to be in readiness to re-assemble on a moment's notice. This occurred on the 14th. The same day the Indians surprised a party of seven men at work in a corn field on Spafford's farm, near the mouth of the creek of the same name, a few miles southeast of Fort Hamilton, killing five, the other two making their escape by extraordinary activity. The alarm was instantly spread, and a detachment from Fort Defiance proceeded to the scene of action and buried the dead. On the morning of the 16th, Col. Dodge arrived at Fort Hamilton, where the volunteers had been ordered to assemble. A few moments after his arrival, a German named Apple was fired upon within a short distance of the fort by the Indians in ambush, and instantly killed. The men at the fort, twenty-nine in number, hastily mounted, under Dodge's orders, and galloped after the now retreating band of savages, who retired eastward toward the East Branch of the Pecatonica, about five miles distant, when, finding that they would be overtaken, they posted themselves within a horse-shoe bend of the stream under the banks of a small pond, and awaited the onset. After fording the river and approaching the position, the men were dismounted, and leaving four in charge of the horses, four others were detached in different directions to watch the movements of the enemy. Twenty-one advanced to the attack in open order, with trailed arms, and when within a few yards of the concealed enemy they received their fire, which, however, was not well directed, and only three men fell. A charge was instantly made, and before the Indians could reload they were all shot down, seventeen in number, not one of them escaping. The loss of the assailants was three killed and one wounded. The Indians made no further hostile demonstrations, and a few days later Posey's Illinois detachment and the miners' battalion united their forces at Fort Hamilton, and proceeded from thence by way of the four lakes to join Gen. Atkinson and the main army at the foot of Lake Koshkonong. During this time Hamilton made a trip to Prairie du Chien, in order to secure Winnebago allies against Black Hawk, in which he was only partly successful, returning with a number of that tribe with whom he accompanied the expedition previously mentioned. The conclusion of the Black Hawk War was the end of all Indian disturbances in this region.

The people now began to employ themselves in various kinds of business at the settlements or villages, and agriculture soon claimed its legitimate place among the industries of the county.

In 1825 a superintendent was appointed for all the mines claimed by the United States in the upper Mississippi district, with authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of those engaged in working them. Under these regulations a lot 200 yards square was allowed to every two miners, and one in addition for every two hands employed. The miners staked off these lots at pleasure, on any unoccupied ground, and held them only during occupation; but, by giving a bond of $5,000, a miner's lease to a half section for three years could be obtained. They were allowed the free use of timber for building and fuel, and smelters were allowed sufficient to carry on their works; but no permission was given to use timber in any other manner. Miners were restricted to the sale of their ore to licensed smelters, but could obtain a smelter's license in the same manner as other persons, by entering into $10,000 bonds to pay the government a tenth of all the lead manufactured. Farming was permitted free of rent wherever it did not interfere with the timber required for mining purposes. These regulations passed away when the lands were brought into market, and mining became the business of private individuals, companies or corporations, under the same general laws and regulations prescribed to other business.

Among the first to give prominence to this industry in Lafayette county were J. W. Blackstone, Col. James Collins, Jesse Shull, Henry Gratiot, Samuel Scales, Amos Looney, Beon Gratiot, Buck Deering, Absalom and Elijah Townsend, James Earnest, James and Dennis Murphy, Robert and Samuel Paxton, M. Duke, a Mr. Kemp, and William S. Hamilton. After many years of varying success the mines in the eastern part of the county were measurably abandoned.

Having thus considered the condition of the pioneers in Wisconsin while the latter was a Territory, and having sketched briefly the early history of Iowa and Lafayette counties, let us now proceed to examine the cause which first led adventurers to what is now the county of Green. The object of their coming was the newly discovered El Dorado—

THE LEAD MINES.

Undoubtedly the first miners in Green county were Indians of the Sac tribe; at least, it is not known that any mineral was taken out of the earth here before they came in possession of this part of the country—they and their kindred, the Foxes. There is no positive record left behind them of their having been visited in the region round about here by white men while engaged in mining; but local traditions among the Winnebagoes, who followed them, fixed the sites, in at least two places, within the limits of the present county of Green, as "Old Sac Diggings." One of these, it is quite certain, was on what was afterward (and still is) known as the south line of the southeast quarter of section 27, in township 4 north, of range 8 east, in the town of Exeter; the other was, probably, what was subsequently known as "Skinner's Diggings," on the present section 3, in township 2 north, of range 7 east, near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of that section (in what is now the town of Monroe).

Helen M. Bingham, in her excellent little work—"History of Green County"—says:

"In the beginning were the lead mines. The Sauk, or Sugar River, Diggings, were situated a little over a mile southwest of the present village of Exeter."

This, without explanation might convey the idea that the mines, when first discovered by the whites, were *worked by the Sacs;* but the Winnebagoes had been in possession of this region a number of years before the existence of the "Sugar River Diggings" became known to civilized miners, and had worked them in their crude manner—though known to them and to

the first white miners as the "Old Sac Diggings."*

"The squaws," says Miss Bingham, in her history before referred to, "were the first miners, but they had neither the knowledge nor the tools to make their labor very profitable. With such instruments as they could make, they picked out the surface or float mineral; and when their excavations became too deep to step into, threw in a dead tree, on which they climbed up and down. When a vein ran under the rock, they dug it out as far as they could reach, built a fire in the hole thus made, and, when the rock was heated, cracked it by pouring on water."

The author in the book just quoted from very truthfully and aptly describes the excitement in 1826 and 1827 as to the lead mines. She says:

"In 1826 there began to be a great deal of talk about the lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin. In 1827 the interest in them was as general as the interest in the California gold mines in 1849; and there was such a rush to them from all parts of the country that sometimes the boats that came up the Mississippi from St. Louis could not carry half of those who wanted to come."

GETTING KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulty of correctly obtaining the facts concerning the first coming of settlers to this county is very happily described by Miss Bingham in the preface to her history:

"Before the days of newspapers in a new county, the county and family records are almost the only means by which the dates of important occurrences are preserved. Nevertheless, when a country has been settled fifty years, each man, by reference to the dates set down in his family Bible, and to the year in which he came, is able to fix a great many other dates thus: 'Barber and Newcomb had been here a year when I came, in 1837. Holland came the next spring. Smith came the year our baby died, and that was 1838. Brown must have come in 1837, for it was the description of the country, in his letters, that induced the Smiths to leave Illinois. Jones came the 10th of September, 1839. That was the day Tom was born, and I remember Jones was camped right in front of my house, because some of his cattle had given out.'

"Alas, that the good mother of the house must shake our faith in her husband's chronology in this way! 'No, Pa, that was the day Mary was born. I know, because Mrs. Jones said 'twas a pity she wasn't a boy, she had such a good head.' There is always a possibility that dates arrived at by the course just illustrated may be wrong; but usually there is also a great probability that they are right, and when the same dates are obtained in two or more families, the probability becomes almost a certainty. In proportion to their number, their correctness is disputed not nearly so often as the correctness of later dates which are verified by the newspapers of their time."

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement within the limits of what is now Green county, was in the year 1827. The first settlers were Messrs. Boner and McNutt. They located at what was afterward known as the "Sugar River Diggings," in the present town of Exeter—on the east line of the northeast quarter of section 34, of the government survey. Here they erected a log cabin.

The sole object of these venturers was to trade with the Indians, and to that end they were provided with some goods, such as were prized by the savages, and with that necessary companion, an interpreter, whose name was Van Sickle. Here the Indians had mined for lead.

It would be a reasonable supposition, that, where so few had penetrated the wilderness, with no opposing interests, a feeling of mutual friendship would prevail, to the extent that each individual would extend to each and every member of their little community all the protection

*They were also called, at an early day, "McNutt Diggings," by the whites. They are so named on some of the early maps of the Green county region. But the name "Sugar River Diggings" soon took the place of the others.

in his power; for such has been the experience of so many primitive, frontier settlements. But in this case there was a tragical departure from this rule. McNutt, in 1828, maddened with whisky, entered his trading cabin, and without any known provocation, deliberately murdered his partner, Boner, with an ax; literally chopping him to pieces. Van Sickle, their interpreter, paralyzed with fear, ran for his life, and while fleeing, was shot at repeatedly by McNutt, with a rifle. Van Sickle made his way to Blue Mound, a settlement about eighteen miles to the northwest, and gave information of what had occurred. Hardly had he arrived there, when McNutt made his appearance, on horseback, and delivered himself up, confessing the murder. The territory now constituting Green county, being at that time a part of the county of Crawford, with the county seat at Prairie du Chien, McNutt was taken to that place, tried, and acquitted. This was the first white man killed, so far as is known, in this county. Soon after, the few settlers assembled at the trading-house, and gave the mangled corpse of Boner as decent a burial as circumstances would permit. The grave was the first dug for a white settler in the county.

The exact date of the killing of Boner, by McNutt, is unknown though it must have been in 1828 and before the 7th of July of that year; as is seen by the following extract from the records of the supervisors of the county of Crawford, Wisconsin:

"TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
"COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. }

"At a session of the supervisors of the county of Crawford, and township of St. Anthony, held on the 7th day of July, 1828, present, John Marsh, John Simpson and Dennis Courtois, supervisors of said township, was presented the account of Pierre Lembert of $1.50, which was allowed; and Dennis Courtois, account of $1; John Simpson, of $1; John Marsh, of $1, and Joseph Brisbois, of $2, which was allowed.

"Upon the representation of the sheriff that the prison is insufficient for the safe keeping of D. McNutt, a prisoner confined on the charge of murder, a request was made to the commanding officer of Fort Crawford to take the prisoner into his custody for safe keeping. The court adjourned until the first Monday in September next, at 10 o'clock A. M."

In 1829 William Deviese built a smelting furnace near the Sugar River Diggings, which was afterwards held and used for some years by two men named Kemp and Collins. Deviese must be considered the first permanent settler in Green county. The date of his first arrival was Aug. 12, 1828.

In 1830 Andrew Clarno took up a claim in the southwestern part of the county, about six miles from what is now the city of Monroe, but did not settle there until the spring of 1832.

Around his pioneer home cluster many important incidents. Joseph Payne and William Wallace became Clarno's neighbors, by erecting a cabin near by, and making their home therein. Thus a pleasant neighborhood had commenced to grow, when, in 1832, the Black Hawk War brought consternation to the little settlement. On the 5th of May, 1832, they all left their homes in great haste before the approaching Indians. Hardly had they reached a safe distance when the smoke of their burning homes arose in curling volumes above the tree tops. A few hours later and they would have fallen a prey to the remorseless hate of the followers of Black Hawk. The first sad, dreary night they spent on the ground now occupied by the county seat, often startled by the whoop of the savage, in hourly expectation of falling victims to the prowling foe. Fortunately they were not detected. In the dim, gray light of morning they hastened away, and arrived at "Hamilton's Fort," now Wiota, where they tarried the second night. They then made their way westward to "Fort Gratiot," where they remained in safety until the close of the war. When the troubles had ceased they returned to their

ruined homes, rebuilt their houses, and commenced to lay the foundations of that prosperity which afterwards was the reward of their trials and industry. Clarno's home became the resting place of many subsequent adventurers, who sought and obtained homes in that vicinity, and helped to swell the population of the settlement. As is the case in all new settlements, each vied with the other in making every new comer welcome, and in rendering all needed aid to the seekers of new homes. Clarno lived to a good old age, and was a leading man in the county until his death, and left a worthy family to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise. His son, O. H. P. Clarno, now (1884) owns valuable estates at the old settlement. Some of these early settlers have left the State, while the descendants of others are scattered through the county, engaged in varied pursuits.

It should be borne in mind that it was over four years after the Black Hawk War before the county of Green was created; and that immigration, which, immediately after that conflict of arms ended, began to increase, was, during those four years, to Iowa county—of which the present Green county formed a part. In her "History of Green County," Miss Bingham, in speaking of the Black Hawk War, says:

"To the new comers, as to the earliest settlers, those who had participated in the war ever appeared as heroes. For years the one unfailing subject of conversation, the subject which never grew old and never was out of place, was the [Black Hawk] war. Every incident was told over and over again. There was a man named Bennett Million, who used to play the fiddle at the dances in Monroe. He, with a number of others, had been surprised by the Indians, somewhere near the Pecatonica, and chased by them. The fright made one of his companions insane, and several others were killed. Mr. Million saved himself by rolling in the mud until so covered by it that he could hide on the ground. His experience was interesting and exciting, and many a time, in later years, the gay company for whom he played bade him lay by the fiddle and the bow and tell them his story of the war."

In the year 1834 Nicholas Cornelius, of Illinois, and Hiram Rust and Leonard Ross, from the State of New York, came to this county. Ross finally settled at Exeter, in the northern part of the county, and Rust took land in the vicinity of the present city of Monroe, where he lived engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

The same year John W. Deniston and Abner Van Sant came to this county, and settled about three miles southwest from Monroe, where they built cabins, and erected the first flouring mill ever operated in the county. About this time settlers began to arrive in greater numbers, and farms were opened up in many parts of the county. Many who had been led here with the hope of gaining speedy wealth by mining operations found their labors amply rewarded in the fruits of well-tilled soil.

In 1834 George W. Lot, a Pennsylvanian by birth, came from the lead mines to the westward and made a settlement in the southwest corner of what is now the town of Cadiz.

In the spring of 1834 James Biggs and wife moved from Union Co., Ohio, to Wiota, in what was then Iowa county (now Lafayette). They staid there one year and then moved to what is now the town of Adams, Green county. This was the middle of June, 1835. They settled on section 8. They had not a neighbor at that time within ten miles. The first one who followed Mr. Biggs was William Brazel. Mr. Biggs was the first settler in Adams; and Mr. Brazel, the second.

The town of Jefferson as now constituted had its first settler—Jonathan E. Clark—on section 32, in 1835. In the autumn of the next year he was followed by David C. Bridge, who built on section 20.

What is now the town of Sylvester was first settled by Allen and William Woodle. This was in the spring of 1836. In the fall they were

joined by another brother—Joseph. William and Joseph brought families with them.

An Englishman, John Mitchel by name, was the first to locate in what is now the town of Mount Pleasant. The exact date of his coming is unknown, although it must have been before 1837.

It was probably in the early part of 1837 that Daniel Baxter settled in what is now the town of Spring Grove. Then followed, the same year, Eli Kline; these two were the first settlers there.

The year 1837 saw settled in what is now the town of Jordan, Robert Brazel; and 1839, John Trotter and Joshua Chilton.

During the month of November, 1837, Josiah Pierce moved into a cabin in what is now the town of Washington, and was the first settler within its limits.

There was a claim made by John Moore, from Ohio, in 1839, on section 20—the first in what was afterwards (and still is) the town of Decatur. Thomas Chambers, his son-in-law, followed him the following year; also John J. Dawson and Samuel Rowe.

It was as late as 1840 before the present town of York rejoiced in any settlement. John Stewart was the first to locate there.

It was in the year 1841 that the first location was made in the present town of Albany, by James Campbell. The next comers there were Hiram Brown and Samuel Mitchell.

The year 1842 was the one in which, for the first time, a settler made his home in what is now the town of Brooklyn. The name of this first comer was W. W. McLaughlin.

New Glarus was settled before 1845 by James Parkins and Daniel Morley, but these were not permanent settlers. As is well known, the first to settle there permanently were emigrants from Glarus, Switzerland.

We have seen that between 1827 and 1845 was the period of the first settlement of Green county—less than a score of years. By the time the Swiss had got a foot-hold in the county, every surveyed township had occupants and the county at large a considerable population.

Says Miss Bingham:

"Iowa county was partially surveyed before the war, much earlier than would have been necessary had not the lead mines brought it into notice. In 1835 the land was brought into market, and many settlers came to the county in 1835–6. Probably nine-tenths of those who came now or any time before 1840 came from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania or Virginia. It is difficult to ascertain the States of their nativity. A very large proportion of them came from Illinois, but they had gone there a few years before, when 'Eelinoise' was the boundary of the civilized world. The Indiana immigrants were, many of them, born in Ohio, and many who came from Ohio had spent their earlier years in Pennsylvania or Virginia. At this time hardly any one came directly from New England, but some who were by birth the children of New England came from New York State. The settlers of 1835–6–7 endured privations of all kinds. The nearest markets were Mineral Point, Galena and Fort Winnebago. The difficulties of going to market were increased by the fact that the streams, which a few years later were shallow enough to be forded, were now so deep that teams were obliged to swim across them, and the banks were so steep that travelers carried shovels with which to cut them down. One might travel days at a time in southern Wisconsin without seeing a house, and dismal prophets had foretold that this state of things must continue."

The same writer records, in her interesting history, the following laughable incident of early times:

"By 1844 one-third of the land in the county was entered. Soon after the land came into market, a great number of acres, including much timber land, were bought by New England speculators—a proceeding that the settlers regarded as iniquitous. All non-residents who

owned land were called speculators, and opposition to speculators was held to be an essential element of loyalty to the county. The usual form of opposition was stripping the timber from the land of the obnoxious class. To a great extent it was the speculators' timber that fenced the farms, and kept the cooking stoves and saw-mills running. Ordinarily, wood cut from any speculator's land was good enough; but a speculator owning land east of Monroe died, and (as though his death was an addition to his former indignity to the settlers), from that time until the timber was all used, his land, known as "dead man's land," was the favorite place of supply in this part of the county. Until 1844 the speculators made no effort to defend themselves, but in that year a number of them engaged J. A. Bingham to prosecute every one found cutting their timber,and for a time the old hatred of speculators was forgotten in the new desire to resist a citizen who dared to become a representative and defender of the obnoxious class. For a year or two it seemed as though the more the timber cutters were prosecuted, the more they developed a martyr-like persistency and a very un-martyr-like aggressiveness. These qualities might have reached the heroic, had not the courage of the choppers wasted away so rapidly that their conduct became the laughing stock of the county.

"A brother of Thomas W. Thompson once came from New York to visit him. At Milwaukee he hired horses and a covered carriage for the remainder of the journey. Before his visit in Sylvester was over, he wanted to see the county town. He started, but lost his way. Presently he saw three men and three loads of rails standing in the road before him. Before he was near enough to ask for information, they all started. Two of the men had horse teams, and they soon disappeared. Mr. Thompson then called loudly to the man with the ox team to stop, but the more he called, the more the man pounded his oxen. Psychologists may well tell of the strange influence which, under favorable circumstances, a man who concentrates his mind on one thing is capable of wielding, even if he does not utter a word. In this case the circumstances were favorable, and the concentration was perfect; and, in an incredibly short time, both oxen and rails seemed to have been inspired with the belief that only a speculator would ride in such a fine carriage as that which was coming behind him. The oxen galloped, and the rails flew off at the sides, and the last Mr. Thompson saw of the driver he was clinging with both hands to the wagon, from which the last rail was gone, while the oxen were making time to which Mr. Thompson, in his amazed and bewildered condition, was entirely unable to bring his high-spirited horses."

Many of the early settlers have passed away, but they have left a posterity who honor their names, and are doing their share toward building up and sustaining the social fabric of the county. The pioneers who remain in "the land of the living" feel a commendable pride in the advancement and prosperity of their county, which, though less rapid in growth than some of its neighbors, has, nevertheless, moved forward to the goal of success with certainty. They can look back to the time when miles intervened between neighbors; and, following the widening path to the present, can see that the population of that day has increased and multiplied many hundred times. They can rejoice that they are surrounded by a thrifty, upright, law-abiding people.

GREEN COUNTY ON EARLY MAPS.

There is no better way to bring before the mind's eye the general facts as to the history of any country, or portion of country, than to study old maps of the region under consideration. We give the result of such a study in so far as Green county is concerned, beginning with the first map ever published of this immediate locality, known as a "Map of the United States Lead Mines, on the Upper Mississippi River, 1829."

On the map just mentioned, of course Green county is not laid down, as the county was not in existence for seven years thereafter. But within what are now its boundaries, are designated two localities where there are lead mines —only one being named. That one is called "McNutt Diggings." There is a road leading off in a southeasterly direction from these "Diggings," called the "Chicago Trace." It crosses Rock river in the State of Illinois, where there is represented a Winnebago Indian Village. There are two Indian villages located within what are now the limits of Green county—both Winnebago. One is called "Spotted-arm's village;" one is on the east side of Sugar river, some distance above the State line;* the other (Spotted-arm's village) is on the west side and farther up the stream on the trace leading from "Hamilton's" in what is now Iowa county, to Green Bay. There is a trace running up the east side of Sugar river through the whole extent of the present county. The Pecatonica is given as "Peek-a-ton-oke."

The next map examined is the one known as "Peck and Messenger's Map of Illinois, and Part of the Wisconsin Territory, 1835." On this map, all south of what is now Green county, Wisconsin is "Jo Daviess county," Illinois. The range lines in the Wisconsin Land District are given and also the township lines. The Pecatonica is marked "Peekatonokee."

The second map containing matters of interest, is that denominated the "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin." By John Farmer, 1830. On this map, two "diggings" within the limits of the present Green county, are denominated the "Old Sac Diggings."

In 1835, "Sugar river" appears for the first time on any published map. There were two maps printed in the year just mentioned representing what is now the county of Green along with the residue of the surveyed part of "Wisconsin Territory," although, at that time, there was, in fact, no such "Territory." From the Indian village on the east side of Sugar river on one of these maps, there runs a road northeasterly to Lake "Kushkanong;" another northwesterly to "Blue Mounds;" and a third west to "Shullsburg.' The Pecatonica is named "Peekatonokee."

Burr's "Map of the Territory of Wisconsin" 1836, is interesting as containing a line of a "Proposed Rail Road from Wisconsin City to Mineral Point," running along from Rock river to Mineral Point near the northern boundary of the present Green county.

There are several printed maps of 1838 having "Green County" noted thereon. In each of these, the Indian village on the east side of Sugar river ("White Breast's Village") gives place to "Centreville;"* and "New Mexico" stands prominently forth as the county seat of the county. From "Centreville" one road leads southeast to Beloit; one northwest through "Livingston" to "Blue Mounds;" one west to "Hamilton" in Iowa county; and one southwesterly to "New Mexico,"—where it branches, the north branch running through "Peekatonokee" to "Wiota" in Iowa county, and the south branch to "Avon," and thence west to "Gratiot's Grove."

*This village was called "White Breast's village." Its exact location (as well as that of "Spotted-arm's village" is given in Chap. VI.

*Concerning this "paper city," Miss Bingham says:
"Upon the plat of Centreville, which was exhibited in Milwaukee, Detroit, and the eastern cities, were represented steamboats, churches, warehouses, and blocks of stores. Thus portrayed, the place was the cause of many a yearning for a western home, and a brisk sale of high-priced business lots and four acre out lots began. Careful, prosperous farmers and tradesmen, wealthy speculators, and penny-saving laborers all embraced the opportunity to make a good investment, and purchased real estate in what the agents called the growing, bustling city of Centreville. One by one the purchasers learned that they were the victims of a fraud, that their land was no better than might have been bought at the government price. And so undesirable did it seem, when the unsettled state of the country was made known, that although their titles were unquestionably good, yet, so far as can be ascertained, not one of the purchasers of Centreville lots ever claimed a foot of the much lauded city, or ever settled within the limits of Decatur township. The place had indeed been surveyed and divided, as the plat showed, but the red stakes marking these divisions were the only marks of their presence which white men had ever left in the so-called city.

CHAPTER V.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

To the people of Green county, the brief contest between a portion of the Sac and Fox Indians and the Americans, in 1832, known from the name of the leader of the savages as "The Black Hawk War," is of interest, for the reason that the present limits of the county were nearly the center of the region of conflict, and the few inhabitants here all left their homes for safety, nearly all having had their houses burned by the savages. Some afterward took an active part in the war. In the outline history of Wisconsin, previously given, a brief sketch of the hostile movements of both parties engaged in the work of death, will be found; but, at this point, it is proposed to enter more into detail.

Black Hawk's return from the west side of the Mississippi, and his moving up Rock river, caused the mustering into the service of the United States, in Illinois, of about 800 volunteers, who were sent in pursuit. Gen. H. Atkinson, brevet brigadier-general in the United States army, followed the militia with his regulars, but at too great a distance to afford support. On the 12th of May the volunteers reached Dixon's ferry, where they were joined by 275 men from the northern counties of the State. The latter force, however, were immediately sent out on scouting duty. But the two battalions still moved along together until Stillman's run was reached; the creek then being known as Kishwaukee, about thirty miles above the ferry.

BATTLE OF STILLMAN'S RUN.

Black Hawk now made advances for peace, but two of his messengers being killed, the negotiations were broken off. That chief at this time had but forty men under his immediate command, most of his party being some ten miles away; nevertheless, with his handful of warriors, he started back to meet his pursuers. Raising the war-whoop, he rushed in upon the volunteers and scattered them in every direction. The fugitives, in their flight, did not stop until the ferry was reached. This was afterward known as "The Battle of Stillman's Run," of May 14, 1832. The governor of Illinois issued a proclamation immediately after, calling for an additional force of 2,000 mounted volunteers. These incidents caused throughout the west the greatest alarm. The loss of the Indians in this, the first battle of the war, was none. Of the volunteers, one major, one captain and nine of the rank and file were killed, and five men wounded.

On the 17th of May, Gen. Atkinson reached Dixon's ferry with his regulars and a supply of provisions; and on the 19th, with 2,400 men, advanced up Rock river. On the 27th and 28th of the month, the volunteers were disbanded by the governor, leaving the defense of the frontiers in the hands of the regular troops and a few citizens who had volunteered temporarily. Meanwhile the savages were waging war in earnest against the exposed settlements. Their war parties were scattered from Chicago to

Galena; from the Rock river to the lead mines. It was a warfare in regular Indian style; there was success first on one side, then on the other; until on the 24th of June, Black Hawk made an unsuccessful attack on Apple River Fort, near the present village of Elizabeth, Ill. Meanwhile the volunteers called out by the governor of Illinois were assembling and ordered to rendezvous at Dixon's ferry, where they were mustered into the service of the United States and formed into three brigades. The contest now began to assume somewhat the appearance of regular war. But, before we proceed to narrate the aggressive movements of the Americans up the Rock river valley in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band, it is proper to more particularly describe the incident which occurred in various localities where the savages carried on their depredations previously.

In the night of the 17th of June a volunteer company encamped near Burr Oak Grove, thirty-five miles east of Galena, was fired on by the enemy. The next morning they started in pursuit of the savages, and succeeded in killing all of them—four in number—with the loss on their part of only one man. However, later in the day they were attacked by the Indians in considerable force, losing two killed and one wounded; but they beat off the assailants and killed their leader.

BATTLE OF PECATONICA.

On the 14th of June a party of men were attacked in a cornfield near the mouth of Spofford's creek, and five killed. Two days after, Col. Henry Dodge, with twenty-eight men, struck the trail of the savages, overtaking them on the bank of the Pecatonica in what is now Lafayette Co., Wis. The savages numbered seventeen, and all were killed. Dodge's loss was three killed. This was, all things considered, the most spirited and effective fighting done during "the war." Capt. James W. Stephenson, at the head of the Galena volunteers, being on the lookout for Indians near the head of Yellow creek, lost three of his men and was obliged to retreat. This ended what may be called the irregular fighting of the campaign. We now return to Rock river, up the valley of which Black Hawk and his force had moved and the Americans just commencing pursuit.

THE PURSUIT OF BLACK HAWK.

A battalion of spies was the first body ordered forward. They reached Kellogg's grove, and were informed on the morning of the 25th of June that a heavy trail was to be seen of the enemy not far away. Twenty-five men went out to reconnoitre, and were defeated, leaving five killed and three wounded, though the enemy's loss is said to have been nine killed. The enemy now retired up the river in the direction of Lake Koshkonong, in Wisconsin; and the fighti g in Illinois was ended. The first halt made by Black Hawk was at what was afterwards known as "Black Hawk Grove," just outside of the present city of Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., where his forces remained some time in camp. It must not be understood that they were now at their former homes. This was not the case. It was not then the country claimed by the Sacs, but by the Rock River Winnebagoes.

Gen. Atkinson having arrived at the mouth of the Pecatonica, in pursuit of the savages, and hearing that the Sac chief was further up Rock river, determined to follow him with the intention of deciding the campaign by a general battle if possible. Black Hawk, judging of his intentions from the report of his spies, broke up his camp and retreated still further up the river, to the foot of Lake Koshkonong, where, on the west side of the river, in what is now the town of Milton, he again formed a camp. Here he remained some time, when he again moved, this time to an island in the lake, still known as Black Hawk's island. It is in the southeast corner of the town of Sumner, in Jefferson Co., Wis. Black Hawk afterwards made his way still further up the valley of Rock river.

But now let us return to the army under Gen. Atkinson, in its march from the mouth of the Pecatonica to Lake Koshkonong, where he found the Sac chief had eluded him. The recital is best given in the words of one who was in the army at the time and marched under Atkinson:

"The 30th of June, 1832, we passed through the Turtle village [now the city of Beloit, Rock Co., Wis.,] which is a considerable Winnebago town, but it was deserted. We marched on about a mile and encamped on the open prairie near enough to Rock river to get water from it. We here saw very fresh signs of the Sac Indians, where they had apparently been fishing on that day. Gen. Atkinson believed we were close to them and apprehended an attack that night. The sentinels fired several times, and we were as often paraded and prepared to receive the enemy, but they never came, though from the accounts given by the sentinels to the officers of the day, there was no doubt that Indians had been prowling about the camp.

"July 1.—We had not marched but two or three miles before an Indian was seen across Rock river at some distance off, on a very high prairie, which, no doubt, was a spy, and likely was one that had been prowling about our encampment the night before. We proceeded a few miles further, and came to the place where the Indians, who had taken the two Misses Hall prisoners, had staid for several days [near the site of the present city of Janesville.] It was a strong position, where they could have withstood a very powerful force. We afterwards discovered they always encamped in such places. We had not marched but a few miles from this place before one of our front scouts came back meeting the army in great haste, and stated that they had discovered a fresh trail of Indians, where they had just gone along in front of us. Major Ewing who was in front of the main army some distance, immediately formed his men in line of battle, and marched in that order in advance of the main army, about three-quarters of a mile. We had a very thick wood to march through, where the under-growth stood very high and thick; the signs looked very fresh, and we expected every step to be fired upon from the thickets. We marched in this order about two miles, not stopping for the unevenness of the ground or anything else, but keeping in line of battle all the time, until we found the Indians had scattered; then we resumed our common line of march, which was in three divisions. Soon after we had formed into three divisions, the friendly Indians that were with us raised an alarm, by seven or eight of them shooting at a deer, some little in advance of the army. The whole army here formed for action; but it was soon ascertained that these children of the forest had been at what their whole race seems born for, shooting at the beasts of the woods.

"We here encamped by a small lake [Storr's] this night, and had to drink the water, which was very bad, but it was all that could be found. Here a very bad accident happened. One of the sentinels, mistaking another that was on post, with a blanket wrapped around him, for an Indian, shot him just below the groin, in the thick of the thigh. At first the wound was thought mortal. I understood before I left the army that the man was nearly well. Here Gen. Atkinson had, on this night, breastworks thrown up, which was easily done, as we were encamped in thick, heavy timber. This was a precaution which went to show that he set a great deal by the lives of his men, and by no means was any mark of cowardice; for generalship consists more in good management than anything else.

"July 2.—We started this morning at the usual time, but went only a few miles before Major Ewing, who was still in front with his battalion (of scouts), espied a very fresh trail, making off at about a left angle. He dispatched ten men from the battalion, in company with Capt. George Walker and a few Indians, to pursue it and see, if possible, where it went to.

He moved on in front of his battalion a short distance further, when he came to the main Sac trail of Black Hawk's whole army, which appeared to be about two days old.

"Capt. Early, who commanded a volunteer independent company, and had got in advance this morning, called a halt; so did Major Ewing with his battalion. Then Major Ewing sent back one of his staff officers for the main army to call a halt for a few minutes. He, with Major Anderson, of the infantry, Capt. Early and Jonathan H. Pugh, went a little in advance, when Major Anderson, with a telescope, took a view across the lake, as we had now got to Lake Koshkonong. [The army entered what is now Jefferson county, very nearly where, in going north, its south line is crossed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The trail, after leaving the southeast quarter of section 35, in township 5 north, of range 13 east, ran nearly due north to the southeast corner of section 26, in the same township and range, where the army reached the lake in what is now the town of Koshkonong]. They then discovered three Indians apparently in their canoes.

"Major Ewing went himself and informed Gen. Atkinson what discovery was made, and requested Gen. Atkinson to let him take his battalion around through a narrow defile that was between two of those lakes, where we supposed the Indians were. By this time our scouts, who had taken the trail that led off on our left, returned, bringing with them five white men's scalps. They followed the Indian trail until it took them to a large Indian encampment that they had left a few days before. They reached it; the scalps were sticking against some of the wigwams; some of them were identified; but I do not recollect the names of any, except one, which was said to be an old gentleman by the name of Hall.

"Major Ewing then marched his battalion about a mile, where the pass on the side of the lake appeared so narrow that he dismounted his men and had the horses all tied, and a few men left to guard them. The rest of us marched on foot about one mile through a narrow defile on the [east] bank of the Koshkonong lake. This was considered a dangerous procedure, but Major Ewing, who was in front with Major Anderson, would have been first in danger. He now found that we were getting too far in advance of our horses; so Major Ewing sent a part of the men back for them. When we mounted our horses, we were joined by Capt. Early and his independent corps. We then marched some distance around the [Koshkonong] lake and went in between two of them, in a narrow defile until we found another deserted encampment. We now saw clearly that the Indians were gone from the Koshkonong lake; so, the next thing to be done was to find in which direction they had steered their course.

"Gen. Atkinson having been re-enforced by Gen. Alexander, took up his line of march, arriving at the burnt village on the 6th of July. That evening, Gen. Posey's brigade, in company with Col. Dodge's squadron, joined Atkinson. Col. John Ewing and his regiment came within a mile and a half of the main army and encamped. On the 10th, Gen. Atkinson sent Col. Ewing with his regiment down Rock river to Dixon's; Gen. Posey, with the rest of his brigade, was dispatched to Fort Hamilton; while Col. Henry and his brigade, Gen. Alexander's brigade and Col. Dodge's squadron were sent to Fort Winnebago, now Portage, Columbia Co., Wis., for provisions. Atkinson dropped down a short distance from the burnt village and built a stockade fort, which he called Fort Koshkonong. It was located on the south side of Rock river in the eastern outskirts of the present village of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis. Alexander returned from Fort Winnebago by the direct route, while Dodge and Henry took a more easterly one, striking Rock river at a point where there was a small Winnebago village, now Hustisford, Dodge county, which point was reached July 18. Information was here obtained that Black Hawk was

at Cranberry lake, farther up the river. This was believed to be reliable, and an express was started down the stream at once, to inform Gen. Atkinson of the Sac chief's whereabouts. The express came very unexpectedly, at a distance not more than eight miles from the starting point, upon the trail of Black Hawk, making his way down the river. The express returned to the army with the news, and the next morning, July 19, the pursuit began."

BLACK HAWK PURSUED TO THE WISCONSIN.

In the march in pursuit of the enemy, the Americans crossed the Crawfish near what is now Aztalan, in Jefferson Co., Wis., and were of course soon in what is now Dane county. But the account of the march is best told by one who participated in the pursuit:

"July 19, 1832.—This day we had for about twelve miles, the worst kind of a road. To look at, it appeared impossible to march an army through it. Thickets and swamps of the worst kind we had to go through, but the men had something now to stimulate them. They saw the Sac trail fresh before them, and the prospect of bringing our campaign to an end. There was no murmuring, no excuses were made,none getting on the sick report. If we came to a swamp that our horses were not able to carry us through, we dismounted, turned our horses before us and stepped in ourselves, sometimes up to our arm-pits in mud and water. In this way we marched with great celerity. In the evening of this day, it commenced thundering, lightning and raining tremendously. We stopped not, but pushed on. The trail appeared to be still getting fresher and the ground better, which still encouraged us to overcome every difficulty found in the way. It continued raining until dark, and, indeed, until after dark. We now saw the want of our tents, a great number of us having left this necessary article behind in the morning, in order to favor our horses.

"The rain ceased before day, and it turned cold and chilly. In the morning we rose early, at the well-known sound of the bugle, and prepared in a very short time our rude breakfast, dried our clothes a little, and by 7 o'clock, [July 20th], were on the march at a quick pace. On this day some of our scouts took an Indian as a prisoner. On examination he was found to be a Winnebago. He stated that Black Hawk was but a little distance ahead of us; and that he had seen some of his party not more than two miles ahead. But it was a bad piece of conduct on our part that this Indian was not kept as a prisoner of war, but was set at liberty and let go, no doubt, that he might inform the Sacs of our pursuit.

"We halted and the order of battle was formed as we expected we would overtake them this evening. The order was as follows: Gen. Dodge and Major Ewing were to bring on the battle. Major Ewing was placed in the center with his spy battalion, Capt. Gentry and Capt. Clark's companies on our right, and Capt. Camp and Capt. Parkinson on our left. Our own battalion [Major Ewing's] was reduced to two companies [as Capt. Wells and his company had been left at Fort Dixon]; Capt. Lindsay, of our own battalion, was placed on the right and Capt. Huston's company on the left; Col. Fry and his regiment on the right, and Col. Jones, with his regiment, on the left, and Col. Collins in the center. In this order we marched in quick time, with all possible speed, in hope that we would overtake the enemy on that evening. We were close to the Four lakes (in what is now Dane Co., Wis.,) and we wished to come up with them before they could reach that place, as it was known to be a stronghold for the Indians; but the day was not long enough to accomplish this desirable object.

"We reached the first of the Four lakes [now known as Lake Monona, or Third lake] about sun-down. Gen. Henry here called a halt and consulted with Pouquet [Peter Pauquette], our pilot, as to the country we were approaching. Pauquette, who was well acquainted with this country, told him he could not get through af-

ter night; that we had to march close to the margin of the lake for some distance, as the underwood stood so thick one man could not see another ten steps. Gen. Henry concluded to encamp here until the break of day. Gen. Dodge sent Capt. Dixon on ahead with a few men to see if they could make any discovery of the enemy, who returned in a very short time and stated that they had seen the enemy's rear guard about one mile and a half distant. Gen. Henry gave strict orders for every man to tie up his horse, so as to be ready to start as soon as it was daylight. The order was strictly obeyed; and after we took our frugal supper all retired to rest except those who had to mount guard, for we had marched a great way that day, and many were still wet by the rain that fell the preceding night; but being very much fatigued, we were all soon lost in sleep, except those on guard.

"July 21, at the break of day, the bugle sounded, and all were soon up and in a few minutes had breakfast ready, and, after taking a little food, we mounted our horses and again commenced the pursuit. We soon found that the pilot had told us no lie, for we found the country that the enemy was leading us into to be worse, if possible, than what he told us. We could turn neither to the right nor left, but were compelled to follow the trail the Indians had made, and that, too, for a great distance at the edge of the water of the lake. We had not marched more than five miles before Dr. Philleo came back, meeting us, with the scalp of an Indian. He had been on ahead with the front scouts, and came on this Indian, who had been left as a rear guard to watch our movements. There were several shots fired at him about the same time, and I suppose all hit him from the number of bullet holes that were in him; but Dr. Philleo had scalped him, so he was called Philleo's Indian, which reminds me of the hunters: 'He who draws the first blood is entitled to the skin, and the remainder to the carcass, if there are several in the chase,' which was the case at this time."

Leaving our journalist for a moment, we will describe the particulars of the march from the time the Catfish creek, or rather the Yahara, as it is legally called, was reached until the army left the Fourth lake, the most northernly of the Four lakes, properly called lake Mendota. In the timber skirting the Yahara, the Americans overtook the rear guard of the flying foe, where an Indian was wounded, who crept away and hid himself in the thick willows, where he died. A scouting party of fourteen men was sent forward and preceded the main body about two miles. When they arrived at the point now the site of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, an Indian was seen coming up from the water's edge, who seated himself upon the bank, apparently indifferent to his fate. In a moment after his body was pierced with bullets, one of which passed in at the temple and out of the back part of his head. On examination it was found that he was sitting upon a newly made grave, probably that of his wife, who had perhaps died of fatigue, hunger and exhaustion, and her disconsolate companion had resolved to await the advancing foe and die there also. The trail was followed around the southern end of Lake Mendota (or Fourth lake), passing a little north of what is now the Capital Park, and along the lake across the University grounds. A few miles brought them to what appeared an admirable position for a battle field with natural defenses and places of ambush. It had been chosen by the enemy and here they had lain apparently the previous night. This spot was afterward laid out as the city of Four Lakes. It is about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village of Pheasant Branch, in Dane county. We now return to the journal, from which we broke off to relate these particulars.

"But I am not done with Dr. Philleo yet. I will show you that he is a good soldier, and something of an Indian fighter. The signs now began to get very fresh, and we mended our

pace very much. We had not proceeded more than ten or fifteen miles further before our fighting doctor ran afoul of two more Indians; he showed his bravery by assisting to kill them. I suppose he killed one and Sample Journey the other, so there was a scalp for each. But one of those miserable wretches sold his life as dear as possible. He, in the act of falling, after he was shot, fired and shot three balls into a gentleman who himself was in the act of shooting at him. The balls were all small; one went through his thigh, one through his leg, and the other through his foot. I am sorry I have forgotten the gentleman's name; he belonged to Gen. Dodge's squadron.

"We now doubled our speed, all were anxious to press forward, and as our horses were nearly worn out, we carried nothing, only what was actually necessary for us to eat; camp kettles and many such articles were thrown away. The trail was now literally, in many places, strewn with Indian trinkets, such as mats, kettles, etc., which plainly told us that they knew we were in pursuit. We, too, saw from the face of the country that we were drawing close to the Wisconsin river, and our object was to overtake them before they reached it; so now we went as fast as our horses were able to carry us. But this was too severe for our poor horses; they began to give out. But even this did not stop a man. Whenever a horse gave out, the rider would dismount, throw off his saddle and bridle and pursue on foot, in a run, without a murmur. I think the number of horses left this day was about forty. The rear guard of the enemy began by this time [about 3 o'clock P. M.] to make feint stands; and as the timber stood thick, we did not know but what the whole army of Black Hawk was forming for action; in consequence of which we got down and formed as often as twice, before we found out that their object was to keep us back until they could gain some strong position to fight from. Our front scouts now determined not to be deceived any more; but the next they came to, they stopped not for their feigned maneuver, but pursued them to the main body of the enemy. They returned to us in great haste and informed Gen. Henry that the Indians were forming for action.

"BATTLE OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS.

"We all dismounted in an instant. The line of battle was then formed in the same order that it had been laid off the preceding day, Gen. Dodge's corps and Major Ewing's spy battalion still in front. The horses were left and every fourth man detailed to hold them; which gave seven horses to each man to hold. We had scarcely time to form on foot before the Indians raised the war-whoop, screaming and yelling furiously, and rushed forward meeting us with a heavy charge. Gen. Dodge and Major Henry met them also with a heavy charge, which produced a halt on the part of the enemy. Our men then opened a tremendous volley of musketry upon them, and accompanied it with the most terrific yells that ever came from the head of mortals, except from the savages themselves. They could not stand this. They now tried their well-known practice of flanking; but here they were headed again by the brave Col. Jones and his regiment, who were on our left, where he met them in the most fearless manner, and opened a heavy fire upon them. Col. Fry was placed on the extreme right. They tried his line, but were soon repulsed. Their strong position was on the left, or near the center, where Colonels Jones, Dodge and Ewing kept up a constant fire upon them for something like half an hour.

"The enemy here had a strong position. They had taken shelter in some very high grass, where they could lie down and load and be entirely out of sight. After fighting them in this position for at least thirty minutes, during which time Col. Jones had his horse shot from under him, and one of his men killed and several wounded, Colonels Dodge, Ewing and Jones all requested Gen. Henry to let them charge upon them at the point of the bayonet, which Gen.

Henry readily assented to, and gave the order 'Charge!' which was obeyed by both men and officers in a most fearless manner. All were intent upon the charge. We had to charge up a rising piece of ground. When we got on the top, we then fired perfectly abreast. They could not stand this. They had to quit their hiding place and make good their retreat. When they commenced retreating we killed a great number.

"Their commander, who, it is said, was Napope, was on a white pony on the top of a mountain in the rear of his Indians; he certainly had one of the best voices for command I ever heard. He kept up a constant yell until his men began to retreat, when he was heard no more. Col. Collins was kept, during the engagement, in the rear, as a reserve, and to keep the enemy from flanking and coming in upon us in the rear, which was a very good arrangement of Gen. Henry. It was now nearly sundown, and still raining, as it had been all the evening, but so slow that we made shift to keep our guns dry. The enemy retreated toward the river with considerable speed. The ground they were retreating to appeared to be low and swampy, and on the bank of the river there appeared to be a heavy body of timber, which the enemy could reach before we could bring them to another stand. So Gen. Henry concluded not to pursue them any further that night, but remain on the battle ground until next morning, and then he would not be in danger of losing so many of his men, knowing that in the dark he would have to lose a number; for the Indians would have the timber to fight from while we would have to stand in the open prairie. [The battle ground was on the east side of the northeast quarter of section 24, in what is now the town of Mazomanie, Dane Co., Wis.]

"Next morning, July 22, the troops were paraded and put in battle order on foot, except Col. Fry's regiment, and took up the line of march to the river, leaving Col. Collins' regiment to guard the horses and baggage, and take care of the wounded. We marched down to the river, which was about one mile and a half off; but, before we reached the banks, we had a very bad swamp to go through, fifty or sixty yards on this side the timber, which stood very high on the bank of the river. We now saw that Gen. Henry had acted very prudently. If he had attempted to follow them the evening before, he would have lost a great many of his men. When we got to the bank, we found they had made their retreat across the river during the night, leaving a great many articles of trumpery behind. We also saw a good deal of blood, where their wounded had bled. We now returned to the camp, seeing there was no chance to follow them this day across the river.

"We, in the battle (known in history as the Battle of Wisconsin Heights), were very fortunate indeed. We had only one man killed and eight wounded; and we have learned since the battle that we killed sixty-eight of the enemy (but Black Hawk declared afterwards that he lost only six), and wounded a considerable number, twenty-five of whom they report died soon after the battle. We were now nearly out of provisions, and to take up the line of march against them, in the condition our horses were in, told us plainly that we would suffer for something to eat before we could get it. We buried the brave young man, who was killed, with the honors of war. It was stated that he had just shot down an Indian when he received the mortal wound himself. His name was John Short, and he belonged to Capt. Briggs' company from Randolph Co., Ill. He had a brother and a brother-in-law in the same company, who witnessed his consignment to the mother earth. The wounded were all well examined and none pronounced mortal. We continued this day on the battle ground and prepared litters for the wounded to be carried on. We spent this day in a more cheerful manner than we had done any other day since we had been on the campaign. We felt a little satisfaction for our toils,

and thought we had, no doubt, destroyed a number of the very same monsters that had so lately been imbruing their hands with the blood of our fair sex, the helpless mother and unoffending infant. We dried our clothes, which then had been wet for several days. This day was spent in social chat between men and officers. There were no complaints made; all had fought bravely; each man praised his officers, and all praised our general. Late in the evening, some of our men, who had been out to see if there were any signs of the enemy remaining near us, returned and stated that they saw smoke across the river."

From this time until the Wisconsin river was crossed there were not many incidents of importance worthy of record; so we leave the journal, from which we have been copying, to relate only such events as will preserve the chain of our narrative until that time. But, before doing so, it will, in this connection, be proper to introduce the following letter, probably addressed to the commandant of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien:

"CAMP WISCONSIN, July 22, 1832.

"We met the enemy yesterday, near the Wisconsin river, and opposite the old Sac village, after a close pursuit for nearly 100 miles. Our loss was one man killed and eight wounded; from the scalps taken by the Winnebagoes as well as those taken by the whites, and the Indians carried from the field of battle, we must have killed forty of them. The number of wounded is not known; we can only judge from the number killed, that many were wounded. From their crippled situation, I think we must overtake them, unless they descend the Wisconsin by water. If you could place a field piece immediately on the Wisconsin that would command the river, you might prevent their escape by water. Gen. Atkinson will arrive at the Blue Mounds on the 24th with the regulars and a brigade of mounted men. I will cross the Wisconsin to-morrow, and should the enemy retreat by land, he will probably attempt crossing some twenty miles above Prairie du Chien; in that event the mounted men would want some boats for the transportation of their arms, ammunition and provisions. If you could procure for us some Mackinaw boats, in that event as well as some provision supplies, it would greatly facilitate our views. Excuse great haste.

"I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, "H. DODGE,

"Col. Com. Michigan Mounted Volunteers."

On the 23d of July the army was put in motion, not in pursuit of Black Hawk, but to go to the Blue Mounds for supplies of provisions. And just here we must go back in our relation to the time when the army left the Rock river, July 19. On this day, the same express that had discovered the trail of Black Hawk the day previous, again started for Gen. Atkinson's camp, or Fort Koshkonong, where the general was with his infantry. That officer, as soon as he was informed that Black Hawk's trail was discovered, directed the same express to return at once to Gen. Henry with orders to the latter to pursue on the trail of the Sac chief until he could overtake him, and to defeat or capture him. However, before these orders had reached Gen. Henry, they had been anticipated. Black Hawk had been pursued, overtaken and defeated, but not captured. Gen. Atkinson also notified Gen. Henry that he would start himself with the infantry and Gen. Alexander's brigade; that the rest of the volunteers who were with him would be left to guard the fort; and that he would go by way of Blue Mounds. He also directed Gen. Henry, if he got out of provisions, to go to that place for a supply. This explains why the army, after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, marched for the Blue Mounds. Not only Gen. Henry's command, but also those of Gen. Atkinson, reached the Blue Mounds without any mishap; so, also, a part of Gen. Posey's brigade from Fort Hamilton, who passed on to Helena, in what is now Iowa Co., Wis., where the Wisconsin river was to be

crossed by the whole army. By the 26th of June all the commands had reached that place and preparations were made to cross the stream on rafts made for that purpose.

BLACK HAWK PURSUED TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

On the 27th and 28th of July, Gen. Atkinson with his select body of troops, consisting of the regulars under Col. Taylor, 400 in number, part of Henry's, Posey's and Alexander's brigades, and Dodge's battalion of mounted volunteers, amounting in all to 1,300 men, crossed the Wisconsin river and immediately fell upon the trail of the enemy. They were in what is now Sauk Co., Wis. Pursuing this trail first down the river, then to the northward, they finally struck off in a west-northwest direction through what is now Richland county, until the Kickapoo river was reached near the present Soldier's Grove, in what is now Crawford county.

Before entering upon the particulars of the march through what is now Vernon county, as given in the journal from which extracts have already been so liberally made, it will be well to glance at the route taken from the Kickapoo to the Mississippi. After the Kickapoo was crossed, Black Hawk, followed closely by Gen. Atkinson, was soon in what is now Vernon county, passing, in a direction north of west, near the farm at present owned by Anson G. Tainter, in the town of Franklin; thence across West Prairie to the brakes or ravines leading into the head of battle creek; thence down that creek through sections 2 and 3, in township 11, range 7, in the town of Wheatland, to the point where he was overtaken and compelled to fight the Battle known in history as the battle of Bad Ax. Keeping this general description of the fight of the savages through what is now Vernon county and the pursuit of them by the Americans in view, the following narrative will prove of interest to the reader:

"About 12 o'clock this day (Aug. 1, 1832), we came to a small river called the Kickapoo. We here found that the country was about to change. A short distance before we got to this stream, we came to a beautiful body of Pine timber, which was tall and large. As soon as we crossed this stream, we found the mountains were covered with prairie grass. We here found the Indian trail was getting fresher. They had encamped at this creek. We had now been three days in these mountains and our horses had lived on weeds, except those that became debilitated and were left behind; for a great number had become so, and were left to starve in this dreary waste. We here for the first time in three days had an opportunity of turning our horses out to graze. Accordingly we left them to graze for about an hour, which they made good use of and during which we took a cold lunch. About 1 o'clock we started, at a faster gait than usual. We found from the face of the country that we were not a great way from the Mississippi. The country was still hilly, but hills of a small size, and almost barren; so we could get along with more speed. It gave the men new spirits. We now saw that our horses would not have to starve, as we had begun to think it probable that they would.

"On this evening, we came across the grave of an Indian chief, who was buried in the grandest style of Indian burials; painted and otherwise decorated as well as those wretched beings were able to do. He was placed on the ground, with his head resting against the root of a tree; logs were placed around him and covered over with bark; and on the top of which, green bushes were laid; so intended that we might pass by without discovering the grave. He was examined and found to have been shot. It was now late in the evening, and we had proceeded but a short distance from here, before some of our front spies came across an Indian that had been left behind from some cause or other. The spies interrogated him about Black Hawk and his band. He stated that they would get to the river that day and would cross over on the next morning. The

old sinner then plead for quarters; but that being no time to be plagued with the charge of prisoners, they had to leave the unhappy wretch behind; which appeared to be a hard case. But, no doubt, he had been at the massacre of a number of our citizens, and deserved to die for the crimes which he had perpetrated in taking the lives of harmless and unoffending women and children.

"We this day made a tolerable push, having marched until 8 o'clock at night before we stopped. We then halted and formed our encampment. But it was for a short time only. Gen. Atkinson gave orders for all to confine their horses and be ready to march by 2 o'clock in pursuit of the enemy. We were now all tired and hungry and something to eat was indispensibly necessary. We had a long way to go after water, and the worst kind of a precipice to go down and up to procure it. All was now a bustle for awhile, to prepare something to sustain nature, and to do it in time to get a little rest before we would have to march. About 9 o'clock the noise began to die away, so that by 10 o'clock all were lost in sleep but the sentinel, who was at his post.

"At the appointed hour [2 o'clock in the morning of August 2] the bugle sounded; all were soon up and made preparations for a march at quickstep, moving on to complete the work of death upon those unfortunate children of the forest. Gen. Atkinson this morning had the army laid off and arranged in the following manner: Gen. Dodge, with his squadron, was placed in front, the infantry next, the second brigade next, under the command of Gen. Alexander; the first brigade next, under the command of Gen. Posey; the third brigade next, under command of Gen. Henry.

"In this order the march had commenced. We had not proceeded more than four or five miles before there was a herald sent back, informing us that the front spies had come in sight of the enemy's rear guard [in reality their outpost]. The intelligence was soon conveyed to Gen. Atkinson, and then to all the commanders of the different brigades. The celerity of the march was then doubled and it was but a short time before the firing of the front spies commenced, about half a mile in front of the main army. The Indians retreated towards the Mississippi, but kept up a retreating fire upon our front spies for some time, until Gen. Dodge, who commanded, began to kill them very fast. The Indians then retreated more rapidly and sought refuge in their main army, which was lying on the bank of the Mississippi [which river they had, in fact, reached the day before]."

BATTLE OF BAD AX.

While Black Hawk and his band and their pursuers were traversing the rugged country across what is now Richland county into Vernon, intelligence was conveyed to Prairie du Chien, by express, of the battle of Wisconsin Heights and of the retreat of the enemy across the Wisconsin river. The commander of the American forces at Prairie du Chien at once came to the conclusion that the savages would soon reach the Mississippi, and by crossing that stream escape the army in pursuit of them; so he engaged a steamboat, placed some regulars upon it and a six-pounder, with orders to cruise up and down the Mississippi to cut off the retreat of the Sac chief and his people. The steamer proving to be a slow one was withdrawn and a faster one armed in its place—the *Warrior*.

On the 1st of August, the *Warrior* discovered the Indians on the bank of the Mississippi where they had just arrived, not far below the mouth of the Bad Ax, making preparations to cross to the west side. A flag raised by Black Hawk was not respected by the *Warrior*, but a fire was opened from the boat upon the Indians with not only the small arms of the regulars but the six-pounder. The fire was returned by Black Hawk's party. The contest was kept up until the steamboat was compelled to drop down the river to Prairie du Chien for fuel. The loss of the enemy was twenty-three killed.

On board the *Warrior* none were killed and but one wounded. But the presence of the steamboat and the firing of course wholly interrupted the preparations of the savages to cross the river, while Atkinson and his army were marching rapidly upon their rear.

It was the next morning, as we have already seen, that the Americans under Gen. Atkinson came in sight of what was supposed by them to be the rear guard of the Indians, but which was, in reality, one of their outposts. It appears that the savages raised a white flag for the purpose of surrendering, which was either not seen or was not regarded, and the firing on both sides soon became spirited, the Indians retiring slowly to their main force on the bottom of the river, where the latter were busily employed transporting their women and children and the aged and infirm across the Mississippi [the *Warrior* not having returned to again cut off their retreat].

Let us now return to the American army in keen pursuit of the fugitives. It will be remembered that Gen. Henry had early in the morning been put in the rear, but he did not remain there long. Major Ewing, who commanded the spy battalion, sent his adjutant back to the general informing him that he was on the main trail; he at the same time formed his men in order of battle and awaited the arrival of the brigade which marched up in quick time. When they came up, Gen. Henry had his men formed as soon as possible for action; he placed Col. Jones and Major Ewing in front. Gen. Atkinson called for a regiment from Gen. Henry's brigade to cover his rear. Col. Collins formed on the right of Col. Jones and Major Ewing, when all were dismounted and marched on foot in the main trail, down the bluff into the bottom. Soon the fire was opened on the main force of the enemy, at which time Gen. Henry sent back an officer to bring up Col. Fry with his regiment. Col. Collins was by this time in the heat of the action with his regiment. Capt. Gentry, from Gen. Dodge's corps, was by this time also up, and opened a heavy fire. He fell into the lines of Col. Jones and Major Ewing. Captains Gruer and Richardson, from Gen. Alexander's brigade, with their companies and a few scattering gentlemen from Gen. Dodge's corps, were also up; who all joined Gen. Henry and fought bravely. Col. Fry obeyed the call of his general and was soon where the conflict raged with his regiment. By this time the savages were falling rapidly.

It was about half an hour after the battle commenced before Col. Zachary Taylor with his infantry and Gen. Dodge with his squadron got on the ground and joined in the battle. They had been thrown on the extreme right, by following the enemy's rear guard as was supposed, but which was, as already explained, their retreating outpost. Generals Posey and Alexander had been stationed up the river on the extreme right, in order to prevent the Indians from making their escape in that direction, so they did not participate in the slaughter of the savages. The victory, of course, with such overpowering numbers, was complete; but those of the Indians who escaped death from the Americans had most of them made good their retreat to one of the islands in the river, when, at an opportune moment for the attacking parties the *Warrior* appeared in the river and opened fire npon the fugitives with her cannon, at the same time sending her two boats to the shore to transport troops to the island, also, to attack the now distressed savages. Col. Taylor sent a detachment in the boats and the Indians were soon all killed on the island but one. There were of Black Hawk's entire force, besides a few who had succeeded in reaching the west side of the Mississippi, only himself and ten warriors with thirty-five women and children who made their escape. About 150 were killed. The loss of the Americans was twenty-seven killed and wounded. Such was the battle of Bad Ax. Black Hawk was soon brought in a prisoner by the Winnebagoes, and the war was ended.

The day after the battle the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST ARMY CORPS OF THE NORTHWESTERN ARMY, BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR BAD AX RIVER.
Aug. 3, 1832.

Order No. 65:

The victory achieved by the volunteers and regular troops over the enemy yesterday on this ground affords the commanding general an opportunity of expressing his approbation of their brave conduct. The whole of the troops participated in the honor of the combat; some of the corps were, however, more fortunate than others in being thrown, from their position in order of battle, more immediately in conflict with the enemy. These were Henry's brigade, Dodge's battalion, the regular troops, Leach's regiment, of Posey's brigade, and the spy battalion, of Alexander's brigade.

In order that individual merit and the conduct of the corps may be properly represented to the department of war, and the general commanding the Northwestern Army, the commanding general of this division directs that commanding officers of brigades and independent corps make to him written reports of the conduct and operation of their respective commands in the action.

By order of

BRIG.-GEN. ATKINSON.
ALB. S. JOHNSTON,
A. D. C. and A. Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST ARMY CORPS, NORTHWESTERN ARMY, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Aug. 5, 1832.

"SIR:—I have the honor to report to you that I crossed the Wisconsin on the 27th and 28th ult., with a select body of troops, consisting of regulars under Col. Zachary Taylor, 400 in number; part of Henry Posey's and Alexander's brigades, and Dodge's battalion of mounted volunteers, amounting in all to 1,300 men, and immediately fell upon the trail of the enemy and pursued it by forced marches through a mountainous and difficult country, till the morning of the 2d instant, when he came up with his main body on the left bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of the Iowa, which we attacked, defeated and dispersed with a loss on his part of about 150 men killed and thirty-nine women and children prisoners. The precise number of the killed could not be ascertained, as the greater portion were slain after being forced into the river. Our loss in killed and wounded, which is stated below, is very small in comparison with the loss of the enemy, which may be attributed to the enemy's being forced from his positions by a rapid charge at the commencement, and through the engagement. The remnant of the enemy, cut up and disheartened, crossed to the opposite side of the river, and has fled into the interior, with a view, it is supposed, of joining Keokuk and Wappilo's bands of Sacs and Foxes.

"The horses of the volunteer troops being exhausted by long marches, and the regular troops without shoes, it was not thought advisable to continue the pursuit. Indeed a stop to the further effusion of blood seemed to be called for, until it might be ascertained if the enemy would not surrender.

"It is ascertained from our prisoners that the enemy lost in the battle of the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin Heights], sixty-eight killed, and a very large number wounded. His whole loss does not fall short of 300. After the battle of the Ouisconsin, the enemy's women and children, and some who were dismounted, attempted to make their escape by descending that river, but judicious measures being taken here by Capt. Loomis and Gen. Street, an Indian agent, thirty-two women and children, and four men have been captured, and some fifteen killed by the detachment under Lieut. Ritner.

"The day after the battle on this river I fell down with the regular troops to this place by water, and the mounted men will join us to day. It is now my purpose to direct Keokuk to demand the surrender of the remaining principal

men of the hostile party; which, from the large number of women and children we hold as prisoners, I have every reason to believe will be complied with. Should it not, they should be pursued and subdued; a step Major-Gen. Scott will no doubt take on his arrival.

"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the regular and volunteer forces engaged in the last battle [Bad Ax], and the fatiguing march that preceded it.

"As soon as the reports of the officers of brigades and corps are handed in, they shall be submitted with further remarks.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,
B't. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

MAJOR-GEN. MACOMB,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington City."

UP AND DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI BEFORE THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In May, 1831, Joseph M. Street, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, left the agency in care of sub-agent, Thomas P. Burnett. The latter reported to Gen. William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, on the 18th of that month, that "the Indian relations among the different tribes of this quarter, have not a very amicable appearance. The threatenings of the Sauks and Foxes, and occasional acts of mischief committed by them against the whites in the vicinity of Rock Island, have doubtless been communicated to you before this time.

"The Sioux chief, Wabashaw, and a considerable number of his tribe, are now here [at Prairie du Chien]. A small party of them who came across the country from Red Cedar, state that within their country north of the line of the purchase of last summer, they came upon a war road of the Sauks and Foxes. They followed the trail leading out of the country several days, and from the signs remaining at their camps, they have no doubt that three or more of the Sioux had been murdered by the Sauks and Foxes. Among other appearances that confirmed them in this belief, was a painted buffalo robe, such as no Indians in this quarter but the Sioux make or use, cut in pieces at one of their camps. They pursued their trail until they came upon their camp, a few miles north of the old Red Cedar fort; but finding them double their own number, did not make an attack. They say that they have made peace and promised to keep it, and will not in any case be the aggressors.

"Col. Morgan informed me, two days since, that he had sent down to the Sauks and Foxes to send up ten or twelve of their men to see him, and have a talk with him. They were expected here on yesterday, but have not yet arrived. The Sioux are waiting their arrival, and are, I believe, ready to meet them, either as friends or enemies. When they were informed that the Foxes were coming, they put their arms in order. They say that if the Sauks and Foxes come and deport themselves peaceably, they will not molest them, but if they see any hostile manifestations, they will strike them. My own opinion is that if the Sauks and Foxes have had a war party out against the Sioux they will not come here upon Col. Morgan's invitation, knowing as they do, that the Sioux always visit this place about this season in considerable numbers."

"A part of the Menomonees have been to see me since Gen. Street's departure. They renewed their promise not to go against the Chippewas for the present, but to wait a while longer to hear from their Great Father."

The squally appearance of Indian affairs called for the watchful attention alike of agents and officers of the army. But it became a question of etiquette, which should take the lead in the matter. The military seems to have claimed that right, while the agents claimed at least to know what had been done in the premises, both being then under the superintendence of the war department, the military considered the Indian department as subordinate to theirs. But Mr. Burnett thought otherwise, claiming

that each branch of the public service had its appropriate duties with which the other should not interfere, while in case of necessity one should assist the other, both acting in unison. And as the Sauks and Foxes alluded to in his letter to Gen. Clark, did come to the place, with whom Col. Morgan held a council, without the knowledge or co-operation of the agent, Mr. Burnett claimed to be informed of the nature and extent of the proceedings, and addressed a note dated May 23, 1831, to Col. Morgan, as follows:

"SIR:—I was informed yesterday that you held, on the morning of that day, a council with a party of Sioux and a party of Fox Indians which you had assembled in the village of Prairie du Chien. As the acting Indian agent at this place, it properly concerns me to know what takes place at this post in relation to Indian affairs. I should therefore be glad to be informed of the circumstances that required such council. The objects to be effected and the results accomplished; also the names of the chiefs or men of influence of either tribe, who were present. Will you please to communicate to me as early as may be convenient, the desired information, and likewise whether Gen. Street was apprised previous to his departure, of the contemplated meeting of those Indians."

This brought from Col. Morgan the following tart reply, and raised the question of prerogative:

"SIR:—I acknowledge in you no right to call on me to render an account of my proceedings to you, though if you will do me the favor to call at my quarters on my return from St. Peter's for which place I am just about to set out, I will explain to you the object of the council and tell you what passed. You were apprised yourself of the Foxes having been invited and you knew they had arrived. Why stay four or five miles off? I stated to the Indians that you should have been to the council if you had been there."

Mr. Burnett informed Gen. Clark of the transaction of Col. Morgan, May 28, 1831: "In my letter of the 18th inst., I informed you that Col. Morgan had sent for the Sauks and Foxes to visit this post. On the 21st inst., about fifteen men of the Foxes, of Dubuque mines, arrived at the village, and on the next day Col. Morgan held a council with them and the Sioux, who were here. I presume that whatever took place at the council, or was affected by the meeting of the Indians, of any importance, will be communicated to you through the proper channel, by Col. Morgan who acted alone in the measure.

"The Sioux had been waiting the arrival of the Foxes for several days. The Foxes landed at the village on Saturday evening, not later I think than 4 o'clock. The council was opened the next morning, as I am informed, at 10 o'clock; yet no intimation of either time or place of meeting, or that my presence was at all desired, was given, although there was ample time to do so. Throughout the transaction, there has been no consultation had, or co-operation had with the agency. The only communication upon the subject previous to the council and departure of the Indians, was the simple fact that he had sent for the Foxes, of which I apprised you. I suppose that if anything occurrred of sufficient importance to found a report upon, he will communicate the facts, and in that case, it must appear that the measure was undertaken and carried through without any connection or co-operation with this agency. I have, therefore, given the above statement of facts to show that the absence of co-operation in this affair was not from neglect of duty or inattention on the part of this agency."

The information that I have collected on the subject, is this: "Some fifteen Foxes from Dubuque mines, all young men except one or two, came up and had a talk with the Sioux and Col. Morgan, in which each expressed a desire to continue the peace which had been concluded between them the last year. The Foxes

denied any knowledge of a war party having gone against the Sioux. They said they wished to be at peace, and would not do any act of hostility, but they could not answer for those below—they spoke for themselves only. They smoked and danced together and parted in apparent friendship and harmony."

The extent of the frontier and the number of tribes within the agency kept up an almost incessant excitement as to their affairs, and to keep the government advised of all their movements, required constant vigilance and the writing of numerous letters. Under date of June 13, 1831, Mr. Burnett writes to Gen. Clark: "I have received since the last mail from this place information which I consider entitled to credit, that a war party of Sioux is now being organized among Wabasha's band to go against the Chippewas, by a warrior of some note in the band. I have also understood that there are a few Menomonees, relatives of those who were killed by the Chippewas in the fall and winter past, now with the band of Sioux. But I have not been able to learn whether they intend joining the Sioux in their expedition or not, but think it probable that some of them will do so."

Under date of June 29 he wrote: "I am informed by Major Langham, who arrived here from below a few days since, that the Winnebagoes of the Prophet's village on Rock river, have united with the Sauks and Foxes. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin and Upper Mississippi are still peaceable. They are most likely waiting to see the first results of the movements below, and intend to act afterwards according to circumstances.

"Until within two or three weeks past, very few of those Indians have visited this place for a length of time, fewer, I am told, than usual at this season of the year. Lately a great many of them have been here, the most of whom came down the Wisconsin and have gone up the Mississippi. A great portion of them are old men, women and children. They continue to pass by daily. Many rumors are in circulation as to their present disposition and intention; very few of which are, perhaps, entitled to implicit belief. They have served, however, to give considerable alarm to many of the inhabitants of the Prairie, and many of them begin to think themselves in danger. I have spared no pains to ascertain the disposition of the Winnebagoes here and have found no evidence of a disposition to hostilities on their part, unless their sending so many of their old men, women and children up the river and purchasing powder in larger quantities than usual for ordinary hunting, should indicate something of the kind.

"I also learned a few days since that the one-eyed Decori had left his village at Prairie La Crosse and gone down to the Sauks and Foxes. This was accidentally communicated to my informant by a Winnebago and is probably true. Decori was down about two weeks since and called to see me on his return home. His deportment was as usual; I saw no change. In fact I have not discovered any change in the deportment or appearance of any of them that I have seen. They all appear to be perfectly friendly. None of the traders here think they have any hostile intentions.

"Col. Morgan left the fort for Rock Island on the morning of the 27th inst., with two companies from his post, and two more from Fort Winnebago, under Major Twiggs. He had previously called in all fatigue parties and put his whole force under a course of training. Much alarm prevails in the mines. The people are arming and preparing for their defense. I do not consider that there is any immediate danger either here or in this vicinity. Much, however, will doubtless depend on the result below. The Sioux and Menomonees are certainly friendly, and against the Sauks and Foxes, would willingly unite with the whites if permitted to do so. I have heard nothing since my last of a war party of those Indians against the Chippewas."

In February, 1832, Mr. Burnett was in Kentucky, when Gen. Street wrote him that "the Menomonees and Sioux are preparing for a retalitory war against the Sauks and Foxes in the spring. The Menomonees have made peace with the Chippewas, in order to have no fears from that quarter. The two tribes met above the mill on the Chippewa and made their peace. I have advised the superintendent so as to have the earliest interference, if any is intended. The Sauks and Foxes, I learn, expect retaliation and will be prepared to meet them. If the government is not early in stopping them, they will certainly go in considerable force, and a bloody contest may be expected."

About the 1st of April Mr. Burnett received instructions, while yet in Shelbyville, to "proceed to the agency at Prairie du Chien, by way of St. Louis, and call on Gen. Clark for the funds allotted to the agency for 1832, or such portion thereof as he shall determine to forward. The receipts will be forwarded to you at St. Louis as soon as a conveyance by steamboat shall occur." Mr. Burnett reached the agency about the 1st of May. At that time the Sauks and Foxes under Black Hawk were in hostile movements on Rock river, with Gen. Atkinson in pursuit. To aid in the defense of the country, Gen. Atkinson, from Dixon's ferry, May 26, 1832, addressed Gen. Street as follows:

"SIR:—I have to request that you send me at this place, with as little delay as possible, as many Menomonee and Sioux Indians as can be collected, within striking distance of Prairie du Chien. I want to employ them in conjunction with the troops against the Sauks and Foxes, who are now some fifty miles above us in a state of war against the whites. I understand the Menomonees, to the number of 300 warriors, who were with you a few days ago, are anxious to take part with us. Do encourage them to do so, and promise them rations, blankets, pay, etc. I have written to Capt. Loomis to furnish them some arms, if they can be spared, and ammunition. If there are none at Prairie du Chien, I must procure some in this quarter. Col. Hamilton, who has volunteered his services to lead the Indians to this place, will hand you this letter; and if the Indians can be prevailed on to come, will perform the duty. I have to desire that Mr. Marsh may be sent with Col. Hamilton and the Indians, and an interpreter of the Menomonee language." In accordance with this requirement, Gen. Street gave, on May 30, to Mr. Burnett the following instructions:

"SIR:—You will please proceed with John Marsh, who goes express to the nearest Sioux village, and render him such aid as may be necessary in obtaining as many Indians as possible, to come down with you, and proceed under the command of Mr. Marsh to join Gen. Atkinson. The letter of Gen. Atkinson will be your guide in the business. Use every means to expedite the object; and hasten your return, as much depends upon the expedition."

The nearest Sioux village was 130 miles up the river from the seat of the agency, which had to be ascended in canoes, there being no steamer then to be had. Yet in six days after receiving the order, Mr. Burnett made the following report to Gen. Street:

"SIR:—In obedience to your order of the 30th ult., I set out immediately from this place, in company with Mr. Marsh, in a canoe, with eight hands, to visit the nearest village of the Sioux Indians. From recent indications among the Winnebagoes of the Upper Mississippi of a disposition to engage in hostilities with the Sauks and Foxes, Mr. Marsh and myself thought best to call at their village on the river La Crosse, and invite so many as might be disposed to join us on our return, and go with the Sioux and Menomonees to join Gen. Atkinson's army on Rock river. We arrived at the Winnebago village on the evening of the next day after leaving this post, and that night had a talk with the chiefs and braves on the subject. Win-o-a-shekan was opposed to the measure, and declined having anything to do with it. He said the Sauks had twice, this season, presented the red

wampum to the Winnebagoes at Portage, and that they had as often washed it white, and handed it back to them; that he did not like that red thing, he was afraid of it. Waudgh-ha-ta-kan took the wampum, and said that he, with all the young men of the village, would go; that they were anxious to engage in the expedition, and would be ready to accompany us on our return.

"The next day we reached Prairie Aux Ailes [Wabasha], and found the Sioux extensively anxious and ready to go against the Sauks and Foxes. They were intending to make a descent upon them in a few days, if they had not been sent for. They engaged with alacrity in their preparations, but we found it necessary to wait till Monday morning to give them time. We left their village on our return, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by the whole effective force of the band, and at La Crosse were joined by twenty warriors of the Winnebagoes, the remainder of their village to follow the next day, and reached this place to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., with 100 warriors, eighty of whom are Sioux, and twenty, Winnebagoes. I think, from the disposition manifested by the Winnebagoes, that fifty or sixty more of them will be here before the expedition leaves the Prairie, making a force of 130 or 140. The Indians with whom I have met appear well effected towards the whites, are in fine spirits and seem anxious to engage with the Sauks and Foxes.

"I made the promise authorized to the Indians of subsistence, pay, etc., and told them that their families should be supplied with provisions during their absence from home. The most of the families of the warriors have accompanied them thus far to take a supply of provisions home with them, when the expedition shall have left this place. It is due to Mr. Marsh to say that he has displayed great zeal and energy in effecting the object of our visit, and that his exertions had the effect of bringing out the greatest possible force from the bands we have called upon."

Mr. Burnett greatly desired and strongly urged Gen. Street to allow him to accompany these Indians and take part in the war. But the general thought his services were needed at and near the agency, and, therefore, declined to comply with the request.

In the meantime the Sauks and Foxes retreated from the Rock river to the Wisconsin, where they were routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." The news of this defeat of the Indians soon reached Prairie du Chien, and it was thought probable that if the Sauks and Foxes could get canoes, or even rafts, that they would attempt to escape from their pursuers by descending the Wisconsin river. To prevent this, some volunteer troops were stationed on that river at the ferry, now Barrett's. But the Indians took across the country towards Bad Ax.

AN EPISODE OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

As soon as it was ascertained that the hostile Indians under Black Hawk were wending their way to the Mississippi, after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, Joseph M. Street, Indian agent, wrote to Thomas P. Burnett, sub-Indian agent, with a view to adopt means to intercept the savages, the following letter, on the 25th of July, 1832:

"SIR.—You will proceed up the Mississippi to the Winnebagoes, twenty-five or thirty miles above this place, and inform them * * * of the crossing of the Sauks to the north side of the Wisconsin, and that their chiefs, Carramana and Decori, are here, and that I want all of the Winnebagoes to come down with you immediately; tell them it is the wish of their chiefs also. One object of this is, to get them out of the way with their canoes, to prevent their crossing the Sauks over the river. Send on word, if you can, to the upper villages, that the Sauks have been defeated, and have crossed the Wisconsin. And should the Winnebagoes hesitate, tell them if they do not come I will not pay the annuity to any who refuse. The time is now near and they will lose their money. Hasten back as soon as possible."

The next day, July 26, Mr. Burnett reported: "Sir: —In obedience to your order of yesterday, I set out from this place in a bark canoe late last evening to visit the Winnebagoes, supposed to be encamped twenty-five or thirty miles above Prairie du Chien. This morning before day the steamboat *Enterprise*, with a military command, came by my encampment and took myself and crew on board. Before arriving at the place where the Indians had been encamped, we found that they had been gone for several days, and had removed some distance above.

"We therefore continued on up a considerable distance, passing several lodges at different points, until we came to the principal camp, on the east side of the river, supposed to be sixty miles above Prairie du Chien. I communicated your message to all the Indians I saw on the way, who readily promised to obey your instructions.

"At the principal camp I found Washington Decori with a considerable part of the tribe from the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers. I immediately informed them of your request, and desired them to get ready as soon as possible and go to the agency. They manifested entire willingness to do so, but said some of their party were out hunting, and would be in at night, for whom they wished to wait, so that all might come together. They promised very positively that they would start as soon as the hunters should arrive, and would certainly see you by the middle of the afternoon to-morrow. After some conversation about their starting this evening, and their still objecting to do so until the hunters came in, Lieut. Abercrombie told them that he would wait until sunset for them to get ready, and if they did not start by that time, he would take all their canoes and bring them down with the steamboat. About two hours after this they concluded to start and let the hunters come on after them; and after seeing all the canoes move off, we started on our return, and reached this place at 9 o'clock this evening. The Indians whom I saw will be here to-morrow by 12 o'clock. They had not heard of the battle on the Wisconsin, but appeared to be highly gratified and pleased at the news."

The next day, July 27, Gen. Street ordered Mr. Burnett to "proceed with Washington Decori to La Crosse, and such other points as you may deem important, and tell the Winnebagoes I wish to see them at the agency. I wish Winneshiek certainly to come. Much must be left to your own judgment in the case. The object is to get what information you can relative to the Sauks and Foxes, and to draw all the Winnebagoes from the Upper Mississippi, and with them the means of passing the river. If you can, extend the news to the Sioux."

The following day Mr. Burnett reported to Gen. Street: "In obedience to your order of yesterday, I went on board the steamer *Enterprise* last evening, and started for La Crosse. We arrived early this morning at the entrance of the lower mouth of Black river and found the Winnebagoes encamped on the shore. I took Wekon Decori, and went on shore immediately to see the Indians. I found the one-eyed Decori, and the Little Thunder at the lodges, but found that most of the band had left the village sometime since. Winneshiek and Waumarnarsar, with about fifteen men and their families, had been gone near a month to hunt and dry meat about fifty miles up La Crosse and Black rivers. The rest of the band were in the camp. I told them that you wished to see them immediately; that the Americans under Gen. Dodge had defeated the Sauks and Foxes on the Wisconsin, and after killing a great many, had driven them across the river; that the defeated Indians were endeavoring to make their escape to the Mississippi for the purpose of crossing it and regaining their own country; and that it was probable they would attempt to reach that point, that they might get the Winnebago canoes to cross in, and that they must get away from that place before the Sauks and Foxes arrived.

"They said they would come down immediately on the return of the absent party; that they were afraid of the Sauks, and did not wish to leave a small part of their band behind, who were too few to resist if they would meet them. I then told them to send two of their best young men on horseback to bring in the hunting party. They very promptly complied, and in a short time the young men were mounted and on their way. I charged the express to carry to the absent Indians the message I had delivered, and to tell Winneshiek especially, that his presence was required at the agency. The chiefs present told me that they thought they would all be here certainly in six days, and probably sooner. I told them it was of great importance to them to come as soon as possible, and bring all their canoes on the river; that if the Sauks should come to that point they were not strong enough to prevent them from taking their canoes (if they did not kill them), and crossing over the river; that should they effect a passage to the west side of the river, at any point above this place, within their country, they would be suspected of assisting them, and if it should be known that they had done so, they would lose their annuities and be treated as allies of the Sauks and Foxes. They promised to start for this place on the return of the absent party and bring all their canoes with them. From their apparent anxiety, I think they will be here in three or four days at the farthest, though they said it might be six.

"The Sioux chief, L'Ark, who left this place on the evening of the 25th inst., passed Black river this morning before our arrival, and will reach his people with the news (which he received from here) to-day. Having done all we could, we left La Crosse at 10 A. M., and reached this place at 3 P. M., making ninety miles in five hours."

It was but a few days after this the 2d of August, 1832, that Gen. Atkinson over-hauled the broken fragments of Black Hawk's army, fatigued, hungry and dispirited, and attacked them on the bottoms of the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of Bad Ax river, about forty-five miles above Prairie du Chien, and totally defeated and scattered them, as related in a previous chapter. Black Hawk was soon after taken prisoner by a company of Winnebagoes.

Mr. Burnett met them soon after the capture, to whom Black Hawk gave a piece of red ribbon which was tied to his hair.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF BAD AX.

[By John A. Wakefield, 1833.]

As soon as the battle was over, all the wounded were collected to one place, and, with those of our enemy, were examined and their wounds dressed; there was no difference here between our men and our enemy. The different surgeons did their best for both. They were no longer able to do us any harm, but were in our power and begging for mercy, and we acted like a civilized people, although it was with the worst kind of enemies, and one that had done so much mischief and had taken away so many of the lives of our fellow citizens.

We had killed and wounded a great many of these wretched wanderers, that have no home in the world, but are like the wild beasts, more than man, wandering from forest to forest, and not making any improvement in the natural mind. All their study is how to proceed in the chase, or take scalps in time of war. But, although they are a miserable race of people, and live a wretched life, they are much frightened when they see death staring them in the face, which was the case at this time. When we came upon the squaws and children, they raised a scream and cry loud enough to affect the stoutest man upon earth. If they had shown themselves they would have come off much better, but fear prevented them, and in their retreat, trying to hide from us, many of them were killed, but contrary to the wish of every man, as neither officer nor private intended to have spilt the blood of those squaws and children. But such was their fate; some

of them were killed, but not intentionally by any man, as all were men of too much sense of honor and feeling to have killed any but those who were able to harm us. We all well knew the squaws and children could do us no harm and could not help what the old Black Hawk and the other chiefs did.

The prisoners we took seemed to lament their ever having raised arms against the United States, and appeared to blame the Black Hawk and the Prophet for the miserable condition that their tribe was then in, but at the same time appeared to rejoice that they were prisoners of war, which plainly showed that they had some faith in our humanity and that they would exchange the life they were then living for any other. They appeared to manifest every token of honesty in their examination. They stated that Black Hawk had stolen off up the river at the commencement of the battle, with some few of his warriors and a few squaws and children. I think the number of warriors was ten, and thirty-five women and children, or, in other words, four lodges, which is the Indian phrase, as they do not know how to count by numbers. They were examined respecting the first battle we had with them on the Wisconsin, and they stated that we killed sixty-eight on the field of action, and that twenty-five had died since from their wounds, making in all ninety-three that we are certain we killed in that battle, besides a number more that there is no doubt still lingered and died with their wounds.

Putting together what were killed in the two battles, and all the little skirmishes, we must have destroyed upwards of 400 of these unhappy and miserable beings, which was occasioned no doubt by the superstitious ideas which were instilled into their minds by the Prophet. Although I have already stated that these unhappy wanderers make no improvement in the natural mind, they still, by instinct, believe in an overruling Providence, and are the most credulous people upon earth. They pay much attention to their dreams, and if one of their Nation dreams much, he soon takes the name of prophet, as they believe it to be a visitation of the Great Spirit. One morning I chanced to rise very early, and taking a walk through the encampment, accidentally wandered to where the Indians were encamped. It was just at the dawn of day, and they were just beginning their morning worship of the Great Spirit. I had often heard that these uninformed children of the forest believed that there was a God, and tried to worship Him, which made me call a halt to see if what I had heard respecting this unhappy people was true. They commenced by three of them standing up with their faces to the east; one of them commenced a kind of talk, as though he was talking to some person at a distance, at the same time shaking a gourd, which from the rattling I should have taken to be full of pebbles or beans. The other two stood very still, looking towards the east; the others were all sitting around in the most perfect silence, when the old prophet, priest, or whatever they called him, commenced a kind of song, which I believe is the common one sung by the Indians on all occasions. It was as near as I could make it out, in the following words: "He-aw-aw-he-aw-how-he-aw-hum," with a great many elevations and falls in their tone, and beating time with the gourd of pebbles. When this song was sung, they commenced a kind of prayer, which I thought the most solemn thing I had witnessed. It was a long monotonous note, occasionally dropping by a number of tones at once, to a low and unearthly murmur. When he had done he handed the gourd of pebbles to one of the two that stood by him, who went, as near as I could ascertain through the same ceremony, still shaking the gourd. When he had done he handed it to the third, who went through the same motions, and making use of the same words that the first two had done, which I suppose was a supplication or prayer to the Great Spirit to give them plenty to eat, and strength to conquer their enemies.

It is stated by those who are acquainted with this race of people, that they are very much afraid of offending the Great Spirit. If they have bad luck in hunting, they think it is caused by their having offended the Great Spirit, and they make an atonement, by offering up or making sacrifice of something that they set much store by, such as burning their tobacco, or something else that they dote upon very much, but there is nothing in this world that they think more of than tobacco, as smoking they think is almost as indispensibly necessary as eating.

I must now return to the battle ground with my subject. After the battle was all over, and the wounded all attended to, the prisoners and the wounded of both parties were put on board of the steamboat *Warrior*, and taken down to Prairie du Chien, where the wounded were taken to the hospital and the prisoners put in confinement.

The boat returned to us the next morning. We are still at the battle ground, or near it; whilst we lay there our men were still picking up scattering Indians. They brought in an old chief who was wounded. He was very poor, between six and seven feet high, and what hair was on his head was gray, but that was not much, as the most of it was shaved off, just leaving enough for hand-hold to scalp him by, as these superstitious beings think it would be a mark of cowardice to cut off this tuft of hair, which they call their scalp. These superstitious beings believe that if they are maimed or disfigured in this world they will appear in the same form, which is the reason they scarcely ever bury their dead. If he should chance to lose his scalp they think that it would show in the next world that he had been conquered and scalped by an enemy which would go to show that he was not a great warrior.

Gen. Atkinson now thought he had taken just retribution for the blood these Indians had spilt on our frontiers, and saw that it would be useless to cross the river in pursuit of those wretched beings for they were now scattered and hid in the swamps, so that it was an impossible thing to take many of them. He finally came to the conclusion to drop down to Prairie du Chien and have a talk with the Winnebagoes, for it was now manifest that they had been allies to the Sacs and Foxes, for the prisoners that we took in this action put all doubts to rest on this score. We had a long time believed that they were acting treacherously and Gen. Atkinson now thought that it was time to bring them to an account for their conduct. He accordingly on the second day after the battle, which was the 4th of August, took up the line of march for Prairie du Chien, but before Gen. Atkinson left the battle ground he provisioned a number of Sioux and some Winnebagoes and sent them in search of Black Hawk to see if they could not capture him, and bring him in as a prisoner, which the Sioux appeared to be anxious to do as the Sacs and they had been at variance a long time and they saw that there was no chance of taking revenge for the many injuries the Sacs had done them. Gen. Atkinson and the infantry went down on the steamboat *Warrior* and reached Prairie du Chien the same day we started. The mounted men, baggage and all, went down by land and reached Prairie du Chien the next day, which was the 5th of August. On entering the settlement of Prairie du Chien we witnessed a very novel scene. The Menomonee Indians were rejoicing at the defeat of the Sacs and Foxes, and were expressing it by music and dancing. They had obtained several scalps, amongst which were some of the squaws, which they always gave to their squaws. They had given their squaws several of them and were making music for them to dance around them. It was, as near as I could observe, in the following way: The men all stood in a row with gourds in their hands, shaking them in a very regular order, while one old fellow was beating on the head a kind of drum, which is generally a deer skin stretched over a hollow gum, sawed to the

length of our drums. They never use but one stick and that very slow. The squaws were all paraded in front of the men, facing them, and the squaws, who were related to those whom the Sacs and Foxes killed in 1831, held scalps of the Sacs and Foxes squaws on long poles, and stood in the center between the two lines shaking them, while the other squaws and the men danced around them, apparently trying to keep time with the rattling of the gourds and the sound of the drum and all at the same time singing the song usually sung by all Nations of Indians, consisting only of a few simple words that I have already repeated; but they rise and fall very singularly and always beat time to the song with their feet; when the song gets to the highest pitch they jump up very high and sometimes stamp with their feet. They generally bend forward toward each other, sometimes with their noses so close as to touch. The squaws appeared to exert all the power they were master of in shaking the scalps, and using their feet at the same time with the drummer and the gourd shaker, and from their countenances they appeared to be perfectly happy.

Gen. Atkinson, on the second day after we arrived at Prairie du Chien, had the principal chiefs of the Winnebagoes, and a few of the Menomonees, at Gen. Street's, the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, and had a talk with them. He told them that they had given him reason to think they were not true to him, as he had caught them in many lies, which they tried to deny. He then accused Winneshiek of aiding the Sacs, and inquired of him where his two sons were. The answer of Winneshiek was, that he did not know where they were. Gen. Atkinson then asked him if they were not with Black Hawk. His answer was that one had been with him, but he did not know where he was then. Gen. Atkinson then ordered him to be put in prison until his sons could be produced. He then had a talk with the Menomonees, who had never been at war with the United States. They professed all the friendship in the world for our government;and stated, that they had never done us any harm, and did not tell lies, and that if they wanted to do any harm now that they would not know how. This was a little Menomonee chief, whose name I do not recollect. Gen. Atkinson talked very friendly to him and advised him to pursue the same friendly course towards the United States, and they would be well treated. When this chief was done he made a request of Gen. Atkinson, whom he termed father, to give each of his young men a pair of shoes, and stated that their feet were worn out with walking. He then went on to explain that when he said shoes he meant horses, and stated that his young men had been promised a horse apiece, and had not got them. Gen. Atkinson promised that they should have them, or that he would see to it, I do not recollect which. On the next day, about 11 o'clock, Winneshiek's sons were brought in, both badly wounded, which went to confirm that he and his sons were allies to the Sacs and Foxes. They had been wounded in the battle on the Mississippi. They were put in confinement August 7.

Gen. Scott and suite arrived this morning in the steamboat *Warrior*, and assumed the command of the whole army, to which station he had been appointed sometime previous, but was unable to come on sooner, in consequence of cholera breaking out in his army. He came past several posts and discharged the men wherever he found them.

Gen. Scott concluded to discharge the army (or the mounted volunteers) that were then in the field, and demanded Black Hawk, of Keokuk, as both men and horses were nearly worn out with fatigue. Accordingly, on the 8th day of August, we left the tented fields and took up our line of march to Dixon's, on Rock river, the place appointed for us to be discharged at (or mustered out of the service of the United States). All now were eager to press forward. We had turned our faces toward our respective homes, and notwithstanding that we, as well as

our horses, were nearly worn out with the fatiguing marches, through the swamps and over the mountains, yet all were cheerful, and every heart seemed to leap for joy, at the thought of being free from the toils and hardships of a soldier, to return again to the embraces of a wife and children, or a father and mother, brothers and sisters, and to mingle once more in the walks and society of the fair sex, which appears to be a sovereign balm to man in all his afflictions.

On this day, just at night, we met about 300 Menomonee Indians in company of an American officer from Green Bay, coming to join in pursuit of the Sac and Fox Indians. We happened to meet them in a prairie. The officer advanced and met us, or we certainly would have fired upon them. When we came up to them they appeared almost to lament that they had not got in before we had the last battle, in order that they could have had an opportunity of assisting us in the work of death to our common enemy. For they are, as I have already stated, great enemies to the Menomonee Indians. When they left us they seemed to press forward with more vigor, as it was their object to pursue the balance of the Sacs and Foxes, who had made their escape.

On the next day we began to reach the settlements in the mining country. This was again a solemn scene. The farms had mostly been sown in grain of some kind or other. Those that were in small grain were full ripe for the sickle; but behold! the husbandman was not there to enjoy the benefits of his former labor by thrusting in the scythe and sickle and gathering in his grain, which was fast going to destruction. All appeared to be solitary, and truly presented a state of mourning. But as we advanced a little further into the more thickly settled parts we would occasionally see the smoke just beginning to make its appearance from the top of the chimneys, as some of the inhabitants thought it would be as well to risk dying by the tomahawk and scalping-knife as to lose their grain and die by famine, and others had received information that we had slain in battle their troublesome enemy, who had driven them from their homes and slain many of their neighbors. Whenever we approached a house there is no telling the joy it would give to the desolate man who had lately emerged from some fort, and had left his wife and children still in it while he ventured to his home to save something for them to subsist upon.

I must confess it filled my heart with gratitude and joy to think that I had been instrumental, with many others, in delivering my country of those merciless savages, and restoring those people again to their peaceful homes and firesides, there to enjoy in safety the sweets of a retired life, for a fort is to a husbandman what jail is to the prisoner. The inhabitants of this district of country had be shut up in forts for the last three months, through fear of becoming a prey to Indian barbarity.

Nothing very interesting occurred on our march to Dixon's. Lieut. Anderson, of the United States army, met us at this point, and by the 17th of August mustered us all out of the service of the United States. We sheathed our swords and buried our tomahawks and each man again became his own commander and shaped his own course toward his home, to enjoy the social society of his relatives and friends, in the pursuit of their different avocations in life.

CAPTURE OF BLACK HAWK AND THE PROPHET.

After the battle of Bad Ax, when Black Hawk's band was totally defeated, Brevet Brigadier-General H. Atkinson, of the United States army, and Joseph M. Street, agent for the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, told the principal chiefs of that Nation, that if they would bring in the Black Hawk and the Prophet, it would be well for them, and that the government of the United States would hold them in future as friends and treat them kindly, and that they would not, by so doing, be considered any longer the friends of the hostile Sacs and Foxes.



Samuel West

On this declaration, the one-eyed chief, called the Decori, and Cheater took some of their men with them and went in pursuit of these Sac chiefs, in order, if possible, to take them prisoners and bring them and deliver them up to the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien. On the 27th of August, these two Winnebago chiefs returned, bringing with them the Black Hawk and the Prophet, the principal movers and instigators of the war. The interview with them at Prairie du Chien, I have been told, was a very interesting scene. I will give the reader the substance of their talk with Indian Agent Street and Col. Zachary Taylor, which will go to show how vigilant and with what perseverance these Winnebago chiefs acted to take these prisoners. They were upwards of twenty days gone, after they left Prairie du Chien, before they returned with them.

When they arrived, Black Hawk desired to speak to Indian Agent Street. The amount of what he said was, that he was not the originator of the war; that he was going where he would meet Keokuk, and then he would tell the truth; that he would then tell all about this war which had caused so much trouble; that there were chiefs and braves of the Nation who were the cause of the continuance of the war; that he did not want to hold any council with him; that when he got where Keokuk was he would tell the whole of the origin of the difficulties and of those who committed it; that he wanted to surrender long ago, but others refused; that he wanted to surrender to the steamboat *Warrior*, and tried to do so until the second fire; that he then ran and went up the river and never returned to the battle ground; and his determination then was to escape if he could; that he did not intend to surrender after that, but that when the Winnebagoes came upon him, he gave up; and that he would tell all about the disturbance when he got to Rock Island.

The one-eyed Decori and the Cheater both in like manner addressed Mr. Street, whom they term their father; which almost all the Indians do their agents. The one-eyed Decori rose first and addressed him in the following manner:

"My father, I now stand before you. When we parted I told you we would return soon; but I could not come any sooner. We had to go a great distance [to the dales, dells, on the Wisconsin river above the portage]; you see we have done what you sent us to do. These are the two you told us to get (pointing to Black Hawk and the Prophet). We always do what you tell us to do, because we know it is for our good. My father, you told us to get these men, and it would be the cause of much good to the Winnebagoes. We have brought them, but it has been very hard for us to do it. That one—Macatamish Kakacky—was a great way off. You told us to bring them alive; we have done so. If you had told us to bring their heads alone, we would have done so; and it would have been less difficult for us to do, than what we have done. My father, we deliver these men into your hands; we would not deliver them even to our brother, the chief of the warriors, but to you, because we know you and believe you are our friend. We want you to keep them safe. If they are to be hurt, we do not wish to see it; wait until we are gone before it is done. My father, many little birds have been flying about our ears of late, and we thought they whispered to us that there was evil intended for us, but now we hope the evil birds will let our ears alone.

"My father, we know you are our friend, because you take our part; this is the reason we do what you tell us to do. My father, you say you love your red children; we think we love you as much or more than you love us. My father, we have been promised a great deal if we would take these men, that it would do much good for our people; we now hope to see what will be done for us. My father, we have come in haste, and are tired and hungry; we now put

these men in your hands. We have done all you told us to do."

Mr. Street, the agent of the Winnebagoes, then said:

"My children, you have done well. I told you to bring these men to me, and you have done so. I am pleased at what you have done. I will tend to your good; and, for this reason, I am well pleased. I assured the great chief of the warriors that, if these men were in your country, you would find them and bring them to me; that I believed you would do what I directed you to do. Now, I can say much for your good. I will go down to Rock Island with the prisoners, and I wish you who have brought these men especially to go with me, and such other chiefs and warriors as you may select. My children, the great chief of the warriors, when he left this place, directed me to deliver these and all other prisoners to the chief of the warriors, Col. Taylor, who is by my side.

"Some of the Winnebagoes on the south side of the Wisconsin river have befriended the Sacs, and some of the Indians of my agency have given them aid; this was wrong and displeased the great chief of the warriors and your great father, the President, and was calculated to do much harm. My children, your great father, the President at Washington, has sent a great war chief from the far east, Gen. Scott, with a fresh army of soldiers, who is now at Rock Island.

"Your great father has sent him and the governor of Illinois to hold a council with the Indians at Rock Island; he has sent a speech to you; and he wishes the chiefs and warriors of the Winnebagoes to meet him in council on the 10th of September next. I wish you to be ready to go along with me to Rock Island.

"My children, I am well pleased that you have taken Black Hawk and the Prophet and so many others, because it will enable me to say much for you to the great chief of the warriors and your great father, the President. I shall now deliver these two men, Black Hawk and the Prophet, to the chief of the warriors here, Col. Taylor, who will take good care of them until we start to Rock Island."

Col. Taylor then said:

"The great chief of the warriors told me to take the prisoners when you should bring them and send them to Rock Island to him. I will take them and keep them safe, but use them well, and will send them by you and Mr. Street when you go down to the council, which will be in a few days. Your friend, Mr. Street, advised you to get ready and go down soon, and so do. I tell you again, I will take the prisoners and keep them safe, but will do them no harm. I will deliver them to the great chief of the warriors, and he will do with them in such manner as he may be ordered by your great father, the President."

Cheater, a Winnebago, said to Mr. Street, the agent:

"My father, I am young and don't know how to make speeches. This is the second time I ever spoke to you before the people. My father, I am no chief, I am no orator, but I have been allowed to speak to you. My father, if I shall not speak as well as others, still you must listen to me.

"My father, when you made the speech to the chiefs, Waugh-kan-decorri, Carimanee, the one-eyed Decorri, and others, the other day, I was there. I heard you. I thought what you said to them you also said to me. You said if these two (pointing to Black Hawk and the Prophet) were taken by us and brought to you there would never any more a black cloud hang over your Winnebagoes. My father, your words entered into my ears, into my brain and into my heart. I left here that very night and you know you have not seen me since, until now. My father, I have been a great way. I had much trouble; but when I remembered what you said I knew you were right. This made me keep on and do what you told me. Near the dale [dells] on the Wisconsin river I took Black Hawk. No one did it but me. I

say this in the ears of all present, and they know it; and now I appeal to the Great Spirit, our Grand Mother, for the truth of what I say. My father, I am no chief, but what I have done is for the benefit of my own Nation, and I hope for the good that has been promised us. My father, that one, Waboki-shick, is my relation. If he is to be hurt I do not wish to see it. My father, soldiers sometimes stick the ends of their guns [bayonets] into the back of Indian prisoners when they are going about in the hands of the guard. I hope this will not be done to these men."

DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk was sent as a prisoner from Prairie du Chien to Jefferson barracks, under charge of Lieut. Jefferson Davis—then in the United States army at Prairie du Chien, and thirty years later President of the Confederate States. Black Hawk was kept a close prisoner until April, 1833, when he was taken to Washington, together with some of his family and the Prophet. After an interview with President Jackson, and being emphatically told by him that the government would compel the red men to be at peace, they were sent as prisoners to Fortress Monroe, for "levying war," as Jefferson Davis was, thirty-two years later, for the same offense. On June 4, 1833, by order of the President, Black Hawk and his fellow prisoners were liberated and sent home, under officers appointed to conduct them through the principal cities of the Union, in order to impress them with a proper sense of the power of the whites and of the hopelessness of any conflict on the part of the Indians with the government of the United States. Black Hawk ever after remained quiet. He died Oct. 3, 1838, and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi, in the State of Iowa, near the head of the Des Moines rapids, where the village of Montrose is located.

JOHN H. FONDA'S NARRATIVE.

The Black Hawk War commenced this year, [1832]. Some of Dodge's recruiting officers were drumming around here. I met and got acquainted with one, named White, and enlisted during the war. A quartermaster was up here buying horses. He purchased near 500 head, and I went with them down to the mouth of Rock river, where the army under Atkinson was encamped.

I was under Dodge's command of Illinois volunteers, and a wilder, more independent set of dare-devils I never saw. They had a free-and-easy, devil-may-care appearance about them, that is never seen in the regulars, and Gen. Dodge of all others, was the officer to lead them. A number of Sioux, Winnebagoes and some Menomonees joined the forces on Rock river. I was in the ranks, and my opportunities for knowing and seeing the movements of the army, from the encampment on Rock river to the Four lakes, and to the Wisconsin bluffs, were limited.

Generals Atkinson, Dodge, Henry and Alexander, led the different commands. The force under Dodge, consisted of 200 or 300 men, and we proceeded to the lakes, through the swamps towards Black Hawk's camp on Rock river. Gen. Dodge was impatient to engage the Indians, and urged the men on; but orders came for our men to proceed to headquarters, where we immediately went.

From Gen. Atkinson's camp we were marched to Fort Winnebago, from where we started in pursuit of the Indians, who there held the two Hall girls prisoners, and were camped at Rock River Rapids. Gen. Henry's and Dodge's men reached the Rapids, but the Indians had retreated. Information was received that the Indians were making westward, and getting on their trail, we followed them rapidly for two days; the scouts discovered many Indians on the second day about camp near the lake. The pursuit was renewed on the day after reaching the lakes, where one or more of the Indians was killed. Our men led the chase, next after the scouts, who were continually firing at the Indians. The Indians continued to retreat, until they reached the Wisconsin river, where some made

a stand and showed fight, while the others crossed the river. Here we were fired on by the Indians, and one man was killed and several wounded. We returned their fire with effect, and then charged them, killing a good many, all of whom were scalped by the wild Sucker volunteers.

Soon after the skirmish on Wisconsin bluffs, Gen. Atkinson came up, and the entire army crossed the river at Pine Bend, (Helena,) and took the trail on the opposite side, and followed it seven or eight miles, in the direction of Prairie du Chien. When it was discovered that the Indians were making for the Mississippi, Gen. Atkinson sent me with little Boiseley to carry a dispatch to Fort Crawford, that the inhabitants might be ready to prevent the Indians crossing in any canoes or boats belonging to the citizens. Boiseley and I traveled day and night, and arrived at the fort without seeing an Indian. Black Hawk and his people, with the army in pursuit, had turned northward, intending to ford the Kickapoo high up.

It was on the 1st day of August when Boiseley and I reached the Sugar Loaf, at the south end of the prairie. As we were taking a look over the prairie, previous to starting for the fort, we saw the smoke and steam of a boat coming up the river, just off the mouth of the Wisconsin. We hastened on, and reached the fort as the steamer *Warrior* made the government landing. I reported myself to Capt. Loomis, and was directed to go up the river in the boat. I assisted to get a six-pounder from the fort on to the *Warrior*, which cannon was managed by five other persons and myself, and was the *only* cannon fired at the Indians—if not the only one aboard.

The steamboat *Warrior* was commanded by Thockmorton, and Lieut. Kingsbury was aboard with a body of regulars. The cannon was placed on the forward part of the boat, without a defense of any kind; and I have the names of the five persons who assisted to manage it, for they got on at the Prairie when I did.

The boat steamed up stream with all on board anxious to get a pop at the Indians. Just above where Lansing is, we picked up a soldier, who had been discharged from Fort Snelling, and was coming down the river in a canoe. He had come down the west channel, on the Minnesota side opposite Bad Ax, and, fortunately for him, he did not meet the Indians. We came in sight of the Indians south of the Bad Ax river; they were collected together on a bench of the land close to the Mississippi, and were making efforts to get their women across.

Capt. Dickson's scouts had not come up yet, and the Indians raised a white flag and endeavored to induce the boat to approach the east shore, and succeeded in bringing her close enough to pour a shower of balls into her. The cannon sent a shower of canister amongst the Indians, which was repeated three times, each time mowing a swath clean through them. After discharging the gun three times, (there were only three charges of canister shot aboard,) the Indians retreated to the low ground back from the shore, where, lying on their bellies, they were safe from us.

A continual firing of small arms was kept up between the persons on board the boat and the Indians ashore, until the fire-wood gave out, when we were obliged to put back to Prairie du Chien to wood up—for there were no woodyards on the Mississippi as now. The village was roused to carry wood aboard, and we soon had a sufficient quantity of that article. A lot of Menomonee Indians were also taken on, and then, under a full head of steam, we put back to the scene of the battle.

Before we rounded the island, and got within sight of the battle-ground, we could hear the report of musketry, and then it was that I heard Thockmorton say: "Dodge is giving them h—ll!" And he guessed right, for as we reached the scene of action, the wild volunteers under Gen. Dodge were engaged in a fierce conflict with the Indians. The Indians were driven down to the river edge; some of them under

shelter of the bank were firing at the volunteers, who had command of the bluffs. The Suckers and Hoosiers, as we called them, fought like perfect tigers, and carried everything before them.

The troops and Indians on board the *Warrior* kept up a brisk fire on the Indians ashore, who fought with a desperation that surpassed everything I ever saw during an Indian fight, and I have seen more than one. The Indians were between two fires; on the bluffs above them were Dickson and his rangers, and Dodge leading on his men, who needed no urging; while we kept steaming back and forth on the river, running down those who attempted to cross, and shooting at the Indians on shore.

The soldier we picked up helped to man the gun, and during the engagement he was wounded in the knee by a rifle ball. The Indians' shots would hit the water or patter against the boat, but occasionally a rifle ball sent with more force would whistle through both sides. Some of the Indians, naked to the breech-cloth, slid down into the water, where they laid, with only their mouth and nostrils above the surface; but by running the boat closer in to the east shore our Menomonees were enabled to make the water too hot for them. One after another, they jumped up, and were shot down in attempting to gain cover on the bank above. One warrior, more brave than the others, or, perhaps, more accustomed to the smell of gun-powder, kept his position in the water until the balls fell around him like hail, when he also concluded to *pugh-a-shee*,* and commenced to creep up the bank. But he never reached the top, for Thockmorton had his eye upon him, and drawing up his heavy rifle, he sent a ball through the ribs of the Indian, who sprang into the air with an *ugh!* and fell dead. There was only one person killed of those who came up on the *Warrior*, and that was an Indian. The pilot was fired at many times, but escaped unharmed, though the pilot house was riddled with balls.

One incident occurred during the battle that came under my observation, which I must not omit to relate. An old Indian brave and his five sons, all of whom I had seen on the prairie and knew, had taken a stand behind a prostrate log, in a little ravine, midway up the bluff; from whence they fired on the regulars with deadly aim. The old man loaded the guns as fast as his sons discharged them, and at each shot a man fell. They knew they could not expect quarter, and they sold their lives as dear as possible; making the best show of fight, and holding their ground the firmest of any of the Indians. But they could never withstand the men under Dodge, for as the volunteers poured over the bluff, they each shot a man, and in return, each of the braves were shot down and scalped by the wild volunteers, who out with their knives, and cutting two parallel gashes down their backs, would strip the skin from the quivering flesh, to make razor strops of. In this manner I saw the old brave and his five sons treated, and afterward had a piece of their hide.

After the Indians had been completely routed on the east side, we carried Col. Taylor and his force across the river, to islands opposite, which we raked with grape and round shot. Taylor and his men charged through the islands to the right and left, but they only took a few prisoners, mostly women and children. I landed with the troops, and was moving along the shore to the north, when a little Indian boy, with one of his arms shot most off, came out of the bushes and made signs for something to eat. He seemed perfectly indifferent to pain, and only sensible of hunger, for when I carried the little naked fellow aboard, some one gave him a piece of hard bread, and he stood and ate it, with the wounded arm dangling by the torn flesh; and so he remained until the arm was taken off.

*Pugh-a-shee—be off—escape—is quite a common word with several of the western Indian tribes. The Shawanoes used it.

Old Wa-ba-shaw, with a band of his warriors and Menomonees, were sent in pursuit of those of Black Hawk's people who crossed the Mississippi, and very few of the Sauk and Fox Indians ever reached their own country. The *Warrior* carried down to the Prairie, after the fight, the regular troops, wounded men and prisoners; among the latter was an old Sauk Indian, who attempted to destroy himself by pounding his own head with a rock, much to the amusement of the soldiers.

Soon after Black Hawk was captured, the volunteers were discharged, and I received a land warrant for my two months' service, settled down and got married.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR IN GREEN COUNTY.

In this connection the narrative of J. W. Stewart,* in so far as it relates to the Black Hawk War in Green county, is of interest. In speaking of Andrew Clarno, that writer says: "He was a man of a warm and generous heart, in whose company the writer has spent many pleasant hours, listening to his rude history of the times of the Black Hawk War. This war broke out in 1832, at which time Joseph Payne, whose name is familiar to all in this vicinity, had just erected and moved into a cabin, together with William Wallace, in the same neighborhood with Mr. Clarno; and, at the first outbreak of hostilities, on the 5th of May, they fled from their cabins with their families, and the same day their deserted houses were fired by the Indians. These fugitives camped the first night on the ground where [the city of] Monroe now stands. Here they spent a restless night, occasionally hearing the savage whoop of the blood-thirsty Indians, but were lucky enough to get off undiscovered, with a quick and light tread, in the morning, in the direction of Hamilton's settlement, where they staid next night, and thence to Fort Gratiot, where they remained till the close of the war."

*See Chap. VIII, where Mr. Stewart's narrative is given in full.

So much for the war, in its particular relation to the south part of what is now the county of Green; but we now call the attention of the reader to the present town of Exeter—to the northern portions of the county, that the effect of the breaking out of hostilities upon the few settlers may be well understood. Albert Salisbury, in 1871, in writing of William Deviese, a Green county pioneer, says:

"The settlers on the Sugar river knew nothing of the Black Hawk War until May of that year [1832], when the Winnebagoes told Dougherty's half-breed wife of the outbreak. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were about the mouth of the Kishwaukee, and the engagement at Stillman's Run had already taken place. The information was received about noon [by the settlers], and that evening all started for Galena by the only conveyance at hand—a broken down yoke of oxen and the running gear of an old buggy,—as all the teams happened to be on a trip to Galena with lead. Everything was left behind, including their tools, 30,000 pounds of lead, and Dougherty's merchandise.

"Deviese went to Wiota and joined a militia company under Wm. S. Hamilton [son of Alexander Hamilton], and assisted in building the block house called Fort Hamilton. While they were forted here occurred the massacre of Spafford's farm, in which Omri Spafford, James McIlwaine, Abraham Searles, and a man called John Bull, were killed by the Indians. They were attacked in a corn field; Spafford would not run, but stood at bay, and was killed in the field. Francis Spencer, who owned part of the field, escaped through a ravine, as did also another of the party. The other men swam the river and were shot, as it seems, while trying to get up the farther bank. The men at the fort were soon apprised of the affair, and when the body of the man called John Bull was fished out of the stream, his watch had not yet stopped. Spencer was found some days afterward, under the floor of an old stable or hog-pen nearly crazed with fright. A few days later, on the

morning of June 16 [1832], Henry Apple was killed near the fort, and Gen. Dodge rode soon afterwards into the fort and ordered all the mounted men in pursuit of the Indians. Col. Hamilton was absent, and had left the fort in command of Capt. Harrison, a relative of Old Tippecanoe, as was Col. Hamilton of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton.

"The men sprang to their horses, and Deviese mounting Capt. Harrison's horse in his haste, was off with the rest. Major Kirkpatrick's dog took the trail, and in course of the day the Red-Skins were overtaken. After they were first seen they ran about two miles, and finally took shelter under the thicketted bank of a small lake or pond near the Pecatonica. They fired first, hitting in all four men. Dodge shouted, "charge them, G—d d—n them, every man sword in hand!" The amusing part of it was, there was not a sword in the whole command except his own. The horses had been left behind at the edge of the woods, in charge of a few men detailed for the purpose. After the Indian fire, Dodge's men charged and killed all but one, he thinks, at the first fire. That one was shot by Adjt. Woodbridge as he crawled up the opposite bank of the lake. The Indians threw their arms into the water after their fire, not having time to re-load, and realizing, seemingly, that the game was up with them. Deviese thinks that when Dodge's men fired, the range was not more than twenty-five feet. After all was over, one of the party, who had succeeded in getting behind in some way, came riding up furiously, and "spoiling for a fight." The coat worn by Dodge in this fight, as in all others, was not really a coat at all, in the usual acceptation of the word, but a buck-skin hunting shirt.

"After the battle of the Pecatonica, most severe rains set in, occasioning a delay in operations for several days; after which they set out from Fort Hamilton and struck Rock river at the mouth of the Catfish. They kept the west side of Lake Koshkonong, and camped half way up the lake to wait for the troops. The command at this time consisted of about sixty men, besides a few friendly Menomonees. Gen. Atkinson overtook them at the mouth of Bark river, and built block-houses where the village of Fort Atkinson now stands. A force went up Bark river to the mouth of the Whitewater, but finding no trail returned. After some other fruitless searching, Gen. Dodge, with Generals Posey and Henry from Illinois, went across with several hundred men to where Madison now stands, and thence struck the Black Earth, following it down to its mouth, where the battle of Wisconsin Heights occurred on the fourth or fifth day from Fort Atkinson. The Indians fired when Dodge was on the top of the bluff, but killed nobody. Dodge's fire killed eleven. The Indians plunged into the river and swam from island to island or hid in the tall grass. Dodge camped on the battlefield as night was just coming on. All that night shouting was heard from the opposite bluff. As they afterwards learned, it was Black Hawk calling in the Winnebago tongue to propose a treaty, he wrongly supposing that the whites had Winnebagoes with them.

"From here the troops dispersed to the settlements for supplies. Gen. Posey went to Fort Hamilton. Deviese then went on an express alone to Fort Atkinson and back. Gen. Atkinson left Capt. Low* at the fort with thirty or forty men, and marched with the rest to meet Dodge at Helena, where there was a small settlement, and where they all crossed the Wisconsin. The Indians had followed the Wisconsin down to a point nine miles below Helena. The troops struck the trail at once, and followed to the mouth of the Bad Ax.

"Deviese did not leave here until the command had been gone for a day or two. That

*Capt. Gideon Low, a native of Pennsylvania, was appointed an Ensign in the first U. S. regiment of infantry, June 1, 1812, and served during the whole war with Great Britain, having been promoted first to a Second Lieutenant, and then to a First Lieutenant, and was disbanded, when the army was reduced, in June, 1815. In 1819, he re-entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Rifles, and serving in the line, and part of the time as Assistant Commissary of Subsistance, till August, 1828, when he was promoted to a Captaincy, served through the Black Hawk War, resigned in February, 1840, and died at Fort Winnebago, in May, 1850.—Ed.

part of the journey between Dodgeville and Helena he made during the darkest night that he ever saw. He thinks that the only time he ever really suffered from fear during the whole war, was that night, when he probably had least to fear, except the possibility perhaps of going astray. When a day's journey beyond Helena, he was obliged to camp alone, though so near the command that he heard the drums beat next morning.

"The night before the battle of Bad Ax, when about four miles from the Mississippi, Deviese with another man named Marsh, went on an express to Prairie du Chien. In the morning they were somewhat alarmed by fresh trails in the dew, made probably by deer, but reached Prairie du Chien late that night. Capt. Loomis sent the steamboat *Warrior* up the river. Deviese left his horse and went up on the boat, reaching the battle-ground early next morning. Dodge had sixteen wounded, and none killed, though Capt. Bowman, one of the wounded, died on the trip down. The boat also carried down the wounded Indians.

"From Prairie du Chien, Deviese, though worn down and nearly sick, went on an express to Capt. Low, at Fort Atkinson, having for a companion young Dougherty, son of the trader. They went by the way of Dodgeville, and their own settlement at Exeter. They found everything burned, building, goods and tools. Deviese thinks it was not done by the Indians, but by a Frenchman named Edward Beouchard, to spite Dougherty, with whom he was at disagreement. This Beouchard was a boastful, revengeful and worthless fellow who had been for some time at Blue Mounds. At last accounts he was still living at Mineral Point.*

"Capt. Low sent messengers to Gen. Scott at Rock Island, while he himself went back to his old post at Fort Winnebago. Jefferson Davis was at this time a lieutenant under Capt. Low, both at Fort Atkinson at Fort Winnebago—"and as gentlemanly a man as I ever saw," adds Major Deviese. The men went on their errand and met Gen. Scott where Beloit now is, on his way from Chicago to the Lead Mines. Scott turned down Rock river to Rock Island. Deviese went ahead to Fort Dixon where he was sick, and Scott sent him home. He was mustered out at Wiota, eventually receiving a dollar a day for the services of himself and horse during the war."

In speaking of the Black Hawk War, Miss Bingham, in her History of Green County, very truthfully says:

"Although this war lasted only three months, it must not, on that account, be passed by as unimportant. It cost about 300 lives, whites and Indians, and even the great rebellion was not a greater source of anxiety, in its time, than was the Black Hawk War to the early settlers. Prior to the war, in October, 1829, the southern part of Crawford county, including, of course, the greater part of the future county of Green, was organized as Iowa county, of which Mineral Point was the county seat. Most of the depredations of the Indians during the war were committed in the mining districts of Iowa county. Hundreds of miners left the country and never returned. The movements of the Indians were so stealthy and so rapid that the settlers, separated by long distances from each other, were in the wildest alarm. Their thoughts when awake, their dreams when asleep, were all of the Indians. Finally they sought refuge in the forts, of which the more important were Fort Union, near Dodgeville; Fort Jackson, at

* It is due to truth and charity to say, that such men as Beouchard, who have seen much of frontier life and border adventure, are apt to be thought as boastful, when, in point of fact, their narratives, oftentimes strange and romantic, are nevertheless within the bounds of truth and probability. Beouchard was a native of Canada, and early engaged in the fur trade, and went over to the Pacific ocean. He returned by way of the Red river settlement, at a time when Lord Selkirk was on the way there in a half-starved condition; and Beouchard took a supply of dried meat, went, met and succored him, and conducted him to the settlement. He was, in 1822, employed by Col. James Johnson in effecting the purchase of the lead diggings of Old Buck, the Winnebago miner. During the Black Hawk War he was a trusted scout of Gen. Dodge. Judge M. M. Cothren, Hon. Moses M. Strong, and Major Charles F. Legate, for many years neighbors of Mr. Beouchard at Mineral Point, unite in testifying to his patriotism and kindness of heart, and regard him as reliable in his historical statements, as the uncertain memories of such aged men usually are.—ED.

Mineral Point; Fort Defiance, five miles southeast of Mineral Point; Mound Fort, at Blue Mounds; Funk's Fort, near Gratiot's Grove; and Fort Hamilton, at Wiota. Other forts were at Plattville and White Oak Springs. Most of the forts were simply yards, with close fences made of upright, ten-foot slabs. There were houses in the yards to which settlers removed their families and household goods. It is the opinion of O. H. P. Clarno that the worst of the war was inside the forts. The children of the various families were soon arrayed against each other in a struggle in which an armistice was a thing unknown, and the mothers not only assisted them, but also engaged in such hostilities on their own account that a dispute as to the ownership of a frying-pan has sometimes been known to lead to the conversion of that pacific utensil into a weapon of war. * * *

"Galena and all the villages of Iowa county furnished volunteers; and, after a few engagements, Black Hawk s forces were overpowered, and he himself was taken prisoner before the arrival of Gen. Scott, who, in eighteen days (a rapidity of travel that was thought remarkable), had transported nine companies of artillery from the seaboard around the lakes to Chicago."

CHAPTER VI.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

The policy pursued by the general government after obtaining possession of the northwest from Great Britain, in dealing with the various Indian tribes, has been to purchase of the savages their right to particular parts of the country, before presuming to enter upon a survey of it.

QUIETING THE INDIAN TITLE TO GREEN COUNTY AND CIRCUMJACENT TERRITORY.

The United States began to make treaties with the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, in 1816. On the 3d day of June of that year, they held a treaty with them at St. Louis. This one (held soon after the war with Great Britain, in which the Winnebagoes engaged on the side of the British) was for peace only,—no cession of land on part of the Indians being made to the United States.

In 1820, the Winnebagoes had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825 the claim of this tribe was extensive, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the sources of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west, it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing westward and southward into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached as far as Black river and the Upper Wisconsin; in other words, to the Chippewa territory; but did not extend across Fox river of Green bay, although the tribe contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. Within their territory then, in 1825, was the whole of what is now Green county.

Early in 1829, a provisional boundary was established between the Winnebago lands, strictly such, and those belonging to, or expected soon to be purchased by, the United States. By this line, white people could settle on all of the present area of Green county west of Sugar river. East of this still remained Winnebago territory. By a treaty held with that tribe at Prairie du Chien Aug. 1, 1829, all their land (and much more) lying in what is now Green county west of Sugar river was relinquished to the United States. Three years later, at a treaty held at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), the residue of the present territory of Green county (with a large amount besides) was ceded to the United States. This treaty was proclaimed Feb. 13, 1833; and, on that day, all the title of the Winnebagoes to this county passed to the United States.

The first surveys by the general government of lands in Wisconsin were made south of the Wisconsin river and the Fox river of Green bay. The northern boundary line of the State of Illinois fixed April 11, 1818, on the parallel 42 degrees 38 minutes north latitude, became, properly enough, the base line of these surveys (as indeed of all the surveys afterwards made by the United States in this State). A principal north and south line, known as the fourth meridian, was run at right angles, of course with the base line, and extending from it to Lake Superior. This meridian line is west of all the territory in Green county. It extends north from the Illinois State line, along the east side of Grant county, and then divides

Richland, cutting it into two equal parts. It then runs north through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark and other counties; until it strikes Lake Superior a short distance to the westward of the mouth of Montreal river.

Parallel lines to the fourth meridian were run every six miles on the east and west sides of it. The intervening six miles between lines are called ranges. Range 1 east, is the first six miles of territory east of the fourth meridian; range 2 east, is the second six miles, and so on, to Lake Michigan. However, on the west side of the fourth meridian, the ranges are numbered consecutively westward. Range 1 west, is the first six miles of territory west of that line; range 2 west, is the second six miles, and so on, to the Mississippi river.

HOW GREEN COUNTY WAS SURVEYED.

Parallel lines north of the base line (the north boundary line of the State of Illinois) were run every six miles, which crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square, called townships. These townships are numbered by tiers going north, from the base line; the first tier being known as township 1 north, the second tier, as township 2 north, and so on until the extreme north boundary of the State (not covered by water) is reached, which is, of course; the extreme north side of the most northern of the Apostle islands, in Bayfield county. Now, if we begin at the base line and count the tiers of townships so as to include the whole of Green county, we discover that we have numbered four of them.

Green county, then, lies in townships numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 north. If we begin on the west side of the county, and count the ranges, we find that the county also lies in ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east; so we have in all sixteen equal blocks of territory, or sixteen townships of land, and these are numbered as follows:

Township 1 north, of range 6 east; township 2 north, of range 6 east; township 3 north, of range 6 east; township 4 north, of range 6 east; township 1 north, of range 7 east; township 2 north, of range 7 east; township 3 north, of range 7 east; township 4 north, of range 7 east; township 1 north, of range 8 east; township 2 north, of range 8 east; township 3 north, of range 8 east; township 4 north, of range 8 east; township 1 north, of range 9 east; township 2 north, of range 9 east; township 3 north, of range 9 east; township 4 north, of range 9 east.

OUTLINE OF GREEN COUNTY,

According to the United States Survey.

Range 6 East.	Range 7 East.	Range 8 East.	Range 9 East.	
T. 4 N., R. 6 E.	T. 4 N., R. 7 E.	T. 4 N., R. 8 E.	T. 4 N., R. 9 E.	T. 4 North.
T. 3 N., R. 6 E.	T. 3 N., R. 7 E.	T. 3 N., R. 8 E.	T. 3 N., R. 9 E.	T. 3 North.
T. 2 N., R. 6 E.	T. 2 N., R. 7 E.	T. 2 N., R. 8 E.	T. 2 N., R. 9 E.	T. 2 North.
T. 1 N., R. 6 E.	T. 1 N., R. 7 E.	T. 1 N., R. 8 E.	T. 1 N., R. 9 E.	T. 1 North.

Base Line (Illinois State Line).

After the several township lines were run, then each township was sub-divided into sections and quarter sections, called, in surveying language, "sectionized." As a section is a mile square, there is, of course, in every whole township, thirty-six sections of land. For convenience, these are always numbered as follows:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

In each whole section, there are 640 acres; aud, when a section is divided into four parts, each quarter section contains 160 acres. It is usually in quarter sections that the land of the United States is disposed of; although, if desired, it will be divided into eighty acre tracts, or even forty acres.

The following is a history of the survey of Green county, including township lines and the subdivisions of townships:

TOWNSHIPS.	BY WHOM SURVEYED.	DATE OF CONTRACT.	WHEN SURVEYED.
Township 1 North, Range 6 East (Cadiz)			
Township Lines	John Mullett Lucius Lyon		
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832...	2d year 1833.
Township 1 North, Range 7 East (Clarno and south part of City of Monroe)			
Township Lines	John Mullett Lucius Lyon		
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832...	2d year 1833.
Township 1 North, Range 8 East (Jefferson)			
Township Lines	John Mullett Lucius Lyon		
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	Date Obliterated....	Date obliterated
Township 1 North, Range 9 East (Spring Grove)			
Township Lines	John Mullett Lucius Lyon	October 10, 1831.... Date Obliterated. ..	2d year 1832. Date obliterated
Subdivisions	W. of Riv. G.W.Harrison. E. of Riv. G.W.Harrison.	February 13, 1832... November 18, 1833..	1st year 1833. 1st year 1834.
Township 2 North, Range 6 East (Jordan)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.....	
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison	February 13, 1832...	4th year 1832.
Township 2 North, Range 7 East (Town of Monroe and North part of City)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.....	
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832...	2d year 1832.
Township 2 North, Range 8 East (Sylvester)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.	2d year 1832.
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832...	2d year 1832.
Township 2 North, Range 9 East (Decatur and Brodhead Village)			
Township Lines	W. of Riv. John Mullett. E. of Riv Mullett&Brink	October 10, 1831.... July 9, 1833.....	2d year 1832. 3d year 1833.
Subdivisions	W. of Riv. G. W. Harrison E. of Riv. G. W. Harrison	February 13, 1832 .. November 18, 1833..	2d year 1832. 1st year 1834.
Township 3 North, Range 6 East (Adams)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.....	
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison	February 13, 1832. ..	3d year 1832.
Township 3 North, Range 7 East (Washington)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.....	
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832....	4th year 1832.
Township 3 North, Range 8 East (Mount Pleasant)			
Township Lines	John Mullett	October 10, 1831.....	
Subdivisions	George W. Harrison.	February 13, 1832....	4th year 1832.
Township 3 North, Range 9 East (Town and Village of Albany and a small part of the Town of Brooklyn)			
Township Lines	W of Riv. John Mullett E of Riv. Mullett&Brink	October 10, 1831.... July 9, 1833.....	2d year 1832. 4th year 1833.
Subdivisions	W of Riv. G W Harrison E of Riv. G. W. Harrison	February 13, 1832.... November 18, 1833...	Nov. 1832. Feb. 1834.
Township 4 North, Range 6 East (York)			
Township Lines	John Mullett		
Subdivisions	J. W. Stephenson	September 6, 1832...	1st year 1833.
Township 4 North, Range 7 East (New Glarus)			
Township Lines	John Mullett		
Subdivisions	J. W. Stephenson	September 6, 1832...	1st year 1833.
Township 4 North, Range 8 East (Exeter)			
Township Lines	John Mullett		
Subdivisions	W of Riv J W Stephenson E. of Riv Lorin Miller.	September 6, 1832... November 18, 1833..	4th year 1832. Jan. 1834.
Township 4 North, Range 9 East (Nearly all the Town of Brooklyn)			
Township Lines	W of Riv. John Mullett E of Riv Mullett& Brink W of Riv J W Stephenson	October 10, 1831..... July 9, 1833..... September 6, 1832...	2d year 1832. 3d year 1833. 4th year 1832.
Subdivisions	E. of Riv. Lorin Miller.	November 18, 1833...	4th year 1833.

WHAT IS TO BE SEEN ON THE GOVERNMENT PLATS.

T. 1 *N.*, *R.* 6 *E.* (1833).*

"Peekatolake" for "Pecatonica," river (This stream is meandered). "Skinner's creek" is noted by name.

T. 1 *N.*, *R.* 7 *E.* (1833).

"Trail from Galena to Wallace's," from the southwest corner of the township nearly in a straight line to the northeast corner of section 3. "Pait's house"† is marked on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 16.

T. 1 *N.*, *R.* 8 *E.* (Date obliterated).

Trail from Galena to Wallace's in a northeast direction through sections 34, 35, 25 and 24.

T. 1 *N.*, *R.* 9 *E.* (1833 and 1834).

Trail through sections 19, 20, 21, 16, 15 and 14 to section 11, south side of the southwest quarter.

T. 2 *N.*, *R.* 6 *E.* (1832).

Road to "Demunn's Trading House," on Sugar river, through sections 12, 11, 10, 15, 9, 8 and 7.

T. 2 *N.*, *R.* 7 *E.* (1832).

"Skinner's House and Furnace" are located just north of the south line of the northeast quarter of section 10, about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of the quarter just named. The road to Demunn's Trading House on Sugar river runs through sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. A branch road runs from Skinner's House nearly north to "Skinner's Diggings," situated near the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 3. "Diggings" are marked at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 3, and at the northeast corner and southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 10.

T. 2 *N.*, *R.* 8 *E.* (1832).

Road to Demunn's Trading House on Sugar river, runs through sections 7, 8, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

T. 2 *N.*, *R.* 9 *E.* (1832 and 1834).

Road to Demunn's Trading House, on Sugar creek, runs through sections 7, 18, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23, into section 14. Demunn's Trading House is located on the west side of Sugar river, on the south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14. A road runs from here up Sugar river on the west side. One runs east, crossing the river on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 23, where an *Indian village** is located on the east side of the river. There is also an Indian village at Demunn's Trading House. The two villages are about three-fourths of a mile apart Sugar river is called "Sugar creek."

T. 3 *N.*, *R.* 6 *E.* (1832).

Trail runs northeast through sections 18, 7, 8, 9, 4 and 3, leading on to "The Four Lakes." A road runs easterly through sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 23 and 24, to Davis' Diggins.

T. 3 *N.*, *R.* 7 *E.* (1832).

Road running easterly across section 19, branches just at the east side of the section;—one road running southeast to Skinner's Diggins—the other continuing on easterly to Dougherty's.

T. 3 *N.*, *R.* 8 *E.* (1832).

The road to Dougherty's House and Furnace, runs northeasterly through sections 19, 18, 7, 8, 5 and 4, into section 3. Dougherty's is located near the south side of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3. A road runs nearly south from Dougherty's through the township.

T. 4 *N.*, *R.* 6 *E.* (1833).

At the northeast corner, of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, the surveyor says his needle was attracted 3 degrees east.

T. 4 *N.*, *R.* 7 *E.* (1833).

At the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 1, is marked "Old Indian village."* The huts extend across the section line north, into what is

*EXPLANATION.—The dates given are those of the survey of each township, into sections and quarter sections. These dates are important, in this connection. Thus we see that, in 1833, the Pecatonica was called "Peekatolake," and that, the same year, there is a house in the present town of Clarno, noted by the surveyor as "Pait's House" (meaning, however, "Payne's House," undoubtedly); and so on.

†Undoubtedly intended for "Payne's House" (Joseph Payne). —ED.

*White Breast's village."—ED.

now Dane county. Trails run in various directions through this township.

T. 4 *N.*, *R.* 8 *E.* (1832 and 1834).

"Old Diggings" are marked on the south line of the southeast quarter of section 27, and "Diggings" on the east line of the northeast quarter of section 34.

T. 4 *N.*, *R.* 9 *E.* (1832 and 1833).

[There is nothing of note to be found on this plat].

THE COUNTY INCLUDED IN TWO LAND DISTRICTS.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of the public lands in Wisconsin, south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, had been surveyed. This fact being reported by the surveyor-general of the United States, two land districts were erected by an act of Congress, approved June 26, 1834. These districts embraced all the land north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the then Territory of Michigan. The area was then divided by a north-and-south line, drawn from the base line to the Wisconsin river, between ranges 8 and 9 east. This line divided the territory of what is now Green county, throwing all of the surveyed townships of range 9 east, on one side; and those of ranges 6, 7 and 8 east on the other. All east of the line, in Wisconsin, was called the "Green Bay Land District;" all west, the "Wisconsin Land District."

From what has been said, it will be seen that the area now constituting the towns of Brooklyn, Albany, Decatur and Spring Grove, and the incorporated villages of Albany and Brodhead, fell into the Green Bay district; while the residue of the territory now constituting the west three-fourths of the county was included in the Wisconsin district. A land office for the eastern (Green Bay) district was established at Green Bay; for the western (Wisconsin) district, at Mineral Point.

Public sales of the surveyed lands in the two districts were held, in 1835, at Green Bay and Mineral Point. Immediately after, the whole that remained unsold was open to private entry, at $1.25 an acre.

By an act of Congress of June 15, 1836, the "Milwaukee Land District" was erected out of the southern portion of the Green Bay district, including all the land lying between range 8 east and Lake Michigan, bounded on the south by the Illinois State line, and extending north ten tiers of townships (sixty miles). Of course, in this new district fell the townships in the present county of Green, lying in range 9 east, now the territory constituting the towns of Brooklyn, Albany, Decatur and Spring Grove, and the incorporated villages of Albany and Brodhead;—the same that, before that time, was in the Green Bay district

The land office for the Milwaukee district was located at Milwaukee, where the first public sale of lands which had been surveyed after the other lands had been offered at Green Bay and Mineral Point, was held. But, as all the lands in the east one-fourth of what is now Green county had previously been offered at public sale at Green Bay, of course they were not again put up; but parties desirous of entering land in that part of the county had thereafter to go to Milwaukee instead of Green Bay to make their purchases from the general government.

THE WISCONSIN LAND DISTRICT IN 1837.

(By Wm. R. Smith.*)

The Wisconsin Land District is bounded westward by the Mississippi, east by the Four Lakes and Sugar river, north by the Wisconsin river, and south by the Illinois State line, comprising an extent of country about ninety miles from east to west, and about fifty miles from north to south, generally covered by the counties of Iowa, Grant, Dane and Green. The country east of this section is called the Milwaukee Land District, and embraces all the remaining counties of the Territory, except those on the western side of the Mississippi river.

*Spotted-arm's village.—ED.

*See "Observations on the Wisconsin Territory." Philadelphia: E. L. Carey and A. Hart, 1838.

First impressions with regard to a new country, where everything appears different from what one has been accustomed to see, are always apt to please, whether the country be wild, rugged, rocky and mountainous, or composed of level plains, denuded sand-hills, and wide expanses of inland waters; such is the character of many parts of the great west; and even here, the first view pleases not only from its novelty of scenery, but abstracted from the idea of its utility to the various wants and occupations of man; no country in a state of nature can be unpleasing to the reflecting mind; no object on which the eye may not for a moment dwell satisfied, not even the coral rocks in the midst of the ocean. If such scenes may please, what then may you conceive first impressions to be with regard to Wisconsin, when I tell you that fancy must fail in imagining a more lovely country? The agriculturist in vain might seek for a richer or more productive soil; the mineralogist fruitlessly explore the bowels of the earth to discover veins of lead, copper, (and from many specimens, I believe also of iron,) richer than in Wisconsin! This unqualified picture of wealth in the new country, you may think is too strongly drawn; I cannot help it—such were my first impressions of the Territory; they have been the more realized, the more I have traveled in it, and the more information I have obtained. I appeal fearlessly to every person who has been three days in any quarter of the Wisconsin land district for the truth of my assertions. I believe from all that I have seen that there is not to be found ten acres in any 100 that is not fit for cultivation or for farmer's use. No one can say where mineral is *not to be found;* wherever it has been properly sought for, it has been obtained; and even around Mineral Point, where are the richest lead diggings, and as poor a soil as any that I have seen in the Territory, the land will produce equal to any land in Pennsylvania with proper and equal cultivation. Mineral is also found in the *richest* agricultural districts, and under the finest soil in the Territory. The disadvantages attending the farmer in such a rich agricultural country must of course be very few, and I shall point them out, I trust, with candor.

In the first place there is a want of timber; in many sections of this country there is an abundance of timber for building, fencing, firewood, coaling and all other purposes, yet, generally speaking, in the rich prairies, the groves of timber are small and scattered, not affording sufficient wood for more than one or two large farms, for many miles in extent. Yet this want of timber can easily be remedied by planting the yellow, the white, or the black locust, and the chestnut; these trees are not indigenous; the general forest trees are white oak, burr oak, hickory, black and white walnut, sugar maple, cherry and ash. I am told that locust and chestnut flourish well by planting the seed, and if the farmer on the prairies will turn his attention to throwing up of embankments and thereon planting thorn hedges, which in many places I have seen commenced, the want of fencing timber can scarcely be felt; as for fire wood, a sufficiency may always be readily obtained within a short distance of any farm, and if the annual fires on the prairies are prevented or subdued by the care and exertions of the settlers, the timber of the country is of the most rapid growth. Thus, the objection of the scarcity of timber has more force in name than in reality, when the rapid growths of plantations, the easy cultivation of hedges, and the spontaneous production of indigenous forest trees, where fire is excluded in the prairies, are properly reflected upon.

But the objection presents itself with more force in regard to lumber for building purposes. As for oak, walnut, cherry and ash, and on the river the cottonwood, and in some parts the sugar maple, there is abundance for the heavy parts of buildings; but pine lumber is scarce, and of course dear; even the ordinary lumber of the country commands now $2 per hun-

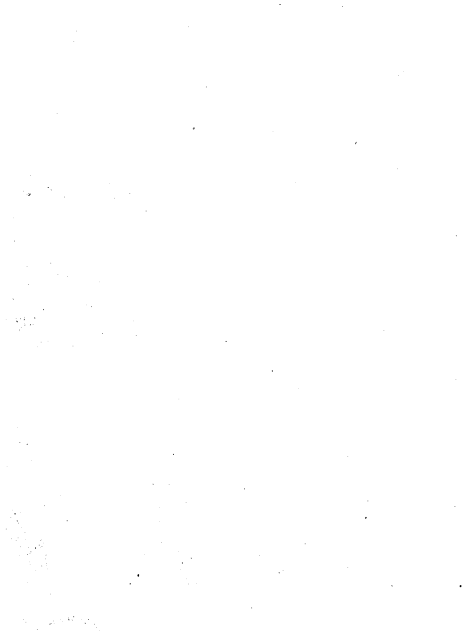
dred feet at the saw-mills; this is owing to the sarcity of saw-mills, and the consequent increased demand for the article. There is no pine timber in the country, except very high up the Wisconsin river, above Fort Winnebago, and up the St. Croix river, and the other tributaries of the Upper Mississippi. Pine lumber is worth $6 per hundred feet at Prairie du Chien, Cassville, and Galena in Illinois; these towns may be called the chief shipping ports of this part of Wisconsin Territory. Pine lumber is brought down the Ohio river from the tributaries of the Allegheny above Pittsburg, as far up as the New York State line, and taken up the Mississippi by way of St. Louis; and instances have occurred of houses having been built altogether at Pittsburg, and at Cincinnati, and shipped *in parts* around to the Territory,and placed on the ground cheaper than they could have been built by procuring lumber from the Wisconsin river or the Upper Mississippi. The late treaty made with the Chippewas, by which the pine region has been purchased by the United States, will hereafter insure a constant supply of building material, and greatly reduce its price in Wisconsin, and along the Mississippi to St. Louis, and even as far as New Orleans. Saw-mills are already being established within the purchase.

Another objection, and the main one to be considered is the climate; as I have not passed a spring or winter month here, I give such information as I have obtained. The winter is long and severe, and yet the general temperature of the atmosphere is not colder than it is amongst the mountains in western Pennslyvania. The utmost duration of winter may be considered as of five months; this will include two months of wet and cold season in the spring and fall not properly called winter. From the beginning of May, until the end of October, the climate of this region to a Pennsylvanian is delightful. I can say for myself that I never experienced *hotter* weather than in some days in August in Wisconsin; this is generally the case in high northern latitudes. During the greater portion of the summer months, however warm may be some days, yet the general character is that of a temperature of 75 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost commences in the middle of September generally; vicissitudes of climate which bring frosts destructive to grain early in September, are not uncommon in Pennsylvania in the same month; nay, as early as the 25th of August, in the northwestern part of that State, I have seen whole crops of corn and buckwheat destroyed. But the frosts of September seldom injure the corn crops in Wisconsin. Corn is undoubtedly considered as more uncertain than any other crop here, and yet if attention were paid to the quality of the *seed corn* as regards *nativity* and *first ripening*, I have no doubt that this highly favored country may in time be as fine a corn growing region as any in our land. Understand me; as to *nativity*, I mean that the seed corn should be brought from our middle and northern States, and not from Kentucky, Missouri, and the south part of Illinois and Indiana; and as to *first ripening*, the farmers chief care should be to select the *earliest* ears for seed. By this mode of planting and selecting, and in its continuance, I make no question that corn may be acclimated, improved, and rendered a *certain* crop. In some parts of the eastern district of Wisconsin, I have been informed that the corn crop has been matured in ten weeks from its being planted.

Continuing my remarks on the winters, I understand, that when the cold weather has fairly set in, the snows fall, although by no means deep; snows continue to fall at intervals, until the winter is about to break up; there is no rain of any amount known to fall from October, until March or April. The cold is severe and the weather dry; no melting of the snow, no rains injurious to cattle, no wet sloppy time occurs in the winter, to occasion wet feet and drenched clothes, to the farmer and traveler, with all hosts of colds, coughs, rheumatism and



Ezra Doolittle



consequent ills that attend on a variable winter. Winter is here, to be sure in *earnest*, and yet not colder than in the same latitudes eastward; and when his icy hand is lifted from the locked up land, you leap as with a bound at once into delightful summer.

Spring wheat is here generally raised, and the reason given why the fall sowing does not equally prosper with the spring sowing, is the length and severity of the winter, and the want of protection for the grain on the prairies, over which the winds have almost unbounded sweep, and consequently drive the snow from its genial covering on the tender plant. Now, although this may be all true, yet remedies are to be found. Let us say to the farmer, sow your wheat early in September, and the plant will have gained sufficient strength to resist the evils complained of; the custom of October sowing, as prevailing in Pennsylvania, will not do in Wisconsin. If it were necessary to produce facts to prove a self-evident theory, I have been informed of two or three similar instances which substantiate it. Winter wheat was *stubbled* in after a corn crop had been taken off; the stalks of corn, some standing and some fallen, afforded such a protection as to retain the snow on the wheat during the winter; a fine crop was the result. But this may be called slovenly farming; early sowing is the remedy, or rather preventative, of the effect of severe winters.

These appear to me as the prominent objections to the agricultural interests in Wisconsin; want of timber, coldness of climate, and length of winter. I have merely suggested some hints of the manner in which these objections may be obviated. Personal feeling in the coldness of the country is scarcely worthy of consideration; a family can be as easily kept most comfortably warm in winter, in Wisconsin, as in New York or Pennsylvania, and the absence of winter coughs and colds destructive to the human system will amply compensate for a thousand icy inconveniences.

One further remark on the winter climate. The situation of this Territory being west of the great lakes of the northwest, the freezing and biting winds which prevail in parts of New York and Pennsylvania during the winter, deriving their character chiefly in passing over the immense waste of frozen lakes, have no effect in Wisconsin; and when the prairies become settled by farmers who will turn their attention to the planting and preserving of fruit and forest trees, I have no doubt that the climate will still more be a meliorated in every succeeding year, with the settlement of the country.

The advantages of the agriculturist, now, at least, greatly overbalance all his inconveniences. His land is purchased at the government price of $1.25 per acre; land of the richest soil in the world. His prairie ground awaits immediate cultivation. His crops will yield him from thirty-five to fifty bushels of fall wheat per acre, and from twenty to thirty bushels of spring wheat is calculated on as a sure crop; barley will yield from forty to sixty bushels, and oats from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre; corn will produce from forty to sixty bushels, and potatoes, turnips, rutabagas and all garden vegetables yield most abundantly. Potatoes, of a quality and size superior to any I have ever tasted, yield from 300 to 500 bushels to the acre; and with regard to this vegetable, I venture to predict that the time will arrive when the Wisconsin potato, *par excellence*, will become an article of trade in the best demand in the southern markets. I am satisfied that this country is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet; and add to all these advantages the certainty of a ready and high-priced market, and there is every inducement for agricultural pursuits. The only evil to be feared is that the farmer may strike his plow into a lead vein, and then *adieu* to the plough and the harrow, and *welcome* the pick-ax and the crowbar, the windlass and the new smelting furnace; the prospect of a *mineral* fortune is opened to the

farmer at once, and he cannot resist the temptation of improving it.

The mining and agricultural interests of this country must always depend greatly on each other; they must flourish together, their mutual interests require their mutual protection. The mining interest always finds the farmer a ready market. The miner attends to his own business exclusively; he does not meddle with the soil except to see what lies beneath it; he very seldom even cultivates a garden; this fact, and the constant tide of emigration creating a demand far exceeding the supply every year, causes the price of produce to be astonishingly high, $1 per bushel for oats, and the same for potatoes, corn, onions, turnips and beets was paid when I was at Mineral Point; I am informed that the prices are seldom twenty-five cents below this average. The high price of wheat all over the Union for a year past is no general criterion, and yet flour is always high here, which is partly owing to the present scarcity of grist-mills.

The necessaries and the luxuries of life, the various articles of household furniture and every description of farming implements can be readily procured in the Territory, as the steamboats are daily arriving and departing, at the several points of shipment on the Mississippi, and the price of carriage is regulated according to the stage of the water and the number of the boats plying on the river.

Enough, I hear you say, of this talk, desultory and conjectural concerning the farming of Wisconsin; let us hear more of the country; its general appearance, its waters, its hills, its woods and its valleys; its aboriginal remains, its towns and their population; its lead and its copper; and write to me like a traveler who journeys, and wishes to impart what he has seen in a country so recently rescued by the enterprise and valor of our hardy pioneers, from the wandering Indian, whose only occupation was to hunt deer and spear fish, although dwelling in a western Eden.

Be it so: I will endeavor to comply with all you ask, but before I commence, an observation rises in my mind, to which I feel that I must give utterance. It is not inconsistent with the wise and bountiful orders and dispensations of our Creator to believe, whilst viewing this beautiful country, that its fertility of soil, and its facility of being cultivated, may have been adapted to the capabilities of its primitive inhabitants. Such a soil as we here find, would yield abundance to a people who might be ignorant of the mechanical arts, and although I have no morbid sensibility on the subject of taking possession of a land which was in worthless hands, and under the dominion of roving savages; and as I am of the opinion that the earth was given to man for his inheritance, and consequently that the general good will justify the means by which that inheritance is claimed, yet I cannot help seeing that if there is any country on the face of the globe where a Nation might *exist* without the knowledge of the art of civilized life, a country capable of affording the greatest sustenance with the least labor, such a country is to be found in the valley of the Mississippi, and such a country is now before me in Wisconsin!

There is neither mountain nor forest, (properly so called,) in western Wisconsin, that is in the section which I have limited in my outset, in these remarks. The prairies may be passed over in any direction in a wheel carriage with ease and safety; the groves surrounding, and interlacing, and sprinkling, and dotting the vast ocean of open field can be treaded as easily with a carriage, as if you were driving through a plantation of fruit or forest trees, set or growing irregularly. The undergrowth is generally of small bushes readily passed over; the black currant, the furred and smooth gooseberry, the red and white raspberry, the blackberry, the cranberry of the vine, and of the bush; the haw, the wild plum, and the crabapple; all these indigenous fruits are found throughout the Territory; the strawberry literally covers the prai-

ries and groves; and touching the size of this delicious fruit, I send you a paragraph from a Mineral Point newspaper; the fruit was measured by Major John P. Sheldon, and is not by any means of uncommon size; the hazle, with its nut-laden branches is the most common bush in the country; acorns, black and white walnuts, and hickory-nuts, are as plenty as hosts of swine may for ages desire. Indeed it is not possible to find a district of country better calculated for the raising of this description of stock than here.

If I can by any means, bring your imagination to bear on the appearance of the country generally, I will endeavor to do so. Suppose for a moment that you were placed in the midst of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Lancaster or Chester counties, in Pennsylvania; the houses were all removed; the fences and hedges all leveled with the general surface; the grain fields all set in luxuriant grass, the strip of woodland interspersed amongst the farms, remaining as they are; suppose further, that the most beautiful flowers variegated in colors, and of countless descriptions, were waving their plumed heads, with every here and there the tall *compass plant* or prairie sunflower, overtopping all; suppose such a scene in an area of fifteen, twenty or thirty miles; such is Wisconsin, and such have I generally found it in various rides and rambles, and excursions on foot, on horseback, and in *New York fashionable built* carriages through a country into which the adventurous white pioneer first made his entry nine years ago, and which has only been free from the tread of savage feet, and the depredations of the Black Hawk War, within five years.

The flowers of the prairie are various and beautiful. I am not sufficiently a florist or botanist to class them, and generally speaking, they are not known in the eastern States as field flowers. The blue, red, white and purple chrysanthemum are very common; a yellow flower waving and drooping like an ostrich feather, is also generally found; some varieties resembling the prince's feather are common; delicate snow-drops and violets, diamond sparks that "love the ground" form the carpet whence springs the plumed stem of many colors, intermingled with the *masonic* or mineral plant, and the *compass* or resin plant, or prairie sunflower. The mineral plant bears a bluish-purple flower, and is remarkable for the qualities attributed to its growth by the miners. It is said to indicate the presence of *mineral.* It sometimes spreads in spots over a large surface of ground, obscuring all but the grass beneath it; here the miner will dig with almost a certainty of striking on a lead mine. Sometimes the range of the flowers growth is in a straight, a curved, or an irregular line, indicating the range of the *crevice* mineral in the strata beneath; these indications are believed in and relied on by many of the miners. If they be true, and the plant actually points out the location of the mineral (galena), then, as I have before observed, no one can say where mineral is not to be found, for this flowering plant is the most common in the country, and yet, as its growth on the different parts of the prairies is so irregular in quantity and in direction, there may be something in the peculiarities of soil covering mineral which produces the plant; it is called by the miners *masonic*, perhaps in derision, as it *discloses* the *secret* mine.

The resin or turpentine weed, or compass plant, deserves some notice. I have called it the prairie sunflower, from its near resemblance to the flower so called with us, except that the flowers and the seeds are much smaller; the largest one I saw was about four inches in diameter, exclusive of the surrounding yellow leaves. The stem of this plant rises to the height of five or six feet, and when broken in any part it exudes a white resinous fluid, which, on being exposed to the atmosphere, acquires a gummy consistence of the taste and smell of resin. But the strange peculiarity of the plant is, that its leaves invariably point north and south. In the writings of Dr. Atwater, who

has visited some parts of this country, I remember that he has noticed this flower, remarked its peculiarities, and has given its botanical name as belonging to the Helianthus tribe; I have not the book to refer to. The leaves are very large, firm and stiff; those nearest the root are largest, some of them about eighteen inches long and about one foot wide, palmated and deeply indented; from the root the leaves start out from the stem on two sides only, at irregular distances, yet generally opposite each other, and these leaves invariably have a north and south direction. It is called the compass plant, because the Indians, in the absence of trees on the vast prairies, could at all times find a guide in the leaves of the prairie sunflower; and its resinous qualities might render it a good substitute for pine knots in giving light, and thus greatly enhance its properties to the benighted traveler. Horses and cattle eat this plant with avidity, bite at it in traveling over the prairies, and seek it out from amidst the hay in the stable. It is remarked that the wild indigo always accompanies his plant.

A remarkable and beautiful feature in the decorations of the prairies is, that the summer flowers, after having for a season displayed their gorgeous variety, and turned up their faces to receive the glowing beams of the sun, as soon as autumn puts on her sober brown, and the airs of heaven breathe more mildly, they droop, die, and instantly give place to a new galaxy of fine and beautiful flowers, particularly all the varieties of the chrysanthemum, and a splendid drooping *bush* of flowers that looks as if it were covered with snowflakes; the autumn flowers are more delicate and less flaring than those of summer.

I have said that there is no mountain in this district; extensive ranges of hills are found on the Wisconsin river, and in the northeast parts of the Territory, but the only hills in this quarter of the country are the Sinsinewa mounds, the seat of Gen. George Wallace Jones, delegate to Congress, (these are near the Illinois State line) the Platte mounds and the Blue mounds. These mounds serve as landmarks to the traveler over the prairies. The Platte mounds and the Blue mounds are about forty-five miles apart; the former comprising three, and the latter two hills. These hills, with the exception of the centre one of the Platte mounds, are from 200 to 300 feet high, well covered with timber and generally capable of being cultivated to the summit. They are seen from almost every part of the Wisconsin land district, and independent of their being of so much service to the traveler in the absence of roads and of other landmarks, they are objects of great natural beauty; for although the prairies are by no means a dead level, but on the contrary are most generally rolling and undulating, and in many instances may be termed hilly, yet these mounds very agreeably break, and diversify the otherwise monotonous view of prairie and grove, however luxuriant it may be in soil and vegetation.

I am disposed to believe that the general base of this country is of limestone. I judge from the fact that limestone is abundant and found in all parts of the Territory whereI have been. It is discovered in small bodies of flat white stone lying on the surface of prairies, and at the points of the rolling hills, where the prairie dips into and unites with the natural meadow. Perhaps there is not to be found any region in the United States better watered than Wisconsin. The springs rise generally in the prairies, and their locality is always indicated by the growth of the dwarf willow near and around the fountain head. The water is pure, cold and deliciously refreshing; the springs after running over the prairies and through small ravines, unite in some natural meadow from a quarter of a mile to a mile or more in width, and meander through the meadow in a stream, some three or four yards broad and two feet deep, until in the accumulation of several streams, a fine large and navigable river is formed. These natural meadows present the

most superb views of any part of the country. Interspersed with small groves, irregular in their course and shape, owing to the jutting points or hills of the prairie dipping into the meadow; the streams flowing in various directions over and through the low ground until they combine in some broad and deep channel; the high waving grass mingled with the field and meadow flowers, all afford a picture more varied and therefore more beautiful than the high prairie grounds. It is worthy of remark that the character of the streams is different from what might be expected in the deep rich soil of the meadows. The waters generally flow nearly full with the banks, and the firm sandy and gravelly bottom always allows a safe fording place. Fine trout, perch, bass, cat-fish, eels, buffalo, muskallonge and other excellent fish are found in all the waters. I have seen the buffalo, muskallonge and catfish of enormous size brought by wagon loads to Mineral Point; they had been caught in the Pecatonica, and many weighed from twenty to thirty pounds and upwards. The white fish of the lake country is a delicacy which might well be desired by the *gourmands* of the east; its flavor needs no sauce, and its richness and fatness render butter or lard useless in dressing.

Game throughout the whole country is abundant. The deer are often seen sporting over the prairies, and in the groves and oak openings; they are frequently aroused out of the high grass, and as the rifle of the hunter has not yet sufficiently alarmed them in their secret lairs, they are in a measure less wild than in parts more densely settled; I have often seen them in my rambles, quietly gazing at the traveler, until he passed by. Elks are still found, I am informed, on the wooded shores of the Wisconsin. The prairie hen, grouse or moor fowl, is an excellent bird; they are very numerous and are found in families or broods; they are about the size of the common barn-door fowl, and I believe are the same bird as the Long Island grouse. Their flesh is delicious, juicy and fat; they fly heavily on the prairies and alight generally at a short distance, consequently they are easily bagged by the sportsman. Pheasants also are in great numbers, but the partridge or quail is not often met with, I saw three or four near some farms, and as this bird always follows and attends cultivation, the flocks will certainly increase with the opening of farms, and the raising of grain. Wild turkeys, I am told, are also numerous in many parts of the Territory; I did not see any whilst there.

Two species of wolf are found in the western part of the Territory; the gray wolf, which is common in the eastern States, and the prairie wolf; the latter is neither so large, nor so ferocious as the gray wolf, but still very destructive on game and on the stock of the farmer. Yet in so open a country as this, these animals must be extirpated or driven into the distant forests as fast as the settlements increase. I met at different times, in my little excursions, several of these prairie wolves; they appeared more alarmed than myself, and soon scampered off. Rabbits are also very numerous; indeed the abundance of fruit and of mast in this country affords ample subsistance to all kinds of game known in the eastern States.

Two kinds of rattle-snakes are found here; the brown and yellow rattle-snake, *crotalus horridus*, is sometimes of great size. I came across one on the banks of the Pecatonica, lying in my path; it measured between four and five feet in length, and at least nine inches in circumference; fortunately it was dead, killed by a traveler an hour or so before. I saw it; I confess to an alarm at the time, as my feet were nearly upon it before I discovered it. I saw several others in various parts of the country, but they are not more numerous here than in the western parts of Pennsylvania. It is well known that these snakes always recede from cultivation, therefore there is no more danger to be apprehended from them here than in any other new section of country. The small black rattle-snake of the prairie is also at this time common;

these are said to be more dangerous than their larger yellow brethren, as they are not so magnanimous as to give the preparatory warning before they strike; the same remarks, as to disappearance, before the improvements of the settler, applies to the black rattle-snake.

Can the belief be sustained by argument founded on the general appearance of the country, the burial mounds, so numerous and so extensive in size, found in all parts of the Territory, and the vestiges of art, rude as they are, found in them and in many other places, that this highly favored region was once inhabited by a powerful Nation, and even partially cultivated? It is not my inclination, neither is it in my power, in the brief space of these remarks, to enter into any discussion on the subject; the question is merely made, and it is well worthy the most enlightened mind to make deep researches in respect to this interesting subject. One matter I state as worthy of observation: In a ride which I made exploring the country on one of the head waters of the Sugar river, in company with my son, Dr. William A. Smith, and our friend, John Messersmith, we found two long parallel mounds, which measured about 250 paces in length. Mr. Messersmith, who resides about thirty miles from the place in question, and who had often been over the ground, informed me that a short distance from these mounds there was a piece of ground which had every appearance of having once been cultivated. We drove in his carriage to this place, and as we passed over the soil through high grass which reached above the carriage wheels, the motion of the vehicle was similar to that of passing over the ridges of a corn field which had been for years out of cultivation, and on which sod had grown. We got out of the carriage and examined the ground; the ridges were parallel, as if they had been ploughed, or in some manner cultivated; they were very numerous, and constituted evidently an extensive range, in length and breadth; we rode several hundred yards over them, and the impression was irresistible that we were driving through an abandoned corn field; and this field, if such it was, a very large one. The land was bottom prairie, and a ledge of high land nearly encompassed it. Can these ridges have been caused by the action of water? Or where will the conjecture rest when such evidence of cultivation is apparent? I have related the fact, and I leave the matter for future investigation, which I hope one day shortly to make.

That the denuded state of the country has been caused by fire, originally, and the growth of timber kept down by the annual conflagration of the prairies, may be the truth; and yet it is also true, that in no part of the country, on the prairies, as far as I can learn, has any, even the slightest, appearance of *charred* wood been found. Surely, if this country had at any former period been well wooded, and the action of the fire had destroyed whole forests, where at this time are to be found immense districts of fertile prairie and meadow, why is it that no vestige or remains of a material so indestructible as charred wood have been discovered? Not in the the very numerous diggings throughout the mineral region: not in the various cultivations of the farmer, can any evidence be found of the *roots of trees;* not even the fibre of a root throughout the vast prairies! How is this? The fact deserves not only to be borne in mind by all writers, in investigating the early history of Wisconsin, but it appears to me a conclusive proof that the prairies were never covered with forest. It is true that the annual conflagrations of the high and dry grass, sweeping over whole districts of prairie and natural meadow, will, of course, prevent the *spontaneous* growth of young timber; it is also equally true from *present* experience, that wherever the fire is kept out of the prairies, a young growth of hazel and ash commences immediately, and oak and cherry soon make their appearance. But this circumstance only establishes the fact that the burning of the prairies *keeps down* the growth of timber;

it does not prove that the prairies were once covered with wood. I repeat, that the total absence in the prairies of *roots of trees*, and of any pieces of charred wood, must lead to the conclusion which I have thus drawn.

A remarkable feature in this district is that no *swamp*, or accumulation of stagnant water in low places, is to be found, of any extent; indeed, I know of none which can be called *swamp*. The prairie is always undulating, not level; the springs rise on the high grounds, as well as at the points of hills, and in the meadows; the character of the country for throwing the *water* off is not only of the first importance with regard to health, but also of the highest recommendation to the agriculturist. In such a country *miasma* must be almost unknown, and in consequence, a host of disorders to which the inhabitants of the less favored eastern and southern States are subject, are here only known by name. Dr. Smith in his inquiries does not find that the professional services of a physician are often required in this part of the Territory. This fact, of itself, even if it were not coupled with the generally acknowledged truth that the inhabitants of cold and dry northern regions are of longer life than other people, would speak volumes of recommendations for the settlement of Wisconsin; health is of the greatest value to the settler in a new country, and here, indeed, health is to be found.

This country is well deserving of an immediate influx of emigrants, and it is fast filling up. Nine years since, the foot of the white man had scarcely penetrated beyond the State line of Illinois; five years since, the Indian depredations aroused the brave and hardy pioneers of the Lead Region of Wisconsin, and a band of volunteers, under the command of Col. Henry Dodge, took the field in defense of their new homes, their families and their hearths!

The Black Hawk War was prosecuted, and finished after the victory of Bad Ax. No body of men in any country ever behaved with more bravery than did the mounted volunteers of Wisconsin, the *miners*, as they may with truth be called. They were commanded by a brave spirit, by one whose experience in Indian warfare and in Indian character deservedly gave him claim to the distinguished station of their leader. His conduct gained him the applause of his country, and his services in the regular army for some years afterwards, during which time he executed some arduous and important expeditions amongst the Indian bands at the foot of the Rocky mountains, were highly benificial to the interests of the general government. It would have been contrary to the feelings of brave and generous citizens if they did not give their full approbation to the act of President Jackson which made Henry Dodge governor of Wisconsin Territory; his civil life has justified the appointment.

I have said all this happened within nine years, and now towns are springing up everywhere; cultivation is advancing with a sure progressive step: the mineral wealth of the country is being brought effectually into operation; railroads and canals are in projection, and companies to form them have been incorporated; banks have been established, but these may do more harm than good, in encouraging a speculation; colleges and schools are in their infancy as yet, but the citizens of such a country as this cannot be long without the best instruction for their children. A university has been by law established at Belmont, and the public spirit of the citizens of the Territory in all their acts is highly praise-worthy. To close my remarks on the rapid progress of settlement of this, so late, Indian country, I saw in the month of September, 1837, at Mineral Point, to my utter surprise, one morning, huge bills posted on the tavern houses, announcing the arrival of a troop of circus riders and a traveling menagerie! The caravans arrived, and during a three days' carnival the eyes of the good citizens of the neighboring country were feasted with the goodly exhibitions of the enterprising eastern travelers, and I asked myself in astonishment, "Am I in Wisconsin?"

Thus much in general with regard to the Wisconsin land district.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE.

Records of pioneer times are interesting, and they are not without their lessons of instruction. By the light of the past, we follow in the foot-prints of the adventurous and enterprising pioneer. We see him, as it were, amid the labors and struggles necessary to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field. We sit by his cabin fire, partaking of his homely and cheerfully-granted fare, and listen to the accounts which he is pleased to give us of frontier life, and of the dangers, trials, hardships and sufferings of himself and others, in their efforts to make for themselves homes in regions remote from civilization. Through these pioneer records, we make our way along to the present. From small beginnings we come to the mighty achievements of industry, the complex results of daring enterprise, subduing and creative energy and untiring perseverance.

Following on in the path of progress and improvement, we see once waste places rejoicing under the kindly care of the husbandman; beautiful farms, with all the fixtures and appurtenanees necessary to make the tillers of the soil and their families contented and happy, are spread out before us; villages are built up as if by magic, and by hundreds human souls are congregated within their precincts; the marts of trade and traffic and the workshops of the artisans, are thronged; common schools, union schools and high schools have sprung up; young and ardent minds—children of the rich and the poor—may press forward together in the acquisition of science, literature and art; churches are built and a Christian ministry is sustained for the inculcation of religious sentiments and the promotion of piety, virtue and moral goodness; the press is established, whence floods of light may emanate for the instruction and benefit of all; railroads are built to bring the products of every clime, and the people from afar, to our doors, and the telegraph "upon the lightning's wing" carries messages far and near. Let the records of the pioneers be preserved; in after years our children and our children's children will look over them with pleasure and profit.

THE LOG CABIN.

The first important business of the pioneer settler, upon his arrival in Green county, was to build a house. Until this was done, some had to camp on the ground or live in their wagons - perhaps the only shelter they had known for weeks. So the prospects for a house, which was also to be a home, was one that gave courage to the rough toil, and added a zest to the heavy labors. The style of the home entered very little into their thoughts—it was shelter they wanted, and protection from stress of weather and wearing exposures. The poor settler had neither the money nor the mechanical appliances for building himself a house. He was content, in most instances, to have a mere cabin or hut. This was made of round logs light enough for two or three men to lay up. The house would generally be about fourteen feet square—perhaps a little larger or smaller—roofed with bark or clapboard, and floored with puncheons (logs split once in two and the flat side laid up). For a fire-place, a

wall of stones and earth was made in the best practicable shape for the purpose, in an opening in one end of the building, extending outward, and planked on the outside by bolts of wood notched together to stay it. Sometimes a fire-place of this kind was made so large as to occupy nearly the whole width of the house. In cold weather when a great deal of wood was needed to keep the proper warmth inside, large logs were piled in the fire-place. To protect the crumbling back wall against the heat, two back-logs, one on top of the other, were placed against it.

For a chimney, any contrivance that would carry up the smoke would do. They were usually constructed of clay and sticks. Imagine a cold winter's night when the storm of wind and snow was raging without, the huge fire blazing within, and the family sitting around! It might be cozy enough if the cold was not too intense; and, in reality, before those fi e-places there was often something of cheer, as the farmer sat smoking—if he had any tobacco; and the wife knitting—if she had any yarn and needles.

For a door to his log cabin the most simple contrivance that would serve the purpose was brought into requisition. Before a door could be made, a blanket often did duty in guarding the entrance. But, as soon as convenient, some boards were split out and put together, hung upon wooden hinges, and held shut by a wooden pin inserted in an auger-hole.

PIONEER FURNITURE.

In regard to the furniture of the pioneer's cabin, it may be said that it varied in proportion to the ingenuity of the occupants, unless it was where settlers brought with them their old household supply, which, owing to the distance most of them had to come, was very seldom. It was easy enough to improvise tables and chairs; the former could be made of split logs; the latter were designed after the three-legged stool pattern, or benches served their purpose. A bedstead was a very important item in the domestic comfort of the family; and the fashion of improvising them was as follows:

A forked stake was driven into the ground diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance, upon which poles reaching from each side of the cabin were laid. The wall ends of the poles were either driven into auger-holes or rested in the openings between the logs. Bark or boards were used as a substitute for cords. Upon this, the wife spread her straw tick; and if she had a home-made feather bed, she piled it up into a luxurious mound and covered it with her sheets and bed-quilts. Sometimes sheets were hung against the wall at the head and side of the bed, which added much to the coziness of this resting-place —this pioneer bed-room. The sleeping arrangement was generally called a "prairie bedstead."

PRIMITIVE COOKERY.

If the settler arrived in the early part of the season and had not time to plant, or had no fields prepared for that purpose, he could, at least, have a truck-patch, where a little corn was planted, also a few potatoes and turnips, and some other vegetables were put in the ground. Of course this was only to make his small supply, which he had brought with him, reach as far as possible. His meager stores consisted of flour, bacon, tea and coffee. But these supplies would frequently be exhausted before a regular crop of wheat or corn could be raised, and as game was plentiful, it helped to eke them out. But when the corn was raised, it was not easily prepared for the table. The mills for grinding were at such distances away, that every other device was resorted to for making meal.

Some grated it on an implement made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or sheet-iron, and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed to produce the meal. But grating could not be done when the corn became so dry as to shell off when rubbed.

Some used a coffee-mill for grinding it; and a very common substitute for bread was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in a weak lye till the hull or bran peeled off, after which it was well washed to cleanse it of the lye. It was then boiled again to soften it, when it was ready for use, as occasion required, by frying and seasoning it to the taste. Another mode of preparing hominy was by pestling. A mortar was made by burning a bowl-shaped cavity in the end of an upright block of wood. After thoroughly cleaning it of the charcoal, the corn could be put in, hot water turned upon it, when it was subjected to a severe pestling by a club of sufficient length and thickness, in the large end of which was inserted an iron wedge, banded to keep it there. The hot water would soften the corn and loosen the hull, while the pestle would crush it.

PRIMITIVE THRESHING.

When breadstuffs were needed, they had to be obtained from long distances. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and cleaning wheat, it was more or less mixed with foreign substances, such as smut, dirt and oats. And as the time when the settlers' methods of threshing and cleaning may be forgotten, it may be well to preserve a brief account of them here. The plan was to clean off a space of ground of sufficient size, and, if the earth was dry, to dampen it, and beat it to render it somewhat compact. Then the sheaves were unbound and spread in a circle, so that the heads would be uppermost, leaving room in the center for the person whose business it was to turn and stir the straw in the process of threshing. Then, as many horses or oxen were brought as could conveniently swing around the circle, and these were kept moving until the wheat was well trodden out. After several "floorings" or layers were threshed, the straw was carefully raked off and the wheat shoveled into a heap to be cleaned. This cleaning was sometimes done by waving a sheet up and down to fan out the chaff as the grain was dropped before it; but this trouble was frequently obviated when the strong winds of autumn were all that was needed to blow out the chaff from the grain. This mode of preparing the grain for flouring was so imperfect that it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of black soil got mixed with it, and unavoidably got into the bread. This, with an addition of smut, often rendered it so dark as to have less the appearance of bread than mud; yet upon such diet the people were compelled to subsist for want of a better.

GOING TO MILL.

Not the least among the pioneers tribulations, during the first few years of the settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or ninety miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough, and thus be delayed for many hours, was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of the settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever would attempt to ford it. With regard to roads, there was nothing of the kind worthy of the name.

When the early settlers were compelled to make these long and difficult trips to mill, if the country was prairie over which they passed, they found it comparatively easy to do in summer when grass was plentiful. By traveling until night, and then camping out to feed the teams, they got along without much difficulty. But in winter such a journey was attended with no little danger. The utmost economy of time was, of course, necessary. When the goal was

reached, after a week or more of toilsome travel, with many exposures and risks, and the poor man was impatient to immediately return with the desired staff of life, he was often shocked and disheartened with the information that his turn would come in a week. Then he must look about for some means to pay expenses, and he was lucky who could find employment by the day or job. Then, when his turn came, he had to be on hand to bolt his own flour, as, in those days, the bolting machine was not an attached part of the other mill machinery. This done, the anxious soul was ready to endure the trials of a return trip, his heart more or less concerned about the affairs of home.

Those milling trips often occupied from three weeks to more than a month each, and were attended with an expense, in one way or another, that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high. If made in the winter, when more or less grain feed was required for the team, the load would be found to be so considerably reduced on reaching home that the cost of what was left, adding other expenses, would make their grain reach the high cash figure of from $3 to $5 per bushel. And these trips could not always be made at the most favorable season for traveling. In spring and summer, so much time could hardly be spared from other essential labor; yet, for a large family, it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

WILD ANIMALS.

Among other things calculated to annoy and distress the pioneer was the prevalence of wild beasts of prey, the most numerous and troublesome of which was the wolf. While it was true in a figurative sense, that it required the utmost care and exertion to "keep the wolf from the door," it was almost as true in a literal sense. There were two species of these animals, the black, timber wolf, and the smaller gray wolf that usually inhabited the prairie. At first, it was next to impossible for a settler to keep small stock of any kind that would serve as a prey to these ravenous beasts. Sheep were not deemed safe property until years after, when their enemies were supposed to be nearly exterminated. Large numbers of wolves were destroyed during the early years of settlement. When they were hungry, which was not uncommon, particularly during the winter, they were too indiscreet for their own safety, and would often approach within easy shot of the settlers' dwellings. At certain seasons their wild, plaintive yelp or bark could be heard in all directions at all hours of the night, creating intense excitement among the dogs, whose howling would add to the dismal melody.

It has been found by experiment that but one of the canine species, the hound, has both the fleetness and courage to cope with his savage cousin, the wolf. Attempts were often made to capture him with the common cur, but this animal, as a rule, proved himself wholly unreliable for such a service. So long as the wolf would run the cur would follow; but the wolf, being apparently acquainted with the character of his pursuer, would either turn and place himself in a combatative attitude, or else act upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and throw himself upon his back in token of surrender. This strategic performance would make instant peace between these two scions of the same house; and not infrequently dogs and wolves have been seen playing together like puppies. But the hound was never known to recognize a flag of truce; his baying seemed to signify "no quarters;" or, at least, so the terrified wolf understood it.

Smaller animals, such as panthers, lynxes, wildcats, catamounts and polecats, were also sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. And an exceeding source of annoyance were the swarms of mosquitoes which aggravated the trials of the settler in the most exasperating degree. Persons have been driven from the labors of the field by their unmerciful assaults.

The trials of the pioneer were innumerable, and the cases of actual suffering might fill a volume of no ordinary size. Timid women became brave through combats with real dangers, and patient mothers grew sick at heart with the sight of beloved children failing in health from lack of the commonest necessaries of life. The struggle was not for ease or luxury, but was a constant one for the sustaining means of life itself.

CHAPTER VIII.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

I.—BY HENRY F. JANES, 1855.

I was born on the 12th of February, 1804, in Pendleton Co., Va., on Straight creek, one of the extreme head branches of the south branch of the Potomac. In 1819 my father moved to Ohio, and settled on the Scioto shore, at Chillicothe, where I remained till the 15th day of April, 1825, when I left the parental roof, on an old one-eyed horse, with two shirts and $4 in my pocket, all told.

At about the end of a week, I reached the vicinity where Lafayette, Ind., now stands. At that time Lafayette had no existence, except in name. There I married my wife, on the 15th day of March, 1827. I remained in that county till September, 1832, when I moved with my wife and two children, to Laporte Co., Ind. I remained in that county till April, 1835, when I moved to Wisconsin with my family, and settled in Racine county, six miles due west from the city of Racine. The February previous, I went to Wisconsin to select a location, and found but one white family in Racine county, being that of a Mr. Beardsley.* There was not a house, nor any sign of civilization between Grove Point, twelve miles north of Chicago, and Skunk Grove, now Mount Pleasant, in Racine county. We were at home wherever night overtook us; our fare was rather hard, but the bills were not high at that time.

Capt. Gilbert Knapp had some men at work in Racine, and I think he had a log cabin built, or partly built, at the time I first saw the place where the city now stands. I selected a situation for a farm on a branch of a stream, to which I gave the name of Hoosier creek; and so far as I know, it retains the name yet. I landed on my claim with my family about the first of May, and went to work in good earnest. On the 1st day of August, 1835, my son, J. W. Janes, was born, and was the first white child born in Racine county; he is now grown, and is a hale and active young man.

At that time there were no surveys of the land by the United States surveyors, and we all had to run the risk of the lines cutting us to advantage or disadvantage. Some time that fall the lines were run—that is, the town and range lines, and I ascertained that all my claim and improvements were on the 16th or school section. This caused me to look around for a new location. By this time most of the choice claims were taken, or supposed to be taken; and I concluded to make a trip to Rock river, and started late in October in company with Levi Harness, a young man that I took to the country with me. We had little or no knowledge of the country, and started on foot as adventurers.

We reached Prairie village,* on Fox river, the first day; and there learned that a company†

*Elam Beardsley settled in Caledonia, Racine county, in January, 1835.—ED.

*Since Waukesha.—ED.

†Instead of late in October, it was probably in November, when Mr. Janes started on this trip; for the company referred to, who had just before passed from Milwaukee, consisting of John Inman, John Holmes, Thomas Holmes, William Holmes, George Follmer and Milo Jones, started from Milwaukee Nov. 15, 1835, with an ox team and wagon, with provisions and farming tools; and on the 18th of the same month, arrived at what was subsequently known as the town of Rock, at a point on Rock river opposite the "Big Rock;" where they camped in their wagon until they built a log cabin. This was the first settlement in Rock county. See Guernsey's History of Rock County, pages 30 and 144; while on page 156, October is given as the time of this migration.—ED.

had gone out from Milwaukee but a short time before, and were still not far ahead; so we pushed on in good spirits, and camped between Mukwanago and where Troy now stands. Having been misinformed about the distance to Rock river at Prairie village, we supposed that we were not more than ten miles from the river. We started with light hearts as soon as we could see the Indian trail, (for there were no other roads in the country at that time,) one carrying our bed, consisting of a buffalo skin and blanket, and the other the gun, and knapsack with our grub. We ate no breakfast, expecting to be at the camp of our predecessors in two or three hours at the most. We had not got out of sight of our camp fire, when it commenced raining, and by the time we arrived at the place where Troy now stands, every thing, including ourselves, was completely thatched over with sleet. In this condition we trudged on, expecting, on seeing each hill, that we would be sure to see the camp of our friends, but we were doomed to disappointment.

At length, cold, wet and fatigued, we reached the Rock Prairie, and seeing the trail struck into it, and concluded to camp, having eaten nothing all day. We tried to strike a fire and found that all our fire apparatus, like ourselves, was wet; even the powder in the horn would not ignite. In this dilemma we concluded to make one more effort to find the camp or river. Accordingly we started on the trail, and took a kind of dog trot, and kept it up till it got so dark that we lost the trail, and finally my man declared that he could go no further. I got him on his feet, and told him we must get to the brush for shelter, or we would perish with cold and hunger. We then took the wind for our guide, and after some time reached the brush, where we sat down on the wet ground, and spread our blanket and buffalo skin over us. In this way I spent the first night I ever spent in Rock county. Our camp, if such it may be termed, was some eight or ten miles east of Janesville, and near where D. A. Richardson lived when I left the city. The next morning found us in a bad fix—cold and wet—the ground frozen hard enough to bear a horse, and snowing beautifully. After holding a council, we concluded to retrace our steps to Rock river. We started, and in the afternoon reached Turtle lake, where after some three hours hard work, we succeeded in getting a fire and dried ourselves, and camped for the night.

We reached home without accomplishing our object, and remained till some time in December of the same year. I started again in company with a Mr. Glen from Racine, and a man by the name of J. C. Kapp.* This time I took a horse, and we got through without any accident worth noting, and found Samuel St. John† and W. A. Holmes, living in a log cabin on Rock river, one mile below Janesville. The ground was covered with snow some inches deep, and we could get nothing for our horses to eat; we therefore left them here, and explored the country on foot up to Fort Atkinson and around Lake Koshkonong, and concluded to purchase the land at the outlet of the lake on the west side of the river, and marked out claims on the east side with a view of settling there. We accordingly returned, and in a few days I started in company with Alfred Cary, of Racine, for Green Bay. At that time there was not a house between Call's Grove and Rock river, and but one between Milwaukee and Green Bay, and that was Farnsworth's mill, on the Sheboygan river.

On the first day out from Milwaukee, we were overtaken by a young man of the name of Roark, who informed us that Dr. B. B. Cary had been shot the night previous, and wanted his brother

*Perhaps Knapp.—ED.

†Mr. St. John emigrated from Vermont with his wife and three children, and became the first residents of what became Janesville, in November, 1835. Mrs. St. John was the first to find a grave in the new settlement, in June, 1836, caused by a decline of some months' continuance, induced by the want of medical attendance the previous winter, and the shelter and care so necessary to the mother of an infant babe. Her grave is marked by a tombstone upon an eminence near the road leading to Beloit. Mr. St. John survived her several years, and died while on a visit to his brother's, near town, and his remains were deposited on the eminence beside those of his wife.—ED.

to return. He accordingly returned, and Roark and myself went on. In four or five days we reached our destination without any accident worth relating. We had plenty of snow to make a soft bed to sleep in, and wolves enough to howl us to sleep at all times of night.

We found the members of the first legislature of Wisconsin, or the last Territorial legislature of Michigan, at Green Bay, waiting for Gov. Horner to put them in motion; but that dignitary was among the missing, and the whole matter ended in smoke. I found on examining the books at the town office, that all the land we had selected was sold, and I had my trip for my pay. So after looking at the town of Navarino, Fort Howard, and the sights we thought worth seeing, we laid in a stock of crackers, cheese, ham and tobacco, not forgetting some of the "critter," made our adieu to Green Bay, and in due time landed safe at home. Having made two trips to Rock river, and one to Green Bay, for nothing, and thinking perhaps the third one the charm; so I accordingly started the third time for Rock river in company with John Janes, a cousin of mine, who now lives in Bad Ax, now Vernon Co., Wis., and crossed Rock river somewhere near where Rochester now stands, and continued on and explored the country north of Janesville, to near the mouth of Whitewater; then turned down to St. John's and replenished our provisions; then explored the west side of Rock river up to the mouth of the Catfish, and up that to or near the First Lake; we then directed our course for Camp & Collins' Diggings, on Sugar creek, and made Mitchell's Grove in our route. We were some days traveling and exploring, and having run out of provisions, we concluded to repair to Camp & Collins' Diggings for supplies. Just at night we found the section, and quarter section, that we were informed they were on; but they were not there.

It had become dark, and very cold, and we were tired and hungry; so we concluded to make to some timber and build up a fire, and do the best we could. After we reached the timber, and commenced dragging some limbs out of the snow, we saw a spark of fire rise, and after some circles in the air disappear. Soon after we saw others ascend in the same manner, and concluded it was Indians, and that we would go and camp with them, rather than build a fire and lie in the snow all night, hungry and tired as we were. But judge of our surprise on reaching the place, to find it occupied by a white man, Michael Welch, who received us with all the hospitality with which a Wisconsin miner could receive a stranger; and any attempt on my part to describe that, would be but a failure to do justice to that noble hearted class of the citizens of Wisconsin. We were now snugly ensconced in a warm cabin, by a roaring fire, and soon had a stool placed between us, on which was a pyramid of potatoes, and a dish of pork swimming in a minature lake of gravy, and each a tin cup of coffee. Ye upper tens! How does your nonsense sink into utter insignificance when contrasted with the pure, genuine hospitality of the frontier adventurer. Nearly twenty years have passed since the time of which I am now speaking, I do not know whether Mr. Welch is yet alive or not; but whenever I think of his kindness, it makes my heart throb with grateful pleasure.

We then went over to where New Mexico was afterward laid out, explored there two or three days, and then to Hamilton's Diggings, and finally back again to Rock river. I then selected the claim that Janesville is built on, and marked it as my claim, on the 15th day of February, 1836. By this time I had become snow-blind, and had to lay by some ten days before I could see to travel. My friend went to work for Mr. St. John, and as soon as I could see to travel I started for home. I took the line at the south end of Janesville and followed clear through to Call's Grove,* without seeing the face of a human being, or any trace of one, except the marks of the surveyors that had run the line that I was following.

*Since changed to Ives' Grove.—Ed.

Previous to leaving Rock river, I employed Mr. St. John to put me up a cabin, and on the 19th day of May, 1836, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I threaded my way to my cabin along an Indian trail that passed up the river through the present city of Janesville. My family now made about the fourth family in the county. It may, and doubtless will, appear rather strange to some of the citizens of Janesville, that nineteen years and a half ago the whole city consisted of one family, and one log cabin, eighteen feet square, with the bark on the logs, and no floor in it, or shutter to the door-way. I had at this time not the least idea of ever building up a town; but in moving to Janesville I opened a track, and all the travel followed that route to Rock river. At that time, Wisconsin City, Rockport, and I know not how many more paper towns, were in existence along Rock river.

Sometime in the fall of 1836 I went to Camp & Collins' mines, and purchased two wagon loads of lead, and that completed a communication from Racine to the Lead Mines by my house, and there was a constant throng of travel on it, and no way to cross the river only to swim the horses alongside of a canoe, and cross wagons in the same way. The traveling community were constantly besetting me to build a ferry-boat, and I at length concluded to do so; and built one at no small expense. After I got it done, I went to Belmont while the legislature was in session, to get a charter; and not dreaming of any opposition, I took no pains to get a petition largely signed; and the proprietors of Rockport, Wisconsin City and Humes' Ferry united in a remonstrance. This then begun a war between the three points. I, by this time, concluded to lay out a town, and according did so. The next summer two of the other places found it was "no go" with them, and they compromised as far as Janesville was concerned, and dropped their towns, and took up a place they called St. George's Rapids, about half way between the other towns, and made common cause against me in general, and Janesville in particular. I attended the legislature at Burlington, Iowa, and at Madison, for some three or four years, got all the roads, mail routes, and all the legislation I asked for. But in getting the county seat located at Janesville, the county took a pre-emption on that, and swept it from under me.* And having expended all my means in trying to build up the place, and all my improvements with it, to use a California phrase, I was completely strapped, and on the 24th day of August, 1839, I left the town to its fate. On the 15th day of May, 1838, my son Jasper was born in Janesville, the first male child born in the place.†

II.—BY SAMUEL F. CHIPMAN, 1856.

The winter of 1842–3 was extremely severe. The first snow fell on the night of the 8th of November, and continued until the 7th of April, a period of five months with interrupted good sleighing. Much of the time was severely cold, with strong winds and drifting snow; which continued to increase until it had attained to a depth of nearly two feet. Road tracks across the Prairie [in Rock Co., Wis.] would catch the drifting snow until they attained to an elevation of two to four feet, which very much endangered the safety of meeting teams, as in turning out the horse stepping from the path would often sink and plunge so deep that the mate would fall on to, or over him, and both be floundering for life in the deep snow, with more or less icy crusts to cut and maim them. Freeport lay some forty miles southwest of us, to which place

*It may be seen in Guernsey's History of Rock County that the county seat was established upon Mr. Janes' location; and that much praise was awarded to him for his diplomatic tact in overcoming the obstacles which other local interests had cast in his way.

By a law of Congress the county could secure a pre-emption to the quarter section upon which the county seat would be located. Mr. Janes was ignorant of this, and found himself a tenant upon lands belonging to the county. A compromise was effected by which the county, for a nominal sum, agreed to deed back portions of the land to the original claimants and settlers.—ED.

†It is stated by the Rev. H. Foote, in Guernsey's History of Rock County, that in January, 1836, there was an infant son added to the family of Samuel St. John, who is supposed to be the first white child born in the Upper Rock River Valley. His name was Seth B. St. John, and was living a few years since at Columbus, in this State.—ED.

we used to go to get our corn and oats to feed, plant and sow. In a snow storm it was rather a hazardous route to travel. I may as well speak here of one of the many little incidents of that winter.

On one clear, cold, frosty morning I started [from Rock county] for Freeport for a load of corn. On reaching the summit of the ridge of prairie above Bachelor's grove, that divides the waters of Bass creek and Sugar river, near what was then called the lone tree, I discovered a team and sleigh, loaded with men, driving in a direction to cross my track some distance ahead. We soon met. They anxiously enquired for the nearest house. I directed them to the house of John Call, a distance of some two miles. They had started from Monroe for Janesville, two days before, had missed their way and wandered over the trackless prairie for two days and nights without food for man or beast, and had (as they said to me at that time) just concluded, should they not find some other relief, to kill one of their horses and roast the flesh or eat it raw. In such a dilemma one would be led to suppose they were not very much displeased to discover a team ahead. There were four gentlemen I think in the sleigh. If I mistake not, three of them were brothers by the name of Hart; half brothers of Daniel A. Richardson, who was then trading in Janesville. The name of the other gentleman I do not remember. Long will they remember their cruise on the prairie.

As an evidence of the severity of that winter, I will here state a fact with which most of the settlers of that day were familiar, which was, that coons were so emaciated that when on a pleasant day they ventured from their holes in the trees, in quest of food on the ground, they were unable to return for want of strength, and were frequently found by the hunters, frozen to death at the foot of the tree in which they had lived, thereby betraying the whereabouts of those who had been more cautious, or unable to get out. In the fall of 1841, while looking for a piece of land that I might be supplied with fencing timber and firewood, I accidently run upon a dilapidated set of bogus tools in a small grove near the head of the south branch of Bass creek, southwest of my farm some three miles. There was a casting press weighing some eighty pounds, an iron bar, used, perhaps, as a lever with which to turn the screw to make the impression in coining. Also a small hand-vice, a steel spring, and steel punch with which to cut the pieces to be stamped; and German-silver plates cut into strips the width of half dollars, a small box containing a meal bag and a buckskin mitten, in which was found in an unfinished state thirty-nine half dollars. The effort was evidently a failure, owing either to inexperience in the operators or the imperfection of their tools. The press I still have in my possession. It serves as an anvil when I am disposed to do my own smithing. I have also the hand-vice, punch and spring, which I intend to preserve as pioneer mementoes. The lynching of black-legs at Rockford, Ill., and vicinity, was going on while I was on the road through Indiana and Illinois from Michigan to this place. The Driscols were shot and the gang dispersed. Perhaps the camp that I found was connected with the Rockford gang, and routed by the lynching league. I gave the grove in which their tools were found the name of bogus, by which cognomen it is known to this day.

III.—BY J. W. STEWART, 1857.

The region of country embracing the county of Green, as it is now bounded, was not peopled by white men, and no tradition relating to it has come to my knowledge, prior to the year 1827. At that time we were attached to, or rather formed a part of, the county of Crawford, in the Territory of Michigan; the county seat being at Prairie du Chien. The first white settlement in our limits, was at Sugar River Diggings, near the present village of Exeter. Two men by the name of Boner and McNutt, erected shanties for the purpose of trading with the Indians, at or about the place where William



J. F. Wescott

Davies' [Deviese's] furnace was afterwards erected—the same furnace which was afterwards held and used by Kemp & Collins, about one mile southwest of Exeter. This was in 1828 [1827]. Soon after, during the same year, J. R. Blackmore, William Wallace and William Deviese came to Sugar River Diggings, and commenced operations in mining for lead ore.*

The Indians had been engaged for many years, judging from the heaps of dirt, overgrown with grass, weeds and brush, in raising this valuable mineral; and their discoveries led the whites to that particular locality, where the first settlement in the county commenced. The persons above named, together with a Frenchman [Dutchman] by the name of Van Sickle, who acted as interpreter for the traders, Boner and McNutt, and two men who settled further south, in the fall of the year, by the names of [John B.] Skinner and [Thomas] Neal, formed the entire population of the county in the fall of 1828. We would at once think, that with that little population of white men, surrounded by the savages, and separated by several miles from other white settlements, peace and order would be in the ascendency. All provisions, that were obtained, were purchased at great cost and trouble at Galena. All shared and felt as one family. And the malicious hand of homicide, we would suppose, would never be raised to reduce that little number. But unhappily, the same *cause* which produces so many cases now, operated then to accomplish the same result. [Here follows an account of the killing of Boner by McNutt, as given in Chapter XII, of this history].

About the same time, and indeed some say the year before, 1827, Mr. John [B.] Skinner and [Thomas] Neal came to Skinner's creek, about five miles northwest of Monroe, and commenced mining, and erected a log smelting furnace, the first one in the county.* These men, together with those referred to at Sugar River Diggings, constituted the entire white population of the county for two or three years, and until the agricultural settlement was commenced, by Andrew Clarno and others, in the south part of the county.†

In 1829 William Davies [Deviese] built a furnace near the old trading house of Boner & McNutt, and the remains of this furnace, which are but a heap of ashes and cinders, overgrown with grass, in an open uncultivated prairie, form the only monument to mark the place of the tragedy we have narrated. The only Indian settlement in this county, at that time, was located near the present village of Dayton. There the Indians raised corn, and had an extensive encampment in the summer season.

In 1830‡ Andrew Clarno made a settlement on the old farm where his widow now resides, and which was the first agricultural improvement in the county. His name is perpetuated in the name of the town where he settled, and in which he continued to reside till his death, which occurred some four or five years since. He was a man of a warm and a generous heart, in whose company the writer has spent many pleasant hours, listening to his rude history of the times of the Black Hawk War. This war broke out in 1832, at which time Joseph Payne, whose name is familiar to all in this vicinity, had just erected and moved into a cabin, together with William Wallace, in the same neighborhood with Mr. Clarno, and at the first out-break of hostilities, on the 5th of May, they fled from their cabins with their families, and

* "It must not be supposed that [Ebenezer] Brigham was the first white man—the first American—at the [Blue] Mounds; but, although this was not the fact, yet he was the first permanent settler. Before him, as already explained, the diggings had been worked. William Deviese went there in the spring just before Brigham's arrival [the arrival of the last mentioned was in the spring of 1828], where he found two men named Moore, who were trading a little, in whisky at least, and one John Duncan, a very large and powerful man. But on the 12th of August [1828] Deviese moved to Sugar River Diggings, leaving James Hawthorn to continue the work there. So, it seems certain that Brigham, upon his arrival found miners at work at the [Blue] Mounds, but none of them made a permanent stay. John B. Skinner had at one time a furnace there."—*From C. W. Butterfield's History of Dane County, Wisconsin*, 1880, *p.* 347.—Ed.

* This is undoubtedly a mistake as to the *time* of the coming of Skinner and Neal. It was in 1830.—Ed.

† This "agricultural settlement" began in 1832.—Ed.

‡ This date should be 1832. He took a claim in 1830, but did not move on to it until two years after.—Ed.

the same day their deserted houses were fired by the Indians. These fugitives camped the first night on the ground where Monroe now stands. Here they spent a restless night, occasionally hearing the savage whoop of the blood thirsty Indians, but were lucky enough to get off undiscovered, with a quick and light tread, in the morning, in the direction of Hamilton's settlement, where they staid the next night,and thence to Fort Gratiot, where they remained till the close of the war.

About the year 1834, several new settlers came into our confines, and among them Leonard Ross, late of Exeter, and Hiram Rust, of Monroe; also, John W. Dennison and Abner Van Sant, who located about three miles southwest of Monroe. These last named gentlemen erected the first flouring-mill in the limits of this county. During the year 1835 the lands of this county first came into market, and the settlers were enabled to procure undisputed titles to their farms. The privations and hardships of the first settlers can only be understood and appreciated, from the lips of those who preceded us. Provisions bore an almost incredible price, and could not be obtained nearer than Galena, some fifty to seventy-five miles distance.

At the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial legislature, at Belmont, on the 9th of December, 1827, the county of Green, detached from the county of Iowa, was established. The county of Iowa, of which we then formed a part, was represented in the Territorial legislature in part by William Boyles,* of Monroe; and to him, as the representative of the region of the newly proposed county, was left the selection of the name to be given it; and he selected the name of Green—indicative of the bright color of the vegetation of this region. Another member of that legislature, with whom I conversed some years since, suggested to our member that *Greene* would be a more appropriate or more honorable name in memory and honor of the distinguished Gen. Greene, of the revolutionary War; but the present name was preferred by Mr. Boyles, and, through courtesy, the name remained as desired by our immediate representative.

The act of the legislature, creating the county of Green, was passed, as already stated, at the first session of the Territorial legislature; and at the next session, held at Burlington, in what has since become Iowa, an act was passed, Jan. 15, 1838, fully organizing the county of Green for judicial purposes, and declaring the new county indebted to the mother county of Iowa for a proportion of the old county indebtedness. Notwithstanding the solemnity and force of legislative law, the people of Green, although often sued in the courts of the State, have refused, (whether justly or not, I will not here digress to say,) to pay the whole, or any part, of said indebtedness. And this war with old Iowa is the only war in which we have participated. Our miniature wars, as exhibited in personal broils, have been numerous, but such as are common to all *civilized* countries.

The first court of record ever held in Green county was the United States district court, Chief-Justice Charles Dunn presiding, in April, 1838. The first clerk was the late George McFadden, of Dane county, who was shortly after succeeded by M. Bainbridge, Esq. After the first term, the United States courts were for many years presided over by Hon. David Irvin.

Although our growth, at the earliest stages of our existence as an independent county, was not so rapid as some others in the State, and consequently our influence not so extensively felt in the Territorial and State governments, yet no county in Wisconsin has been, or is now, settled by a more industrious, enterprising and thrifty population. The principle business of nearly her entire population has been, from the first, that of agriculture; and the consequence is, that her wealth is generously divided among all her citizens. Nearly the entire population

* The name of this legislator should be spelled "Boyls"—for so he wrote it.—ED.

have the means and the will to support themselves. Pauperism and crime, the sure concomitants of large commercial communities, have made no inroads within our borders; and taking into consideration the richness of our soil, the abundance of our timber, and the great number of our water-courses, we can certainly expect to rank as one of the best counties in our flourishing State. The county is about twenty-four miles square, having an area of 576 square miles; traversed through its center by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, from east to west, passing through Monroe, the county seat. The south and west parts of the county are nearly covered with a heavy growth of timber. Walnut, ash, oak, sugar tree and linn exist in great abundance, affording great facilities for building, and the manufacture of all kinds of wooden wares. The population of Monroe, the principal town, is about 2,000, while that of the county, by the census of 1855, was 14,727, which has since largely increased. Decatur, Brodhead, Albany and Dayton are flourishing villages.

III.—BY ALBERT SALISBURY, 1871.

Moved by an interest in the early affairs of this, my native State, I spent a part of my last summer vacation in looking up and "interviewing" some of the surviving pioneers of this portion of Wisconsin.* True, it is rather late to be seeking reminiscences, but "better late than never," especially since the men whom I have dug up, as it were, have thus far been almost wholly overlooked in all the many narratives that concern their times. A special interest attaches to them, moreover, from the fact that they have so long survived the events which made up the chief episodes of their lives.

William Deviese.

William Deviese was born March 16, 1793, near Huntersville, Pocahontas Co., Va., of French and Scotch lineage. In March, 1826, at the age of thirty-three, he left Virginia, with a surveying party, bound for Arkansas; but on reaching the mouth of the Ohio, reports of the sickliness of the country caused him to turn aside into Illinois. At that time Cairo had hardly begun its existence, there being but a few "squatters" on or near its present site. Going on foot to Vandalia, he passed there the winter of 1826–7. There he saw Abraham Lincoln in the legislature then in session.† In the early spring of 1827, Deviese went by wagon to St. Louis; thence by steamboat to the Des Moines Rapids; thence on foot to Shullsburg, Wis., stopping over night at Galena. At Vandalia he had made the acquaintance of James Hawthorn, who accompanied him on this journey and was his subsequent business partner. They reached Shullsburg March 28, 1827. They found there a Dutch trader named Shull, and four or five cabins occupied by perhaps forty or fifty miners, mostly Irish.

Deviese began mining about three-quarters of a mile east of Shullsburg, selling his ore to smelters. After spending a year here, he went, in the spring of 1828, to Blue Mounds, leaving Hawthorn to continue the work at Shullsburg. At the Mounds he found two men named Moore, who were trading a little, in whisky at least, and one John Duncan, afterwards well known throughout the region, and whom he thinks to have been the largest and most powerful man he ever saw.

Col. Ebenezer Brigham came to the Mounds soon after Deviese, and Jenkins and McCraney built a smelting furnace in the same year. It was while he was at Blue Mounds that the tragedy was enacted at Boner & McNutt's trading post, near what was afterwards Exeter village.* He had known Boner and McNutt at Shullsburg. They had been led to establish themselves near Sugar river by the same information which also led Deviese to go thither at a later day for mining purposes. A man named Burks, in attempting to cross the Territory, had

*Written in Brodhead.—ED.

†This must be a mistake, as Mr. Lincoln, according to Barrett's Life of him, did not remove from Indiana to Illinois till 1830.—ED.

*The killing of Roner by McNutt, as described in Chapter XII, of this history; see, also, Chapter III.—ED.

become lost, and had chanced upon the Indian diggings while making his way towards Shullsburg, on horseback. Deviese, in his account of the Exeter affair, agrees substantially with that given by J. W. Stewart, in Vol. III, *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, except that he says that Van Sickle was not a Frenchman but a Dutchman—an excellent interpreter, but a great liar. * * *

In July, 1828, Deviese went down to this old trading post to prospect the old Indian diggings already mentioned, and afterwards known as Sugar River or Exeter Diggings. Being successful in "prospecting," he returned to the Mounds, and on August 12, of the same summer, he started to establish himself permanently on Sugar river, leaving Hawthorn to continue work at Blue Mounds, as he had before done at Shullsburg. In the autumn, William Wallace and wife, and Josiah R. Blackmore, went down as employes. Blackmore stayed two years. He is the man from whom Mr. Stewart chiefly derived his reminiscences of early days in Green county, and is said to be still living at Warren, Ill.

In the spring of 1829, Deviese built a smelting furnace near the old stand of Boner & McNutt, one and a half miles west of Exeter. Other diggers had come down during the winter, and his smelting business became quite lively in the summer of 1829. That summer he broke and planted a turnip patch. In the fall he went to Fulton and Peoria counties, Illinois, and brought up a drove of hogs. The following summer, 1830, he broke sixteen acres, and put in corn, pumpkins, turnips and oats.

The lead smelted meantime was hauled to Galena, by oxen, sometimes as high as eight yoke being attached to a single wagon. It commanded, generally, about eighty dollars a ton, but in the spring of 1829, it was very low, owing to the tariff excitement that accompanied the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

In 1830, many miners were leaving, panic struck. He thinks it was in that year, instead of 1828, as stated by Mr. Stewart, that John B. Skinner and Thomas Neal commenced at Skinner's Diggings, a few miles north of Monroe.* Skinner had previously owned a furnace at Blue Mounds. Andrew Clarno was living with Skinner in 1830, and began on a farm in the town that bears his name, in 1831,† as Deviese thinks.

Deviese had all along done something at trading, besides his mining operations; bnt in 1831, John Dougherty set up a trading stand on the present site of Exeter. This was a dull year, but Deviese kept on smelting with four employes, and put in a crop in 1832. * * *

[After the Black Hawk War was over, in which conflict Deviese took an active part,]* he went back to [what is now the town of] Exeter and began to re-build in the latter days of August or first of September [1832]. He found his oxen, cut hay, and re-established himself as best he could. He kept on smelting till the next year, when he sold his furnace to Dougherty and went to mining exclusively, continuing at this until 1850. By 1835, he had become worth a considerable figure, but suffered severely from the crash of 1837. It was estimated that during the time he was in the lead business, he made and spent (or lost) about $40,000. In 1835, Kemp & Collins bought out Dougherty. [What was then the village of] Exeter saw its palmiest days in 1839, 1840, and 1841 and was platted in 1843. In those days, a great deal of money was handled there, which is now, perhaps, the most forlorn hamlet in the State.

Thus far Deviese—almost in his own words, and without addition or embellishment; but, of the years that follow, he does not wish to speak. Some particulars were added concerning the

* See Mr. Stewart's statement next preceding this one of Mr. Salisbury, where he says: "About the same time [that is, in 1828], and some say the year before, 1827, John [B.] Skinner and [Thomas] Neal came to Skinner's creek, about five miles northwest of Monroe." The idea Mr. Stewart desires to convey is, that "some say" they came in 1827. But Mr. Deviese is undoubtedly correct as their not working in what was afterward the "Skinner Diggings" until 1830.—ED.

† This, we have already seen (Chap. IV), was in the year 1832.—ED.

*See chapter V, of this history.—ED.

state of society among the early miners, the method of making claims, etc.; but, to our interrogatories touching later years, he quietly replied,—"that is all that is worth telling." Though in his seventy-ninth year, he seems to have clear and definite recollections of the interesting times now nearly half a century gone by, but has little or none of the boastful garrulity so often observed in men of his age and experience.

Since the Black Hawk War, he has but once been outside of [what are now] Green and Dane counties. A dozen years ago or more, he spent part of one summer in following up some indications of lead that he had seen while scouting in the Bad Ax country [now Vernon county] in 1832. For the past eighteen years he has been a member of the household of Hollis Crocker, residing three miles west of Belleville, Dane county, whose wife, by the way, the mother of ten children, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Gratiot's Grove. Deviese has always lived a bachelor. As he says,—at the time he ought to have been marrying, he was going out of the marrying world into the wilderness.

"His most noticeable infirmity is a partial deafness. Though not vigorous, he is still able to walk to church every Sunday morning, a distance of over a mile. It may interest the few who may have known him in the days of his reverses, to learn that for the last sixteen years he has entirely abstained from strong drink, and lived an exemplary member of the Methodist church.

"Major Deviese has not been without some scanty and imperfect notice in the historical records of Wisconsin; but his name is always incorrectly given.*"

James Hawthorn.

"Uncle Jimmy Hawthorn" was born Oct. 22, 1797, in Orange Co., N. Y., and lived in that region up to the age of nineteen. When New York city was threatened in the War of 1812, though but a boy of sixteen, he was among the volunteers stationed at Brooklyn. Among his recollections of that time is that of seeing launched one of the earliest steamers on the North river.

"A young man had no chance there," and so with a view to make his own opportunities, he went on foot to Pittsburg in 1817, carrying his total effects in a knapsack. From Pittsburg a flat-boat conveyed him to the mouth of the Scioto; thence he went by land to an uncle then living near Old Chillicothe. After working at Chillicothe a year, he went on a flat-boat to New Orleans, and thence took passage for New York in a brig, for it was before the day of ocean steamers. He paid $25 for his passage, boarding himself.

After spending three years in his native county, he again clambered over the mountains to Pittsburg, and thence went on to Hamilton, Ohio. May 9, 1822, he started down the Big Miami on a flat-boat, loaded with flour, for New Orleans. He received $40 as wages for the trip. By this time there were several steamboats on the Mississippi, and on one of these he returned from New Orleans, at a fare of $12; the passage to Louisville occupying twenty two days.

From Hamilton he next went to Edwardsville, Ill., where he worked at "carpentering" about two years. He then went to Vandalia, where he worked for another two years. During the winter of 1826–7, he fell in with William Deviese; and in March, 1827, they left Vandalia for the mining country. Going by wagon to St. Louis, they there took passage for Galena on a steamboat; but, on account of low water, were unable to get over the rapids near what was then known as Fort Edwards. The captain of the boat refunded half the passage money, and a party of about twenty went forward on foot. From Rock Island they got their provisions carried by teams that were going up. On Apple river they made a scanty

*Mr. Deviese is still (1884) alive—a resident of Dane Co., Wis. –ED.

breakfast of their last "grub," not knowing at that time anything about their distance from new supplies, but they reached Galena that afternoon.

Hawthorn and Deviese began mining near Shullsburg, where Hawthorn remained till October, 1828, when he followed Deviese to Blue Mounds. There he found Col. Brigham, Jenkins* and Thomas McCraney, and, he thinks, Esau Johnson also. He remained at the Mounds about two years, mining there while Deviese was on Sugar river. [Here follows an account of the trial and acquittal of McNutt for the killing of Boner, as given in Chapter XII of this book.]

Another trial which excited much interest, was that of two men for the killing of Clopton. Clopton and Van Meter were traders near Dodgeville, and had become involved in a dispute with one Wells and another man, over a mineral claim. Matters had gone so far that Clopton and Van Meter were approaching the claim with the avowed purpose of driving off the other claimants, when they were fired upon by them. One ball passed through Van Meter's leg and hit Clopton, as did also the other ball. Wells and his comrade escaped, but a reward of $2,000 having been offered for their apprehension, they went into St. Louis, and got a lawyer named Bates, to deliver them up and take the reward as a fee for defending their case. Bates was the best lawyer in St. Louis, and, Hawthorn thinks, the same who was in later years Lincoln's Attorney-General.* They were acquitted.

At length Hawthorn and Deviese dissolved partnership, and Hawthorn went back to Shullsburg, where he prospected through the summer of 1830. He then went into partnership with John Armstrong, near Gratiot's Grove, where they worked a wet mine. They "ran up a water level," and cleared $3,000 in eighteen months. The mineral after smelting, was sent to Galena. A tax of one tenth was paid by the smelters to the government.

In the summer of 1832, he "sauntered about," staying for awhile at Funk's Block-house, as he had an excellent rifle, whose services the inmates of the Block-house were anxious to retain. In the autumn of that year, Hawthorn went to St. Louis, there bought a horse, and rode all the way to the Hudson river, a two months' trip, passing through Vandalia, Indianapolis and Chillicothe. He paid $65 for his horse, and sold it in Orange Co., N. Y., for $100.

The next spring, 1833,he came by way of Buffalo to Detroit. The stage then ran westward from Detroit only to St. Joseph, from which latter place he got conveyance by wagon to Chicago and Ottawa. From Ottawa he went by steamboat to St. Louis, and thence to Dubuque, where the excitement over the new lead discoveries was then at its height. Dubuque then consisted of a few miners' shanties. Anticipations proved delusive. But little lead was found; cholera made its appearance, and as we may infer, a stampede ensued. In October, 1833, Hawthorn returned to Green county, and located the farm where he still lives, two miles south of what is now Monroe.

He relates that in the ensuing winter, as he was one day coming in from making rails in the woods, he saw his cabin door standing open the wrong way. Some Indian guns were standing outside, which he might have got possession of, had he retained proper presence of mind. He first stood in the door with his ax drawn, but then sprang for his own rifle which was hanging inside. He did not see an Indian pass him, but when he got back to the door, the nearest one was standing some distance away, with gun raised ready to shoot. The others were out of sight. Thirty or forty dollars in silver were in his saddlebags, but the attention of the Red-

*Probably Thomas Jenkins, who participated in the battle of Pecatonica, June 15, 1832, and was severely wounded there.

*Hon. Edward Bates, who was born in Goochland Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1793, and died at St. Louis, March 25, 1869, was at the period referred to, one of the most eminent jurists in the west. He settled in St. Louis in 1814, and subsequently filled many important positions, including that of Attorney-General of the United States.---ED.

Skins had been so closely given to his stock of cold victuals that they had made no other plunder.

Joe Paine, who afterwards killed a man and left the country, William Wallace and J. R. Blackmore, both formerly employes of Deviese at Exeter, and Andrew Clarno, were in the same vicinity before him. All had but twenty acres broke when Hawthorn came. Clarno broke his first land in 1830 or 1831. Hawthorn thinks with Deviese, that it was in 1830 that Skinner and Neal opened the diggings north of Monroe. After Hawthorn came Hiram Rust, Capt. Ross and others.

The first marriage in the settlement was that of Blackmore to Wallace's daughter, in the fall of 1834. Hawthorn was married next, in 1836; and after him, Cameron. The first white child born in Green county was Charles R. Deniston, in 1834.

"Uncle Jimmy" is still living on the farm that he opened in 1833, and, though not married till the age of thirty-nine, has raised thirteen children, some of whom are already pioneering in the far west. He is still a hale, jolly man—well-to-do in the world, and likely to remain therein for years to come.*

French Lake.

French Lake is, in the fullest acceptation of the term, an original character. He is one of nature's greatest successes in the line of oddities. No connected narrative could be obtained from him, he was so fearful of getting into print.

He is a Virginian by birth, having begun life in that part of the Old Dominion which was devastated by the Potomac army. He is still a Virginian; has visited his native region since the war; is as bitter over its ruin as any lover of the "Lost Cause" can possibly be; and "*does not wish to be identified with Wisconsin at all,*" though a resident since May, 1828.

Woe betide the writer hereof, should this sketch ever come to the eyes of "old Lake." When I was first introduced to him on the street, a dozen men had gathered in the corner store to see what manner of reception I would meet. As I proceeded to make my wishes known, I was somewhat apprehensive, after all that I had been told, of his ample cowhide boots; but all went well until the idea of publication began to develop, when, with an emphatic and profane explosion, he bolted for the other side of the street. Nothing daunted, however, I gave pursuit, and the final result was a promise that if I could find my way out to his place some day he would talk over old times.

He lives in "Spring Grove Woods," about eight miles southwest of Brodhead, and four or five miles southeast of Juda. Like all the old Virginian and Pennsylvanian settlers of this region, he had selected the close vicinity of a spring as the necessary place to build; and so I found him living close by the site of his original cabin, which is still standing, though built thirty-five years ago, and surrounded on all sides by heavy timber, with his nearest plow land nearly half a mile away. He owns, if I remember rightly, over 1,200 acres of land, all valuable timber or plow land. He raises large numbers of horses, sometimes keeping them strangers to the harness till eight or ten years old, refusing all offers, even though extravagant; while, on the other hand, a man that strikes his fancy may very likely get a team at half the real value. In all other traffic he is no less eccentric.

I obtained from him an account of the battle of the Pecatonica, which he had received from a young fellow called "Pony Fletcher," who was a participant; but after all that has been said about that little fight, it is hardly worth while to add yet another version. * * *

Lake left Blue Mounds in the autumn of 1833. After the opening of the land office at Green Bay, he, with a few others, went thither to enter

*He is now (1884) living with Thomas Millman, his son-in law, in the town of Clarno, in good health, but with mind weakened by age.—ED.

land. They went to Fort Winnebago, and followed down the Fox river, walking the whole distance except the last day's journey, for which they hired passage in a canoe.

On his return, he, with another man, took a contract to furnish the troops at Fort Winnebago with hay, and spent the autumn in hay making upon the Portage marshes. They made well at it, earning from $3 to $4 each per day—no small sum in those days.

He settled at his present abode in May, 1836, living for many years a bachelor; but is now a widower, with growing sons and daughters. And, with all his peculiarities, the State has many citizens whom it could better spare than French Lake.*

V.—BY EDWARD D. BEOUCHARD, 1876.†

I presume an old pioneer, who has resided in Wisconsin for fifty-seven years, will not appeal in vain to the State Historical Society for space to set aright his own services, and to vindicate the truth of history.

I was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 4, 1804, and left there in the spring of 1816, for the Selkirk colony on Red river; went there in the canoes of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and paid $45 for my passage. While there, I was employed by the fur company to go on business through the Cariboo mountains to the Pacific coast. After many hardships and adventures, I returned to the Selkirk settlement; and, in the fall of 1819, went to Prairie du Chien.

Dr. Moses Meeker, in his narrative, in the sixth volume of collections of the State Historical Society, has stated that Col. James Johnson came to Galena in 1822, I desire to set this error aright. I was, in that year, at Prairie du Chien, running a keel-boat on the Mississippi for Jean Brunet and one Disbrow. Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was then stopping at Prairie du Chien—the same who had served at the battle of the Thames, and has since figured so prominently in public life. It was then that Old Buck, a Fox Indian, not a Winnebago, came to Prairie du Chien to sell some diggings he had on Fevre river, near Galena. Col. R. M. Johnson, in the fall of that year, hired the boat of the owners, Brunet and Disbrow, and they sent me down with him, in charge of the boat, to Fevre river; and I had orders that if Johnson bought the diggings of the Indian, Old Buck, and wanted some help to put up cabins, to remain and assist him in the matter. He bought the diggings, and I aided in putting up three houses in 1822. Johnson then started for Kentucky, and left at the diggings Thomas January, Amos Farrar, one Anderson, nick-named "Kentuck," myself, and two other Frenchmen, one of whom was named Trepanere and the other Barney. I sent back the boat and hands to Brunet; and by request of Johnson, and consent of Brunet, I staid there that winter. Johnson never returned; but in June, 1823, James Johnson, his brother, came with provisions, tools and several Negroes.

Major Legate mentions that Col. Johnson sent me with goods with which to buy old Buck's diggings. I only conveyed Col. R. M. Johnson from Prairie du Chien to Galena, with his goods, to buy them. I am certain that it is a mistake that anybody came to Galena in the fall of 1822 from Cincinnati; but a good many did come in the spring of 1823. During the winter of 1821–22, there were but the six of us there all winter, whom I have named.

After Col. James Johnson's arrival, I quit working for the Johnsons, and engaged in the employ of A. P. Van Meter and David G. Bates, continuing with them until the spring of 1826, when I went to digging mineral on my own

*Mr. Lake is still (1884) living at his old home.

†In a sketch of several Green county pioneers, which was printed some years ago, reflection was made on the character of Mr. Beouchard, charging him with having burned the buildings, goods and tools of Wm. Deviese and John Dougherty at Sugar River Diggings—this, apparently, in revenge, on account of some disagreement with Dougherty. It was added that Mr. Beouchard was a boastful, revengeful, worthless fellow. Also, several of the facts related in Dr. Beouchard's narrative given in Smith's History of Wisconsin, were disputed and contradicted; and Mr. Beouchard was further spoken of disrespectfully. The sketch spoken of was that written by Albert Salisbury to be found in this chapter; but the reflections upon Mr. Beouchard we have in this connection thought best to omit. Mr. Salisbury made them on the authority and dictation of Mr. Deviese and French Lake. What these several allegations were will sufficiently appear in Mr. Beouchard's denial.—ED.

account. I, in company with eight others, went prospecting, and discovered the New Diggings, and did well there.

Sometime in August, 1828, in company with John Sweetslow and Major Adney as partners, I came from the mouth of Big Platte, to Sugar River Diggings, at Exeter; my partners not liking the place, soon took their departure. About that time Mr. Deviese came there, and proposed to join me in digging mineral and trading with the Indians, and I accepted his offer, but he had no interest in the smelting business. We then sent to Galena for provisions and goods, and in the meanwhile put up cabins and went to work. The Indians troubled us a good deal. The Winnebago village of "Spotted Arm" was about eight miles north, and that of "White Breast" about twelve or fifteen miles south of our diggings, on Sugar river; each of which had about eight or ten Indian houses. Now Mr. Deviese knew very well that he could not stop there, had I not been there myself to keep the Indians off. It is well known that Mr. Deviese and I had three houses at Exeter, near to each other, with a garden spot; we built them as partners, and had an equal ownership in them. He says I burnt his place to spite a man by the name of Dougherty; now that man Dougherty had no property there at all, but he had a cabin about a mile and a half east of us; and I can prove in Mineral Point to this day, that had I felt disposed to do so, I could have cow-hided that Dougherty any time that I chose. Had I wanted to injure such a man, is it reasonable to suppose that I would burn my own, and my partner's houses and property to spite him? On the contrary, from Mr. Deviese's own statement, is it not reasonable to conclude that the Indians burned them during his absence that summer of the war?

Mr. Deviese makes his statement as though I was not at Sugar river during all this early period. I was there, however, all the time, up to April, 1832, when I left. I did not sell or transfer my interest in the houses and improvements because I intended to return, but the war soon breaking out, I did not go back until May, 1833. When I departed from Sugar river in April, 1832, there was not, according to my judgment, 5,000 pounds of mineral at the diggings. From that time until May, 1833, the period during which the buildings and property at Exeter, on Sugar river, were burned, I state unequivocally that I was never nearer Sugar river than the Blue Mounds, Mineral Point and Col. William S. Hamilton's, at Wiota; I did not, and could not, have burned them. Messrs. Deviese and Lake have done me great wrong and injustice, to wait forty years, and then make such misstatements. I never heard of these accusations until I saw them published, and cannot imagine any reason why Major Deviese should do so, never having had any disagreement him, and he having paid me a friendly visit, and spent several days at my house in Mineral Point, long since the occurrence of these transactions. As to French Lake, it may be that he does it out of revenge; for when I commanded the fort at the Blue Mounds, I was obliged several times to reprove him.

The battle of the Pecatonica occurred on the 16th of June, 1832. Mr. Deviese says that one man came up after the battle, "spoiling for a fight." He seems to refer to me, for I was the first who came. I had command of a party of friendly Winnebagoes on foot,* who, of course, could not travel as fast as Dodge's command on horseback, but I was not more than 400 yards behind. When I got up to the battle ground I was ahead of my Indian party. Adjt. Woodbridge told me that he had shot one of the hostile Indians as he was rising the bank on the opposite side of the pond. By that time two or three of my Indians had overtaken me. I told them of the one Woodbridge had shot, when they went around the pond, found the dead Indian, and brought back his scalp. They

* Forty-nine in number, as stated by Mr. Beouchard in his narative in Smith's History of Wisconsin.

also searched in the water, and found the remainder, eleven in all, securing also the guns and lances of the defeated enemy.

Mr. Deviese says that Col. Hamilton was absent from his station, Fort Hamilton, just after the fight was over, and the dead Indians and their guns and their lances were found; Col. Hamilton came up with his party of friendly Menomonees. My Winnebagoes now asked Col. Hamilton's Indians to take some scalps; they said: "No, the scalps don't belong to us, they belong to him"—pointing to Gen. Dodge—meaning that they, the Menomonees, were too proud to appropriate and display scalps from enemies whom they had not slain.

We then went to Col. Hamilton's fort at Wiota, and started home. When we arived at the fort at Dodgeville, Gen. Dodge ordered me to go to the Wisconsin river and collect all the Winnebagoes that I could get to go with us to Rock river, after the Sacs and Foxes. On the 20th of June, 1832, I was ready to start; I was then at the Blue Mounds. My horse being ready, and while taking leave of my friends, George Force and a man by the name of Green, started to ride out. Presently we heard the firing of guns; I spoke and said that they were Indian guns. On looking in the direction of the gun reports, we saw Green running toward the fort, and a good many Indians after him. I threw the baggage off my horse, and started to meet him, but the Indians overtook him before he got half-way to the fort. I saw a good many around him, perhaps fifteen or twenty. On reaching the fort, I told the people, and then started for Gen. Dodge's at the Dodgeville fort about half-past eight in the morning. I reached there at 10 o'clock, and gave the general intelligence of the presence and depredations of the Indians. I then returned to the Blue Mounds, and found that two men had gone after Thomas McCraney and his family, who were then living on their place between the Mounds and Peter's Grove, and I started after the body of Green, brought it into the fort, and we buried it the next day.

Previously, on the 6th of June, when Capt. James Aubrey was killed, I started out from the fort by myself to get his body, and after I had gone a half mile or so, John Dalby and Jefferson Smith came after me on horse back to assist me, and we got the captain's body and brought it in. I had, on that occasion, asked Lieut. Force to go with me, to get Capt. Aubrey's body, but he refused to go, and I told him if he got killed, and was only six feet off, I would not go for his body. When Force and Green were killed, on June 20, and I went and got Green's remains, and brought them to the fort, they asked me if I would hold spite against a dead man. I replied that I would do what I said, whether a man was dead or alive, and Lieut. Force's body lay where it fell for four days.

While at Gen. Dodge's, my orders about going to the Wisconsin, to collect Winnebagoes, were countermanded. Four days afterward, Gen. Dodge and his troops came to the Blue Mounds fort, buried Lieut. Force, Col. Gratiot being present at the burial. Gen. Dodge told me that I would have to go with the army to pilot them to Rock river, and if need be, to act as interpreter. After preparations we started, and kept on until we got out of provisions; when we reached Fort Winnebago, my horse got lame, and I was sent back as express to Dodge's Fort. I remained there until the battle of the Wisconsin, when I was ordered with a party of men to go to Helena to build rafts, on which to cross the army in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The next morning after we got there, one of the guards told me that my horse and others were in the field of Mrs. Green. I jumped up and ran into the field, the grass and everything was wet, and I got wet up to my neck and by 10 o'clock I was almost speechless. Gen. Dodge sent me back to his fort, with some other men, who had lame horses, or were themselves

unwell. I remained there until after the battle of Bad Ax. After the capture of Black Hawk, I had to go to Rock Island to make my return to the commissioner, Gen. Winfield Scott, of my agency at the Blue Mounds, and of the delivery to me, at the Mounds, of the captive Hall girls, by the Winnebagoes. When Capt. James Aubrey was killed at the Blue Mounds, I, as lieutenant, succeeded in command at the fort there. So soon as Gen. Dodge came, he ordered an election for captain, and I was beaten by one vote. Col. Gratiot, Indian agent, then appointed me his sub-agent, to look after and care for the Winnebagoes about the Mounds. On my return to the Blue Mounds, I was ordered to Fort Winnebago, to receive four Winnebago Indians, who had joined the Sauks during the war. I staid there until they were brought to me, and I delivered them to Capt. Plympton, commander at that place, and there I was discharged, Nov. 19, 1832.

Now, I do not want to speak of a man after he is dead; but for the sake of truth, I must say one thing about the rescue of the Hall girls, as given by John Messersmith in Gen. W. R. Smith's History of Wisconsin. Had I seen the account before, I would have given it a notice. Mr. Messersmith says that an express came to the Blue Mounds, and they found that the dispatch with which he was charged was on public business, and they prevailed on me to open it, as perhaps it would be of benefit to us all.

In the first organization of the militia at the Blue Mounds, I was elected first lieutenant; Messersmith, McCraney and some others did not like to be commanded, using a rough prefix to the word, by a "foreigner," and the same rude language was used at the election for captain, after Aubrey's death.

Now I leave it to anybody that knows me, if I would go to men who were my enemies for information or instruction. No, sir: it is well known that at that time the commander, in addition to his military duties, acted as postmaster; now this express arrived there after Capt. Aubrey's death, and I, as lieutenant, had succeeded to the command. There were present Col. Ebenezer Brigham, Esau Johnson, John C. Kellogg, and others of my friends, who supported me. Messersmith had no more to do with the letter or express than the man in the moon. On getting the letter, I spoke to Col. Brigham and others of my friends, and by their advice opened and read it to the crowd; then sealed it up, and got a man by the name of Henry Starr to take it to Gen. Dodge, who was requested to send it on to Col. Gratiot; he did so, and Starr returned to the Blue Mounds.

An old settler, whom I do not now remember, has said that Col. Hamilton went to Dubuque and got Menomonee and Sioux Indians to the number of 500 for the Black Hawk War. This is a mistake, so far as the Sioux are concerned, for the Sioux and Menomonees were always at war; when they met at Prairie du Chien, or at other places, they always attacked each other. I only saw Col. Hamilton's Indians at the battle of the Pecatonica, and I think he had thirty or forty, possibly fifty or sixty, and all Menomonees; and my Winnebagoes were generally about fifty or sixty. But this seems to be the way in which history is too often written.

In May, 1833, I returned to my old diggings at Exeter. Mr. Deviese was not there. After cleaning up what mineral I had there, I went to Dubuque and remained there until 1834, when I came to Mineral Point, where I have since resided. I was some time at Centerville, on Blue river, and some time at the New Diggings.

I have no knowledge of Grant, who is said to have given name to Grant river, and since to the county of that name. Grant river was so called when I first came to Prairie du Chien in 1819.

I served as a private in Col. James Collins' regiment of Illinois volunteers, from August, 1847, to July, 1848.

For forty-two years Mineral Point has been my home, and I am satisfied that none of my old neighbors, those who have known me longest and best, and for whose good opinion I care the most, will give any credence to unkind and unworthy reflections cast upon me. Those who know me best, I am sure, will acquit me of all such charges and insinuations as foreign to my character and nature.

Mineral Point, September, 1876.

VI.—BY ROBERT L. REAM.

In the latter part of April, in the year 1838, I first visited Madison. I traveled there in company with Mr. Wells, who, with a two-horse team, was supplying the people of Madison with produce from his farm in Green county. Madison then consisted of not more than a dozen houses, built and in process of erection, counting every shanty and cabin within three miles of the capitol, and was the only market for Green county farmers.

Mr. Wells and I left Monroe, then called New Mexico, in the morning, and reached Grand springs, near Sugar river, late in the afternoon, and camped there for the night. This was before the land there was entered by Mr. McFadden, and the springs had not yet been named. We built a large log fire (to keep off the wolves, as Mr. Wells said), and fried our bacon and boiled our coffee. The aroma of our dainty dishes must have soon filled the atmosphere; for the prediction of Mr. Wells was verified in an incredibly short space of time, by the surrounding of our camp with prairie wolves in droves. Then commenced such a snarling, fighting, barking and howling, as I never heard before or since. They made the "night hideous," and kept up the music with a thousand and one variations until morning's dawn. During the night we chopped down more trees, cut them into logs, and kept up a rousing fire, the roar and crackle of which made a splendid accompaniment to our opposition concert in camp, which consisted of Negro melodies and camp-meeting songs, which we had learned from Hoosier prairie-breakers in Green county, where it had been my good fortune to serve an apprenticeship at prairie-breaking. Thus we spent a sleepless night (my first night in Dane county). We struck camp early next morning, without bidding our recently made acquaintances a very formal adieu.

We found the then traveled road very crooked and winding, and running at almost all points of the compass, and when within five or six miles of Stoner's Prairie, we halted and took observations. After determining the proper course to take in the direction of Madison, I went ahead with an ax, blazing trees. Mr. Wells followed with his team. We struck the prairie where George Vroman's farm was afterward located. The road which I then blazed, was afterward adopted by the public, and traveled for many years. After passing through the prairie, we followed the old trail to Madison, where we arrived the second day. * * *

From Madison back to Monroe, there was no mode of conveyance, and I made this journey on foot, in one day. It was then fully forty miles by the meanderings of the road. There were no bridges, and I was obliged to wade Sugar river and its tributaries as well as several large marshes, in some of which the track lay knee-deep under water, and I suffered severely with the rheumatism in consequence thereof. In the latter part of May, of the same year [1838], I made another trip to Madison, when I negotiated with Mr. Peck for the Madison House, and in the month of June removed my family there and took possession as the landlord.*

VII.—BY HIRAM BROWN, 1884.

I was born on the 23d of September, 1803, in the town of Sommers, in Holland county, State of Connecticut, and about twenty-two or

*Says Mrs. Roseline Peck: "The old log house, which we used as a hotel for over a year, then leased, or rented to R. L. Ream, and by him kept as a house of entertainment until we left the place, has since been removed. Mr. Ream was the father of Vinnie Ream, who was born in the cabin after we left it." It is hardly necessary to say that Vinnie is the famous American sculpter. She is the wife of Richard L. Hoxie.—Ed.

twenty-three miles in a northeast direction from the city of Hartford, in that State. When I was about three years old my parents moved into the State of New York and located about 100 miles west of Albany, in the town of Madison, Madison county, on the Cherry Valley turnpike road, or thoroughfare from Albany to Buffalo. My parents lived there till the death of my mother in 1837. My life up to near that time was occupied at least till I was about twenty-one years of age in assisting father in procuring the necessary things for our daily living—spiced with some little wanderings as to locality to near the time of my majority, but always with the knowledge and consent of my parents. A part of this time I was at work in a cotton mill at low wages ($1 per week, including board and washing) was supposed to be learning the trade of managing or overseeing the carding room; but they instructed me slowly, keeping me most of the time at cleaning the cards. After one month's work at that, I could do it as well as the best and as quick also; but after some nine month's labor at that craft, I bid the cotton-mill good day and sought some more lucrative business and found it in being a farm hand. I soon was able to command the wages of a common hand to-wit: $8 per month, washing and mending thrown in. This was in the summer season; in the winter I found work at threshing out grain with a flail and got every tenth bushel of wheat, and for rye and oats I sometimes got every eighth or ninth bushel. Sometimes this included my board. At other times I got an occasional job of cutting a few cords of wood at twenty-five cents per cord and boarding myself, or twenty cents per cord and boarded. The timber was mostly beech, sugar and maple. In the spring of 1827, I started for Chautauqua Co., N. Y., some 250 miles from home; and there I found work with an old school-mate at $10 per month and washing. That year, about the 1st of June, Gen. La Fayette passed through Fredonia on his way east. The military, in that vicinity, were all called out to give the general a reception, and most nobly did they obey the call, thinking themselves highly honored to assist in the reception of a man who had assisted, both by his sword and purse, the colonies in their struggle for that freedom which they were then enjoying.

The general, by special request, took the overland route from Cleveland to Fredonia, and thence three miles to Dunkirk, where a steamer awaited to carry him to Buffalo. It was expected that he would arrive about 1 or 2 o'clock P. M., so, in order to have things ready at the proper moment, they improvised a sort of telegraphic communication for some fifteen miles above by putting trusty men on the housetops along the line with a flag which was to be raised as soon as the general arrived at the first station; and that was the signal for the man at the second station to raise his flag; and his flag raised was the signal for the next man to raise his; and so on to the last one. But, with delays and receptions, he did not arrive till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the night; then a reception-speech and answer, and the military passing in review, and each one shaking hands with him, detained him so long that it was not till sunrise that he reached Dunkirk, where the steamer was still in waiting to convey him to Buffalo.

Fredonia was illuminated with a lighted candle at each light of glass in every front window and at Buffalo, there was a similar illumination.

The next winter, by the aid of friends, I got a school in a back district, as teacher, at $8 per month, and boarded among the scholars. In the spring, or forepart of the summer, I attended a select school more particularly to get a better knowledge of grammar. The teacher was known as a good grammarian and a fair writer. These comprised most of his qualities as a teacher. The next winter I got a school at $12 per month, and the succeeding winter at $13, at same place. My health not being good, I found light work, attending bar at a hotel or tavern, and other

light work, till the fall of 1835, when I found myself some two and a half miles down the Susquehanna, below Wilkesbarre, where I kept a school for three terms. I then took a wife and started the same day, for Wisconsin, where my wife had a brother, John Inman. We took a steamer at Buffalo, for Michigan City, where my wife had several relations; but when we arrived at Chicago we were politely told if we would wait till they got ready they would take us there.

We then took a stage and went to Michigan City, where, the next day, John Inman came.

After a few days spent there in visiting, we started for Wisconsin where we arrived on the 13th day of September, 1836, with provisions sufficient to last us five or six weeks, and between $84 and $85 in money, without a stove or the first hoof of any stock. My wife, for some four years, had the charge of her brother's son, a lad then some ten or eleven years old. She boarded, clothed and schooled the lad for four years without any pay, though he supposed she was getting her pay quarterly.

We moved into his (Mr. Inman's) house just below Janesville, mine making the eighth family in Rock county. The house was a log one, 12x14 feet inside, with a fire-place about half in the house, and the other half out doors, and the chimney entirely outside. The house had one window by the side of the door, consisting of two lights of glass, 8x10 inches. The door was made of shakes nailed to two sticks, with a sort of wood hinge. There was a wood latch, the same being raised with a string.

Mr. Inman got a team and went to Chicago for some winter provisions, where he got some sour flour at $7 per barrel and two barrels of pork, at $20 cash. He also got a few groceries such as coffee, tea and sugar with some rice. He there learned that his brother with a large family would be along in a few days. Finding his load of provisions heavy, he left one barrel of pork some twenty-five miles out from Chicago, which he afterward sold for $45. The pork we got was of a miserable quality, poor and scant of salt and soured. It consisted of heads and shanks, hardly affording fat sufficient to cook itself in; but, bad as it was, what with all of us together it did not last till January. We could get fish all we wanted but we lacked any fat to cook them with. No butter, no milk, no grease of any kind.

About Christmas Richard Inman moved on to his claim a little above Afton on the east side of Rock river. We (that is, my wife; her girl, say eleven years old; John Inman and his boy) by dint of good management, made our flour last until the middle of February, when I went to Rockford with one of my neighbors,—he to get grain for his horses and I to get flour. There had been a thaw the day before we started which made it difficult to cross ravines. Sometimes we had to go up them and at other times, down. At Roscoe, we had to cross a small stream which was swollen. It was without a bridge and the water had washed off the snow and left the banks icy and very slippery. A person living on the opposite side told us to keep up as high as we could and we tried to cross according to his direction; but the current took both horses and wagon down stream, so that my neighbor jumped into the water and got hold of the horses bits but could not get them over. I then jumped into the water and got ahead of him and took hold of one of his hands to help him and the team out, but as I stood on smooth and slippery ground, I could help but little. The man living there then waded into the stream and took my hand, by which assistance we got the team and wagon out and across the stream, but we were wet to the middle. We went into the house to dry ourselves and finally staid there all night. We went to Rockford next day where I bought a barrel of flour at $16 offering to take two at $15 each, which was refused. On our return, we passed through Rockton where we found two barrels of flour at $15 each of which my neigh-

bor took one and I took the other. We left them there, with the understanding that I should take his team and get them home in two or three weeks. The Turtle creek at Beloit had then became impassable for teams to cross; but I got across by the help of some of the half-breeds living on the north side, who took me across in a canoe, and I made tracks for home. When this flour was gone I bought another barrel of Daniel Smiley, now living in Albany, Wis., paying him $19 for it. When that was gone (which was not till after harvest) I went to Fox river above Elgin and got flour there. Along in April and May, when we had to live on flour and fish, we could hardly keep body and soul together. As to myself, I know I could hardly walk straight from mere weakness; but as vegetation came forward we got a few greens to boil, and seasoning them to some extent with wild onions, they certainly made a change of diet and little more relish. I also got an old Indian shot-gun about this time, and could once in a while get a duck, which made a sort of a feast for us. If it was a small one, it was better than none at all; but as we had some garden and a little corn, and in the summer raised some buckwheat, the next winter was passed quite comfortable.

I, that winter, kept a school—the first one kept in Rock county, and had for one of my scholars Daniel Stone, now living at or near the mouth of the Catfish.

In the spring of 1838 there was to be elected in the district then comprising Rock, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha counties, three county commissioners and one assessor;—and as there were two sets of candidates, there was considerable strife as to which should be the successful party. As I had previously held some written communications with the sheriff of this district, he and Fred. S. Lovell came to my house to enlist my services toward electing their favorites, in which I became a cheerful volunteer; and as I then knew every man in the county, it was supposed I might be worth to them more than a mere voter. As events turned, their friends were elected.

I learned that the assessor could appoint as many deputies as he pleased. I made application for the place of deputy assessor for Rock county, which I obtained without difficulty; but it was necessary that I should go to Kenosha or Southport to be sworn into office by the said Lovell, who had been appointed as clerk of the board of commissioners — distance sixty-five miles. This journey I made on foot, there and back, in three days.

There were but few inhabitants at this time in Rock county, and none of them on the west side of Rock river, nor was there any land to assess in the district except on the west side of Rock river. After providing myself with plats from the land office at Milwaukee, showing the entries of lands, I proceeded to the assessment of that part of my district. At one time I was four days on the west side assessing, using the plats as best I could, endeavoring to find at night some wood and water near each other. I often, when thus assessing, thought what a laughable picture I should present to my friends at the east, by representing me with a quilt on my back for a bed at night, my provisions in a sack, with a coffee-pot on the top of my pack to make my coffee in, and a tin dipper to be used as occasion might require,—and myself examining my plats to see what I should assess.

It was part of my duty to call to my aid two assistants when assessing city or village lots. There was at this time, no less than four cities or villages in each county to be thus assessed, some of which had been surveyed and staked out and others merely platted on paper. Lots were usually assessed at 25 to 30 cents each for corner ones, and for inside lots 15 to 20 cents each.

As I passed along, I took something of a description of the country for future use. The entries were mostly fractions on the river, or heavy timber in the interior, and were assessed from $1.50 to $3 per acre.

At the time I made my assessment return to the board of commissioners, the sheriff, Edgar R. Huganin, who was *ex-officio* collector of taxes, proposed to me to collect the taxes in Rock county, but thinking it would not prove to be a lucrative business, I declined his offer, telling him, however, that I thought I knew a person who perhaps would like the position. On inquiry, I ascertained that I could get no one whom I would recommend, and so informed him by letter. In the latter part of August, or fore part of September, he came to Rock county to post up some election notices, when he again asked to take the collection of taxes in Rock county, but as my ideas were that I would not get much pay, I again declined. However, I made him the offer to do the collecting for fifty cents a day, but if I had to be away from home over night he should pay my bills. This offer he declined to accept; but still urged me to accept the position, saying he would not ask me any bonus, and further said he had no doubt but that I could made more than fifty cents per day clear. He said he would not come there and collect the taxes for all he could get. He would sooner pay the personal property taxes himself than bother with them.

As I felt under some obligation to him, I told him I would take the collection of the taxes as we had talked about before, provided I could get bondsmen satisfactory. On his return home, he sent me a blank bond except as to the amount, which I got some of my friends to sign, and I returned the same to him. I shortly afterward got the appointment in due form to simply collect the taxes due from the residents of the county. This would not have paid me fifty cents per day, but I got some taxes paid by non resident holders of land on the west side of the river.

I had to publish a notice of sale of lands for taxes due as delinquent, but as there was no newspaper published in either of these counties, I had to go to Milwaukee to have the publication made as required. When the time came to sell the lands, the sheriff was on hand to pay the taxes on some lands to the amount of some $30 more or less. I had to open the sales however, and I offered a few pieces of which were rapidly sold. I then stopped to take the taxes from individual owners of land who were present. I soon took in over $100, and then again I commenced selling, which was done as quick as I could call off the description of the land with the taxes and costs added. Bidders were so plenty that they sat around a large table and each took his turn in the bidding. When I finally closed the sale, I found I had averaged some $4 per day instead of fifty cents, and that after giving Mr. Hugunin the taxes which he was to pay me, a prouder fellow in rags than myself one did not often meet.

The next season I bought on time, the land on both sides of Bass creek, near its mouth, and where Afton now stands; but after putting up a house and doing some fencing, I sold out the next season, and in the spring afterward removed to Green county. Two years after my settlement in Green county, I was elected assessor for the four east townships in the county, and was re-elected. I was then elected as county commissioner and subsequently was honored with a seat in the first Constitutional Convention. Not far from this time Alvinza Hayward proposed to me to buy some law books with him and go into the practice of law. I told him it was all proper for him to commence the study of law, but as to myself I was too old to undertake to study a profession.

The following winter after the suggestion of buying some law books by Mr. Hayward, of which I have spoken, he went into the pinery on the Wisconsin river, and worked in a logging camp, and when the raft went out he went with it to St. Louis where the raft was sold and he was paid off. He then bought $130 worth of law books and came back to his home in Exeter, where he again made the proposition to sell me one-half interest in the books, and both study



O. J. White

them as best we might, he keeping a part and I a part; we were to exchange as we might desire.

It becoming known in that neighborhood that I had an interest in the books, and rather aspiring to make myself somewhat acquainted with law proceedings, I was occasionally called upon to plead some plain cases, (as most clients have plain cases, any way) with Mr. Hayward as opposing counsel. In one of the first suits tried, when we called a certain witness on the stand to give his testimony in the case, Mr. Hayward objected to him, as he intended to impeach his testimony. My reply was, that possibly the witness might not state any thing objectionable to his case, and that, at least, he should wait till the witness gave in his testimony before he attempted to impeach it—to which he said he should not object. We were then, both of us, as ignorant of the rules of impeachment as we were of the Bible, if not more so. After the witness had given in his testimony, Mr. Hayward called on a man as an impeaching witness, and after the impeaching witness was sworn, Mr. Hayward asked him if he was acquainted with such a man (witness to be impeached). Answer, "yes." Second question: "Would you believe him under oath?" Answer, "No, I would not." He then turned the witness over to me for cross examination. First question: "Has this man ever been convicted of crime, punishable by imprisonment for a length of time in the States prison, and not pardoned?" "No, I dont think he was ever in any States prison." Second question: "Do you live near nim?" Answer: "Yes." Third question: "Is he a fair neighbor?" Answer: "Yes, one of the best I ever knew." Fourth question: "Well, if a good neighbor, and you have no knowledge of his ever committing a crime, why would you not believe him under oath?" Answer: "I once heard him say that if he had a brother who had perhaps committed a crime (when in reality, the person injured was the aggressor), and the officers in pursuit should call on me to know if my brother was not there, (although I had in reality secreted him), I would deny it, as was done in a case that had occurred in the county some time previous—and under like circumstances, he would do as that other man had done."

Counsel for defence asked if I had no other questions, as he liked the way I was doing. He had merely asked the witness if he would believe the witness under oath—but that proved the reason why and thus strengthened the point beyond a cavil or doubt. In his remarks to the court and jury he said the plaintiff had no case, as the testimony of the impeached witness must be taken for nothing, and that being thrown out, we had no case (which was true).

In answer to Mr. Hayward, I replied that he had not impeached our witness at all; but, if there was any impeachment, the impeaching witness had impeached himself. He swears he would not believe him under oath, and yet he believes him some when not under oath, and could only make the case applicable when a parallel case was under examination. Such was not the case then and there to be tried. I further stated this riddle for counsel and jury to unravel: When a man says he lies, does he lie or does he speak the truth. If he speaks the truth then he lies and if he lies he speaks the truth. The jury decided the suit by giving me the case, which proved to be a feather in my cap.

Mr. Hayward was admitted to the bar in some twelve or fifteen months after, with honor to himself and the profession. Some eight or ten months after, I bought the other half of the law books, and he went to California, and there became, in due time, a millionaire; since he went there, I have not seen him.

Subsequently I was admitted to the bar, whether well-fledged or not. I have had cases when from both evidence and pleadings (proper), I ought to have had judgment for damages, but got none; and, at other times, it has been the reverse, faithfully proving what a lawyer in Hartford, Conn., once told me when I went to him for counsel: "We lawyers say

that there is a glorious uncertainty in the law;" which I have found literally true.

In my peregrinations, I at one time found myself in Staffordshire, England; this was in 1854. I went there mostly at the request of Walter Tait, whose father's family then lived in England. It was thought he might have some money there belonging to him from entailed property. The property was entailed to Walter Tait's oldest son—had Walter been the oldest legitimate son. His mother was married twice to the same man; and after some years from the first marriage when she had presented to her husband some two or three sons and some daughters, there was some talk that another branch of the family might get the entailed property, and they went over to Scotland and were there married again. Walter was the only male heir under that marriage. Now if he could show that the first marriage was not legitimate and thus make the children by the first marriage illegitimate (his father being dead), then he could inherit a fortune. But the law as declared by the highest anthority (the Chancellor), said, if parties lived together as man and wife and were so known among their neighbors till one of them died, they would be considered as lawfully married. An elder brother after his father's death had got the entail cast off, spent the money, and died. Having no further business there, I returned home, bringing with me two crates of crockery, which I sold in Albany, Green county, after keeping out enough to last our life-time, (wife and self) and we are now using it.

VIII.—BY MARGARET M'COY.

It was a bright and sunny morning, with a pure atmosphere, that seemed to bathe all nature with gladness, when I left the "Cream City." "The world all before me," but not "where to choose," as my husband had preceded and located on a quarter section of township 4 north, range 9 east, section 17, (now the town of Brooklyn). The warmth of the day made only light wraps necessary, and as the teamster had placed my baggage in the very bottom of the wagon, under a load of sundry merchandise, such as soap, salt, tea, coffee, etc, I was left without a chance to get at heavier garments. There were no railroads in those days, and it took some days to reach our destination. The next day was ushered in by a "sun burst," and we were in hopes of fine weather, but alas! for our hopes, the scudding clouds indicated rain, and the blue mist made nature seem in a weeping mood, too soon it poured down, and my situation perched on a salt barrel, with only an umbrella and a thin shawl as a wrap, was anything but envious. I was literally drenched. Soon the wind changed north and then froze, but when reaching the "Bale Tavern," I was in no need of the many inventions we have now-a-days to make clothes stiff, as mine were thoroughly so, by the process of freezing. I vividly remember my getting down from that barrel, and trying to induce circulation. Young reader, you who can travel in 1884, in your "Cushioned Pullman's," cannot realize the hardships of primitive traveling in 1848.

After resting at the "Bale Tavern" all night, and feeling refreshed, our teamster started the third day with hopes of reaching our goal. We made as much haste as the horses and roads would permit, until within two miles of the now thriving town of Evansville, when one of the horses took sick. We had to dismount, and try to find some place to stay over night. I called at a house. I think the name of the owner was Foster. The lady of the house was at a neighbors, caring for some sick person, and had sent a young girl from there to take care of her children. I slept with that young girl. Next morning I learned from Mrs. Foster that my bed-mate was a squaw of the Mackinaw tribe, and was a clean, pleasant looking brunette. So on we go, through the "grove," as it was then called, with only a few houses and the Methodist church. We pass unheeded—through miles of prairie. We pause at a hut to inquire

our way, and are told we are not on the right track. We retrace our steps for a mile and a half, when we reach "Father Egglestone's." There we stay for dinner, and make the acquaintance of his wife, a sweet, delicate little lady. There, also, we met two men to whom I had given a letter of introduction to my husband while in Milwaukee. He helped them to locate on a quarter section. Soon we reach the log mansion secured by my husband from a widow, who had buried her husband and was going to Walworth county with her two children—one of whom is our present townsman, Mr. Roots.

I well remember knocking at the door, and, "like patience on a monument," standing leaning against the rough portal (as I did not then enter), inquired where Mr. McCoy was. There were three women there; two were wives to those Fee brothers whom I met in Milwaukee. The third was a Mrs. Shell, whose husband had come from Poland with Mr. Root. One of the ladies sat in Arabic fashion, as chairs were minus.

I was told "he was off chopping, and they did not know where, as they could not cross the fence lot lest they would get lost." I asked in what direction. "Oh, he goes by the back of the house." So by the back of the house I went, and took a straight line for the next settlement through the marsh, and at length reached a house where the lady was pulling up beets for the winter's use. Her husband sat beside her in the garden, on a chair, as he was in the last stage of consumption, and died in about three weeks afterwards. His name was Carpenter. In answer to my inquiries he told me to turn an angle of his fence and I would come before long to where Mr. McCoy's lot was. I followed his directions, but soon "tired nature" asserted her rights, and I sat down to listen for the sound of an ax. Yes! there it was, as the echo reverberated through the woods; soon it ceased, and shortly after I espied a man in the distance, whose walk I knew, emerging from a tangled opening, with an ax on his shoulder, dressed in a swallow-tailed English broadcloth coat, pants of the same, fancy vest and a silk beaver stove-pipe hat, with seventeen blisters on his hands, his business suit being in our baggage, which I then brought. On reaching our future abode, the teamster deposited the freight, was paid, went his way, and I must here describe the interior. There was a cook-stove, two trunks belonging to the Fee's, and a bedstead in one corner, formed of poplar poles, which had been made by the lady who owned the house, for her husband had been an invalid and died a short time previously. By way of courtesy, the Fee's extemporized pallets "up chamber," and left me the bedstead. Our trunks served us for chairs, and a large "chest" which had seen "marine service," was a substitue for a table, rather out of character with the damask linens which sometimes covered it. When he went to Milwaukee to buy lumber for our house he purchased chairs, table, bedstead and a crib. The lumber was brought out by teams which hauled produce, etc. We lived in the log house the first winter, which needed no modern modes of habitation, I assure you. The great problem of housekeeping was now to be solved, and being a novice in that line, I had to gather information from every one who was within reach. My next neighbor, Mrs. Shell, was very kind on all occasions. Then there was Mrs. Gray, and Mother Stopp, who was verily a "Queen of Cuisine." I thought if others knew how, I could learn also. Here my first lesson in washing linens was rather severe. Not having soft water, we had to "cleanse," and so I in my ignorance put a tripple portion of lye in the hard water. Consequence, fingers stripped of the skin. I never repeated the operation. The winter was severe, but as our wardrobe was ample, we did not suffer. But there were rails to haul and a yoke of oxen were bought, and a sled manufactured most primitively, which deserves a designation here. It was of sawed

timber, generally done at "Winneshiek sawmill," and having holes bored for four stakes at one (the back) end a chain fastened across, with a few boards on the bottom and one at each side, formed the box. When we "went to meeting" or visiting we threw a quilt over the chain, and thus formed a seat, protected from the wintry blast. I must not let our oxen pass unnoticed. Had I the genius of a Scott or a Dickens, they should be immortalized in history or song, beyond a "Marda," or a "Linda," for many times they outstripped in speed the the horses of our neighbor on the road to Exeter meeting. As there were then no "excursions" or "picnics," or "apple parings," we had to depend on the wild grapes, currants, plums, etc., of Sugar river the winter was environed by "bees" of various nature, combining pleasure and profit. There were chopping, sausage, sewing, quilting, and many a kind mother was thus helped along.

"Our neighborhood" then took in a circle of three miles or more, and in sickness every one outdone the next in "helping," and many were the social gatherings enjoyed. One I remember well, held at Amos Kirkpatrick's, where John Dalrymple now resides. The elder ladies met to sew, the men to chop. The day was cold, but the thermometer stood high (had there been one there) under that hospitable roof. The young people staid to "trip the light fantastic toe" until "the wee sma' hours," but we sober matrons left early. After wrapping and being seated in our model sled, I found I had forgotten my furs, so Mr. McCoy returned to the house for them, which he had no sooner done than off went Buck and Bright like an arrow over the "spring run," up the hill, down to the dale, across the creek, dashed along heedless of any oxen lore I possessed, my whoas only accelerated their speed. At length, and in a short time too, they reached the gate. I got out, opened it, then very instinctively they turned around an angle and went straight for a hay stack. I then entered the "cabin," started a fire, put on the tea kettle, had it boiling when my husband came in, almost breathless after a run of two miles. We sometimes went with said oxen to the south corner of the township to meeting. At one time a humorous incident occurred. A man arose to clear a local preacher of the charge of stealing corn. He said he had a line from father, and that the bag, instead of corn, only had a beetle and wedges. Thus "the spice of life" kept *ennui* at a distance. Every one seemed hopeful, because they were young and had an object to work for. The spring of 1849 came, and with it new work. We had our house to build, which was done by Mr. Lozin, and as we *are fond of the antique*, we still reside in it, with some "additions" as the family needs increased. The lumber was hauled from the lakes. That year prices for produce were low; we bought our wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel, our pork at $2.50 dressed, flour $1.50 per hundred-weight, potatoes twenty cents per bushel, corn eighteen cents per sixty pounds shelled. I remember a young man bringing a load of barley to Milwaukee, and after being seven days on the road came home with two cents, as the proceeds of his load. What an argument in favor of railroads!

We had to go five miles for our mail, to the village of Exeter; when oxen were busy on the farm had to walk. Exeter was notable for its mineral then, and also for there being a store, postoffice and tavern. Here we were waited on by the clerk in Mr. Safford's store, who has since made his mark in the county as merchant, banker, etc., and never forgets his early friends.

I think our township was early an advocate of temperance. Once a "raising" was being held in a joint district, and, in the absence of a good meal, a whisky jug was introduced, when the men staggered around as if drunk, with it in their hands, until they broke it and spilled its contents on the ground.

We were indebted to the visits of a colporteur for the books used in our Sunday-school, and as we had no stated ministry, we were from time to

time favored with preachers of widely different theological views—sometimes it was a Methodist or a Congregationalist, or a Mormon, or a Christian, a Universalist, etc. One I remember who still lives, made use of such "highfalutine" phrases that he appeared to belong to the "Partington" school.

Time passed on in its course, town duties loomed up, and though the ladies never had "their say" in the business, yet I think there were many who did their share in the work, for instance, when the "braves" were in town council at dry prairie rendezvous, Mrs. Anderson, wife to Jerry, and his daughter, Mrs. H. Allen, made them many a rich repast, disdaining remuneration, and in latter years, when our "unpleasantness" called for husbands and sons, many resigned them to their Nation's need, one or whom bitterly remarked (who had lost her husband in camp), that she had a notion to erect a hospital for the lame or sick Yankees, and unnaturalized foreigners.

The Flora of the woods in the spring was delightful to the vision. Many a time have I looked in rapture on their varied hues—the anemony, cowslip or shooting star, lupine, and bitter-sweet, woodbine, and so on, were the only sources of æsthetic enjoyment. Combined with the ornithology of the woods, we could study nature in the grandeur of its primitive state, before the rude ax desolated the forests—but there was more real, earnest work to do. The fields had to be formed by "breaking," stones dug up, "grubs" taken away and burned, fences made, etc., and then came the harvests rich in grain, but the "one man" had to "cradle," rake and bind, and do all the out-door chores alone, except when he was fortunate to be near a neighbor where he could "change work." Money was scarce—this was no Eldorado. Many had to keep their taxes long before, lest they could not find enough at the time. The coarsest garments were worn; at one time a lady asked in a store for to look at "poverty," meaning a kind of material which went by the name of "hard times." Many of our early pioneers had both energy and brains, and had there been the chances then there are now for making money, they would have been successful—but the distance to market, and financial depression in 1848 were great drawbacks.

Twenty-five of the men who voted at the first town meeting, held at Nelson Patterson's house, were voters in 1873. Now only ten remain in town, on the farms they first entered from Uncle Sam. Their names are Anson Starkweather, Harvey Starkweather, James Eggleston, Franklin Patterson, William Smyth, Emery and Jonathan Smyth, Willis Hazeltine and James M'Coy—some have retired to towns, and many more are gone the way of all the earth. So time passes.

IX.—BY J. R. CROCKER, 1884.

Uncle Tom Bowen, who lived south of Monroe on the State line one mile north of Oneco, Ill., started with a double team of horses in the month of May, 1842, for Chicago to get his niece, her two children and your humble servant and bring us to my uncle's, Stephen Estee, who lived over two miles east of Oneco. I came up the lakes with my aunt and her two children, Daniel and Abigail Estee, in the beautiful steamboat *Great Western*. In consequence of a heavy sand bar at the mouth of Chicago river our boat could not come up to the wharf, but remained outside until by the aid of two immense scows, she was unloaded of her goods to such an extent that she passed over the bar and alongside of the wharf about 3 o'clock P. M. All this time I was making good use of my eyes looking at the panorama. Old Fort Dearborn was in a dilapidated state, the palisades were broken down, but the block houses were well preserved. On looking up the river I could see a long line of low wooden buildings on the left hand bank, while on the right hand they were more scattered. I was not quite twenty-two, and as a consequence was unconscious of the flight of time, being very much absorbed in what was going on. Just at this critical juncture I heard my name shouted "Crocker." On

looking around I perceived my aunt and her two children being hurried off on the double-quick by a large burly man who proved to be Uncle Tom Bowen. The next morning we were off early; I was seated on the top of dry goods boxes clinging to the ropes that fastened them to the wagon box to keep myself from being precipitated into the sloughy marshes under the wagon wheels. At the end of nine miles we struck hard ground; the horses were covered with mud and water and they panted severely. We were all of us glad to get off the wagon on to the ground and rest up. The journey the rest of the way was delightful. The prairie schooners attracted my attention very much. They were large wagons covered with white canvas, filled with pork, bacon, white beans, and lead from the mines, drawn by oxen, from three to five yoke being hitched to a wagon.

Finally, on the 19th of May, we landed at my uncle's. We shoved the boxes on to the ground and Uncle Tom 'scud' for home. The next Sunday we started on foot for Uncle Tom's (myself and uncle). The first thing that attracted my attention was a carding machine on Richland creek, where subsequently I played Paddy with a wheelbarrow fixing the dam. This carding mill was owned and run by Mr. Rossman and was in sight of Oneco village. Just across from the carding mill and somewhat up stream, lived Grandpa Winchell and family and his son-in-law George West, who was an own brother to my aunt, Armida Estee, with whom I had come up the lakes. As Winchell and West had been here some time they had quite a start for new beginners. On passing up the valley to John K. Brewster's house, we met a tame deer with a large red band about his neck. As this was the first deer I had ever seen I was very much interested. On arriving at Brewster's I found as nice a man and woman as ever broke bread—no wonder they were universally popular. Bisil Belknap and wife and family lived in a house quite convenient to the same spring of water. Mr. Belknap afterwards helped me put up a log house just into Dane county. Here I was introduced to Author Smith, who was afterward murdered for his money, just below Monticello in the township of Mount Pleasant. The next house was Uncle Tom Bowen's. I found Aunt Eliza Bowen and family living right up to the handle and in a splendid condition.

The year before Uncle Tom, his two oldest girls, Ann and Avis and Author Smith had raised on the farm 4,000 bushels of grain.

Think of this ye boys and girls of to-day. On going out back I beheld a little village of corn cribs filled to their very summits with corn. At this time corn was but ten cents a bushel. Uncle Tom declared very emphatically that he would not take less than twenty-five cents a bushel for that corn and he would be d—d if he would take any more. I think the ensuing winter was called the "hard winter," and people came from far and near to him for corn, hence his place was called "Egypt." When asked why he did not take a dollar a bushel for his corn, he replied he had given his word and sealed it with an oath, that twenty-five cents was all he would take and that he would not peril his soul's salvation by taking more. I could tell a good many anecdotes of Uncle Tom, but one more must suffice. One day he had snapped his rifle three times at a deer before it run; Tom came to the house in high dudgeon. Sitting down before his fire-place he commenced warming the lock (it was a pill lock) and snapping it. After a while he sat down in a chair, laying the gun across his lap with the muzzle pointed across the room, and commenced snapping as before. His oldest girl, Ann, was opposite at a chest of clothes. She had pulled out a pillow case, and, just as she let the lid fall back to its place, the gun went off, the ball passing through both legs just above the knees, striking the chest lid in its descent, plunged into one corner of the chest and made a little mouse nest in its gyrations among the fragments. In an instant Uncle Tom sprang, caught her in his arms, laid her on the bed, straddled a

horse and shot like an arrow for the doctor. Dr. Bankston after a thorough examination of the wounds exclaimed, "Bowen you could not do that again if you should shoot a thousand times. The ball has not touched a bone nor a cord nor an artery. If the girl had been standing up straight and firm the ball would have made serious work." As it was the wounds healed rapidly.

Sometime in June, 1842, my uncle, Capt. Estee, Author Smith and myself, went "claim hunting," as it was called, up into Dane county. We stopped for dinner at Uncle John Porter's, who lived on the Camp and Collins' place. His daughter, Almida, did the honors of the occasion. After dinner we went into the village. It must be remembered that Old Exeter was a mining town and was filled with bachelors, old and young. They were discussing fast and furious (whisky was cheap in those days), which was the prettiest girl anywhere around. The balance was trembling between Old Durgin's girl and Miss Porter. We three cast our votes for Miss Porter —we would not go back on the girl that got us a good dinner. Miss Porter subsequently married John Ferguson and raised a large family of nice children, and she is so well preserved in form and features that it would be a sin to call her an old woman.

On our way back to Oneco, we crossed Little Sugar river where Gillette's cheese factory now stands, and bearing southwest, crossing over high ridges. About noon we came to a man shingling a log house, on the top of a ridge. It proved to be Uncle Sylvester Hills. He said he could not let us have dinner, as his family had not moved up yet. He directed us to keep on the top of the ridge until we got to a certain point, when we should turn to the left, go down into a valley, where a young married couple by the name of Bragg, lived. He was very particular to tell us that the maiden name was Noble, and a noble woman she proved to be, and she got dinner for us in forty minutes, baking biscuit, boiling potatoes and making tea. We ate with thankful hearts, paid our hostess in silver, returned many thanks and went our way. On the inside of three years ago, I rode to her house with Mr. Whitcomb, the music teacher. After awhile we sat down to dinner. It was a long extension table well supplied with the solid comforts of life, but above all it was surrounded with rosy cheeked girls and boys, to be a stay, a staff and support to them in their declining years. It so happened that I sat opposite Mrs. Bragg at the table. I says to her, "you have forgotten me." She did not recognize me even then. I recalled the facts to her. She laughed heartily and said the reason why she got dinner so quick, was that she was all alone and that she was as fraid as death of us, and got rid of us as soon as possible. She wanted to know what had become of the other two men. I told her that Smith was murdered, for his money, in less than two years, and that Capt. Estee, of company H, of the Eagle regiment (the 8th), was severely wounded at the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and died September following, and I alone was left to tell her.

Coming back to Uncle Hills: He lived to a good old age and was gathered to his fathers. He raised a large family of nice children, having been married twice. One of his boys, a tow-headed youngster, went to school to me when I taught in the early forties in the Amos Sylvester district. Since then this boy has come to man's estate, has married the Hon. R. E. Davis' sister, and both, that is the sister and young Sylvester, are keeping the Nichols House in Albany, Green county, where you can be done up brown for $2 a day. We reached Oneco in due time. Shortly after this, Smith got Mr. Belknap's horse, mounted into the saddle, went to old Mr. Shook's, on Green's Prairie, and finally drifted into Dane county, and made three claims, one for each of us. We loaded up two ox teams and started back immediately. We hired a yoke of cattle of Capt. Leonard Ross and went to breaking on sections 29 and 30, town of Montrose. By the next

summer, Estee and Smith had altered ther notions. My uncle settled south of Belleville, in Green county, and Smith went on to section 17, the township of Mount Pleasant.

Author Smith and I were together the most of the time until he moved below Monticello. We cut hay on Sugar river flats twenty days and laid on the soft side of a puncheon floor and ate boiled redhorse fish instead of meat. We bunched our hay with wooden forks and took a yoke of cattle and a wooden sled to haul the hay off with. One day while engaged at this work old John Armstrong shrieked to us. We run up on a high bank and he showed us a very large white wolf. It was a monster in size, so much so that we thought it was an Indian pony. I have seen him once since. About three years ago Frank Smith and myself saw a white wolf on nearly the same ground—a very large one.

The last of September my father and mother and two brothers came on from the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. My father had not been with Smith more than ten minutes before he found out that his father had been my father's old school teacher in Vermont. As you may suppose our entire family became very much attached to him. Smith boarded with us until he went below Monticello, and made another claim, and just before he was killed he was up to our house for seed potatoes and other things. He was the living embodiment of good health and robustness. He was above the medium height, well-built and heavy limbed, with black hair and eyes and rosy cheeks. He was very retiring and quiet in manner, but warmed up to intimate friends, and even after the lapse of forty years we feel wonderfully stirred when we think of him.

The other day (Monday, April 28, 1884,) while standing on the ground where he was foully murdered* my breast was torn with conflicting emotions, the warm mist came to my eyes, and I would have restored him to life if possible. But I must hasten to the awful catastrophe which ended his life. Smith had a log cabin built on the north side of his claim, near the river bank. We let him have a spotted dog, the sole companion of his lonely hours, and if that dog could have talked, the murderer could have been found out. After Smith had made a certain amount of improvements, he took a notion to sell out his claim. Accordingly, some time the last of May, 1844, he sold out to Abram Pratt for $200, in English sovereigns. These sovereigns were put down flatwise in a buckskin pouch until it was filled. This pouch was secreted in a pattern for pants, put into his trunk with other things and locked up, the said trunk being in his log house, this dog being the only one to watch it in Smith's absence. Right here I will say that the public don't know as yet who murdered him, but we sincerely hope that the real murderer can't die until he confesses. A great many men have been suspicioned. * * * * *

After Smith was killed (I have consulted quite a number just recently) he lay about two weeks. After awhile old 'Squire Pierce's boys came across Smith's cattle in the yoke. Those boys were honest enough to kick up a dust about it. The whole country was alarmed and turned out *en masse*. One of the Pierce boys mounted a horse, alarmed Monroe and went down to Uncle Tom Bowen's. A crowd turned out, George West among others. Some went to dragging the Sugar river, others went hunting in the woods. When Joe Payne and his crowd came from Monroe they went to Smith's breakplow and after diligent search Smith's remains were found down a steep bank in wet ground and in tall grass. Then when his skull was found the horrible truth dawned on them that Smith had been murdered instead of being lost. The story was that he was lost. No one suspicioned that a peaceable, inoffensive man like Smith would be murdered, but when the crowd went to Smith's cabin and found the trunk

* Three-fourth's of a mile southeast of Monticello, on the Sugar river. The killing of Smith was in August, 1844.—ED.

broken open and the $200 in gold, gone, the whole truth flashed on them.

A coroner's jury was impaneled to hold an inquest on the remains. Justice of the Peace, Major Downing, chose the following jurors: Robert Whitter, John Ferguson, Gabe Long, Lewis Nixon, old Mr. Foster and Leonard Ross. These two last names we are not so certain about. I will now state that Robert Whitter and Gabe Long tied handkerchiefs over their mouths and with the aid of long sticks rolled Smith's remains on a sheet and the whole was put into a box for interment. The skull was taken over to the tavern and also the ax. The jury after a short session at the house of Stedman adjourned over to the tavern, kept by Robert Whitter, in the village of Exeter. I was at this examination myself; it was at night. By this time suspicion had pretty well settled on William Boyls. His own testimony under oath confirmed the belief. He was tried down at Monroe, but nothing could be made out and he was set free. Soon after this he left the country. Rumor has it that death bed confessions have been made in Missouri and California, but as to that we don't know. The remains of Smith were interred near to where he was killed and about three years ago he was taken up and re-interred in the cemetery at Monticello.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST THINGS.

The first school, with which Green county was favored, was taught by Ralph Hildebrand. This was a subscription school. Andrew Clarno, William Bowen, Bennett Nowlin and William Boyls, thinking it unwise not to provide for the education of their children, engaged Mr. Hildebrand to teach them, and thus was formed a neighborhood school. Having at that time no school house, a small log building, set on a hillside, on section 36, in what is now the town of Cadiz, the lower part designed for a root cellar and the upper part for a smoke-house, to which uses it had already been devoted, was taken, and the upper part converted into a school room. This was in the winter of 1836. The first school house in the county was built in the vicinity of Mr. Clarno's in the year 1837, on section 30. The second was built at New Mexico, in 1838. They were of logs and very rude structures.

The first preachers were Methodists. Daniel Harcourt and A. C. Delap came in 1836 and preached in the different settlements, using the cabins or the groves as meeting houses. Soon after came a Campbellite preacher by the name of William Blunt, who afterward went to Texas with the view of advocating his pro-slavery sentiments. He was received there as a hypocrite and driven out. He returned to Green county somewhat changed in sentiment, and full of revengeful wrath. After this experience, he is said to have entertained some doubts as to slavery being a divine institution. He afterward entered the Union army in the late war. He only got in by deception. In 1847, Rev. J. D. Stevens, a Congregationalist, settled at Monroe, and preached regularly at the school house. The first church in the county was built by the Methodists, in 1847, at Monroe.

The first marriage celebrated in Green county took place at the Clarno settlement, in 1834, between Josiah Blackmore and Nancy Wallace. Blackmore afterward moved to Warren, Ill. The second marriage was between James Hawthorn and Massey Boyls, in August, 1836, near Monroe.

The first frame house in the county was built in 1836, by Joseph Payne, a Mr. Billinger and O. C. Smith, at an expense of $1,500. The lumber for this building was brought from the Allegheny, down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Galena, and from there hauled on wagons to New Mexico, where the house was erected. This house was used as a store.

The first grand jury held their session in a log blacksmith shop, known as "Buckskin" Brown's shop.

The first white child born in Green county, was Louisa Wallace—afterwards Mrs. Charles Thomas. But this must be considered *constructively*, as the child drew its first breath in Galena, Ill., Aug. 7, 1830, its parents having their home, at that date, in Exeter, Green county. The first white child *actually* born in Green county, was a daughter of Nicholas Hale and Eliza Hale, in the year 1834, at the house of Andrew Clarno. The next child born was Charles R. Deniston, son of John W. Deniston and Maria Deniston, in 1835.

The first election in Green county for county officers was on the 5th of March, 1838, at the

house of Jacob Ly Brand, in what was then called New Mexico, now a part of the city of Monroe. Two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast. Only county commissioners were elected. These were Daniel S. Sutherland, William Bowen and Daniel Harcourt.

The first annual election was held in August, 1838, when one commissioner of the county, one treasurer, one register, one coroner, one assessor, and one collector were elected; but no one received a certificate, as the election was held on the wrong day. Another, and this time a legal election, was held Sept. 10, 1838.

The first county fair was held in November, 1853, at the court house in Monroe—$100 being paid in premiums.

The first regular physician who practiced in Green county was Dr. Bankston, who lived just south of the State line in Illinois. The second was Dr. Peter Springstead who came soon after Dr. Bankston.

John A. Bingham settled at Monroe in the year 1842, and was the first lawyer in the county. John W. Stewart was the second.

The first hotel in the county was built in 1837, by Payne, Billinger & Smith, at New Mexico. The building was two stories high, the main part 26x36 feet on the ground, with a wing 16x18 feet. This was a great step in advance; and for a long time, the inhabitants looked with pride at the building as a grand affair.

The first court of record held in Green county was the United States district court, in the month of April, 1838. It was presided over by Chief Justice Charles Dunn; George McFadden (late of Dane county), clerk, who was succeeded by M. Bainbridge. After the second term of this court, David Irvin succeeded Judge Dunn, and continued to preside until the organization of the circuit court under the constitution and laws of the State of Wisconsin in 1848.

The first election for members of Congress, and State officers, in which the people of Green county participated, was held on the second Monday of May, 1848. By the State constitution the county of Green was assigned along with Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth and Rock, to the first congressional district, to elect one member. At this first election William Pitt Lynde was the successful candidate to represent the district in the 30th Congress. The county was by the same fundamental law made a part of the 8th senatorial district of Wisconsin. E. T. Gardner, of Monroe, was the choice of this district for senator. Green county at first constituted but one assembly district. Henry Adams, of Monticello, was the first to represent the county in the assembly of the State.

The first term of the circuit court held in Green county commenced its session on the 4th day of September, 1848, and was presided over by Judge E. V. Whiton.

The first election in Green county after Wisconsin became a State, and under town organization, was held Sept. 3, 1849, for the election of a county judge. John A. Bingham received 448 votes out of the 702 polled, and was elected.

The first homicide of a white man was the killing of Boner by McNutt, in what is now the town of Exeter in 1828.

The first person tried by a jury was Daniel Harcourt. He was charged with removing and destroying the boundaries of a lot of land. Verdict: "Not guilty."

In October, 1839, Frederick Bedtner made the first declaration of intention to become a citizen.

John Thorp, the first naturalized citizen of Green county, took the oath on the 14th day of April, 1841.

The first court in Green county was held at the house of Jacob LyBrand.

The first county seat was located about two and a half miles northeast of what is now the city of Monroe, and was named "Roscoe."

The first public improvement contemplated in any part of Green county was the making of a canal or slack-water navigation from Mineral

Point to the Illinois State line in the Pekatonica, by the "Pekatonica Navigation Company." This company was incorporated in 1839. It is needless to say that slack-water navigation of the Pekatonica was never accomplished.

The first grave to receive a white settler was one dug by the pioneers, in what is now the town of Exeter, in 1828, to receive the mortal remains of Boner, who was killed by D. McNutt, at what was afterward called "Sugar River Diggings."

The first deed known to have been executed for land within the present limits of Green county, was the following, which conveyed title to "the west half of the northwest quarter of section 30, in township 4 north, of range 9 east" (in the present town of Brooklyn), containing seventy-six and eighty-one hundredths acres:

"This indenture made the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, between Thomas A. Holmes and Ursula, his wife, of Milwaukee, of the first part and Abraham Bolser of the same place, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby conferred and acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the one equal and undivided half of all that certain tract of land known and described on the receiver's certificate of the land office of Green Bay, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section No. 3 and lot No. 2 of section No. 27, in township No. 4 north, of range No. 11 east, containing 198.66 acres; also the west half of the northwest quarter of section No. 30, in township No. 4 north, of range No. 9 east, containing 76.80 acres.

"Together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand, whatsoever, of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to, the above bargained premises, with the same hereditaments and appurtenances: To have and to hold the said premises as above described with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivering of these presents, they were well seized of the premises above conveyed as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the law, in fee simple, and that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons, lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, they will forever warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

[Seal.] "THOMAS A. HOLMES,
"URSULA L. HOLMES.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of
"PHILANDER BIRD,
"ALBERT FOWLER."

"TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
"COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE. }

"Be it remembered that on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1836, came personally before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace, for said county, the within named Thomas A. Holmes and Ursula, his wife, to me known, and acknowledged the signing, sealing and delivering of the within deed to Abram Bolser for the use and purposes therein mentioned, and the said Ursula, wife of the said Thomas, being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband, confessed it to be her free act and deed without the fear or compulsion of her said husband.

"Given under my hand the day and year above written.

"ALBERT FOWLER, J. P."

The first mortgage executed by a citizen of Green county was the following:

"This indenture made this twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Joseph W. Smith, of the county of Green, and Territory of Wisconsin, of the one part, and Jacob Ly Brand, of the county

and Territory aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Joseph W. Smith, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and five dollars to him in hand paid by the said Jacob Ly Brand, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said Jacob Ly Brand and his heirs and assigns forever, all his interest (it being three-fourths) of that tract or parcel of land situate in the county of Green and Territory of Wisconsin, namely: Lots numbered five, six, eleven and twelve of section number four, in township number one, of range number seven east; to have and to hold the premises aforesaid with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining unto him, the said Jacob Ly Brand and his heirs and assigns forever; provided, always that these presents are upon this express condition that, if the said Joseph W. Smith, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Jacob Ly Brand, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of two hundred and and five dollars, in current lawful money, in twelve months from date, with interest from date, in manner, particularly specified in a certain note or obligation bearing even date herewith, executed by the said Joseph W. Smith to the said Jacob Ly Brand, then and from thenceforth these presents and everything herein contained shall cease and be void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

[Seal.] "JOSEPH W. SMITH.

"Sealed, signed and delivered in presence of
"JOSEPH KELLY,
"JOHN KELLY."

"TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }
"GREEN COUNTY. } ss.

"I, Joseph Kelly, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, do certify that Joseph W. Smith, whose signature appears to the foregoing deed and who is personally known to me to be the person described in and who executed the same, did acknowledge the same to be his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

"Given under my hand and seal this twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

[Seal.] "JOSEPH KELLY, J. P."

FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND.

Lots No. 3 and 4 in section 23, in township 2 north, of range 9 east, containing 71.86 acres, were entered by Jesse Armstrong, Aug. 17, 1835; and Lots No. 1 and 2, and northwest fractional quarter of same section, township and range, containing 230.39 acres, by Isaac Bronson, Aug. 21, 1835; also by the person last named, the northwest quarter of section 24, in the same township and range, on the 21st of August, 1835.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section 30, in township 4 north, of range 9 east, was entered by Burley Follett, Dec. 14, 1835; and the west half of the same quarter by Thomas A. Holmes, March 7, 1836.

Township 1 north, of range 9 east, east half of section 9, May 9, 1836, by French Lake; also by the same, on the same day, the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter section 8, in same township and range. The next day he entered the east half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 18, in same township and range.

The east half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, in same township and range, was entered by Darius Daniels, May 9,1836. There were many other tracts entered in what is now Green county, afterward during the year 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS "FIRST THINGS."

The first settlement in the county was in 1827, at "Sugar River Diggings," in what is now the town of Exeter.

The first people known to have mined for lead within what are now the limits of Green county were the Sac Indians.

The first flouring mill erected in Green county was built by John W. Deniston and Abner VanSant.

The first bounty offered by the county board for wolf scalps was in January, 1840. The sum specified was $3 for each scalp.

The first court house in Green county was "a two-story frame house, 20x30 feet," and was built in "the town of Monroe," by James Campbell and J. Sutherland, in 1840. It was completed and accepted by the county board November 4, of that year. It soon was destroyed by fire.

The first jail in the county was authorized to be erected by the county board in May, 1842.

The first meeting of the county board of Green county was on the 26th of March, 1838.

The first business entered upon by the county board was the appointment of Hiram Rust as "clerk for the commissioners' court."

The first account allowed by the commissioners of the county as a valid claim and ordered paid by them was one to Jacob LyBrand, amounting to $4.25.

The first election precinct formed included the whole county of Green—March 26, 1838.

The first person who acted as district attorney for Green connty was James Churchman.

The first tavern license was issued under an order of the county board to Joseph Payne, and paid by him Jan. 7, 1839.

The first road supervisor in Green county was Bennett Nowlin. He was appointed by the county board Oct. 2, 1838. He refused to serve, and Andrew Clarno was appointed in his place.

The first county seat was located "on the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in town[ship] 2 north, of range 7 east, at a point designated by a stake," in the present town of Monroe.

The first grand jury was composed of the following named persons: Elijah Austin, Amos Harris, Mordecai Kelly, Joseph Woodle, Jarvis Rattan, Hiram Rust, Thomas Bowen, William Blunt, Peter Wells, John Blunt, Mathew Wells, Joseph Kelly, Jacob Andrides, Hanson Irion, Julius Austin and Augustus Chilton—Hiram Rust was appointed foreman.

The following was the first civil suit begun in Green county.

Volney R. Kimball and William Christmas, merchants and partners trading and doing business under the name and style of V. R. Kimball, *vs.* Robert L. Bean.	Amicable Action of Assumsit.

The first person admitted to the bar of Green county as an attorney was James Churchman. The date of his admission was April 2, 1838.

The first clerk of the "district court of the United States" in Green county was George McFadden, who was appointed *pro tem*. He only served one day.

The first indictment by the grand jury—a "true bill"—was against Elizabeth Gage. The case was docketed as follows:

The United States *vs.* Elizabeth Gage.	Adultery.

T. S. Wilson was the first person who served in Green county as attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin. He was appointed by the court on the first day of the term (April 2, 1838). His was a *pro tem* appointment.

The first court crier in Green county was John W. Deniston. He served during the first (April) term, 1838.

The first deputy sheriffs of Green county were Alfred G. Houghton and Charles Boyls.

The first person admitted to bail on a criminal charge in Green county was Elizabeth Gage, charged with adultery. Her bail was fixed at $100.

The first company enlisted in Green county during the late War for the Union was company C, of the 3d Wisconsin regiment.

The first railroad in Green county was known as "the Southern Wisconsin Branch of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad."

The first school district "set off" in Green county was in 1840, and was called "Roscoe."

The first recorded village plat was that of "New Mexico," within what is now the city of Monroe.

The first meeting house commenced in the county was begun by the Methodists, on the land given them for that purpose in the then village of Monroe, in 1847. It was finished in 1848.

The first bridge built in the county was one erected in 1842, a little northeast of the site of what was afterward the village of Decatur, at the place where the river was crossed by the Indian trail from Sand Prairie to the northern part of the county, and by the Territorial road from Janesville to Galena.

In August, 1852, H. C. Burchard, now superintendent of the United States mint, held at the seminary, in Monroe, the first Teacher's Institue, in Green county. It continued several weeks.

The first bank in the county was opened in Monroe, in May, 1854, by J. A. Bingham and A. Ludlow.

Abner Van Sant and his son-in-law, John W. Deniston, built the first mill in the county. It began as a feed-mill but grew, finally, into a flour mill. It was located on Honey creek.

A Methodist camp meeting, the first in the county, was held in the present town of Jefferson, in the summer of 1841.

The first debating society organized in the county was in what is now the town of Sylvester, in the winter of 1839–40.

The first out-spoken abolitionists in the county were Jacob Ly Brand and J. W. Rogers, of Monroe, and Hollis W. Button, of Jefferson.

At the residence of Matthew Wells, Daniel Harcourt, in August, 1835, preached the first sermon ever listened to in Green county.

The first religious society organized in the county was one by a Methodist minister—Rev. James McKane, who lived in the State of Illinois, and was connected with the Rock River Conference. The society thus organized was composed of the following members: Matthew Wells, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Maria Blunt and William Baird.

The first coffin made in the county was for Mr. Patterson. The lumber of which it was constructed was brought from Galena by Mr. Hawthorn to make a cabin door.

The first Norwegian who settled in Green county was Lars Larson. He located in the present town of Jordan.

The first laid out Territorial road in Green county was one from Janes' Ferry (Janesville) in Rock county, through Rockport, on Rock river, to "Centreville" and New Mexico, in Green county, thence to White Oak springs and so on westward to the Mississippi. It was "blazed" in the woods and "staked" in the prairies in the spring of 1837, but nothing further done.

The first public school taught in the county was by Daniel R. Howe, in the town of Clarno, the term commencing Dec. 1, 1839. Mr. Howe is now (1884) pastor of the Christian Church in Monroe.

CHAPTER X.

GREEN COUNTY FORMED AND ORGANIZED.—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

The first civilized claimants to the country now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin were the French, as already explained in this history. The whole of the northwest was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763, when it was by treaty surrendered to the British. By the "Quebec Act" of 1774, all of this region was placed under the local administration of Canada. It was, however, practically put under a despotic military rule, and so continued until possession passed to the United States. Before the last mentioned event, and during and after the Revolution, the conflicting claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut to portions of the country were relinquished to the general government. All these claims were based upon supposed chartered rights,—Virginia adding to hers the right of conquest, as she contended, of the "Illinois country" during the Revolution.

As early as October, 1778, Virginia declared, by an act of her General Assembly, that all the citizens of that commonwealth who were then settled, or should thereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, should be included in a distinct country, which should be called "Illinois." No Virginians were then settled as far north as the southern boundary line of what is now Wisconsin; and, as none thereafter located so far north before Virginia relinguished to the United States all her rights to territory on the western and northern side of the Ohio, it follows that no part of the country which subsequently became Wisconsin Territory (now the State of Wisconsin) was ever included in "Illinois county" as a part of Virginia; nor did the last mentioned State ever exercise any jurisdiction over any portion of what is now Wisconsin either civil or military, or make claim to it by right of conquest. It would be as improper, therefore, to say that what is now Green county was once a part of Virginia as to say that it was once a portion of New York, Massachusetts, or Connecticut. All laid claim to this region, but none ever exercised jurisdiction over it.

Notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government over the country northwest of the Ohio river, which region was acquired by the treaty of 1783 from Great Britain, possession only was obtained by the United States of the southern portion,—the northern (and the larger) portion being held by the British government until 1796. Arthur St. Clair, in February, 1790, exercising the functions of governor, and having previously organized a government for the country under the ordinance just mentioned, established in what is now the State of Illinois, but then known as a part of the Northwest Territory, a county which was named "St. Clair." But, as this county only extended north "to the mouth of the Little Mackinaw creek, on the Illinois," it did not include, of course, any part of the present State of Wisconsin, although being the nearest approach thereto of any organized county up to that date. In 1796, Wayne county was organized, which was made to include, beside much other territory, all of what is now the State of Wisconsin watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. But no part of the area now constituting Green county came within its jurisdic-



Charles Pike

tion. This immediate region, therefore, although a part of the Northwest Territory, had not been erected into, nor did it form a part of, any county.

From 1800 to 1809, what are now the limits of Wisconsin were within the Territory of Indiana, and, in the last year mentioned, passed into the Territory of Illinois. Previous to this time, the county of St. Clair had been extended north, including, beside much other territory, that which now constitutes Green county, but there was not a white settler within the present area of the last mentioned county for about a quarter of a century thereafter; meanwhile, two other Illinois counties took in this immediate region. They were, first, the county of Madison, erected Sept. 14, 1812; second, the county of Bond, organized Jan. 4, 1817. However, in 1818, what is now Wisconsin became a portion of Michigan Territory and new counties were formed—the present county of Green becoming a part of a new county erected out of a portion of that Territory.

By a proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, dated Oct. 26, 1818, the counties of Brown and Crawford were formed. Brown county originally comprised all of what is now Wisconsin east of a line passing north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, except a small portion of the peninsula lying east of Green bay, which was included in the county of Michilimackinac. The limits of the county extended north into the territory of the present State of Michigan so far that its north line ran due west from the head of Noquet bay.

An east-and-west line, passing near the northern limits of the present county of Barron, separated the county of Crawford from the county of Michilimackinac on the north; on the east, it was bounded by the county of Brown; on on the south, by the State of Illinois; and on west, by the Mississippi river.

By referring to any map of Wisconsin, the ader will readily see that what is now the county of Green fell into Crawford county, except a strip about three miles off its east side, which formed a part of Brown county. This strip included, of course, the east half of the present towns of Brooklyn, Albany, Decatur and Spring Grove, and the whole of what is now the incorporated village of Brodhead.

By an act of the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, approved Oct. 29, 1829, to take effect the first day of the year following, the county of Iowa was established, embracing all the present State of Wisconsin south of the Wisconsin river and west of Brown county; in other words, it included the whole of what was previously Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river; so that now, all of the area now constituting Green county, except a strip about three miles in width off its east side, constituted a part of Iowa county.

On the 6th of September, 1834, the eastern boundary of Iowa county was fixed upon the line between the Green Bay and Wisconsin land districts. This line, as shown in another chapter of this history, was the one between ranges 8 and 9 east. By the same act, all that district of country before that time in Brown county lying south of a line drawn east and west at a distance of sixty-six miles north of the Illinois State line, was erected into a new county called "Milwaukie" (now written "Milwaukee"). The territory now constituting Green county fell, by the passage of this act, into the counties of Iowa and Milwaukie; that it is to say, the tier of surveyed townships now constituting the towns of Brooklyn, Albany, Decatur and Spring Grove, and the incorporated villages of Albany and Brodhead, were in the last mentioned county; while the territory now constituting the city of Monroe and the other towns, remained a part of Iowa county. This division continued until after the formation and organization of Wisconsin Territory.

FORMATION OF GREEN COUNTY.

Green county was formed and named by the following act of the legislature of Wisconsin Territory:

An act to divide the county of Iowa.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin. That all that part of the county of Iowa, lying west of the fourth principal meridian, be and the same is hereby constituted a separate county, to be called Grant.

"SECTION 2. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, of ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east, of the fourth principal meridian,* shall be and the same are hereby constituted a separate county, to be called Green, and the seat of justice is hereby established at the town of New Mexico, in said county.

[Section 3 establishes the limits of Iowa county, and locates the county-seat. Section 4 fixes the time for the organization of Grant county. Section 5 appoints commissioners to locate the county-seat of Grant county, permanently, and establishes it, temporarily at a point named. Section 6 provides for holding the district court in the county last mentioned.]

"SECTION 7. That all suits, prosecutions and other matters which are now, or shall on or before the 4th day of March, next, be commenced or pending in the district courts of the United States, for the counties of Brown, Iowa, Crawford and Milwaukee, or in the county court for either of the said counties, or in the Supreme court of the Territory of Wisconsin, or in the District courts in any of said counties, or in any judicial district in said Territory, or before any justice of the peace in any of said counties, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution before the same courts and in the same county, as they would have been if this act had not been passed; and the same proceedings shall be had in all such suits, prosecutions and other matters as would have been had if this act had not been passed.

*For a diagram of the county, showing in outline, the various townships, which by this act were erected into the county of Green, see Chapter VI—"United States Land Surveys."—ED.

[Section 8 provides for payment of the commissioners, to locate the county-seat of Grant county.]

"SECTION 9. That this act shall be in force from and after the 4th day of March next.

"P. H. ENGLE,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"HENRY S. BAIRD,
"President of the Council.
"Approved, Dec. 8, 1836.
"H. DODGE."

The territory set apart by this act, as Green county, was again defined to be the proper area by the Revised Statutes of 1849 (Chap. 2, Sec. 12), as follows:

"The district of country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Green, to-wit:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of township 1 north, of range 9 east of the meridian aforesaid [fourth principal meridian], in the boundary line of this State; running thence north, on the range line between ranges 9 and 10 east, to the northeast corner of township 4 north, of range 9 east; thence west, on the township line, to the northwest corner of township 4 north, of range 6 east; thence south on the range line, to the southwest corner of township 1 north, of range 6 east; thence east on the boundary line aforesaid, to the place of beginning. [Same in Revised Statutes of 1859 and 1878]."

By the peculiar wording of this act (Section 7), it will be seen that after the 4th day of March, 1837, there was no provision for the commencing, by the inhabitants of Green county, of suits in any courts of the Territory of Wisconsin. An amendment proposed to the act just recited, attaching this county to that of Iowa, for judicial purposes was postponed. After the date last mentioned, Green county was not only without any government or legal organization, but also outside the jurisdiction of any court in the Territory. It so continued until the county was organized.

At the time of the passage of the "act to divide the county of Iowa," one of the representatives of that county in the Territorial legislature, was William Boyls. He was a resident of what is now the town of Cadiz. Concerning the origin of the name given to this county, Miss Bingham, in her history, says:

"About the same time that Wisconsin was separated from Michigan, Iowa county constituted with her portion of the future little Green one election precinct. Henry Dodge, the first governor of the new Territory, apportioned to each county its number of councilors and representatives, and the number allotted to Iowa county entitled her eastern election precinct to one representative. The election was held where Monroe has since grown up, at the blacksmith shop of a Mr. Brown (familiarly known, from the material of his clothes, as Buckskin Brown), and resulted in the election of William Boyls, of Cadiz. Other things than political affiliations determined a candidate's success in those days. There were very few young women in the country, and it is said that every single man in the precinct favored the election of Mr. Boyls, because he had eight unmarried daughters. At the first session of the first Wisconsin legislature, which convened at Belmont, Iowa county, in the fall of 1836, Mr. Boyls presented a petition (which had been drawn up and circulated by Daniel S. Sutherland), asking for the organization of a county which should have the limits of the present county of Green, and be called Richland. The petition was granted, so far as setting off a new county was concerned, but some one objected to the name because it was "too matter-of-fact," and Mr. Boyls was invited to select another. According to one account he selected Green, as indicative of the bright color of the vegetation, and refused to change it to Greene, in honor of Gen. Greene. Another account says he selected Greene, and when the act of the legislature was printed, the final e was omitted by mistake. Be this as it may, for some years the name was usually written Greene."

Iowa county, notwithstanding the act creating the county of Green, claimed jurisdiction over the latter,—going so far as to appoint two of the residents within the limits of the last mentioned county, as justices of the peace—Daniel S. Sutherland and William Bowen. They were directed to cause an election to be held at the same time with that in other parts of Iowa county—for county officers; but the people were not desirous of recognizing the authority longer of the mother county; so the people, although a number assembled on the day designated, refused to vote. Very naturally this state of things could not long continue. The residents of Green made haste to have their county organized, which was effected by the passage of

"An Act to Organize the County of Green.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Wisconsin Territory, That from and after the passage of this act, the county of Green shall, to all interests and purposes, be and remain an organized county, and be invested with full power to do and transact all county business, which any regularly organized county may of right do; and that for the purpose of electing the first county officers, the polls of election shall be opened at the house of Jacob LyBrand, in the town of New Mexico, and thereafter at such times and places as are or may be prescribed by law.

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of the county of Green aforesaid, are hereby required to pay to the county of Iowa, according to the number of inhabitants, their equal proportions of the debts remaining unpaid by the county of Iowa.

"SEC. 3. That the county treasurer of the county of Green shall audit and pay over to the sheriff of the county of Iowa, such sum as may become due to the county of Iowa, under the provisions of this act, out of the first monies that may come into the treasury of the said county of Green; and the said sheriff is hereby

required to pay the same into the treasury of the county of Iowa for the use of said county.

"SEC. 4. That the county of Green shall be attached to the first judicial district. There shall be two terms of the district court, held annually at the seat of justice in said county of Green. The said district court for the said county of Green, shall have and enjoy all the power, right and duties, which courts in the other counties of this Territory have and enjoy, and shall be subject to all the restrictions imposed upon said courts by the act entitled "an act for establishing judicial districts and for other purposes," passed at the first session of the legislative assembly; and that the courts hereby authorized to be held in the county of Green, shall be held at the town of New Mexico, until otherwise ordered by law.

"Approved Jan. 15, 1838."

It will be noticed that the first election for county officers under the organic act was to be held in the *town* of New Mexico. By this it is to be understood a *village* of that name; as there was no town organizations at that date. The election was held "in the town of New Mexico" on the fifth day of March, 1838, according to law, resulting in the selection of the following persons as county commissioners, no other county officers being voted for:

Daniel S. Sutherland, 66 votes; elected.
William Bowen, 72 votes; elected.
Daniel Harcourt, 53 votes; elected.
Jeremiah Bridge, 35 votes.
William Woodle, 11 votes.

The three first named, having been declared elected, took the oath of office and became the first county officers of Green county.

These commissioners organized what they called a "Commissioner's Court," (equivalent to a county board of the present day, in its functions) on the 26th day of March, 1838. At the meeting of the electors, when these commissioners were chosen, there were polled 231 votes, indicating quite a population for Green county. Of course, there was but one voting place—the house of Jacob LyBrand—and the voters, some of them, had pretty long distances to travel, to exercise the right of suffrage. But, by the election and swearing into office of the three county commissioners, the wheels of the county government were not all set in motion. It needed that other officers should be chosen, and these were to be elected at the coming annual election to be held in August—as the good denizens of the county supposed; so, on the 6th day of that month, they again assembled to enjoy the inestimable privilege of the elective franchise—voting for the following officers, with results as indicated:

Commissioner,	Votes.
James Riley	60
Daniel Harcourt	19
Treasurer,	
Jehu Chadwick	19
Coroner,	
Jarvis Rattan	10
A. G. Houghton	2
Assessor,	
Jabez Johnson	60
David Davis	7
Collector,	
Jabez Johnson	40
Register of Deeds,	
Hiram Rust	39
M. Bainbridge	37

But there were "breakers ahead." By a special act of the Territorial legislature of June 23, 1838, the general election before held in August, was postponed to the second Monday (the 10th) of September, but all this time the citizens of Green county had remained in blissful ignorance of the fact. But now, luckily, it was discovered just in time to save the issuing of certificates to the gentlemen supposed to have been triumphantly elected in the previous August.

At the next exercise by the electors of the right of suffrage, they, besides certain county officers to vote for, also cast their ballots for a a territorial delegate to Congress and for a member of the territorial council, and of the territorial house of representatives. Green county, at this time, formed a portion of a territorial district, comprising the counties of Green, Dane,

Dodge and Jefferson; all of which participated in the election of territorial officers. For delegates to Congress, Thomas P. Burnet had fifty-two votes, George W. Jones thirty-seven votes, and James D. Doty two votes. For the legislative council, Ebenezer Brigham received in Green county, ninety votes. He was voted for in the counties of Dane, Dodge and Jefferson, in addition to Green, and was elected to represent them in that body. For representative D. S. Sutherland received in Green county eighty-two, and L. E. Boomer two votes. Sutherland was the successful candidate in the four counties just named, representing them in the legislative assembly. The county officers elected on the same day were A. G. Houghton, assessor; J. McCracken, treasurer; William Rittenhouse, recorder. James Riley and Daniel Harcourt were selected as county commissioners, and A. Harris coroner.

The "swearing in" of these county officers and the entering upon their respective duties, (a term of the district court of the United States having already been held in the county) set all the wheels of the county government in motion, and Green county was not only fully organized, but had proceeded to business.

However, before dismissing the subject of the organization of Green county, it must not be overlooked that there was a matter closely connected with it which has not been considered. We therefore now call the attention of the reader to

IOWA COUNTY VS. GREEN COUNTY.

It will be remembered that by the second section of the act organizing this county, the inhabitants were "required to pay to the county of Iowa, according to the number of inhabitants, their equal proportion of the debts remaining unpaid by the county of Iowa." Here was an excellent chance for lawyers. How to make them pay that "equal proportion" was the question and for that matter it is still the question. But Iowa county soon took steps to bring the matter before her neighbor—Green county; but the latter did not respond by paying up. The ball was opened by a formal call upon the county commissioners by an attorney with the exact amount figured up claimed to be due from Green to Iowa. Just here, let us copy from the county records:

"December 17, 1840.

"The Board of County Commissioners of the county of Iowa, in the Territory of Wisconsin, by their attorney, Robert C. Howard, produced to this Board, a certified statement of debts against said Iowa county, up to March 4, 1837, in which said Iowa county demands of the said county of Green, her proportionable part thereof, under the act to organize the county of Green, approved Jan. 15, 1838, which amounts to $517 and fifty-three cents; and, after mature consideration, the adjustment of said claim is continued to the next January session of this Board."

"January 7, 1841.

"Upon an examination of the claim of Iowa Co., Wis., against Green Co., Wis., as exhibited to this Board by Robert C. Hoard, Esquire, the Board here being sufficiently advised of and concerning the same, is of the opinion that it belongs to the treasurer of Green county to audit and pay over the same if any due, to the sheriff of Iowa county, and that the Board here has not jurisdiction of the matter; and,

"*Ordered*, That the Clerk of this Board transmit a certified copy of this order together with the said account on file against Green county, to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Iowa county."

But the Treasurer of Green county would not audit and pay the claim, and Iowa county resorted to the courts for satisfaction. "But," says Miss Bingham, "though the claim was urged as late as 1850, and though the lawsuits to which it gave rise cost the people of little Green as much as the amount claimed, yet they always insisted that, as they had derived no benefit from the expenditures for which they

were charged, the claim was unjust and should not be paid; and it never was paid."

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF GREEN COUNTY.

Green county was divided, by the Board of County Commissioners, on the 10th and 11th of January, 1849, into the following towns:

Cadiz, township 1 north, range 6 east.

Clarno, township 1 north, range 7 east.

Jefferson, township 1 north, range 8 east.

Spring Grove, township 1 north, range 9 east.

Decatur, township 2 north, range 9 east.

Sylvester, township 2 north, range 8 east.

Monroe, township 2 north, range 7 east.

Jordan, township 2 north, range 6 east.

Adams, township 3 north, range 6 east.

Washington, township 3 north, range 7 east.

Mount Pleasant, township 3 north, range 8 east.

Albany, township 3 north, range 9 east.

Brooklyn, township 4 north, range 9 east.

Exeter, township 4 north, range 8 east.

York, township 4 north, range 7 east; township 4 north, range 6 east.

The first change made after the erection of the county into the fifteen towns just named, was the setting off of the east half of the town of York into a new one to be called New Glarus. This was done by the board of supervisors. of the county, Nov. 16, 1849. On the 20th of the same month, the north half of section 6, in township 3 north, of range 9 east, (town of Albany) was taken from the last mentioned town and attached to, and made a part of the town of Brooklyn. Afterward (and in the interest of temperance) two several parts of sections 2 and 3, in the town of Clarno (both of which are now in the city of Monroe) were detached and added to the town of Monroe. Finally by a law approved March 25, 1882, the city of Monroe was incorporated, forming a new civil division, entirely independent of the towns of Clarno and Monroe, including the following territory:

"The east half of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the southeast quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, and so much of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 34, as is included [in] Scott's addition, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, all of section 35, in town 2 north, range 7 east, and fractional lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 and 12, of section 2, in town 1, range 7 east, and fractional lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, of section 3, town 1, range 7 east."

The incorporated villages of Albany and Brodhead (the only ones in Green county at this date, 1884) are not wholly divorced from the towns in which they are located; but are governed by both town and village laws. They are civil divisions of the county only in a qualified sense; they have separate representation on the county board. The village of Albany is in the town of Albany, and the village of Brodhead is in the town of Decatur.

The civil divisions of Green county at the present time (1884) are included, therefore, in the surveyed territory described in the United States surveys as follows:

Cadiz, township 1 north, range 6 east.

Clarno and south part of city of Monroe, township 1 north, range 6 east.

Jefferson, township 1 north, range 6 east.

Spring Grove, township 1 north, range 6 east.

Jordan, township 2 north, range 7 east.

Town of Monroe and north part of the city of Monroe, township 2 north, range 7 east.

Sylvester, township 2 north, range 7 east.

Decatur and Brodhead village, township 2 north, range 7 east.

Adams, township 3 north, range 8 east.

Washington, township 3 north, range 8 east.

Mt. Pleasant, township 3 north, range 8 east.

Albany town and village and small part of the town of Brooklyn, township 3 north, range 8 east.

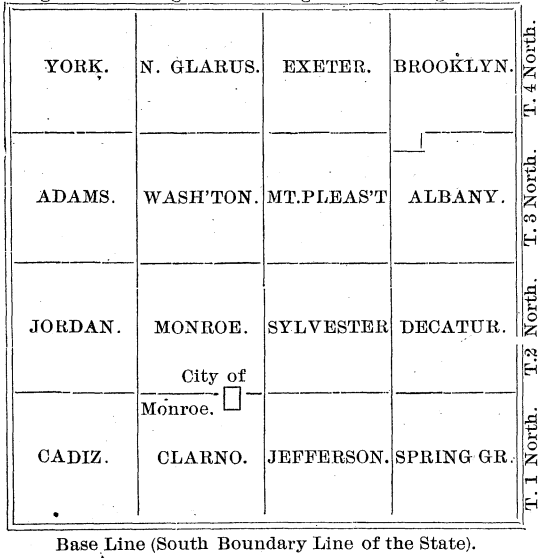
York, township 4 north, range 9 east.

New Glarus, township 4 north, range 9 east.

Exeter, township 4 north, range 9 east.

Brooklyn (nearly all), township 4 north, range 9 east.

PRESENT OUTLINE OF GREEN COUNTY.



LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

The "town of New Mexico," mentioned in the act creating Green county, where the "seat of justice" was established, was a village laid out by Jacob Andrick; but, at the date of the passage of the law above mentioned, his plat had not been recorded. It was located within what are now the southern limits of the city of Monroe. As this was the point intended by the law for the location of the county seat, it was believed by some of the pioneers that investments here "would pay." Among the number holding this belief was Joseph Payne. Indeed, he rather coveted half the prospective "seat of justice," and made proposals to "Judge" Andrick for its purchase, but this was refused.

Mr. Payne not being successful in his endeavors to purchase an interest in "Judge" Andricks village, concluded to lay out a village of his own contiguous thereto. It was immediately north of the "town of New Mexico," and extended so as to include both sides of that now occupied by the railroad track in the city of Monroe. But while the survey was going on, he concluded to make a last effort to purchase an interest in Andrick's village; but his visit to the "judge" was barren of results. "Mr. James Campbell, who was Mr. Payne's surveyor, remembers," says Miss Bingham, in her History, "that while they were surveying, Mr. Payne stopped work to make a last effort to purchase a share in New Mexico, and that he remarked on his return from his fruitless visit to Judge Andrick, 'New Mexico isn't recorded, and if the old fool won't let any one else have half the county seat, he shan't have any part of it himself.'"

In order to accomplish his purpose, Mr. Payne resorted to a very cute "Yankee trick;" he finished the survey of his "town," named it when platted, "New Mexico," and then hastened to Mineral Point, the county seat (for Green county was not organized) to get it put on record. The news of this strategy reached the ears of the "judge" soon after Payne's departure and he at once mounted a horse in pursuit with *his* "New Mexico" in his coat pocket. But he was too late. The last "New Mexico"—the one platted by Payne—was the first to go on record; and the "judge" was believed to be circumvented. But there is "many a slip between the cup and the lip." The people now took the matter in hand.

A petition was circulated to have so much of the law creating the county of Green as fixed the "seat of justice" at the "town of New Mexico" repealed, and to have commissioners appointed to locate the county seat. The petition was not only sent to Mr. Sutherland, the member of the Territorial legislature, to be presented to the House, but to induce him to exert himself, a large number of voters pledged themselves to abide the decision made by the commissioners should a law pass as requested setting aside "the town of New Mexico." Mr. Sutherland's efforts resulted in the passage of the following law:

"An act to repeal so much of 'An act to divide the county of Iowa' as establishes the seat

of justice of the county of Green at New Mexico, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice of the county of Green.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, that so much of the second section of an act entitled, 'An act to divide the county of Iowa,' as establishes the seat of justice of the county of Green at New Mexico, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. James L. Thayer, J. F. Ostrander and George W. Hickox are appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of said county of Green.

"SEC. 3. The commissioners aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Payne, in said county, on the second Monday of February next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and before proceeding to the discharge of the duties assigned them by this act, shall severally take an oath before some person legally authorized to administer the same, to perform the duties of their appointment faithfully, without fear, favor, affection, or any reward or hope thereof; and if either of the commissioners shall violate the above oath, he shall be liable to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

"SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said commissioners to make a careful examination of said county, having regard to its present and probable future population, and to locate the seat of justice of the same where, in their opinion, it will be for the best interest of the county.

"SEC. 5. So soon as the said commissioners shall have made the location as aforesaid, it shall be their duty to make report of the same to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county of Green, who shall record the same, and shall immediately certify to the governor of the Territory where the selection of the seat of justice of said county has been made by the said commissioners, and the governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation declaring the place so selected to be the seat of justice of said county.

"SEC. 6. The said commissioners are allowed $5 per day each, to be paid out of the treasury of said county of Green, for every day so necessarily employed.

"Approved Dec. 19, 1838."

The commissioners appointed by this act took the oath prescribed, and proceeded "to make a careful examination of said county, having regard to its present and probable future population, and to locate the seat of justice of the same where, in their opinion, it will be for the best interest of the county." But, as the sequel shows, they made a choice not at all acceptable to the people. Their report was as follows:

"To the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the county of Green:

"We, the commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin to locate the county seat of the county of Green, agreeably to an act entitled, 'An act to divide the county of Iowa as establishes the seat of justice of the county of Green at New Mexico, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice of the county of Green,'* approved Dec. 19, 1838, respectfully report,

"That, after having discharged the duties required by said act in examining said county, have unanimously agreed to locate, and have located the seat of justice of said county of Green on the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in town[ship] 2 north, of range seven (7) east, at a point designated by a stake driven by us on said east half of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-five (25),—to which we have given the name of 'Roscoe.' All which is respectfully submitted.

"JARED J. OSTRANDER,
"JAMES L. THAYER,
"G. HICKOX.

"Roscoe, Green Co., Feb. 16, 1839."

* The act that the commissioners here attempt to describe was the one just given—"'An act to repeal so much of 'An act to divide the county of Iowa' as establishes the seat of justice of the county of Green at New Mexico, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice of the county of Green."

As already intimated, the place fixed upon by the commissioners was not acceptable to the people. So, upon representations made to the Territorial legislature, they passed the act which follows, submitting the question of the location of the county seat to the electors of the county:

"An act to provide for [and] establishing the seat of justice of Green county.

"Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, as follows:

"SECTION 1. For the purpose of permanently establishing the seat of justice of the county of Green, an election shall be held on the first Monday in May next, at which election, every free white male inhabitant who at the time of the passage of this act was an actual resident of the county and is of the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to cast his vote for such place or point as he may choose for the seat of justice.

"SEC. 2. The polls of election shall be opened at the usual places of holding elections in said county, and be conducted and the votes canvassed in all respects as is prescribed by the law regulating general elections.

"SEC. 3. The clerk of the board of county commissioners shall certify to the result of the election, which certificate shall within ten days thereafter he transmitted by the sheriff of the county to the governor of the territory, and if, upon examination, the governor shall find that any one point voted for, has a majority over all the places voted for, he shall issue his proclamation of that fact, and the place so having the greatest number of votes shall from the date of such proclamation be the seat of justice of said county.

"SEC. 4. If upon examination of votes, the governor shall find that no one place has a majority of the whole number of votes polled and returned to him, he shall issue a proclamation for a new election in said county.

"SEC. 5. The governor shall in his proclamation fix the time of holding said election and it shall be conducted and returns thereof made in the same manner as the first election, and if there is no decision by a majority of the votes, agreeing upon any one point, then the governor shall issue his proclamation for a third election, and so on from time to time until the question is decided.

"SEC. 6. Before the governor shall issue such proclamation, declaring such place to be the seat of justice, the board of county commissioners shall make and execute a deed re-conveying all donations which may have been made to the county at the present seat of justice, to the donor or donors, and any and all bonds which may have been executed in consequence of the present location shall be surrendered.

"SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. Approved March 9, 1839."

It would naturally be supposed that Mr. Payne's village, now that the votes of the people were to determine the question of the location of the seat of justice, would find strong supporters at least among his own friends, but an unforeseen obstacle now arose. It was a question of water supply. It would not do to undertake to build a county seat where water could not be obtained— at least by digging wells; but a well sunk to the depth of forty feet on Payne's site resulted in the finding of no water. This blasted his hopes. The pioneers would not consent to vote for so dry a spot. And, for some reason Mr. Andrick, too, abandoned the idea of making his "New Mexico" the county seat. So it was that "Roscoe" and the two "New Mexicos" were thrown overboard and other points fixed upon for competition in this interesting race for the seat of justice.

Combinations were now formed. One was the "Andrick, Wilcoxon and Sutherland" combination,—these gentlemen bringing forward a site which they claimed ought to be the one where justice in the future should be meted out; another was the "Payne, LyBrand and Russell" combination,—these men, desiring the votes of the electors for the county seat at a

different point—one considered by them as the champion location.

The result of submitting the question of locating the seat of justice to a vote of the people, is best described by giving from the county records the statistics as to the number of votes polled and the descriptions of the places voted for, premising that three elections were held before the matter was finally settled; one on the 6th day of June, 1839; a second, on June 18, 1839; and a third and last one, Aug. 5, 1839.

FIRST ELECTION.

"An election was held at the house of Jacob Andrick in the town of New Mexico, Green county, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1839, for the purpose of establishing the county seat of Green county.

"There were three locations voted for—one of Andrick, Wilcoxon and Sutherland, which was described as follows: 'On the half-mile stake, south side of section No. 25, in township No. 2, of range No. 7 east'—sixty-eight votes.

"The second site voted for was owned by Payne, Ly Brand and Russell, located on the south half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35 and the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section No. 35 and the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 35, all of township 2 north, of range 7 east—which received sixty-seven votes.

"The third place voted for was Roscoe, which received one vote."

SECOND ELECTION.

"An abstract of votes given at an election held at the house of Jacob Andrick, in the town of New Mexico, in the county of Green, and Territory of Wisconsin, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1839, for the purpose of establishing the seat of justice of Green county: For Andrick and Sutherland, south side of section No. 25, township 2 north, of range 7 east, had seventy-one (71) votes.

"For Payne, Ly Brand and Russell, south half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 35; north half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 35; north half of west half of southwest quarter of section 35; east half of southeast quarter of section 34, of township 2, of range 7 east—had seventy (70) votes.

"For Jacob Andrick, south part of west half of northwest quarter of section No. 2; south part of east half of northeast quarter of section No. 3, township 1 north, of range 7 east—received one (1) vote."

THIRD ELECTION.

"An abstract of votes given at an election held at the house of Jacob Andrick, in the town of New Mexico, in Green county, and Territory of Wisconsin, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1839, for the purpose of establishing the seat of justice of said Green county:

"Payne, Ly Brand and Russell had seventy-nine (79) votes for county seat, on sections No. 34 and 35, in township 2 north, range 7 east.

"D. S. Sutherland and Andrick had seventy-four (74) votes for county seat on section No. 2, in township 2 north, of range 7 east."

This gave the county seat, by a majority of five votes, to Ly Brand, Payne and Russell, and the county seat contest was ended.

Before the last election came off the Ly Brand, Payne and Russell combination executed to the county the following bonds:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Jacob LyBrand, as principal, and Hiram Rust, Andrew Clarno, Wm. Blunt as sureties, are each and all of us firmly held and bound unto the county of Green, in the Territory of Wiskonsin in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars to the payment of which well and truly to be made, we do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns firmly by these presents. The condition of the above obligation is such that if at an election to be holden on this day, August fifth, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice of the said county of Green, the site which shall be chosen shall be the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, and the north half of the east

half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number 34, in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, then and in that case the above bounden James LyBrand shall in the course of twenty days from this date make or cause to be made a good and sufficient warranty deed for the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, containing forty acres more or less, to be applied to the erection of a court house and other county buildings, and ordinary county purposes, the above named Jacob LyBrand reserving the rails to be removed by him, also this year's crop, the said county of Green before offering any portion of the whole of the above described lands for sale shall make a good and sufficient warranty deed to the said Jacob LyBrand for one building lot facing on the public square, which the said Jacob LyBrand may select, and five other building lots from any part of the town which shall be laid off on any part of the above described lands, except facing on the public square. The town to be laid off under the direction of the following named gentlemen or those among them who will attend, namely: Adam Starr, Daniel Harcourt, John Chryst, James Hawthorn and Allen Woodle, they constituting a committee appointed at a county meeting to select sites to be voted for the seat of justice.

"In witness whereof the said Jacob LyBrand [Hiram Rust, Andrew Clarno and William Blunt], have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of James Hawthorn, Stephen Clarno. } Jacob LyBrand [L. S.] Hiram Rust [L. S.] Andrew Clarno [L. S.] William Blunt [L. S.]

"Attest, William Rittenhouse, "Register."

"Know all men by these presents that I, Joseph Payne, as principal, and Hiram Rust, Andrew Clarno and Stephen Clarno as sureties, are each all of us firmly held and bound unto the county of Green, in the Territory of Wiskonsin, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, to the payment of which well and truly to be made, we do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns firmly by these presents. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if an election to be holden on this day, August fifth, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice of said county of Green, the site which shall be chosen shall be the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five(35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, and the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-four (34) of township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, then and in that case the above bounden Joseph Payne shall in twenty days from this date make or cause to be made a good and sufficient warranty deed to the said county of Green for the following described land, namely, the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east, containing forty acres more or less to be applied to the erection of a court house and other county buildings, and ordinary county purposes. The public square to be placed in the center of the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35) in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east. The above named Joseph Payne reserving the rails as also this year's crop for his use to be removed by him.

"In witness whereof the said Joseph Payne, Hiram Rust, Andrew Clarno and Stephen Clarno have hereunto set our seals this fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of William Blunt, Cutlar Wilkins. } Joseph Payne. [L. S.] Hiram Rust. [L. S.] Andrew Clarno. [L. S.] Stephen Clarno. [L. S.]

"Attest Wm. Rittenhouse, Register."

"Know all men by these presents that I, William S. Russell, of Winslow, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto the county of Green, Wisconsin Territory, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, and do by these presents bind myself, my executors, administrators and assigns, to the payment thereof well and truly to be made. The condition of the above obligation is such that if at an election to be holden on the fifth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred

and thirty-nine, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice for said county of Green, the site which shall be chosen therefor shall be the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five, in township number two of range number seven east, or the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five, in township number two of range number seven east, or the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, township number two of range number seven east, then the above bounden Wm. S. Russell shall in the course of four months from this date or sooner if conveniently may be, execute a good and sufficient deed of the last described tract or parcel of land, namely, of the east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-four, in township number two of range number seven east, containing eighty acres of land more or less. The south part of said described land, namely, forty acres thereof to be applied to the erection or establishment of a seminary of learning adapted to the wants of said county, whenever the citizens of said county may consider it expedient so to apply the same, and the north part of said tract to be applied, namely, forty acres thereof to the erection of suitable county buildings for the transaction of county business and other ordinary county purposes.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of August, 1839.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Wm. Boyls. } Wm: S. Russell. [seal]

"Attest, William Rittenhouse, Register."

The number of votes polled at the first election was 136; at the second, 142; at the third, 153. As the eastern portion of section 34, and the western portion of section 35, in township 2 north, of range 7 east, was definitely fixed upon as the future capital of Green county, it only needed that the "Ly Brand, Payne and Russell" combination should execute to the county their proposed gifts. This was done by the following deeds:

"This indenture, made and entered into this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Jacob Ly Brand, of the county of Green, in the Territory of Wiskonsin of the first part, and the county of Green in the Territory of Wiskonsin of the second part: Witnesseth, that the said Jacob Ly Brand of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar in hand, paid by the said county of Green, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, and in consideration of the benefits and advantages derived, and to be derived in consequence of the land hereinafter described, being part of the lands selected as the site for the erection of the court house and other county buildings, and ordinary county purposes, and in consideration of the said county of Green making a good and sufficient warranty deed to the said Jacob Ly Brand for one building lot facing on the public square, and five other building lots not facing on the public square, the said Jacob Ly Brand to make such a selection as he may think proper; (the town to be laid off under the direction of the following named gentlemen, or those among them who will attend to the same, namely: Adam Starr, Daniel Harcourt, John Chryst, James Hawthorn and Allen Woodle). Have given, granted, bargained, dedicated, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, dedicate, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said county of Green, in the Territory of Wiskonsin, the following tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said county of Green, in the Territory of Wiskonsin; known and described as the "north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35), in township number two (2) of range number seven (7) east," containing forty acres more or less, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of the party of the first part either in law or equity, either in possession or expectancy of, in, and to the above bargained premises and their hereditaments and appurtenances; to have and to hold the aforesaid described tract of land unto the said county of Green, or unto the seat of justice thereof, by whatsoever name it may be called; and the said Jacob Ly Brand, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said county of Green, and to and with the said seat of justice thereof, by whatsoever name it may be called, that at the time of the ensealing and delivering of these presence, that he was seized of the premises above conveyed as of a good, sure,

perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritence in the law, in fee simple, and that the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, against all and every person or persons, lawfully claiming, or to claim the whole or any part thereof, he will forever warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of "Hiram Rust, Charles Duglas Hart. } Jacob LyBrand[seal.]

"Wisconsin Terrirory, "Green County, } ss.

This day personally came before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Jacob LyBrand, whose name appears to the foregoing deed, and who is personally known to me, to be the real person who executed said deed, and who then acknowledged that he signed sealed and delivered said deed, freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand and seal, this the 24th day of August, A. D. 1839.

Hiram Rust, J. P., [seal.]

Attest: William Rittenhouse, "Register."

"This Indenture made the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between Joseph Payne, of the county of Green, and the Territory of Wisconsin, and Rosa, his wife, of the first part, and the county of Green, in said Territory, of the second part: Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration, of the sum of one dollar in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged have given, granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, remise. release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part *forever*, the following described tract of land, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five (35) in town two (2) of range seven (7) east of the fourth principal meridian, containing forty acres; together with all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, either in possession or expectancy of, in and to the above bargained premises and their hereditaments and appurtenances; To have and to hold the said premises, as above described with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part forever; and the said party of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, that at the time of the ensealing and delivering of these presents, they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasable estate of inheritance in the law, in fee simple, and that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, and against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, they will forever warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"Signed sealed and delivered in presence of Geo. Beatty, P. V. Thomas, Jacob Ly Brand, Hiram Rust. } Joseph Payne, [seal.] Rosa Payne, [seal.]

"Territory of Wisconsin, County of Iowa. } ss.

"Be it remembered that on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, before me the subscriber, a notary public in and for said county, came the within named Joseph Payne, and acknowledged the foregoing indenture to be his act and deed, and desired that the same might be recorded as such according to law. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my private seal the day and year above written.

Geo. Beatty, (seal].

"Territory of Wisconsin, Green County. } ss.

"Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, before me the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, came the within named Rosa Payne, and acknowledged the foregoing written indenture to be her free act and deed,

and desired that the same might be recorded as such according to law.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Hiram Rust,
Jacob Ly Brand.

"Given under my hand and seal the year and day above written.

[SEAL.] HIRAM RUST, J. P.

"Attest, William Rittenhouse, Register."

"This indenture made the second day of September, in the year our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine between William S. Russell, of Stephenson county, in the State of Illinois, and Mary W. Russell, wife of the said William, of the first part, and the county of Green, in the Territory of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth, that for and in consideration of a certain bond executed by said Russell, dated in August last, binding him to convey unto said county of Green a certain tract or parcel of land on certain conditions named in said bond, the said party of the first part, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey and confirm unto the said county of Green, forever, a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Territory of Wisconsin, and known and described as the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township number two, of range number seven east, containing eighty acres, more or less, provided, neverthelesss, that said land above conveyed, or the proceeds thereof shall be applied by said county of Green, in the following manner, namely: The north part of said tract or parcel of said land shall be applied to the erection of suitable county buildings on some one or more of the tracts or parcels of land selected by the citizens of said county as the seat of justice therefor, at an election held for that purpose on the fifth day of August last, and for the payment of other county expenses. And the other half of said tract, namely, the south half thereof, shall be applied to the establishment of some suitable seminary of learning for the use and benefit of said county of Green. To have and to hold the above described premises with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said county of Green, forever. And the said party of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators do covenant with the said county of Green that they are lawfully seized in fee of the above granted premises that they are free from all incumbrance, that they have good right to sell and convey the same, to the said county of Green, as aforesaid, and that they will, and their heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said county of Green, against the lawful claims of all persons.

"In witness whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"Executed and delivered in presence of
John S. Hayward,
Chas. Holmes, Jr.
WM. S. RUSSELL, [seal.]
MARY W. RUSSELL. [seal.]

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts, } ss.
Plymouth. }

"Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, for the county of Plymouth and the highest court of record within said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Wm. S. Russell and Mary W. Russell, the wife of said William, personally known to me as the same persons who signed the foregoing deed of conveyance, who acknowledged that they had signed, sealed and delivered the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and after having examined the said Mary W. Russell, separate and apart from her husband and made known to her the centents of said conveyance she acknowledged that she had executed the same without fear or compulsion of her said husband and does not wish to retract.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Supreme Judicial court this fifth day of September 1839.

W. W. THOMAS.

"Attest, William Rittenhouse, Register."

On the lands thus donated there was platted by the district surveyor, William Griffith, a village, to which was given the name of Monroe. The plat was certified to by the surveyor on the 23d of December, 1839. The forty acres donated by Jacob Ly Brand occupied the central one-third of the village; that given by Joseph Payne, the east one-third; and that deeded by William S. Russell the west one-third. Allen Woodle, Adam Starr, John Chryst, Daniel Harcourt, and James Hawthorn were made a committee to receive the title to these lands, and to superintend the platting of the same; and on the 8th day of January, 1840, they certified to the platting as reported by the surveyor; and on the 21st day of April, 1840, made

acknowledgment to the certificate before James Riley, justice of the peace. On the 18th day of May, 1840, William Bowen, James Riley and William Boyls, county commissioners, acknowledged the receipt of the plat for the uses for which it was donated, before Hiram Rust, justice of the peace. So the county seat of Green county was permanently located at what is now the city of Monroe.

What remained now to be done to complete the whole matter connected with the locating of the county seat at Monroe was the selection of the lots in that village, by Jacob Ly Brand, which, the reader will recollect, he reserved the privileges of selecting, viz: six town lots for himself, from the forty acres which he deeded to the county; and before the public sale of lots in Monroe, by the commissioners of the county, he was requested by them to make choice of the same; as fully appears by the following entry in the record of their proceedings:

"May 18, 1840.

"WHEREAS, Jacob Ly Brand reserved to himself the choice of six town [village] lots in the town [village] of Monroe, in his deed to Green county, dated 24th day of August, A. D. 1839, be it ordered that said Jacob Ly Brand be notified that the town plat of the town of Monroe is acknowledged and filed in the register's office for record, and that the said Ly Brand make choice of said lots as aforesaid in said deed, and that the sheriff serve on the said Jacob Ly Brand, a copy of this order and make due return thereof."

But the "said Jacob Ly Brand" seemed in no hurry to make his selection; so the board proceeded to pass the following order on the 1st day of June, 1840:

"WHEREAS, Jacob Ly Brand was notified on the 18th day of May, 1840, to make choice of six town lots, reserved by him in a deed executed to the county of Green, dated August 24, 1839, which notice was returned by the sheriff, duly served; and whereas, no specified time is designated for the selection of said lots, and sufficient time having been given to the said Jacob Ly Brand to make such selection as by him provided in said deed; and whereas, he has hitherto neglected, and, by so neglecting, refused, and by so doing, waived his right to make such choice; and whereas, provision is made in the above named deed that Green County, before offering any portion of the town of Monroe for sale, shall make a deed to said Jacob Ly Brand of six building lots, in said town, as provided in said deed; now be it

"*Ordered*, That the following lots be selected, to-wit: lot No 1, facing on the public square, and lots Nos. 80, 88, 89, 97, 74, being lots not facing on the public square; and that a deed be executed to the said Jacob Ly Brand for said lots on the part of said Green county, and tendered to the said Jacob Ly Brand by the sheriff, and return thereof made and filed in the office of the clerk of this board."

Mr. Ly Brand would not receive the deed tendered by the commissioners, and the sheriff made his return in accordance with the facts. Here the matter rested until the 8th day of October, when the public sale of the Monroe lots was to take place, when the matter was arranged, Mr. Ly Brand having before that date made a selection of the lots and the commissioners thereupon deeding the same to him, as appears from the following record of their proceedings:

"October 8, 1840.

"WHEREAS, A deed was executed to Jacob Ly Brand, by this board, for six building lots in the town of Monroe, and presented to him by the sheriff of Green county, in pursuance of an order by this board, at the July session 1840; and,

"WHEREAS, The said Jacob Ly Brand refused to accept said deed, and chose other six lots in said town, to-wit: lots numbers one (1), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), and twenty-five

(25), being lots on the land donated to Green county by Jacob Ly Brand; also lot number three (3) on the land donated to said county by William C. Russell; also lot number seven (7), on the land donated by the said Jacob Ly Brand, and facing on the public square in said town.

"*Ordered*, That a deed of conveyance be executed to the said Jacob Ly Brand by this board, on the part of Green county, for the aforesaid described lots and tendered to the said Jacob Ly Brand, by the sheriff, who is requested to make return thereof forthwith to this board.

The sheriff returned into court the following return, to-wit: 'I hereby certify that I this 8th day of October, 1840, presented a deed from Green county to Jacob Ly Brand for certain lots in the town of Monroe, and the said Jacob Ly Brand accepted the same.'

"[Signed] J. W. DENISTON,
"Sheriff."



Emanuel Divers

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL, STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The settlers who located in what is now Green county before the year 1836 were, of course, citizens of Michigan Territory, and were represented in its legislative council at Detroit as residents—first of Crawford county and afterwards of Iowa county. As the first occupants of the soil of the present Green county came here in 1827, it follows that they were represented in Congress from that date to 1836 by

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES FROM MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

XXth Congress, Austin E. Wing, 1827–29.

XXIst Congress, John Biddle, 1829–31.

XXIId Congress, Austin E. Wing, 1831–33.

XXIIId Congress, Lucius Lyon, 1833–35.

XXIVth Congress, George W. Jones,*1835–37.

As the greater part of Green county formed a portion of Iowa county from the erection of Wisconsin Territory in 1836 until 1838 (so far as its representation in the Territorial legislature was concerned), we must look to the members of the latter county for those who represented Green county for these years—that is to say, until the first session of the second legislative assembly, which convened in Madison, Nov. 26, 1838.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY WHO REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY.

I.—Iowa County (including Green).

First Session, First Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard; 1836.

Second Session, First Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard; 1837–38.

Special Session, First Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard; 1838.

II.—Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson Counties.

First Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1838.

Second Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1839.

Third Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1839–40.

Fourth (extra) Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1840.

First Session, Third Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1840–41.

III.—Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk Counties.

Second Session, Third Legislative Assembly: Ebenezer Brigham; 1841–42.

First Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Lucius I. Barber; 1842–43.

Second Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Lucius I. Barber; 1843–44.

Third Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: John Catlin; 1845.

Fourth Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: John Catlin; 1846.

IV.—Dane, Green and Sauk Counties.

First Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: Alexander L. Collins; 1847.

Special Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: Alexander L. Collins; 1847.

* Was a delegate until Michigan became a State, with his residence in Wisconsin, which was then a portion of the Territory of Michigan. His biography is given hereafter, in this chapter.

Second Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: Alexander L. Collins; 1848.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James R. Vineyard.

James R. Vineyard was born in Kentucky in 1804, from whence he moved at an early date to the Lead Region of Wisconsin, and adopted the occupation of a miner. His after public career was in many respects unhappy, even if brilliant and useful. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Territorial council, in which he served until 1842. Most unfortunately, on the 11th of February of that year, in an altercation with Charles C. P. Arndt, of Brown county, which occurred in the hall of the House, he shot and killed his opponent. The melancholy event created wide-spread sensation and horror in most portions of the west, but on trial he was acquitted by a jury. In 1846 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Platteville, Grant county. Not reaching the capital until some days after the session had commenced, he was not appointed upon any of the standing committees, and took no important part in any of the proceedings. In 1849 he was elected a member of the assembly, but the event that clouded his life was a bar to special prominence. In 1850 he moved to California, and was elected to its State Senate for several terms, and also acted as Indian agent for several years. He died about 1872.

Mr. Vineyard possessed great energy and force of character, was distinguished for his abilities, and ever enjoyed great personal popularity at his home. An act done in a moment of passion not only horrified the people of the Territory, but was ever after a source of keenest remorse to himself. Under different and more favorable circumstances, he might have become one of the most prominent men in Wisconsin. His good qualities as a friend and citizen were generally and widely appreciated; but nothing could efface the memory of his great offense. It still lingers in the minds of all pioneer settlers.

Ebenezer Brigham.

Ebenezer Brigham was born at Shrewsbury, Worcester Co,, Mass., April 28, 1789. In 1818 he came to Olean Point, in the State of New York. The Allegheny river was then the only channel known through western New York, and that was only navigated by canoes, rafts, or skiffs. He came through in a canoe, and at Pittsburg took a flat boat down the Ohio river. The villages on the river were all small. During the journey down he saw but one steamboat. On arriving at Shawneetown he landed and walked through to St. Louis. There was nothing at that place but a small French settlement, not more than three or four brick houses in the town. In 1822 he followed up the Mississippi, on horseback, to Galena, where he found James Johnson, a brother of Richard M. Johnson, who was just opening the mines. Galena then consisted of one log cabin completed, and another under way, which he assisted in finishing. He subsequently returned to Springfield, Ill. In 1827 he started for Wisconsin with an ox team, seeking the Lead Region again. At that time there was a large emigration to the southwestern part of the Territory, as lead ore was abundant and the price remunerative. He remained awhile with a small party on what is now the Block House branch of the Platte river, about four miles south of the present village of Platteville, in Grant county, for the purpose of prospecting for mineral. From this point the party retreated in haste to Galena, owing to the commencement of hostilities by the Winnebago Indians. In the spring of 1828 he removed to Blue Mounds, Dane county, where, at some abandoned diggings on section 7, he soon discovered a valuable body of mineral, as lead ore was then and still is called by the miners in the Lead Regions. The lode discovered by him had previously been worked by the Indians and white men. The only source of food supply was from Galena. On his arrival he erected a cabin, the first house in what is now Dane county, built by a permanent American settler. Its location was on the south-

west quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, as afterward (in 1833) surveyed by the United States surveyors. It was east of south of the East Blue Mound, and distant from it nearly half a mile. Soon after he had raised his cabin, he took a trip, with two companions, to Fort Winnebago, to ascertain whether food could not be more easily obtained at that point. The route taken was north of Lake Mendota, on the line of the military road afterward laid out. He obtained a supply of salt pork, hard bread, powder and some other things of a settler, not loading heavily, and on the return struck south, striking the old trail that formerly ran between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota, following it up the hill where the State House in Madison now stands, where he encamped over night. Intercourse with the Indians had made known to him the distance of the lake region before he started. From the enchanting view of the spot, he predicted that a village would be built there, probably be the future capital of the Territory. The isolated condition of Mr. Brigham, where he settled, will be apparent from the statement of a few facts: The nearest settler was at what is now Dodgeville. Mineral point, and other mining places where villages have since grown up, had not been discovered. On the southeast the nearest house was on the Des Plaines river, twelve miles west of Chicago. On the east Solomon Juneau was his nearest neighbor, at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, and on the northeast Green Bay was the nearest settlement.

Shortly after locating at the Mounds, Mr. Brigham, in company with William S. Hamilton, Mr. Gratiot and some others, visited Green Bay, in order to settle on certain boundaries between the whites and the Indians. The line was fixed upon and the Indians blazed the trees along this line, notifying the whites *not to pass it*—a prohibition not at all effectual, as any one would readily conclude.

For several years after his coming, the savages were plentiful around the Four Lakes; a large Indian village stood near the mouth of Token creek; another stood on the ridge between Lake Waubesa and Lake Monona and their wigwams were seen at different points along the streams.

Soon after his settlement he was honored with the appointment of magistrate from Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of which Territory Wisconsin was then a part. He held this commission for four years, and all the duty he performed during that time was to marry one couple. He often related an anecdote of being called upon to go some thirty miles to marry a couple, but, on arriving within a short distance of the place, word had been left there that the fair lady had changed her mind, and he must not come any farther. Mr. Brigham, however, went on and introduced another friend, who succeeded in making a contract, and the next spring he was called upon to ratify it; this was the only official act of a four year's term of justice of the peace.

The principal object of his location at the Blue Mounds, as before stated, was mining for lead. His first diggings were on the section line between sections 7 and 18, but his furnace was immediately west of his house. The location of his diggings was a mile and a quarter from his house, in a southwesterly direction. The military road ran east and west, between the house and his mine.

Brigham, however, cultivated the soil in a small way, having his fields near his house. One of the "leads" on his land was "proved" before his death to the depth of over seventy feet, when the workmen were prevented by water, from going deeper.

Upward of 4,000,000 pounds were taken from this mine with no other machinery than the common windlass, rope and tub. His lead was hauled to Green Bay, Chicago and Galena. On his first trip to Chicago, there was not a house or wagon-track between that place and Blue Mounds. He was fifteen days in reaching his destination fording with his oxen and load of

lead the Rock and Fox rivers, and the smaller streams on the route. On this expedition, he was accompanied by a favorite dog, for which he was offered in Chicago, a village lot, which was situated where now is the most valuable property in that city. In those days, the whole site of the town could have been purchased for a few hundred dollars.

Brigham,at the organization of the Territorial government, was elected a member of the council, and was re-elected, serving nine terms, from 1836 to 1841. When the State government was organized, in 1848, he was elected a member of the assembly. He died at the residence of his niece, Mrs. H. G. Bliss, at Madison, Sept. 14, 1861, aged seventy-two years. He was never married.

It must not be supposed that Brigham was the first white man—the first American at the Mounds; but, although this was not the fact, yet he was the first permanent settler. Before him, as already explained, the diggings had been worked. William Deveise went there in the spring, just before Brigham's arrival, where he found two men named Moore, who were trading a little, in whisky at least, and one John Duncan, a very large and powerful man. But on the 12th day of August, Deveise moved to Sugar River Diggings, leaving James Hawthorn to continue the work there. So it seems certain that Brigham, upon his arrival, found miners at work at the Mounds, but none of them made a permanent stay.

John B. Skinner had had at one time a furnace there. However, it is certainly known that, at the date of the survey of the lands at the Mounds, which was in 1833, there was left but one resident in the vicinity, and that one was Ebenezer Brigham.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that Brigham, at an early day, kept many articles for sale to the miners and pioneer farmers. The prices current in those times were different from now. An examination of an old day-book shows that, on the 28th day of June, 1828, he sold to Samuel Carman, one barrel of flour, charging for the same $8, and four pounds of sugar at twenty cents a pound.

On the 17th day of July, of the same year, Duncan & Proctor were sold a half bushel of salt, for which they were charged $1.25. Labor was cheap in those days. Thomas Jones was credited on the 28th day of June, of the same year, with four days work at seventy-seven cents a day. On the 6th of February, 1830, Wallace Rowan is charged for one pair of moccasins, fifty cents; for one pint of whisky, twenty-five cents; for one bushel of corn, fifty cents.

Mr. Brigham, on the 23d of October, 1830, agreed with W. J. Medcalf, to winter eight head of beef cattle, from the 1st of December, until the 1st of April, 1831, for $48, and also to deliver 100 bushels of corn at the portage, (Fort Winnebago) for $70. Indeed, from the start, it is evident that "Brigham's Place" was one of business; for, during the year 1828, he had accounts with John Murphy, Thomas Jones, Downing Lot, Samuel Carman, John White, Mr. Kellogg, Kirkpatrick & Brigham, Mr. Wentworth, James Cloyd, Duncan & Proctor, Noah M. King, Mr. Dinwiddy, Terwan & Elington, Fish & Kellogg, Mr. Rader, Alexander Wilson, Soward Blackmore, Thomas H. Price, Andrew Orr, William Fulton, George Spangle, Elijah Slater, Slater & Brigham and Mr. Fish. It will be seen therefore, that, although Mr. Brigham had located at the extreme eastern diggings of the Lead Region, he did not lack for laborers, or for customers. It was not long after his location at the East Blue Mound, before the road from Prairie du Chien to Fort Winnebago, (this fort being erected in the fall of 1828, the very year of Brigham's arrival) was laid out, and already along the old Indian trail, between these points, was considerable travel. Then followed the road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi by his place, so that by the time emigration began to set in pretty briskly in this region, the Blue Mounds presented the air of a lively place. In 1836, Mr. Brigham was appointed postmaster,

the first person receiving that appointment within the present limits of the county.

The following anecdote, related by Ebenezer Childs, illustrates the "cuteness" of Mr. Brigham. I left Carrollton, Ill., about the middle of May, [1827], passed through Jacksonville, where there were a few houses; the next place was Springfield, which had a population of about 200. Thence I went to Sangamon, where I met Ebenezer Brigham, from Worcester Co., Mass. He was the first live Yankee that I had seen from my native county, since I had left there, in 1816, and I was the first he had seen from that county. I had a yoke of blind oxen, that gave my men a great deal of trouble to drive. As Brigham had a tread-mill, I thought my blind oxen would do as well for that purpose as though they could see, so I proposed to the gentleman from Worcester county to exchange my oxen for a horse. He said that, as we were both from Worcester county, he would try and accomodate me. I told him my oxen were a little blind, but I thought they could do him good service. After it became a little dark, I took him to see my oxen. He liked them very well. He then took me to see his horse. It was by this time quite dark. I did not examine him much, but he appeared to be a fine-looking animal. We had exchanged honorably, as we were both from the same native region; in a word, we felt and acted like brothers. But the next morning, when I joined the drove, I found that my new horse was as blind as a bat, and I do believe he had not seen for ten years; and he appeared older than the ancient hills around us. But it was all right, as friend Brigham and I were both from Worcester county. We have many a time, since, laughed heartily over our early trade.

From "a Geneological Register of the decendants of several Ancient Puritans by the name of Grout, Goulding and Brigham," published in Boston, in 1859, is found the following concerning the first settler of Dane county.

He [Ebenezer Brigham] is the proprietor of a large tract of land, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and one of the original proprietors of the city of Madison, the capitol of Wisconsin, now hardly twenty years old, yet containing in 1859, a population of 12,000 souls. Mr. Brigham depends not on his wealth, nor on this humble record to preserve his history. He is extensively and advantageously known, and, when the whole of his character shall come to be written, the reader must feel that a good name is emphatically better than riches, and constitutes the value of a posthumous memory." Mr. Brigham is buried in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hill, near the city of Madison, where a fine monument is erected to his memory.

John Catlin

was born Oct. 13, 1803, at Orwell, Vt. His genealogy has been successfully traced back through six generations to Thomas Catlin, who resided at Hartford, Conn., more than two and a quarter centuries ago. His father was John B. Catlin, and his mother's maiden name Rosa Ormsbee, daughter of John Ormsbee, of Shoreham, Vt. John Catlin came of excellent American stock, as both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and conspicuous for their patriotic zeal in the war which resulted in the consummation of American independence.

In his paternal grandfather's family there were seven brothers, all of whom shouldered the Revolutionary musket and joined the ranks of the patriotic army. They were all of them fine specimens of stalwart manhood, standing full six feet high, heavy, muscular and well proportioned. His mother's father held a lieutenant's commission in the Continental army, and continued in the service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, together with the sum of $1,400, the amount of his pay. The currency of the country was somewhat inflated at that time, as on his return to his home in Massachusetts, Lieut. Ormsbee paid $60 of his money for a single bushel of corn.

John Catlin's father was engaged in the mercantile business until 1812. At the beginning of the war which broke out that year, he abandoned his mercantile vocation and took up his residence in the town of Bridport, Addison Co., Vt. Having purchased a farm bordering on Lake Champlain, he became a tiller of of the soil. The subject of our sketch was then about nine years of age; and in that place and vicinity he began and ended the scholastic training which was to prepare him for the business of life. His educational advantages were quite limited, being only such as the common district school afforded, with the exception of one year which he spent in Newton Academy, located at Shoreham. At the age of eighteen he quit school and resorted to the vocation of teaching as a temporary means of livelihood. He followed this occupation for nine successive winters, devoting his summers to self-culture and to the study of law in the office of Augustus C. Hand, of Elizabethtown, N. Y. In 1833 he was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty.

In 1836 he joined the comparatively small band of early pioneers who were following the "course of empire" westward. At that time emigrating as far west as Wisconsin was no holiday excursion as now. The pioneer of 1836 had no palace car furnished with luxurious accommodations, in which he could repose at his ease, reading the latest paper or magazine, or sleep away the swift hours, rolling him over the iron track at the rate of 400 miles a day. The emigrant of forty years ago was compelled to travel by the slow stage coach, dragging its weary way over muddy roads, at the rate of thirty to fifty miles a day, or by the tedious canal-boat with its scanty accommodations, or the ill-provided lake steamer, laboring against opposing waves to make six miles an hour, and, even when the wished-for destination was reached, the traveler found himself encompassed with difficulties, dangers and privations.

Mr. Catlin first settled at Mineral Point, where he formed co-partnership with Moses M. Strong in the business of his chosen profession. He, however, remained there but two years; for, the capital of the Territory having been located at Madison, and he having received the appointment of postmaster at that place, in the spring of 1838, he removed there with a view of making it his permanent residence. He held the position of postmaster until the election of Gen. Harrison as President, when he was removed to make way for a political antagonist; but, upon the accession of John Tyler to the Presidency, he was re-instated and continued to hold the office until 1844, when he was elected a member of the Territorial council representing the counties of Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk, and the two offices being incompatible under the law, he resigned his postoffice appointment.

In the fall of 1836, Mr Catlin was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court. He was also chosen clerk of the Territorial House of Representative in 1838, and was re-elected to that position for eight successive years. He was the first district attorney of Dane county, and on the removal of George C. Floyd from the office of secretary of the Territory, in 1846, he was appointed his successor, and continued to hold that position until Wisconsin was admitted into the Union, in 1848. A bill was introduced into Congress by Morgan L. Martin, the delegate of Wisconsin, to organize a Territorial government for Minnesota, including the district left out on the admission of Wisconsin as a State. The citizens of what is now Minnesota, were very anxious to obtain a Territorial government; and two public meetings were held—one at St. Paul, and the other at Stillwater—advising and soliciting Mr. Catlin, who was secretary of Wisconsin, to issue a proclamation, as the acting governor, for the election of a delegate. After some consideration Mr. Catlin repaired to Stillwater, and issued the proclamation. H. H. Sibley was elected; and he did much toward hastening the passage of a bill for organizing a Territorial government for Minnesota. Mr.

Catlin was afterward elected county judge of Dane county, an office which he resigned in order to accept a position of President of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company. His appointment to this position necessitated his removal to Milwaukee.

In the discharge of the duties of the important position of President of the primitive railroad of Wisconsin, Mr. Catlin displayed great energy and skill.

He procured the passage of a law which made the first mortgage bonds of this railroad, to the amount of fifty per cent., a foundation for banking. This feature appreciated the obligations of the company to such an extent that he was enabled to effect a loan of $600,000, which gave to the road the first great impulse, and the work of construction was vigorously begun and as vigorously prosecuted. He was president of this road for five years, or until 1856, when he declined a re-election. His retirement was made the occasion of a highly complimentary resolution, adopted by the board of directors, thanking him for his eminent services in behalf of the road.

In 1857 the company failed, and Mr. Catlin was once more induced to accept the position of president, and he proceeded to re-organize the association. He continued his official connection with that corporation until it was subsequently consolidated with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Mr. Catlin was married on the 19th day of September, 1843, at Rochester, N. Y.,to Clarissa Bristol, daughter of Charles Bristol, once a prominent wholesale merchant of New York city. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a daughter.

Among the pioneers of Wisconsin, John Catlin held a conspicuous place. The various important official positions which, as we have seen, he was called upon to fill, furnish sufficient proof in confirmation of this statement. He was chosen secretary of the Territory; was the first postmaster of Madison; first clerk of the Supreme Court, and of the Territorial House of Representatives; first district attorney of Dane county; its first county judge; was president of the first railroad company; and a member of the Territorial legislature.

His energetic character and practical ability peculiarly fitted him for the work of aiding in the building up the fabric of a new State. All enterprises that promised to promote the growth and prosperity of Wisconsin found in him a zealous supporter and a determined advocate. In its infancy he became a life member of the State Historical Society, and to the time of his death he was one of its most active and inflexible friends. His efforts and influence contributed in no very slight degree toward the collection of literary treasures which now fill one wing of the capitol, forming a library of which the State is justly proud. Mr. Catlin's friendship for the Historical Society was not impulsive or spasmodic, but a continuing regard which lasted throughout his active life. It is perhaps but just in this connection to allude to the liberal bequest which he made of a section of land in the State of Texas, for the benefit of the society.

John Catlin was pre-eminently a self-made man. He owed but little of the success which he achieved to the gifts of fortune, or to extraordinary natural endowments. His intellectual parts were more solid than strong; more useful than ornamental. His aim was success, and he sought it in the slow, but sure and solid, pathways of industry and perseverance.

He knew the race was not always to the the swift, nor the battle to the strong. He saw the prize of victory in the far distance, waiting for all who would labor to achieve it; and he entered upon the pursuit, not with the impulsive flights of genius, but with the steady gait of practical common sense.

It may be said that Mr. Catlin's intellectual character was neither illustrated nor marred by any of the faculties or the faults of genius. He laid no claim to the natural gifts which are essen-

tial attributes in the character of the successful advocate; and yet, had he devoted his life exclusively to the duties of his chosen profession, he would doubtless have gained distinction at the bar. He was a kind and faithful husband, and indulgent parent and a most exemplary citizen. He died Aug. 4,1874, in Elizabeth, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY WHO REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

I.—Iowa County, (including Green).

First Session, First Legislative Assembly: William Boyls, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox; 1836.

Second Session, First Legislative Assembly: William Boyls, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson; 1838–8.

Special Session, First Legislative Assembly: William Boyls, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins*; 1838.

II.—Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson Counties.

First Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Daniel S. Sutherland; 1838.

Second Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Daniel S. Sutherland; 1839.

Third Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Daniel S. Sutherland; 1839–40.

Fourth (extra) Session, Second Legislative Assembly: Daniel S. Sutherland: 1840.

First Session, Third Legislative Assembly: Lucius I. Barber and James Sutherland; 1840–1.

III.—Dane, Dodge. Green, Jefferson and Sauk Counties.

Second Session, Third Legislative Assembly: Lucius I. Barber and James Sutherland; 1841–2.

First Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman and Robert Masters; 1842–3.

Second Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman and Isaac H. Palmer; 1843–4.

*In place of George F. Smith, resigned.

Third Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps and George H. Slaughter; 1845.

Fourth Session, Fourth Legislative Assembly: Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis and Noah Phelps; 1846.

IV.—Dane, Green and Sauk Counties.

First Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: Charles Lurn, William A. Wheeler and John W. Stewart; 1847.

Special Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin and John W. Stewart; 1847.

Second Session, Fifth Legislative Assembly: E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart and Alexander Botkins; 1848.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Daniel S. Sutherland.

D. S. Sutherland is a son of Arich and Rebecca (Stanley) Sutherland, natives of Vermont. They are now dead and buried in Edgar Co., Ill., where they removed in 1822. He (D. S. Sutherland), was born in Onondago Co., N. Y., June 13, 1802. In 1835 he first came to Green county, on a prospecting tour, and being delighted with the country, resolved to make it his permanent abode, and the following year took up his residence on section 25, of the town of Monroe. He had all the hardships and disadvantages of pioneer life, to contend with. At that time there was not a house between his place and Monroe, and on the east, Janesville was the nearest place of human abode. Their nearest market was at Galena, Ill., and the nearest mill at a place in Lafayette county called Wolf Creek. He came here from Edgar county, with six yoke of oxen and two wagons, being on the road from April 30, to May 21. He erected a log cabin, 16x20 feet, with a puncheon floor, in which they lived during the summer and fall, then moved into a new cabin one and a half stories high, the shingles for which they hewed out. The first season he broke ten acres and sowed it to oats, in June. The family lived in the

second cabin ten years, when their present house, the first frame house in Monroe, was erected. Mr. Sutherland owned at one time, 560 acres; 240 acres on section 25, and 160 acres on section 36, in the town of Monroe, and eighty acres on section 30, and eighty acres on section 31, in the town of Sylvester. He has sold, and given land to his sons, until he now owns 147 acres. He was, from the first, until he was disqualified for business, always a useful citizen, taking an active interest in every enterprise for the public good. He was the first chairman of both town and county boards; has also been chairman of the county board several terms since. He served two years in the State legislature, and was influential in having this county set off from Iowa county, drawing up the petition for that purpose. Mr. Sutherland was married March 27, 1826, to Louisa Nobles, a native of Connecticut, but at the time of her marriage, a resident of Edgar Co., Ill. They had seven children—Emery G., living in Monroe; Fanny E., wife of John Stearns, of Monroe; Mary A., deceased; Isabella, widow of David Hodge; Daniel W., who was drowned in Sugar river, June 6, 1874, in endeavoring to rescue one of his companions, on a fishing excursion; Richard B., living in Kansas and a soldier during the late war; and Germane, deceased.

James Sutherland,

an old settler of Green county, was born at Rutland, Vt. in 1795. He went to Salina, N. Y. with his parents, after which he removed to Genesee county when it was a wilderness. It being at the time of the War of 1812, when eighteen years of age he joined the American army and participated in a skirmish at Buffalo.

He was married in Genesee county to Lois Sutherland. She died in 1833. By this union there were seven children, five sons and two daughters—Andrew J., Martin C., John T., Solomon, Catherine, Esther J. and James.

He again married. His second wife was Esther Sutherland. She was born in Rutland, Vt. in 1806. Mr. Sutherland, in his younger days worked at farming, and received a common school education—the greater part at home before the fire place. He moved to Darian on the "Holland Purchase," where he engaged in the harness trade for a short time. About this time he was elected magistrate, which office he held about ten years. He took an active part in politics and was one of the electors that placed Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair. In politics he was a staunch democrat and an admirer of Thomas Benton, after whom he named one of his sons. He was also identified with the military history of the State; having held the positions of captain, major and colonel; he went by the latter name until his death.

In November, 1838, he arrived in Green county. He made this trip by way of Buffalo and to Toledo; from there by wagon to Chicago, on to Belvidere, Ill. After remaining near Monroe about four years, he moved on section 15, northeast quarter, town of Sylvester, where he lived until his death.

After coming to the county he took an active part in politics. He was elected and served as representative in the Territorial legislature in the sessions of 1840–41 and 1841–42. He took an interest in educational affairs and and was anxious that his children should be educated. He had two children by his last marriage—Francis C. and Thomas B. He died in 1843. His second wife died in November, 1860. This family is of Scotch extraction and they trace their ancestors back to sometime in 1600, to the Duke of Sutherland, when three brothers by that name crossed the ocean and settled on the Atlantic coast.

Alexander Botkin.

Alexander Botkin was born in Kentucky in 1801. At an early age he removed to Ohio and thence to Alton, Ill., in 1832. He was a justice of the peace at the time of the Lovejoy riots, and took an active part in preserving law and order. He came to Madison, Wis., in 1841, as assistant secretary of the Territory, and was,

for awhile a law partner of Alexander P. Field. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1847–8, representing, along with E. T. Gardner and John W. Stewart the counties, as we have seen, of Dane, Green and Sauk, during the special session of the fifth legislative assembly, in October, 1847, and the second session of the same assembly, in February and March, 1848. Mr. Botkin was a State senator in 1849–50 and a member of the assembly in 1852. He was a candidate for the first constitutional convention (which convened in 1846), but was defeated by John Y. Smith. He was voted for by the Whigs in 1849 for United States senator, against Isaac P. Walker, the successful candidate. He died suddenly at Sun Prairie, in Dane county, March 5, 1857, aged fifty-six years.

MEMBERS WHO REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first constitutional convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected. The members of this convention from Green county were: Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, William C. Green and Hiram Brown.

The second convention assembled at Madison on the 15th day of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. Green county's representatives in this (the second) constitutional convention were: James Biggs and William McDowell.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Noah Phelps.

Noah Phelps is a descendant of Obadiah Phelps and Lucy, his wife, who was a daughter of Nathan Pelton, of East Windsor, Hartford, Co., Conn. He was born in the town of Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., May 21, 1808, and after receiving a common school education, became by profession a surveyor, in which occupation he was employed in surveying government lands in the present counties of Dane, Green and Rock, in the then Territory of Michigan, in the years 1833 and 1834. Jan. 5, 1835, he married Adelia Antoinette Hoyt, and in 1838 settled permanently in this county. In 1841 he was elected county surveyor; in 1842 collector of taxes, and re-elected in 1843. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Territorial house of representatives, and re-elected in 1845, the district then embracing Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Sauk and Green counties.

In 1846 he was elected to the constitutional convention from this county, and served in that body on the committee on banks and banking, and took a somewhat active part in the general proceedings. In 1848 and 1850 he was elected and re-elected clerk of the circuit court, and has since held many local offices of usefulness and importance. He is a gentleman of great natural abilities, genial as the sunshine, affable, courteous and greatly esteemed by all who know him. He is a man of sterling worth, strict integrity, and large and varied educational attainments.

Davis Bowen

was the seventh and youngest son of his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Davies) Bowen. He was born on the 25th of May, 1795, in Fayette Co., Penn. His father was one of the early settlers of that locality, then supposed to be a part of Virginia; but which on running "Mason and Dixon's line," fell to Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Delaware, his native State, in 1770. He claimed to be of Welsh descent, and was widely known as "Capt. Bowen." He took an active and conspicious part in the long and bloody Indian wars in the valley of the Monongahela river. He never seemed to care about accumulating a large fortune, yet he left a good and comfortable house for his family who survived him. Like most of the frontier settlers he was noted for his hospitality; and it was

said—"No one ever left his door hungry." He was highly respected, and lived and died on the old Bowen farm, lying in the locality known as "The Forks of Cheat." After the death of their father, John and Davis, the two younger sons, owned and occupied the old homestead until the fall of 1836, when they sold out, and in the spring of 1837, started west. Davis settled in Wisconsin where he soon became a leading man in his locality, and helped organize the State of his choice. He was an old-time democrat, and was a firm believer in Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Jackson. He was a member of the Baptist church, believed in immersion, true repentance, cleanly and good works. He was respected by all who knew him. He was elected to fill the following offices: Member of the convention in 1846; county commissioner, collector, and justice of the peace. At the age of twenty-six years he was married to Rachel Lane Brown, of Kingwood, W.Va. This union was blessed with several children, but only two survive their parents—James E. and Anna M., wife of Reuben Fleek, of Brodhead. Mr. Bowen died May 6, 1867; his wife died Sept. 7, 1877, aged eighty-seven years. They are resting side by side in the cemetery at Juda. Mr. Bowen came to Green county in April, 1837, and on the 2d of May, entered 160 acres of land on section 27, in what is now the town of Sylvester. He erected a cabin and had ten acres of land broke up that summer. In the fall he returned to West Virginia for his family, they having remained there with relatives until he found a home for them. He remained in West Virginia until in March, 1838, when he started for his western home, arriving there on the 22d of April. He settled on the farm he had opened up the year before, and lived there until his death. Davis Bowen was chairman of the first town meeting, which organized and elected officers for the town. J. I. Bowen and E. T. Fleek, of Decatur are nephews of Davis Bowen, and are old settlers and respected citizens of the county.

Hiram Brown.

Hiram Brown was born in Connecticut in 1803, and by profession is a farmer. He was elected from Exeter, this county, to the first constitutional convention, in 1846, and served in that body on the committee on revision and adjustment of the articles of the constitution adopted by the convention. He was noted among his associates for sterling qualities of manhood, careful attention, and an intelligent appreciation of the work in hand. In the chapter on Pioneer Reminiscences has already been given what may be termed an autobiography of of Mr. Brown. He is now (1884) a resident of Orleans, Neb., and is over eighty years of age.

William McDowell.

William McDowell, a prominent citizen of this county, was born in Newton, Virginia, March 27, 1805. His father was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, landing at Charleston, S. C., where he had a brother in the mercantile business. Shortly after his arrival, under the impression to do so was a duty, he engaged in preaching the Gospel as an itinerant minister of the M. E. Church, which vocation he followed for a period of seven years, during which time he became acquainted with Rachel McClintick, a member of the Methodist Church, and the acquaintance growing into affection, they were married in the year 1793, at her father's home in Carlisle, Penn., the place of her birth. Soon after their marriage they left for Savannah, Ga., and engaged in the mercantile business; remaining there about three years. From Savannah, they removed to Petersburg, Va., where he was postmaster and did business as a merchant. The next move was to Newtown, Virginia, where merchandising and farming occupied his time and attention until his removal in 1807 to Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, where he continued business as a merchant; but, personally disliking a mercantile life, he left the store in the hands of his eldest son and brother-in-law,

James McClintick, and removed to a farm (eleven miles distant) with the other members of the family. The winter of 1812 he spent at Philadelphia, Penn., in studying medicine and attending the lectures of Benjamin Rush, and Physic, both of whom were eminent in the blood-letting practice of those days. Returning home, he engaged in the physicians calling and in a short time had considerable business and was quite successful; but desirous of educating his children and the facilities of doing so wanting in the country, induced him to leave the farm and return to Chillicothe in 1815, where he remained with but little interruption, until he passed away from earth in November, 1841, at the mature age of eighty years; surviving his wife about eleven years, she being sixty years old at the time of her decease. The bodies of both were buried in one of the cemeteries of Chillicothe, leaving behind them a family of six adult children and many friends to cherish their memory, and follow their good examples. The subject of this sketch attended the schools as were then taught and acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the branches, both of the English and Latin languages; but it cannot be said that he was not a "breeching scholar, in the schools;" and now laments lost opportunities and negligence in his studies when young. In the eighteenth year of his age he was sent to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his eldest brother lived and was in the mercantile business, to prosecute the study of medicine, for which purpose, he became a student of N. W. Andrews, a popular physician of Portsmouth; but as often happens, "man may propose, but, God disposes" and again "There's a divinity that shapes our ends; rough hew them as we will;" so, in this case, the services of our subject were frequently required by his brother in the store; thus so interfering with his medical studies, that, after a lapse of a few months, they were given up and exchanged to the duties of a counter-hopper and shipper of merchandise. Becoming a partner of his brother, he expected to make that the business of his future life, but here again he had reckoned without his host; for, meeting with a maiden fair, who resided in the country near Portsmouth, and being susceptible to the charms of a lovely female, the old, old story was whispered in her ear and found a ready welcome there, which, consummated in a marriage, Jan. 5, 1830, changing her maiden name, Ann E. Clingman, to that of A. E. McDowell. This act of his, although no fault could be laid to the girl of his choice, who was of a good family and of an unblemished character, gave offense and found opposition in a quarter which would make the business relation existing between the brothers very unpleasant. The partnership was, therefore, immediately dissolved. This new turn of the wheel of fortune so sudden and unexpected, brought him to face the question, "what now?" Having muscle and brains he rolled up his sleeves and went to work on a farm and earned the bread for himself and wife, by the sweat of his brow; and although the resolve involved much hard labor, it was carried into successful practice by the subject of this article, who in the spring of 1830, engaged in the calling of a tiller of the soil, on a farm owned by his father, eleven miles distant from Chillicothe after residing on which for three years, it was sold, and its occupant with his little family of wife and one child, removed to Portsmouth, where he went into the lumber trade, which was given up a few months later for what appeared a more lucrative business, the manufacture of soap and candles, at Chillicothe, which was commenced in 1833, under the firm name of McDowell & Aston. The last named gentleman losing his wife, by death shortly after, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, leaving to Mr. McDowell the burden of meeting and canceling the debts against the firm; which by pluck and energy of self and wife, was fully accomplished, and the term "mud-sill and greasy-mechanic" invented and facetiously, or otherwise, applied, by southern politicians to the free

laborers of the northern States, could now be regarded as appropriate, when applied to him, for he had been both, a farmer, soap and candle maker. Here again new trials arose and cast dark shadows on the green and bright spots, which at length had began to appear scattered here and there on the pathway of our friend's life-journey, as if to try his virtue and let patience perform her perfect work. His father, who had reached the age of seventy-three years, had become a victim to the seductive influence of morphine, which, at first, was taken in small doses to alleviate suffering from pain of body. These doses had so increased in size and frequency as to cause a state of the mind equal to, if not worse at times, than delirium tremens; such being the case, the soap factory was disposed of, and for six or seven years, thereafter, the time was mostly devoted to the care of an invalid parent, which ended only when that father ceased to live on earth. In May, 1842, with his wife and four children, he undertook the arduous task of reaching his present location with a two-horse team and wagon. He had only traveled about fifteen miles from the starting point, when he came to a bridge which spanned a brook; near the edge of this bridge there was a hog-wallow, into which, the off-wheel of the wagon plunged, throwing the horse on that side over the embankment; there he lay on his side, feet and legs upwards, back and head downwards, unable to rise or extricate himself. Fortunately the horse on the near side of the wagon kept on his feet and was quiet until both of the animals were detached from the wagon. Had it been otherwise, probably the whole family would have been instantly killed or terribly wounded. Soon after this frightful occurrence a gentleman with whom our adventurer was acquainted, and who lived not far off, came riding up and a trade of horses was made, also a part of the load was left, which enabled our emigrants to resume their hazardous journey, which was yet to be attended with many obstacles ere they reached its end—obstacles of such a painful and trying nature that if they could have been foreseen, it is certain our travelers, instead of attempting to go forward, would have turned their faces about and adopted some other means of coming west.

But they persevered in their efforts, until they reached a point near Richmond, Ind., and then learning that the roads were still worse further west, they concluded to return to Cincinnati, take a steamer and come as far as practicable by water, which was done. Before arriving at Cincinnati, however, all or most of the children broke out with the measles. Their situation was now bad in the extreme, yet would have been much worse were it not that kind and Christian friends were at hand and ready and willing as far as they could, to sweeten the cup of sorrow. The mother of those sick children had a lady cousin, the wife of David K. Cady, living in the city, who, upon learning of the condition of things, immediately went to work and prepared an upper room of his store, where they might remain until means of getting away could be had; their dwelling house would have been thrown open if it were not that their own children would have been exposed to the contagion. As soon as possible a passage to St. Louis on a steamer was secured. At first two staterooms were allowed to be occupied, but when the boat reached Louisville it became so crowded with passengers that one of the rooms had to be given up, which made the trip very unpleasant. On arriving at St. Louis, our pioneer family with their household goods and teams were transferred to another boat which was ready to leave for Peru, one of the towns situated on the Illinois river. On reaching this point the horses were again harnessed and attached to the wagon, and soon moving northward. The parents full of sorrow and anxiety on account of the condition of their youngest child, whose appearance plainly indicated that death would very soon take from them all that was mortal of their loved one. They were not mistaken, nor were their fears groundless, for

on the last day of their long and weary journey, about twenty miles from the home of the child's grandparents, it was conveyed to a brighter home than earth can ever furnish, and its little body was sorrowfully buried out of sight the next day after their arrival at the residence of George W. Clingman, near Cedarville, Stephenson Co., Ill. After spending some days among kind and sympathing friends and relatives they were again on the road and a half day's travel brought them to their future home and farm located in the town of Clarno, Green county, where the subject of this sketch, now in the eightieth year of his age, still lives, with his youngest daughter, Mrs. A. E. Anderson, and family. At one time he owned nearly a half section of land which has been disposed of in various ways, with the exception of forty acres which is nicely situated, of excellent quality of soil, well timbered, and free from any incumbrance. He owes not a dime that he is aware of, never was sued, and never sued any one, and says that were it in his power he would abolish all law for the collection of debts. Politically, he is a greenbacker and anti-monopolist, and is happy to know that the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustains him in his views of the money question. He has held different offices of trust and honor in the county and township where he lives; was a member of the convention which framed the ratified constitution of the State. For a period of several years he has taken no active part in politics further than to cast his ballot, which he holds to be a duty. It can scarcely be said of him that he is a member of any religious denomination, true that more than forty years ago he joined a small society of the New Church, or better known by the name of Swedenborgians, in Chillicothe, Ohio; but since coming to this State he has met but few of the same faith. In his isolation and seclusion, he claims that the theological and philosophical teachings of the Swedish scribe have done much to reconcile him to his lot and strengthen him to bear the misfortunes and ills of life. He still retains to a remarkable degree, his eyesight, and reads and writes without the aid of glasses; his hearing is quite defective, otherwise he is very sound and vigorous for one of his age, and bids fair to live many more years. He and his wife have four children living—Washington C., living at Washington, Iowa; Charles, who resides in Monroe, of this county; Mary Gorham, living at Winnebago, Ill., and Annie E. Anderson, of Clarno.

James Biggs.

James Biggs was born in 1799, in what was then the Northwest Territory, now the State of Ohio. He was married in what was at that time Delaware Co., Ohio, to Mary McDonald. Of this marriage there were three children born. He was married the second time, after the death of his first wife, to Angeline Robinson. This event took place Dec. 8, 1833, in Milford, Union Co., Ohio. The next spring they moved to Iowa Co., Wis., settling first at Wiota and in June, 1834, moving to what is now the town of Adams, in Green county, where Mr. Biggs died, June 27, 1870. He had five children by the second marriage, all of whom, together with Mrs. Biggs, are now (1884) living. Mr. Biggs was postmaster twenty-three years at Walnut Springs, in the town of Adams. He finally resigned and the office was discontinued.

Mr. Biggs during all his residence in Green county was a farmer. He was a member of the second constitutional convention, but took no important part in the proceedings of that body, but nevertheless ranked among its most worthy and intelligent members. He was a gentleman of fine culture and first class abilities, well read, of large and varied frontier experience, a sound adviser, and steadfast friend. Ill health alone prevented his taking a conspicuous position.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE WHO HAVE REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY.

I.—Eighth District.

E. T. Gardner, 1848; E. T. Gardner, 1849; W. Rittenhouse, 1850; W. Rittenhouse, 1851; T. S. Bowen, 1852.

II.—Twenty-fourth District.

T. S. Bowen, 1853; Francis H. West, 1854; Francis H. West, 1855; George E. Dexter, 1856; George E. Dexter, 1857; John H. Warren, 1858; John H. Warren, 1859; John W. Stewart, 1860; John W. Stewart, 1861; Edmund A. West, 1862; Edmund A. West; 1863; Walter S. Wescott, 1864; Walter S. Wescott, 1865; Henry Adams, 1866; Henry Adams, 1867; Henry Adams, 1868; Henry Adams, 1869; John C. Hall, 1870; John C. Hall, 1871.

III.—Twelfth District.

Orrin Bacon, 1872; Orrin Bacon, 1873; Harvey T. Moore, 1874; Harvey T. Moore, 1875; Joseph B. Treat, 1876; Joseph B. Treat, 1877; Joseph B. Treat, 1878; Joseph B. Treat, 1879; J. W. Blackstone, 1880; J. W. Blackstone, 1881; A. N. Randall, 1882; A. N. Randall, 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas S. Bowen.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Oct. 31, 1883.]

Thomas. S. Bowen, a well to do farmer, died at his residence in the town of Clarno Oct. 20, 1883, after a lingering sickness, which confined him to his bed for two years and six months. He was gradually passing away during this long length of time. He was born in Vermont, Bennington county, May 1, 1808. He came to this State in 1836, four years after the close of the Black Hawk War. He selected a farm in Clarno, on the line which divides this State from Illinois. There were but six houses in the township. They were built of logs, the chimneys of sticks and mud. There were no roads except Indian trails. God gave him sufficient length of days to see railroads take the place of those trails, and his adopted State of Wisconsin emerge from an Indian hunting ground to take high rank as an agricultural State. When the things of this world were fading before him, he had the pleasure of knowing he had done his share of this work of improvement. For integrity amd probity he stood without a rival, and was as fixed in his principals as the everlasting hills. He was noted for his honesty in his business relations. Miss Bingham, in her History of Green County, relates the following incident:

"Corn was everywhere so scarce that winter [1842–43] that men came to Green county from a hundred miles away to buy, and many cattle died of starvation. After a time, only three men in the county had corn to sell. They sold for twenty-five cents a bushel; but one of them, a very sanctimonious man, said, 'Let us charge fifty cents.' 'No,' said one of the others, lengthening his sentence with strong Anglo-Saxon expletives, 'that may do for you, but as for me, I have a soul to save, and shall charge only twenty-five cents.' Speculators wanted to buy all this farmer's corn, but, as the grateful customers of Thomas Bowen still remember, he refused to sell to any one more than one load at a time."

Mr. Bowen was conscientiously an honest and honorable man, and held many offices of trust. He was elected State senator for 1852–53. The second year of his term he was called home on account of his wife's illness. She died in April of that year. He was left with a family of eight children Seven years later he married his second wife, who now survives, and by whom he had two children. He was an indomitable worker. In 1866, finding his health was failing, he left his farm to his sons to manage, and removed to Monroe, where he resided twelve years, then went back to his farm. He is now buried beneath its sods. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss, besides many acquaintances, who extend their sympathy to his family.

Walter S. Wescott.

Walter S. Wescott came to Green county in 1843. He was born in Wetherfield, Wyoming Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Eunice (Reed) Wescott, were natives of the same State, and are both now deceased, and buried in Monroe. Walter S. Wescott first settled in the town of York, where he owned a farm. He afterwards removed to the town of Adams, and

in 1864, to the farm he now occupies on section 26, of Monroe. It contains 480 acres. He also owns other land in this county, and an extensive cattle ranch in Nebraska, where he spends the greater part of the time in looking after his interests there. His family resides upon the farm in this county. Mrs. Wescott was formerly Thankful B. Cleveland, daughter of James Y. and Edith C. Cleveland, well known citizens of Green county. James Y. Cleveland is deceased, but his widow is living in Monroe with her son, H. G. Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have three children—Ida M., who is now living at home; Eva M., wife of Charles D. Bragg; and John J., who resides at home. Mr. Wescott is, politically, a republican, and has held various offices of honor and trust. He was elected to the assembly in 1859 and again in 1862. In 1863 he was elected to the office of State senator. He has taken an active interest in public affairs in the county, and is a useful and highly respected citizen.

Henry Adams.

Henry Adams, a pioneer of Green county, was born in Bedford Co., Penn., April 30, 1811. He was married to Sarah Mills, a native of the same county, born Dec. 13, 1813. After marriage they remained in Bedford county a few years, then removed to Ohio and settled in Coshocton county, where they lived until 1845. In that year they came to Wisconsin. He entered a farm of 160 acres in what is now the town of Mount Pleasant. He was a man of good education and ability and soon became prominent in public affairs. He was a member of the Territorial legislature. After the organization of the town, he filled offices of trust in the town. In 1866 he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, and re-elected in 1867. He improved a good farm in Mount Pleasant and lived there until 1868, then sold and went to Hardin Co., Iowa. He afterwards returned to Green county and settled in Monroe, where he resided until the time of his death, July 13, 1871. Mrs. Adams now lives in Nebraska. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are now living.

Orrin Bacon.

Orrin Bacon, proprietor of the Monticello Mills, is a native of the Bay State, born at Barnstable, Oct. 4, 1822. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to New York and settled in Monroe county, where his father purchased a farm. Here he spent his youth, obtaining his education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until 1843. In that year he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Rock county, where he purchased a half section of land near Janesville. He engaged largely in raising grain and stock. His health failing, he returned east and remained there until 1854. He then came back and bought the mill property at Monticello of Mathias Marty, and immediately commenced building the present mill. Since that time he has continued to reside in Monticello, where he has a fine residence on the south side of the river. Mr. Bacon has been twice married. His first wife was Mary A. Flegler, who was born in Pleasant Valley, Duchess Co., N. Y., and died Dec. 17, 1871, leaving two children—Emily and Edgar O. He was again married May 20, 1873, to Alda M., daughter of T. Z. and Lucia W. Buck. They have one child—Sturgis C. Mr. Bacon represented the first assembly district of Green county in the legislature in 1871. He was elected to the State Senate in 1872 and 1873.

Joseph B. Treat.

J. B. Treat was born in Penobscot Co., Maine, Dec. 30, 1836. He is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Parker) Treat. He received an academic education in his native State, and in 1860, removed to this county and engaged in the mercantile business. He was elected to the State Senate from 1875 to 1879. In January 1859, he was married to Priscilla Gould, daughter of N. Gould, a native of Lisbon, Maine. The result of this union was two sons—Charles,



S C Fiore

a graduate of West Point, in the "class of 1882," and Harry W.

John W. Blackstone,

of Shullsburg, Lafayette Co., Wis., was born at White Oak Springs, Dec. 22, 1835. He was county judge from 1862 to 1868, and was district attorney from 1873 to 1875. He was elected to the assembly in 1878, and State senator in 1879. He represented the 12th senatorial district, composed of Lafayette and Green counties, for the years 1880 and 1881. He is a graduate of Platteville Academy. He entered Beloit College in 1855, and at the middle of the sophomore year went to Brown University, Providence, R. I., where he remained one year taking special studies. Returning home in 1857, he began the study of law in the office of John K. Williams, of Shullsburg, Wis., and entered into partnership with him after two years of study. The partnership continued two years, at the end of which time, he was elected county judge of Lafayette county, serving for four years. He was re-elected, serving from 1862 to 1868. Mr. Blackstone was married June 20, 1861, to Ellen E. Hardy, of Platteville, Wis., by whom he has four children, two boys and two girls. After leaving the Senate in 1881, he entered the United States pension office, at Washington, and was soon detailed as a special examiner, in which service he remained two and one-half years. Resigning his clerkship in the pension office, he began the practice of law in Shullsburg, Wis., October 1883. He now resides there, engaged in farming, mining, and the practice of law.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY WHO HAVE REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY.

Henry Adams, 1848, John C. Crawford, 1849; William C. Green, 1850; Julius Hurlbut, 1851; Freeman J. Spofford, 1852; Thomas Fenton, 1853; Abner Mitchell, 1854; Amos D. Kirkpatrick, 1855; Martin Flood, 1856; Martin Flood, 1857; James E. Vinton and William G. Brown, 1858; Albert H. Pierce and Edmund A. West, 1859; Walter S. Wescott and Martin Mitchell, 1860; James Campbell and Obadiah J. White, 1861; Calvin D. W. Leonard and Harvey T. Moore, 1862; Walter S. Wescott and Ezra Wescott, 1863; William W. McLaughlin and Frederick B. Rolf, 1864; William W. McLaughlin and David Dunwiddie, 1865; Daniel Smiley and Egbert E. Carr, 1866; Lucius W. Wright and David Dunwiddie, 1867; Albert H. Pierce and Jacob Mason, 1868; J. F. Wescott and Thomas A. Jackson, 1869; C. D. W. Leonard and Thomas A Jackson, 1870; Orrin Bacon and Marshall H. Pengra, 1871; Marshall H. Pengra, 1872; John Luchsinger, 1873; C. R. Deniston, 1874; C. R. Deniston, 1875; John Luchsinger 1876; Franklin Mitchell and John Luchsinger, 1877; John Luchsinger and Franklin Mitchell, 1878; Fordyce R. Melvin and Franklin Mitchell, 1879; Cyrus Troy and Burr Sprague, 1880; Cyrus Troy and Burr Sprague, 1881; Hiram Gabriel and John Bolender, 1882; Hiram Gabriel and John Bolender, 1883.

O. J. White.

O. J. White has been a resident of Green county since 1835. He was born in Connecticut, March 26, 1814, and is a son of Obadiah and Electa (Phelps) White. The former is buried in Vincennes, Ind., the latter in Richland Co., Wis. O. J. White left his native State when five years old, and went to Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he remained four years, then went to Crawford Co., Ill. and from thence to Danville, Vermilion county, in the same State, after which he came to Green Co., Wis. and settled on section 30, Clarno township, where he resided till 1844. He then moved to his present home, on section 31, of which he owns the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter. He has altogether, 392 acres, and one of the finest farms in the county with substantial and elegant improvements. Mr. White was married in 1844 to Sarah A. Fisher of Stephenson Co., Ill., daughter of John and Mary (Wilt) Fisher, who died in 1878, and is buried at Rock Grove,

Stephenson Co., Ill. They had three sons—Francis F., Eugene A. and Joseph W. Mr. White is a republican and has been prominent in political affairs of the town and county. He was elected to the legislature in 1860, and served one term; was a member of the town board several terms, in former years, and was chairman of the board in 1881. Mr. White's son, Joseph W., carries on his father's farm. He was married Nov. 28, 1879, to Villa C. Schrack, of Orangeville, Stephenson Co., Ill. They have one child—Clarence J.

David Dunwiddie.

David Dunwiddie of Brodhead, is one of five brothers, who settled early in Green county, several of whom still survive and are prominently known as representative citizens. The brothers of Mr. Dunwiddie are Isaac (deceased), Jude Brooks Dunwiddie, Hiram (deceased) and Daniel a resident of the town of Spring Grove. The subject of this sketch was born in Green Co., Ohio, in 1823, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He came to this county in 1845 locating near Juda. He also took up land in the town of Decatur. He resided for many years on his farm and became prominently known as a successful farmer and stock raiser. In 1873 he removed to Monroe and engaged in merchandising, which he continued two years. In 1875 he came to Brodhead, and engaged in the live stock business. He is now doing an extensive business in the firm name of Dunwiddie & Son. He has held a number of official positions. He was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin during the sessions of 1865 and 1867. His wife was formerly Cynthia Mitchell, who has also resided in the county since 1845, her parents coming two years later. Mr. and Mrs. Dunwiddie have five children—Benjamin F., of Janesville; Alice, wife of Joseph Humphrey; Isaac Foster, who is associated with his father in business; Flora, and Laura, wife of T. W. Golden, clerk of the court of Green county.

Marshal H. Pengra.

Marshal H. Pengra was born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1819. He is a son of Moses B. and Sarah (Johns) Pengra. The father is a native of Bennington, Vt., born March 25, 1797. The mother is a native of Wales, born Jan. 11, 1799. Her parents emigrated to the United States in 1801, and located in Genesee Co., N. Y., where she was reared to womanhood. She was married March 27, 1818, rearing a family of five children—Marshal H., being the eldest. The father died Oct. 1, 1835, and the mother in 1848. On the death of his father, Marshal H. took charge of the family and removed to Erie Co., Penn., where he was married April 16, 1840, to Elvira Lyon, born in Franklin Co., Mass., Oct. 23, 1819. Mr. Pengra lived in Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1844, when he removed to Rockford, Ill. In 1845 he removed to this county, and settled on the west half of the west half of section 23, where he has since resided. Coming to the county in limited circumstances he had to put up with all the trials and hardships of pioneer life; but by hard labor and industry he has accumulated a nice property. His farm contains 276 acres. He has been largely identified with the political history of the county. Until he came to Green county he had been acting with the democrats, but since the organization of the republican party he has acted with that party. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. He was also elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving one term. He has always taken an active part in town affairs, serving as clerk twelve years, chairman of the board eight terms; assessor and justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Pengra have raised a family of six children—Marshal P., Delia E., Winfield S., Mary R., Moses B. and Charles F.

John Luchsinger.

John Luchsinger, county treasurer, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, June 29, 1839. In March, 1845, his parents emigrated to America, settling for a short time at Syracuse, N. Y. The fall of the same year they removed to Philadelphia, where John received his early

education in Jefferson Grammar School. He with his parents came to Wisconsin and located at New Glarus, this county, in 1856. In 1872 he was elected to the State legislature, and was re-elected in 1875, 1876 and 1877, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He has been a member of the county board for a number of years and was chairman of that body in 1879. Was admitted to the bar in 1884. He is at present treasurer of Green county. In 1868 he was married at New Glarus to Elsbeth Kundert, by whom he has five sons and two daughters—John, Henry E., Samuel C., Thomas W., B. Frank, Elsbeth and Barbara. Mr. Luchsinger has always taken an interest in educational matters and is at present a member of the board of education. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is the author of some excellent articles on the dairy business and of the history of the Swiss colony of New Glarus. He is a member of the Swiss Reformed Church.

Charles R. Deniston.

Charles R. Deniston, now a resident of Clarno, was born in that town July 31, 1835, being the first white male child born in Green county. His father, John W. Deniston, settled in Clarno with his family in the fall of 1833. John Deniston was a native of Ohio, born in 1800. His parents died when he was a child and he went to Missouri where, when a young man, he was married to Ann M. VanZant, a native of that State. He came to Green county in company with his father-in-law, Abner VanZant. They settled on the same piece of land and were in partnership until the death of Mr. VanZant in February, 1847. They built a grist mill in Clarno in 1835, the first mill built in that town. The two families settled in Cadiz in 1846, where John W. Deniston died March 23, 1848. His widow lives in Nebraska with her youngest son, William R. John Deniston had seven children, five of whom are living. Charles R. Deniston was a resident of the town of Cadiz, from 1846 to 1884, when he returned to Clarno. He has been twice married. His first wife was Susan Coryell, who died in March, 1873. His present wife was Hattie M. Bramhall, a native of New York. There were three children by the first union, and by the latter, two. Mr. Deniston has been town clerk, assessor, postmaster, chairman of the town board and member of the assembly, serving in the latter capacity in 1874 and 1875.

John Bolander.

John Bolander, president of the Citizens Bank of Monroe, Wis., was born in Union, now Snyder Co., Penn., March 5, 1837. He was a son of John and Catharine (Stees) Bolander, natives of the same county. In 1840 his father with the family emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill. His father was a life long member of the German Reformed Church, and his mother of the Lutheran. He was one of a family of twelve children, ten of whom lived to an adult age. His father was a man of more than ordinary ability, and had a large circle of friends. John, the subject of this sketch, was three years old when his parents settled in Stephenson county, where he was brought up and educated. When nineteen years old he was employed as clerk by David Witmer at Rock Grove. Two years later he came to Juda where the stock had been removed. In 1863 he engaged in the grocery business in Monroe. In 1865 the firm was changed to Bolander & Ball, and continued until 1867; from that time up to 1873, J. Bolander, when the firm was changed to J. Bolander & Co., and also changed the business to dry goods. Mr. Bolander is among the oldest business men in the city. In 1861, he was married to Sarah E. Hosier a native of Ohio. By this union there were four children—Kittie, Frederick, Charles and Edna. Mr. Bolander is a staunch republican and was a member of the county board for ten years, and four years chairman. He wasin 1882 elected to the general assembly, re-elected in 1883.

Franklin Mitchell.

Franklin Mitchell lives upon section 6, land purchased by his father, Hon. Abner Mitchell,

who came here in 1847, accompanied by his wife and five children, of whom Franklin was the eldest. Five other children had preceded them in coming to Green county. James Mitchell, the father of Abner and grandfather of Franklin Mitchell, was a commissioned officer in the American army during the Revolutionary War. After the Revolution he served as a volunteer, without pay, in a campaign against the "Logan" Indians, of whom, in one engagement, as a sharp shooter, he was credited with having sent six to their "happy hunting ground." The five sons and daughters of Abner Mitchell who preceded him in this county were—Joseph, Cynthia, Jesse, Benjamin and Washington. Joseph was a tailor, and came in 1846 to Monroe. He afterwards lived in Juda, where he died in 1875. Cynthia came with Joseph, and is now the wife of David Dunwiddie, of Brodhead. Jesse, one of the pioneers of Sylvester, came in 1836. Benjamin settled in Sylvester in 1837, and Washington, in Decatur, in 1845. The five children who came here with their parents were—Franklin, Louisa, Naomi, Ralph and Judson. Franklin remained with his parents; Louisa was married to J. C. Chadwick, of Juda; Naomi was married to George Lyman, and died in Sylvester in 1881. Ralph settled in Juda: Judson enlisted in the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and joined Sherman's army. He was captured at Bentonville and confined at Libby prison a short time, then exchanged, rejoined his regiment and was in line at the grand review at Washington in June, 1865. His regiment was the first to enter Atlanta and raise the "flag of the Union." Hon. Abner Mitchell was one of the prominent men of Green county. He was for many years justice of the peace, and was always a peace maker in law, and in the neighborhood. Acting in the capacity of magistrate, he would state both sides of the case, and labor for a settlement whenever possible, throwing in his costs to facilitate it. He represented Green county in the State legislature in 1854. He died Oct. 8, 1874, that day being his eighty-fourth birthday. His wife died in August, 1863. Franklin Mitchell, in 1858, removed to section 31, of the town of Decatur, where he had purchased government land in 1848. He was married Oct. 6, 1857, to Jane McVean, a native of Fulton Co, N. Y., and daughter of one of the early settlers of Newark, Rock Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have four children—Edward, born in September, 1858; Abner, born in November, 1860; Elizabeth, born in February, 1863, and Louisa, born in February, 1868, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Mitchell resides upon the homestead farm formerly owned by his father, where he has a fine residence. He still owns and works all but forty acres of his Decatur farm. He represented his county in the State legislature of 1877–8–9, and has served as president and vice-president of the Green County Agricultural Society.

F. R. Melvin.

F. R. Melvin was born in the State of Ohio, July 23, 1832. He came to Green county with his parents in 1851, and has since been a resident of this county. May 20, 1861, he enlisted in company D, 2d Wisconsin regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the following August, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Filled with a love of country, having in a measure regained his health, he enlisted a second time in company K, 24th regiment, New York Volunteers. At the Second Battle of Bull Run he had both arms pierced with bullets, and on account of consequent disability, was again discharged in November, 1862. In 1770 he was elected treasurer of Green county, which office he held six years. In 1879 he represented his district in the assembly. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a good citizen, a trusty friend, and an efficient officer whenever called upon to perform any public duty. Politically he belongs to the republican party.

Ephraim Bowen.

Ephraim Bowen, a prominent and representative man of Green county, is a native of Evans, Erie Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 14, 1824. His parents were Pardon and Maria (Marvin) Bowen. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and cleared a farm on the "Holland Purchase," in western New York, where he reared a large family. Ephraim Bowen lost his mother when he was eight years old, and was bereft of his father at the age of fifteen. He managed the farm for one year after his father's death, and then engaged as a farm hand for three years; working the two first years for $10.50, and the third year for $11 per month. At the expiration of this time he spent one year traveling, as a dealer in patent rights, receiving for his services $18 per month. Having a desire for mercantile life, at the age of twenty years, with a capital of $300, he came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Exeter, in this county, where he engaged as clerk in a store at $15 per month. Subsequently he became a partner in the business, and after six years of successful trade, found himself in the possession of $3,000. With this sum he removed to Albany in 1853, erected a building and established himself in the mercantile and produce business, and also engaged to a considerable extent in real estate operations. At that point he conducted his business successfully until 1867, when he purchased at Green Bay 2,000 acres of pine land in connection with a mill, and conducted a successful lumber trade for a number of years, and added largely to his already ample fortune. Subsequently he was largely instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of Brodhead, a full history of which appears elsewhere in this volume. Of this institution he was president and largest stock-holder. He also erected a fine residence, surrounded it with comforts and luxuries, and now lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of a successful and honorable business life. As a business man Mr. Bowen possessed remarkable financial ability, and he is widely known for his shrewdness, cautiousness, and for his decided, vigorous and confident action. In political affairs he holds decided views, and though an earnest worker, has no desire for official honors. He was formerly a whig, but is now a republican. Mr. Bowen was married June 8, 1853, to Mary Ann Pearsons, of Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Mrs. Bowen has contributed largely to her husband's success in business, and is a lady of culture and superior intelligence. They have had three children, two daughters and one son. The eldest, Ella Amanda, died in September, 1864, at the age of ten years. The two living are Jennie M. and Myron P.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE FROM WISCONSIN.

[A complete list of United States senators from Wisconsin, with the date of the election of each, has already been given in this History.]

WISCONSIN TERRITORIAL DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED GREEN COUNTY.

The act of Congress approved April 20, 1836, organizing the Territory of Wisconsin, conferred upon the people the right to be represented in the National Congress by one delegate, to be chosen by the votes of the qualified electors of the Territory. Under this authority there were elected the following

Wisconsin Territorial Delegates.

George W. Jones, elected Oct. 10, 1836; James D. Doty, elected Sept. 10, 1838; James D. Doty, elected Aug. 5, 1840;* Henry Dodge, elected Sept. 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, elected Sept. 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, elected Sept. 22, 1845; John H. Tweedy, elected Sept. 6, 1847.

George W. Jones

was born in Vincennes, Ind., and graduated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1825. He was bred to the law but ill-health prevented him from practicing. He was clerk of the United States district court, in Missouri, in

*Doty afterward resigned, he having been appointed governor of the Territory by President Tyler, Sept. 13, 1841.

1826 and served as an aid-de-camp to Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk War. He was chosen colonel of militia the same year (1832), and subsequently major-general. He was at one time judge of the county court of Grant county. In 1835, as we have seen, he was elected a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan, and served two years. In 1839, he was appointed by President Van Buren surveyor-general of the northwest. He was removed for political considerations in 1841, but was re-appointed by President Polk and remained in that office until 1849. In 1848, he was elected a United States senator from the State of Iowa for six years, and re-elected in 1852 for the same length of time;—officiating as chairman of the committees on Pensions and on Enrolled Bills, and as a member of the committee on Territories. At the conclusion of his last term, he was appointed by President Buchanan minister to New Grenada. In 1861, he was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned in Fort Warren.

Henry Dodge.

Foremost among the names enrolled in the pages of the early history of Wisconsin, is that of Henry Dodge. Born Oct. 12, 1782, at Vincennes, in the present State of Indiana, he removed to that portion of Louisiana Territory afterward set apart as Missouri, where, in 1808, he became sheriff of Cape Firardeau county. Early in 1812, he entered the military service as captain of a mounted rifle company; later the same year, he was commissioned a major of Louisiana militia, and subsequently a lieutenant colonel. During the war he was employed in many active duties on the western frontier, the most important of which was in 1814, when he commanded an expedition up the Missouri river, for the purpose of holding in check the Indian tribes of that region, and ascertaining their condition and numbers. He took a prominent part in the affairs of Missouri until 1827, when he removed to the present limits of Wisconsin, and engaged in the business of lead mining near the present location of Dodgeville, where he is said to have erected the first smelting furnace north of the Illinois line.

When, in the summer of that year, the miners were obliged by the outbreak of the Winnebago Indians to collect in Galena for safety, Dodge was chosen commander of a corps of mounted men, organized for the defense of the place. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk War in 1832, he was chosen commander of the several companies of mounted volunteers enrolled in the mining settlements, holding a commission as colonel from the governor of Michigan Territory. He displayed remarkable energy and efficiency in maintainig the defense of the exposed mining district until sufficient forces were gathered from the south and east to take the offensive, making two expeditions in the face of the enemy, to Rock river, to communicate with Gen. Atkinson, commander of the approaching forces, and one to the Four Lakes to quiet the Winnebagoes. On the 16th of June, with twenty-eight men, he pursued a party of seventeen of the hostile Sacs, from the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, now Wiota, Lafayette county, until they were compelled to come to stand, selecting for that purpose a strong position in a bend of the Pecatonica. Here posting a few scouts and leaving another detail with the horses, Col. Dodge, at the head of the main body, twenty-one strong, advanced to attack them, and received their fire from their hiding place at pistol-shot range, at which three men fell. Instantly a charge was ordered, and executed in so impetuous a manner that not one of the savages escaped to tell the tale.

Col. Dodge with his mounted battalion soon afterward joined the army of Gen. Atkinson at Lake Koshkonong, and greatly distinguished himself in the pursuit and destruction of Black Hawk's forces, which followed leading the charges in the engagements at Wisconsin Heights and Bad Ax. In March, 1833, when the first United States Dragoons was organized,

he was made its colonel, and, in 1835, led his command on an expedition to the Rocky mountains. He resigned his commission, upon the organization of Wisconsin Territory, to accept the office of governor thereof and superintendent of Indian affairs by appointment from President Jackson, dated April 30, 1836. He occupied that position until superseded by James D. Doty, in September, 1841, on account of a political change in the administration. At the election of that year he was chosen delegate in Congress, and was re-elected in 1843, continuing in that office until re-appointed governor by President Polk, April 8, 1845, which position he held until the admission of Wisconsin as a State in 1848, being, therefore, its first and last Territorial executive. He was elected one of the two first senators in Congress from the new State, and, his term expiring in 1851, he was re-elected for six years. At the end of his senatorial career, in 1857, he retired from public life, and passed the remainder of his days partly at Mineral Point, and partly at the home of his son, Augustus C. Dodge, in Burlington, Iowa, where his death occurred June 19, 1867.

Morgan L. Martin.

Morgan L. Martin was one of the most conspicuous and distinguished among that band of pioneer settlers who early gave a national reputation to Wisconsin. He was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., March 31, 1805, and graduated at Union College, New York, in 1824, following the same by a thorough legal education. In 1826, he removed to Detroit, Mich., and the next year settled at Green Bay, where he has ever since resided.

In 1831, he was elected a member of the legislative council of Michigan, serving until 1835. In 1838, he was elected to the Territorial council of Wisconsin, and served continuously through all sessions to 1844. In 1845, he was elected as Territorial delegate to Congress for two years. On the failure of the first constitution to be ratified by popular vote in 1846, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1847, and was chosen president of that body. As he, in this position, appointed all committees in connection with other duties, his record is less marked in some respects than that of some others; and yet the part he took in debate and upon the floor, was in the highest degree creditable, and materially guided the deliberations and conclusions of the convention. His remarks on exemption, internal improvements, banking, public lands, judiciary, boundaries and miscella neous provisions are especially noticeable for vigor, directness, profound legal learning, personal knowledge of the subject matter of debate, and natural bearing upon the future of the new State. He was especially distinguished in presiding, for uniform dignity and courtesy, and merited, as he received, the highest testimonials of respect from all his associates.

In 1855, he was elected a member of the assembly, and in 1858, to the Senate. In 1861, he was appointed paymaster United States Army, serving until the suppression of the rebellion in 1865. In 1873, he was again elected to the assembly.

Throughout a public career of great and unusual length, covering much more than the whole period of Wisconsin's local annals, Mr Martin has borne an eminent and distinguished part, and it is but faint praise to say, as the united testimony of all, both associates and citizens, that it has been one of honor, uprightness and dignity,—reflecting the highest credit not only upon himself but upon those so ably represented. To great natural abilities, he added the matured results of profound research, and a wide range of intellectual culture, enriched by a personal experience which few indeed, even among pioneers, had opportunity to enjoy. Although representing a party, he was never a partisan, and it is a pride to record, was ever more of a patriot than politician. His military services, although less showy, were in no sense less important than his civil career, even if forgotten, as is the case with so many others who periled

health and life in defense of national union. At home among personal acquaintances, no citizen ever stood higher in public estimation, or had warmer friends. His whole career has been above suspicion as above reproach. Old age finds him surrounded by universal respect and reverence for years and wisdom,—the benefactor of multitudes, the friend of all. That he may long survive to witness the maturing work in large part of his own genius and labors, is the earnest hope of all, and especially of those who have enjoyed his more intimate acquaintance.

John H. Tweedy.

John H. Tweedy was born in Danbury, Conn., Nov. 9, 1814. After a preliminary education, he entered and graduated at Yale College, and adopted law as a profession, in the practice of which he speedily obtained high distinction. As a public man and prominent citizen he has been widely known from the beginning of Territorial government. He located in Milwaukee in October, 1836, and has ever since resided there. In 1841 and 1842, he was elected a member of the Territorial council. In 1846, he was elected to the constitutional convention from Milwaukee county, serving in that body on the committee on the Constitution and Organization of the Legislature, and also took a conspicuous part in the general proceedings. In 1847, he was elected Territorial delegate to Congress, being the last incumbent in that position. After State organization he was the first whig candidate for governor, but as the democratic party was then largely in the majority, he was defeated by Nelson Dewey. In 1853, he served as a member of the assembly. Since that time, Mr. Tweedy has retired from public life, and, unless locally, has taken no special part in political affairs.

During his whole career, Mr. Tweedy has been noted for great and conspicuous abilities, profound learning, sterling integrity and unselfish interest in all enterprises for the promotion of the general welfare. Naturally a student, of retiring disposition and modest merit, he has usually preferred quiet and retirement to publicity, and only exercised his great powers of oratory and persuasion, on pressing and important occasions. Wisconsin has had no worthier or more upright citizen.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF WHICH GREEN COUNTY HAS BEEN A PART.

By the constitution adopted when the Territory became a State, in 1848, two representatives in Congress were provided for by dividing the State into two congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. The second district was composed of Washington Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe. Under this authority, an election was held May 8, 1848, and William Pitt Lynde was elected member of Congress for the first district; Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac, for the second district. The people, therefore, then living in Green county, were represented in the 30th Congress by William Pitt Lynde.

In 1849, the number of districts were increased to three. Rock, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe counties constituted the second congressional district of Wisconsin.

In 1861, the State was divided into six districts. Green, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland and Sauk counties, were formed into the third congressional district.

By an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, of April 4, 1872, the following counties were formed into the (new) third congressional district: Grant, Iowa. Lafayette, Green, Richland and Crawford.

The State was again re-districted by an act of the legislature. By this act Green county

fell again into the third district, composed now of the counties of Dane, Green, Lafayette, Iowa and Grant.

From (and including) the first election for representatives in Congress from Wisconsin, there have been chosen in the several districts in which Green county has fallen, the following

Members of Congress:

I.—First District.

XXXth Congress, William Pitt Lynde, elected 1848.

II.—Second District.

XXXIst Congress, Orsamus Cole, elected 1849.

XXXIId Congress, Ben C. Eastman, elected 1851.

XXXIIId Congress, Ben C. Eastman, elected 1853.

XXXIVth Congress, C. C. Washburn, elected 1855.

XXXVth Congress, C. C. Washburn, elected 1857.

XXXVIth Congress, C. C. Washburn, elected 1859.

XXXVIIth Congress, L. Hanchett (died) elected 1861. W. D. McIndoe, elected 1862.

III.—Third District.

XXXVIIIth Congress, Amasa Cobb, elected 1863.

XXXIXth Congress, Amasa Cobb, elected 1865.

XLth Congress, Amasa Cobb, elected 1867.

XLIst Congress, Amasa Cobb, elected 1869.

XLIId Congress, J. Allen Barber, elected 1871.

IV.—Third District.

XLIIId Congress, J. Allen Barber, elected 1873.

XLIVth Congress, Henry S. Magoon, elected 1875.

XLVth Congress, George C. Hazelton, elected 1877.

XLVIth Congress, George C. Hazelton, elected 1879.

XLVIIth Congress, George C. Hazelton, elected 1881.

V.—Third District.

XLVIIIth Congress, Burr W. Jones, elected 1883.

William Pitt Lynde

was born in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1817; he graduated at Yale College in 1838, and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1841, settling in Milwaukee the same year. In 1844 he was appointed attorney-general of the Territory of Wisconsin. He also received the appointment in 1845 of United States district attorney of Wisconsin Territory, holding the position until the admission of the State into the Union. In 1848, Mr. Lynde was elected a representative to Congress in the first district of which Green was one of the counties as already noted in this chapter. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Milwaukee. He was a member of the State assembly in 1866 and elected a State senator in 1868. In 1874 he was elected a representative to the 44th Congress, from the fourth congressional district. He is now (1884) a practicing lawyer in Milwaukee.

Ben C. Eastman

was born in the State of Maine in the year 1812. He settled in Wisconsin in 1840. He was clerk of the Territorial council of Wisconsin. He also prepared reports of the old Supreme Court of Wisconsin. He served in Congress as already indicated in this chapter from 1851 to 1855. He died at Platteville, Wis., Feb. 2, 1856.

*Cadwallader C. Washburn.**

The Washburn ancestry is traceable back, on both sides, to the early settlement of New England by the Puritans. John Washburn was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England. He came to this country in 1631, and settled in what was then known as the "Eagle's Nest," in Dux-

*This sketch of Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburn, who, for three successive terms, represented the second congressional district of Wisconsin, of which Green was one of the counties, was prepared by C. W. Butterfield, of Madison, for the *Northwest Review*(largely from a number of memorial addresses on Washburn's life and character (particularly one by David Atwood, of Madison, Wis.) delivered before the Historical Society of that State, July 25, 1882.

bury, Mass. He was a very prominent man in his day; an extensive farmer, and the proprietor of a large iron furnace in Raynham, Mass. He was for many years a representative in the general court. Israel, a son of John Washburn, was a resident of Raynham, served in the Revolutionary War, was a member of the Massachusetts convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and was repeatedly chosen to represent his people in the general court—the New England name for legislature in early days, and sometimes used at the present time.

Israel's son and namesake was born in Raynham, Nov. 18, 1784. He moved to Maine in 1806, stopping a brief time in several places, teaching school and following his trade as shipbuilder. In 1809, he purchased a farm and store in Livermore, where he continued in trade till 1829, when he gave up his mercantile pursuits and spent the residue of his years on his farm—"The Norlands." He represented his town in the legislature in 1815, 1816, 1818 and 1819. At this time Maine was a province of Massachusetts. He died Sept. 1, 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

John Benjamin, who arrived in this country on the ship *Lion*, in 1632, was a proprietor of Cambridge; but at an early day settled at Watertown, where, in the fifth generation, Samuel Benjamin was born, Feb. 3, 1753. He became the fourth settler in Livermore, in 1783, where he continued to reside until his death, April 14, 1824. He married Tabitha Livermore, of Waltham, Mass., Jan. 16, 1782, and they raised a family of ten children of whom Martha, born Oct. 4, 1792, became the wife of Israel Washburn, second, on the 30th of March, 1812, and died May 6, 1861. Their issue is the celebrated "Washburn family," of seven sons, four of whom have occupied seats in Congress from four different States, while two of these have been governors, and a like number have represented the Nation at foreign courts.

The brothers who have been members of Congress are Israel, from Maine; Elihu B., from Illinois; Cadwallader C., from Wisconsin, and William D., from Minnesota. The two governors were Israel, of Maine, and Cadwallader C., of Wisconsin. The two that have been ministers to foreign countries are Elihu B. and Charles A.

The subject of this sketch—Cadwallader Colden Washburn—was born in Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818. He was, as a boy, noted for his quiet manners, never in trouble, and liked by every one who knew him. He was observing, studious and persistent. He lived mostly at home until 1835, working on his father's farm—"The Norlands"—and attending the town school. He was apt to learn, fond of reading, and possessed of a retentive memory. He left his parents during the year last mentioned, commencing an independent career of life at the early age of seventeen.

The first employment of Cadwallader after leaving home was clerking, sometimes in a store, at other times in the postoffice, at Hallowell, at that date one of the most considerable trading towns in Maine. While here he enjoyed opportunities for study and observation until late in December, 1838, when he engaged to teach through the winter the principal school in the town of Wiscasset. And here it may be said that the youthful Cadwallader had not only received a good common school education in his native town of Livermore, but afterward attended a private school that had been established there, in which was taught the higher branches of education. He also devoted some time to the study of the classics under the instruction of his uncle, Ruel Washburn. Well grounded in substantial business and moral qualities, with excellent health, he, in accordance with a long-cherished intention, left his native State in the year 1839, to seek a new home in the west. He was now just arrived at the age of twenty-one.

Young Washburn made his first stop at Davenport, then a small village in the then newly organized Territory of Iowa. For three months, he kept a private school, and then took a position on the geological survey of Iowa under David Dale Owen. This survey had been ordered by Congress. Subsequently, he made his residence at Stevenson, near Rock Island, where he entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Joseph B. Wells. He was elected surveyor of the county of Rock Island in 1840. He brought his law studies to a close in 1842, in Stevenson (then become Rock Island), and settled in Mineral Point, Wis., when on the 29th of March of that year, he was admitted to the bar, at a session of the United States district court, at Lancaster, Grant county. He at once opened a law office at Mineral Point, and soon secured the confidence of the people by the promptitude and scrupulous fidelity with which he attended to whatever was entrusted to his care in a business way. He had a successful practice, largely in the line of collections. In August, 1844, he entered into partnership with Cyrus Woodman, and the firm had an extensive and lucrative business. It was here that the foundation was laid that resulted in the accumulation of a large fortune by Mr. Washburn.

The firm of Washburn & Woodman gradually abandoned the law, and engaged largely in the entry of public lands for settlers. The partners also purchased large quantities of pine lands, and mineral and agricultural lands, in their own right. After the State banking law of 1852 went into operation, they established the Mineral Point Bank, which stood the test of all financial reverses, and never suspended specie payment. When its affairs were wound up, every dollar of its liabilities were paid in specie. The partnership was dissolved March 1, 1855, Mr. Woodman retiring from it, and Mr. Washburn assuming the responsibility of its entire business. Leaving, at this point, for some time, further mention of his private affairs, it is here proper to bring before the reader the commencement of Mr. Washburn's career as legislator.

The home of Mr. Washburn was in the 2d congressional district of Wisconsin, comprehending an extended territory. His name, in 1854, was suggested as a candidate of the anti-Nebraska party for Congress in his district; and, at the convention, he received the nomination without any effort on his part or even desire. The result was, he was elected to the 34th Congress. His colleagues were Daniel Wells, Jr., from the first district, and Charles Billinghurst, from the third, there being at that time but three congressional districts in Wisconsin. He was re-elected as a republican in 1857, and again in 1859. After serving six years in Congress, he declined another election, and soon after the expiration of his third term he changed his residence from Mineral Point to La Crosse, Wis., his home at the time of his death.

In entering upon his first term in the National legislature, Mr. Washburn brought into its halls a thorough knowledge of the State he represented, and was instrumental in securing much legislation of value to its people. In the Congress he served as chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims, and as a member of the special committee of thirty-three on the State of the Union. In January, 1861, he introduced a resolution declaring "that the provisions of the constitution" were "ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country"; that it needed to be obeyed rather than amended; and that the extrication of the country from the difficulties then impending was "to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises, or concessions to unreasonable demands." In support of this resolution, he closed his remarks by declaring that if the Union was to be dissolved, "whether by peaceable secession or through fire and blood

and civil war," there would be left to those who survived it the consolation of knowing that they would be, what they never had been, "inhabitants of a free country." Mr. Washburn was ever true to the cause of liberty, and the slave found in him an able advocate and staunch friend.

In the Civil War which immediately followed his retirement from Congress, Mr. Washburn took an active part. He was commission colonel of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Oct. 10, 1861; reported for duty the same day, and was mustered into the United States service Feb. 6, 1862. He left Wisconsin with his regiment March 24, following, and served in the army under Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, to the next July. Col. Washburn was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers on the 16th of that month, and major-general, November 29, thereafter.

Gen. Washburn commanded a cavalry brigade in Arkansas, and also the post of Helena, that State, from July to October, 1862; and of cavalry forces there to November of the same year. His commands for the next twelve months were of a division in the Army of the Tennesse to February, 1863; of a cavalry division in the 13th Corps, to April 9; of cavalry in West Tennessee, to June 8; of two divisions of the 16th Corps, at Hyane's Bluff, Miss., to July 28; of the first division, 13th Army Corps to August 1; of the 13th Corps, to September 15; of the first division, same corps, to October 20; of the same corps to October 23; and of the first division of same corps to December, 1863. Gen. Washburn was in command of the troops at Matagorda Peninsula, Texas, from the last mentioned date to Jan. 13, 1864, and was then on leave of absence to March 29, following. He was under orders from that time to April 23, when he took charge of the district of West Tennessee, continuing there to November. He was then transferred to the command of the district of Vicksburg, where he remained till March 4, 1865. The general then assumed direction of affairs in the district of West Tennessee, continuing there until his resignation, May 25, 1865. Such is the chronological record of his various commands as colonel, brigadier-general and major-general. But before dismissing him as a military commander, it may not be amiss to recount some prrticulars concerning the capacity and bravery exhibited by him in the army.

At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Washburn raised the regiment of cavalry of which he was commissioned colonel. At the time Gen. Grant made a movement south for the capture of Vicksburg, the colonel had been promoted to major-general, and with 2,000 cavalrymen, he dislodged a force prepared to obstruct the progress of the army at the crossing of the Tallahatchie. In February the general conducted an expedition which opened the Yazoo Pass. At the battle of Grand Coteau, La., he, with his command saved the fourth division, under Gen. Burbridge, from annihilation by an overwhelming force of the enemy. On Nov. 29, 1863, Gen. Washburn landed on the coast of Texas with 2,800 men, and compelled the evacvation of Fort Esperanza. This movement gave the Union forces control of the entire coast of Texas, from Matagorda bay to the Rio Grande.

"During the war, in the year 1862," says a Congressional associate of Mr. Washburn,* "I first met the general in Washington. He had been assigned to duty in the department of the gulf, under Gen. Grant. It was at a time when the cause of the Union seemed to be enveloped in a dark clould. The most courageous were despondent, and the minds of all were filled with grave doubts as to the future. At such an hour, I shall never forget how refreshing it was to meet such a strong, brave man, fresh from the field of conflict. He inspired all with whom he mingled with new hope and courage, and allowed no one for a moment to doubt the ultimate triumph of our cause. He impressed you, at first, as a man

* Ex-Gov. Wm. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts.

of indomitable will and energy, determined to show the sincerity of his convictions by his deeds, and ready to risk, if need be, everything he possessed, in order that victory might be ours. He remained in the army until he saw his predictions in regard to the ultimate triumph of the Union arms fully verified."

The next year after the return of Gen. Washburn to civil pursuits, he was elected a representative in Congress from the sixth district of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1868. In the 40th Congress he served on the committees of Foreign Affairs, and on Expenditures of Public Buildings; and, in the next Congress on the committees of Appropriations, on Private Land Claims, on Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, and was chairman of the special committee on the Postal Telegraph. "He did not labor to make himself conspicuous by the frequent sound of his voice, but rather by wise counsel and faithful service to guard the interests of his constituents, and to promote the welfare of the State. He was rarely absent from his post of duty, and seldom, if ever, found recorded upon the wrong side of any of the great questions of the day. He was affable and courteous, frank and generous in his intercourse with his fellow-members, and thereby gained a wide and powerful influence, to secure the success of any important measure in which he might become interested. He always guarded with jealous care the rights of the people, and was ever on the alert to secure the passage of such measures as, in his view, would specially promote their welfare."

In the year 1871, at the close of his last term in Congress, he was nominated by the republican convention of Wisconsin for the office of governor, and was elected. He was inaugurated as chief executive of the State on the first Monday in January, 1872. In the year 1873 he was re-nominated for the same office, but was defeated. Gov. Washburn's official career in the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin was one of marked success. His great executive ability, his energy, his strong practical sense, and his long and successful business experience, gave him much power, and he exercised it in doing good work for the State. "As governor," says one who knew him well, and was a close observer of his official acts, "he assumed no doubtful executive powers, and he was content to do his full duty within the requirements of the Constitution. He treated all offices as public trusts to be administered solely for the public good, and not for his own aggrandizement and cheap glory. He was even greater than the office which he filled, and honored it more than it honored him. His strict impartiality to his friends and enemies, both personal and political, and his almost captious particularity in official business, in matters small as well as great, his rigid scrutiny into the subordinate public service, and his selection of the best only to fill the offices within his own appointment, made him unpopular with those who look only to the profits of political friendships, and expect dishonest rewards to be paid out of the public treasury for political services. From his subordinates he exacted no personal or political loyalty to himself, but only obedience to law and a strict discharge of duty."*

With the close of Gov. Washburn's single term in the executive chair of Wisconsin, ended his official life. Previous to this, a laudable ambition had awakened in him a desire to become a member of the United States Senate. His first candidacy for that office was in 1861, when, at the start, he was the strongest candidate before the State legislature. However, in the end, the choice fell upon Timothy O Howe, the present postmaster general. Again, in 1869, he was, at the outset, the leading candidate for the same position, but was defeated finally, the majority of the votes of the legislature being given to Matt. H. Carpenter, who became senator. In 1875 he was again brought forward as

*Memorial Address of Hon. Harlow S. Orton, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, July 25, 1882.

a candidate; but, as he did not receive the caucas nomination, his friends refused to vote for the regular nominee, and Angus Cameron was elected by their uniting for that purpose with the democratic members in the legislature.

After the expiration of Gov. Washburn's term of office, on the first Monday of January, 1874, he at once directed his entire attention to the management of his private business. In the manufacture of lumber and flour, he accumulated a large portion of an ample fortune. The success of his early investments in pine lands demonstrated his far-seeing sagacity; so, also, those in the water-power at St. Anthony's falls, he becoming the principal owner of the west side power. Here, being interested in the manufacture of flour, he erected, in 1876, an immense mill—the "Big Mill," of Minneapolis, Minn. At 7 o'clock in the evening of May 2, 1878, an explosion occurred in this mill, attended with great loss of property and that of a number of lives. There were fourteen men in the mill at the time, every one of whom perished. The building had first caught fire, and the flames had come in contact with the dust of the mill, which, it is said, mingled with the air, made it of an explosive character; hence the disaster. The destruction was not confined to the "Washburn A"—called, as we have seen, the "Big Mill," it being 100x138 feet on the ground, seven and a half stories high, filled with the most approved machinery, and having forty-one run of stone. Six mills, in all, were destroyed, and five more damaged; among the latter was the "Washburn B," which was badly shaken up. The number of lives lost, in and out of the mills, in Minneapolis, by reason of this fire and explosion, was eighteen; the total loss of property was estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

This terrible and unusual calamity did not have the effect to discourage the indomitable Washburn. He proceeded at once to the work of rebuilding his mills on a still larger scale, and with improved machinery. The massive "A" mill has been described as the largest mill in America, and the most complete one of its size in the world. It is twice the size of the old "A," and covers a ground space of 100x240 feet. Its height is eight stories above the canal. The full capacity of the mill is 3,000 barrels of flour a day. The "B" was built in 1866, is 60x90 feet on the ground; three stories high in front, and five in rear. Its daily capacity is 500 barrels. The "C" ranks next to the "A," covering ground of 95x145 feet; is five stories high; its capacity is 1,250 barrels a day.* Mr. Washburn was the first man in the United States who introduced what is known as the "patent process" in the manufacture of flour, and the "Hungarian roller system." He visited Europe for the purpose of investigating all the improved processes for making flour, determined to secure the very best. His efforts, though attended with much expense and hard labor, were crowned with success. It may be said that Mr. Washburn was the champion miller of the United States. No man in this country was so thoroughly versed in milling, or possessed so complete a knowledge of every detail in the manufacture of flour, as he. Besides the interest already spoken of as engaging his attention, Mr. Washburn was one of the early projectors and builders of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. He was interested also in a number of other enterprises, requiring skill and energy to manage. Indeed, it may be said that nearly all of his life was full of activity and hard work, indicating large will-power and a capacity for great physical and mental endurance.

The career (and a noble and successful one it was) of Mr. Washburn was now nearing its end. During the year 1880 he frequently complained of indisposition, and of a sense of weariness and lassitude; still, his attention to business and his activity were unabated; but a dreadful malady (Bright's disease) was seizing hold of his powerful frame. On the last day of Janu-

* History Hennepin County, Minn., pp. 391, 392, 394, 395.

ary, 1881, he left Washington for La Crosse, passing the 2d of February at the home of his brother, E. B. Washburne, in Chicago. Here he complained of feeling quite ill; however, he continued his journey, reaching La Crosse next day. In a few hours after his return, he was stricken down with paralysis, the result of the progress of the malady before mentioned, which was tightening its grasp upon its unfortunate victim. He rallied, however, from this first pronounced attack of illness, and, as soon as he was able to travel, he went to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, receiving some apparent benefit while there. In May he went to Europe, hoping the journey would be an aid to his recovery; but he returned in November worse than when he left the United States.

Mr. Washburn now put himself under the care of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, but with no favorable results. He then went to Atlantic City, in hopes the climate there might prove beneficial to him; but, instead of improving he grew worse. He next tried the waters of the Eureka Springs, in Arkansas. In about two weeks after his arrival there, he began to improve, and soon became hopeful, and even cheerful, under the apparent change for the better. As his health now seemed to be on the mend, he commenced taking up the threads of his business interests, with which, for some time, he had not occupied himself. Everything now came within the grasp of his powerful faculties. He called to him, from their distant homes, his partners, his chief engineer, as well as his business agent, for consultation. Nothing escaped him. But it was the last of gigantic efforts. On April 22, 1882, he did not feel well; and in three days thereafter he went to his meals for the last time. His days were numbered. He gradually failed, and on May 14 he breathed his last.

The remains of the departed were embalmed, and then started, accompanied by sorrowing relatives and sympathizing friends, for their last resting place, in Oakwood Cemetery, La-Crosse. They were met, upon their arrival in Chicago, by a committee from Wisconsin, composed of the governor and others of its distinguished citizens. A special train was placed at the disposal of the party by Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and all taken to the last home of the deceased. Besides this, free transportation was tendered by the same liberal hearted railway official to friends from all points in Wisconsin, and from Minneapolis, in Minnesota, who desired to attend the funeral ceremonies. The procession which followed the body to its last rest on May 18, 1882, was a long one, and presented a remarkable scene of love and respect for the departed.

Champion of right! But from Eternity's far shore
Thy spirit will return to join the strife no more.
Rest, statesman, rest! Thy troubled life is o'er.

Cadwallader C. Washburn was a philanthropist. The gift to the University of Wisconsin of an astronomical observatory, fully supplied with the best apparatus obtainable; to the Dominican Sisters, of his charming suburban villa at Madison, Wis., as a school for girls; of a public library to the city of LaCrosse; and of an orphan asylum to the city of Minneapolis, Minn.; all attest the generosity of his nature. Private benefactions, also, were by no means wanting, either in his lifetime or by his will. In view of the many important services rendered by him to education in Wisconsin, the legislature of the State by law made him a life regent of the university, an honor never before conferred upon any of its citizens. That institution in 1873, gave him the degree of doctor of laws, a distinguished mark of respect very worthily bestowed. In his religious views there was no bigotry. He accepted earnestly the fundamental truths of Christianity. He was liberal in his opinions and charitable toward all. His public spirit prompted him to make frequent and valuable contributions to the Historical Society of Wisconsin, of which institution he has been president since Jan. 3, 1878.

In early manhood Mr. Washburn married Jeanette Garr, a most inteligent and estimable young lady; but in a few years she became insane, and for more than thirty years have the family been deprived of her presence and cheering influence. In all this period she has been tenderly cared for. Nothing that money could procure has been omitted to alleviate her terrible malady. The husband in his will made the most ample provision for her future support. Mr. Washburn leaves two daughters, both married; the eldest, to A. W. Kelsey; the youngest, to Charles Payson, late United States minister to Denmark.

Luther Hanchett

was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1825. He received a good education at Fremont. He studied law and commenced the practice when twenty-one years of age. He moved to Wisconsin in 1849. For some time he was engaged in the lead and lumbering business. He was for four years district attorney for Portage county, in his adopted State. From 1856 to 1860 was a member of the Wisconsin Senate. In 1860 he was elected to the 37th Congress (1861–3). He died at Madison, Wis., Nov. 26, 1862.

Walter D. McIndoe

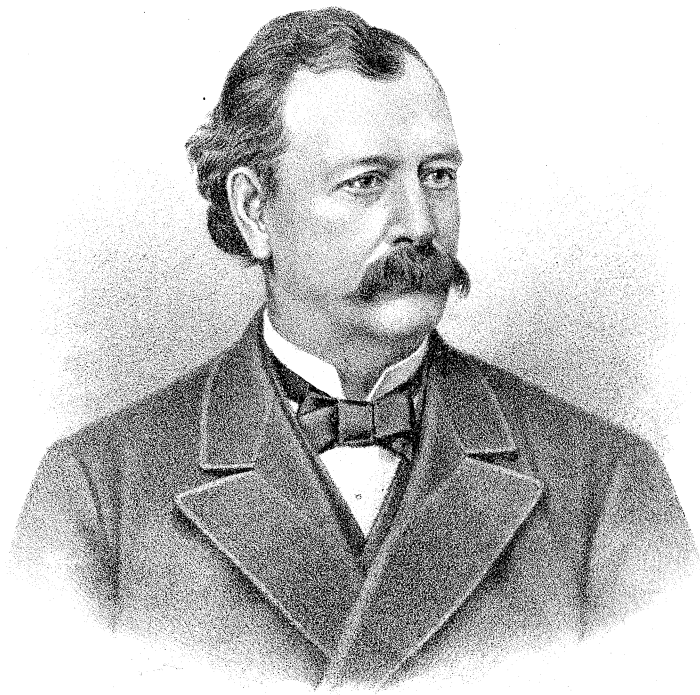
was born in Scotland March 30, 1819. He emigrated to New York city in his fifteenth year. He was clerk in a large mercantile house. He followed the same pursuit in Charleston, S. C., and in St. Louis, Mo. He subsequently settled in Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business. He served in the Wisconsin legislature in 1850, 1854 and 1855. He was a Presidential elector in 1856 and 1860, and was elected to Congress, as before noted, in place of Luther Hanchett, deceased. He was re-elected to 38th Congress and also to the 39th—representing the sixth congressional district during these three terms.

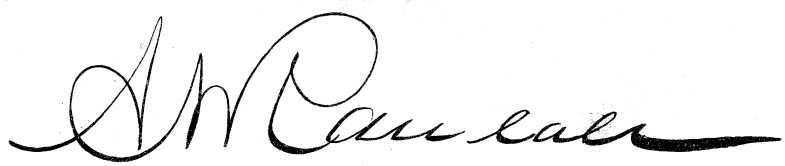
Amasa Cobb,

was born in Crawford Co., Ill., Sept. 27, 1823. He received a common school education and moved to Wisconsin Territory in 1842. He spent five years in the lead-mining business and served in the Mexican war as a private soldier, —during which time he occasionally read law, and at the end of the war he began to practice the legal profession. In 1850, he was elected district attorney in Iowa county, and served four years. In 1854, he was elected to the State Senate, and served one term, of two years. In 1855, he was appointed adjutant-general of the State, and again in 1857. He was elected to the State legislature in 1860, re-elected in 1861, and chosen speaker. In 1861 and 1862, Mr. Cobb served as a volunteer—being colonel of the 5th Wisconsin regiment. He was elected, as before stated in this chapter, to the 38th Congress (1863-65), from the third congressional district, of which district, Green was one of the counties, and was re-elected for three successive terms,—closing his career in Congress in 1871. During the recess of Congress, he was commissioned a second time, colonel. He raised the 43d Wisconsin regiment and commanded it until July, 1865. He was brevetted for gallant services at Williamsburg, Golding's Farm and Antietam. He afterward moved to Nebraska, where he was elected to the Supreme bench.

Joel Allen Barber.

Joel Allen Barber, was the son of Joel and Aseneth (Melvin) Barber, and was born in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., Jan. 17, 1809. His father was from England, and his mother was of Welsh descent. Her father was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and served till the close of the war. J. Allen Barber worked on a farm till he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the Georgia Academy, and fitted for college, and entered the University of Vermont in 1829, where he remained two and a half years. He then began the study of the law with Hon. George P. Marsh, of Burlington. He taught school two years in Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in 1834, in Prince George's county, in that State. He returned to Vermont, and commenced the practice of his profession at





Fairfield, where he remained till 1837, and in September of that year, he located at Lancaster, Wis., which village has ever since been his place of residence, and where he has constantly practiced his profession for nearly forty-two years, at times mingling land operations with his practice. He is deemed a sound and able lawyer, holding a high place as a criminal lawyer, and is an honor to the profession.

A large portion of the time, since he has been a resident of Wisconsin, Mr. Barber has held some official position. He has been many years a member of the county board of supervisors, and was five years its chairman; was four years county clerk, and district attorney three terms. In 1846, he was a representative from Grant county, in the constitutional convention, and served on the committee on the Organization and Functions of the Judiciary. He was an able, industrious member, and performed valuable service in the convention. He was a member of the assembly, in the years 1852, 1853, 1863 and 1864. In the assembly of 1863, he was speaker of that body. He was a member of the State Senate, in the years 1856 and 1857. He was ever an able, watchful and faithful member of the legislature. He was two terms a member of Congress, commencing on the 4th of March, 1871. In the House, he served on the committees or War Claims and on the Revision of the Statutes. He was an industrious and influential member of Congress; not a frequent speaker, but pointed and clear when he did address the House.

Mr. Barber was a whig, until the organization of the republican party, when he united with it, and has been a member of that party ever since.

In 1842, he was married to Helen Van Vleck, of Jamestown, in Grant county. Mrs. Barber died in about one year after marriage; and in 1847, he was again married to Elizabeth Banfill, of Lancaster. They have four children living, two sons and two daughters.

Henry S. Magoon

was born in the town of Monticello, Lafayette Co., Wis., Jan. 31, 1832. He entered the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ill., in 1848, and there remained most of the time until June, 1851, devoted to classical and other studies. In 1851, he entered the Western Military College at Drennon, Ky., where he graduated in 1853. He afterward attended the Montrose Law School at Frankfort, Ky., and in 1855, was appointed Professor of ancient languages in Nashville University, Tennessee. Here he remained till 1857, when, resigning, he returned to Wisconsin and began the practice of the law. He was elected a district attorney in Lafayette county, in 1858, and was a member of the State Senate in 1871 and 1872. He was the first native of Wisconsin elected to the State Senate or to Congress. He was elected, as already intimated, to the 44th Congress from the 3d congressional district, in November, 1874.

George C. Hazelton

of Boscobel, was born in Chester, Rockingham Co., N. H., Jan. 3, 1833; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1858; studied law; was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and settled in Boscobel, Wis., in 1863, where he has since practiced his profession; was elected district attorney of Grant county in 1864, and re-elected in 1866; in 1867 was elected State senator, and chosen president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and was re-elected to the Senate in 1869. He was elected to the 45th Congress as a republican. Re-elected to the 46th Congress, receiving 11,695 votes against 11,603 for Owen King, greenbacker. He was re-elected to the 47th Congress, receiving 16,236 votes against 12,941 votes for M. M. Cothren, democrat.

Burr W. Jones,

of Madison, was born in the town of Union, Rock Co., Wis., March 9, 1846; received a collegiate education, graduating at the Wisconsin State University in 1870, and in the law department in 1871; is a lawyer by profession; re-

sided near Evansville until about eighteen years of age; after finishing his law course, he commenced practice at Portage in the winter of 1871, but returned to Madison in the spring of 1872; was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; was elected to the 48th Congress in 1882 as a democrat, receiving 13,035 votes against 7,924 for George C. Hazelton, republican; 3,791 for E. W. Keyes, republican; 3,152 for S. D. Hastings, prohibitionist, and 444 for P. W. Matts, greenbacker.

CHAPTER XII.

THE COURTS OF GREEN COUNTY.

It has been shown in previous chapters that the first settlers came to what is now Green county in 1827 and 1828, and that the region they located in was, at that date, a part of Crawford county, in Michigan Territory. These first settlers were under the jurisdiction, until Iowa county was organized, of the

"CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE COUNTY OF CRAWFORD."

There was a county court of Crawford county during the period just mentioned; but why this court lost jurisdiction will now be explained. However, in this connection, it will be necessary, in the first place, to give a history of the "Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Crawford."

No sooner had the three counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac been organized and their county courts established, than it was felt to be a great draw-back to the prompt administration of justice that, in all civil cases of over $1,000, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the Supreme Court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. Therefore, in January, 1823, an act of Congress provided for a circuit court, and for the appointment of a judge for these counties. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the Supreme Court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be a speedy administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. Appeals were taken from the county court to the "circuit court of the United States for the county of Crawford," as Judge Doty's court was called. A May term was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the borough of Michillimackinac," in each year. In 1824 Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. The new circuit included all of Michigan not in the peninsula, the now State of Wisconsin, and the country north of St. Croix river and east of the Mississippi to latitude 49—now under the government of Minnesota. In the winter or spring of 1823, Doty was appointed by President Monroe the additional judge. At the session of 1823–4, Congress changed the tenure of office of the judges of Michigan for "good behavior" to the term of four years, and Judge Doty's re-appointment was announced in *Nile's Register* of Feb. 28, 1824. The first term of Judge Doty's court was held at Mackinaw, in July, 1823.

James Duane Doty.

James Duane Doty was born at Salem Washington Co., N. Y., in the year of 1799. He received a common school education, and then devoted himself to the study of

law. In 1818, he removed to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, where, in the following year, he was admitted to the bar. He early attracted attention, and, in 1820, accompanied Gov. Cass on one of his extensive tours, and was present when the governor hauled down the British flag displayed by the Chippewas on the American side of the straits of Mackinaw, despite their menaces. In the winter of 1821, while visiting Washington, Doty was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. A year later, upon the passage of the act forming northern Michigan into a judicial district, he was selected by President Monroe to occupy the bench. In the fall of 1823 Judge Doty, with his wife—he had recently married a daughter of Gen. Collins, of Oneida Co., N. Y.,—removed to Prairie du Chien for the purpose of entering upon his duties; but, the following spring, because the traders did not manifest a very friendly spirit, and believing that Green Bay was a healthier place, established his home there. During this year the organization of the courts was completed, and thereafter he held his terms with strict regularity until 1832, when he was succeeded by Judge David Irvin. Thus relieved of official duties, he made repeated tours over the then unsettled territory, became thoroughly acquainted with its natural resources, and contributed not a little towards obtaining the good-will of the Indian tribes toward the government. In 1831–2, he was one of the commissioners who surveyed the United States military roads from Green Bay to Chicago and Prairie du Chien. In 1834 he was elected to the Territorial council of Michigan, in which he served two years with distinction. In that body he introduced the proposition for the formation of a State government, and the separate Territorial organization of Wisconsin, which prevailed in 1836. Meanwhile, at the Green Bay land sales of 1835–6, he was intrusted with large sums of money for investment in eligible locations, and many flourishing villages now stand on sites of his selection. He was chiefly instrumental, at the Belmont session of the Wisconsin legislature, although not a member, in securing the location of the seat of government at the Four Lakes, now Madison. In 1838, he was elected delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory, serving until 1841. He became governor, by appointment from President Tyler, in September, 1841, which office he held until June 1844, being the second Territorial governor of Wisconsin. He was a member of the first convention chosen to draft a State constitution in 1846. He was elected to Congress from the third or Green Bay district, in 1848, and re-elected in 1850. At the close of his term, 1853, he retired to private life. His last residence in Wisconsin was at Menasha, on Doty's island, of Lake Winnebago. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs by President Lincoln, and subsequently governor of Utah, holding this position until his death, which occurred June 13, 1865. He was emphatically one of the most eminent pioneers of Wisconsin, and his important public services entitle him to lasting honor.

Holding Court Under Difficulties.

To reach Prairie du Chien from Green Bay, Judge Doty had to travel the distance in a bark canoe, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Annual journeys were undertaken between the two points, from 1825 to 1828, by the judge and district attorney, Henry S. Baird, in one canoe. It was usually manned by seven Indians, and the trip each way occupied about seven days. Baird took his family along. Mrs. Baird, who is now (1884) still living, relates the journey was rendered very enjoyable by its sociability and novelty. It was through a wilderness, on wild waters, and no white inhabitant found along its entire course.

In 1829 Morgan L. Martin came to Green Bay, and was subsequently admitted to the bar by the court. In May, of the same year, he and Judge Doty, and the district attorney (Baird), with a Menomonee Indian for a guide, traveled on horseback from Green Bay to Prairie du

Chien and back. It took them seven days each way. During the journey, they saw no white man. Their course led through what is now Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Madison, Blue Mounds and Dodgeville; crossing the Wisconsin river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

In those early days, courts were held in rooms in log dwellings, log school houses, and barns, in an emergency, as was the case at the May term, 1826, at Prairie du Chien, when the site of the village was inundated by the Mississippi. "It would naturally be imagined that, under such circumstances [as the flood], court could not be held. But not so; a large barn, situated on dry ground, was fitted up for the occasion. The judge [Doty] and the attorneys occupied the extensive threshing floor, and the jurors the mows. When the latter retired to make up a verdict, they were conducted by an officer to another barn or stable."

In a previous chapter (III), in an account of the so-called "Winnebago War," mention is made of the murder of Gagnier and Lipcap, at Prairie du Chien. It was thought advisable to try the Indians for that murder, in Judge Doty's court, that is, in the "Circuit Court of the United States, for the county of Crawford," instead of the county court of Crawford county. But, in order to give the court first mentioned jurisdiction, and at the same time not to bring it in conflict with the county court, the following acts were passed:

[1.]

An Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the county courts of the counties of Michillimackinac, Brown and Crawford.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, it shall not be lawful for the county courts, in the counties of Michillimackinac, Brown and Crawford, to take or to hold, or entertain jurisdiction of the trial of any civil or criminal cause; nor shall it be lawful for the clerks thereof, as such, to issue any *venire* whatever, for any jury or juries, returnable at the said county courts, or either of them.

SEC. 2. That all its suits, indictments, recognizances, process, writs, appeals and all other matters and things whatsoever, relating to causes civil and criminal, pending in or returnable to the said county courts, are hereby transferred and made returnable to the circuit court of the United States, to be held in each of the said counties where the same are pending; and the circuit court is hereby authorized and required to hear, try, and determine all such suits, indictments, recognizances, process, writs, appeals and other matters and things aforesaid, according to law, and in like manner as the said county courts would have been required to hear, try and determine the same, if this act had not been passed.

Approved June 18, 1828.

[F.]

An Act to provide for holding a special session of the circuit court of the county of Crawford.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, That "the additional judge of the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Michillimackinac, Brown and Crawford," be and he is hereby authorized to hold a special session of the circuit court for the county of Crawford, at such place in the borough of Prairie du Chien, as he may appoint, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, and so long a time thereafter as may be necessary for the trial of all such criminal cases as shall then and there be moved and prosecuted in the said court; and the clerk of said court shall issue *venireries* for fifteen grand, and twelve petit jurors to attend the said session.

SEC. 2. That the jurors aforesaid shall be free white males of this Territory, above the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided therein one year previous to the said twenty-fifth of August, and, no other qualification shall be required by the court, of the said jurors; and if

any juror is subpœnaed as a witness in any criminal case, to be prosecuted as aforesaid, or does not possess a full knowledge of the English language, he shall not be discharged for such cause alone.

SEC. 3. That no person, indicted for any crime at the said session, shall be allowed by the court to challenge peremptorily, and without cause, more than twelve jurors of the said panel, anything contained in any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That any deficiency in said panel, from any cause whatever, shall not operate to prevent the court from causing a sufficient number of jurors to complete the panel aforesaid, to be summoned from among the neighboring citizens.

Approved June 3, 1828.

According to the provisions of this last act, Judge Doty convened his court on the 25th of August, 1828. On the first day of September, Chickhonsic, or the Little Bœuf, and Waniga, or the Sun, were indicted for murder, as accomplices of Red Bird, in the killing of Gagnier and Lipcap, in June of the preceding year, as related in chapter III, of this history. The two Indians (Winnebagoes) just mentioned were convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of December following; but, before that day, they were as already related, pardoned by the President of the United States. Two other Indians, charged with the murder of Methode and family were at the same term discharged under a *nolle prosequi*.

The two acts of the Michigan Territorial council before given, remained in force until the last day of July, 1830; so that all cases, civil or criminal, in Crawford county, were triable in Judge Doty's court between the 1st of July, 1828, and that date instead of in the county court. Now, it so happened that in August, 1828, a man was killed within the limits of that county in that part now the county of Green. The slayer was, of course, properly tried in Prairie du Chien, and in Judge Doty's court. It was the case of a trader among the Winnebagoes by the name of McNutt, who killed another trader named Boner. From a published account of this affair, in 1857, by J. W. Stewart, we have the following particulars:

"Boner and McNutt were both in the habit of partaking two freely of spirituous liquors, which they kept to sell to the Indians [at a place about one mile southwest of what was afterward Exeter, in the present Green county]. One night during the month of August, [it was earlier, probably in June] 1828, whilst no one was about their premises except the two partners and Van Sickle, their interpreter, one of them—McNutt—without having had any previous quarrel, dispute, or provocation known to any one, under the effects of intoxication, came into the house with a common ax in his hand and deliberately killed Boner and cut him into pieces, in the presence of Van Sickle. The latter, without interference, fled to Blue Mounds on foot, and gave the information. As Van Sickle left the cabin, in his fright, McNutt, the murderer, laid hold of his rifle and shot after him, the ball striking the door check. A few minutes after Van Sickle's arrival at Blue Mounds, McNutt arrived there on horseback and surrendered himself to the officers, who took him to Prairie du Chien. Mr. Blackmore, who is my informant, was away from home the day of the murder, but was there the next day, and assisted in burying Boner, who occupied the first grave of a white man within [what are now] the limits of the county. After eighteen months confinement in jail at Prairie du Chien, McNutt was acquitted."

An account of the killing of Boner given to Albert Salisbury, in 1871, by William Deviese, differs from the foregoing in a few particulars. It is as follows:

"After the murder of Boner, McNutt fled to Blue Mounds and was lying drunk at Moore's when the news reached the Mounds. He was tied by Deviese, Duncan and others, and delivered up to the officers from Dodgeville. Mc-

Nutt made no resistance, being in fact too drunk, but denied all knowledge of the murder, and said if he killed Boner he knew nothing of it, as may have been the case. He was kept in jail in Prairie du Chien for a year and a half, and then acquitted."

In a sketch of James Hawthorn, of the same date, Mr. Salisbury has some additional information concerning McNutt. He says:

"Hawthorn was called to Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1827 as a juryman to the United States district court. There were twenty indictments for murder, resulting in but one conviction—that of a soldier who had killed his lieutenant. Sixteen different persons were indicted who had participated in a *charivari*, which resulted as so many of those things do. The two ring leaders broke jail and left for Canada. At Green Bay, they got a job of making shingles and having been supplied by their employer with provisions, blankets, etc., it need not be said that they did not stay long in their shingle camp.

"At this term of court, McNutt was tried for the murder of Boner on Sugar river. Van Sickle, the interpreter, being the only witness for the prosecution, his veracity was impeached by the defense, and McNutt was acquitted. Hawthorn laughs over a remark which he heard Van Sickle make after the trial—that 'they brought in that bloody Jake Hunter to swear against me, and he's as d—d a liar as I am myself.'"

It is proper here to mention that the jurisdiction of the county court of Crawford county was afterward restored, although in no wise affecting the settlers who then lived in what is now Green county; as they had, by the organization of Iowa county, passed under the jurisdiction of the "circuit court of the United States for the county of Iowa." The act restoring the jurisdiction of the Crawford county court was as follows:

An Act to restore the jurisdiction and powers of the county court of the county of Crawford.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan. That it shall hereafter be lawful for the county court of the county of Crawford, to take and entertain jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, that may arise in said county, and to direct the issuing of all necessary process for carrying the same into effect, in as ample a manner as was possessed by said court, previous to the passage of the act entitled "An Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the county courts of the counties of Michillimackinac, Brown and Crawford, approved June 18, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, or as said court would have possessed, provided the act aforesaid had not been passed.

SEC. 2. That there shall be one term annually of said court, to be held on the first Monday of November, in each and every year.

Approved July 31, 1830.

While Judge David Irvin, the successor of Judge Doty, was holding his office, it was thought best to better provide for the publication of all legal notices in the counties of Brown, Iowa and Crawford; so the following act was passed, applicable, however, to both circuit and county courts:

An act to provide for the publication of all legal notices in the counties of Brown, Iowa and Crawford.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan*, that when notice of any application to any court or judicial officer in any of said counties of Brown, Iowa and Crawford, of any proceeding in any court, or before any judicial officers, in either of said counties, is required to be published in any newspaper, the said notice shall be published by posting one copy of it on the door of the house where the circuit court was last held, in the county in which said application is made or proceeding had; and the court or judge may order a further publication, if, in their discretion, the nature of the case shall require it, by inserting a copy thereof in a newspaper.

SEC. 2. The provisions of the foregoing section shall not effect any application made or proceeding had as aforesaid, previous to the 1st day of June next.

Approved Feb. 1, 1833.

The Territorial circuit court, with David Irvin as judge, continued until abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

David Irvin.

David Irvin was born in Albemarle Co., Va., in 1794, and was of blended Scoth and Irish parentage. His father was a Presbyterian minister and a teacher of the ancient languages of much local reputation. Young Irvin was educated for a lawyer and started in life in the Shenandoah valley. As he did not meet with much success there, he applied to his old school-mate, William C. Rives, who was at that time in high favor with President Jackson, to get him an office. Mr. Rives suggested a judgeship. The term of office of Judge Doty, as judge of the additional district for Michigan Territory, having expired, [1832), that position was tendered Irvin and accepted. Upon the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court by President Jackson.

Being a bachelor, Judge Irvin's residence was not necessarily confined to any locality. He always preferred southern society; and as soon as his last office was ended, he went to St. Louis, where he remained some length of time. He subsequently became a citizen of Texas and a wealthy man.

Though only thirty-six years old when he first came to what was afterwards the Territory of Wisconsin, Judge Irvin seems never to have been regarded by the people as one of their number. He was free from the vices which too often, in those days, injured or even ruined some of the most promising men in the west. He was generally regarded as a fair and upright judge, of respectable ability. The peculiarities of his character, and his entire withdrawal many years ago from all connection with the State of Wisconsin, have led to numerous attempts, on the part of early settlers, to describe him. "Judge Irvin," says one who knew him well, "was about six feet in height, very erect and well proportioned. Hls hair was auburn, eyes blue, features narrow. He was not a laborious judge, but was attentive to duty, honest and upright in every particular. He was candid. and without intrigue or deception. For integrity and moral principle, he enjoyed general confidence. He was fond of a horse and a dog; always esteeming his horse and dog the finest and best. Being a bachelor, these animals seemed to be the especial objects of his care and attention. He was fond of hunting, particularly for prairie chickens. Upon these excursions he would frequently take members of the bar with him. He was very economical, but scrupulously just in all his dealings. He indulged in acts of kindness to his relatives, but did not show much sympathy for others. While he treated all with urbanity and respect, he did not form particular attachments for strangers."

A description of Judge Irvin, by the late Judge C. M. Baker, of Walworth Co., Wis., is interesting:

"He [Judge Irvin] was a Virginia gentleman of the old school. Social, kind-hearted, aristocratic, as became a Virginian of the F. F's, he was a bachelor with his whims and peculiarities. He was a great lover of hunting, particularly of prairie hens, in the shooting of which he was an expert. On this he prided himself; and no one must excel him, if he would keep in his good graces. He was also learned in the knowledge of horses and dogs, as well as in the law. His own house, Pedro, and his dog, York, to whom he was much attached, and whose superior blood often formed the theme of his conversation, were as well known to the bar as the judge himself. They were necessary appendages to the judge and the court. It was said by the wags that, if one wanted to win his case before the judge, he must praise his dog and

his horse. But of truth it can be said of him that he was a lover of justice, detested meanness, was well grounded in the principles of the law, and was possessed of very respectable perceptive and reasoning powers. He seldom consulted law books, with which the bar of those days was poorly supplied; but on the whole, for the times, was a fair and respectable judge."

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT.

The act of Congress which provided for the organization of Wisconsin Territory, declared that the judicial power therein should be vested in a Supreme Court, district courts, probate courts and justices of the peace. Charles Dunn was commissioned chief justice and David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges. The act of Congress before mentioned required that the Territory of the Wisconsin should be divided in three judicial districts. The three judges of the Supreme Court were district judges. The counties of Crawford and Iowa (a great part of what is now the county of Green being in the latter) were constituted by the Wisconsin Territorial legislature, the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. He also, upon the organization of Grant county, held court therein; so, also, upon the organization of Green county, he presided at its courts, until, in 1839, it was made a part of a new district.

The record of Judge Dunn's court in Green county is as follows:

At a district court of the United States begun and held in the county of Green, in the Territory of Wisconsin, at the court house in the town of New Mexico, on the second day of April (it being the first Monday in said month), in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Present: The Hon. Charles Dunn, judge; George McFadden, clerk *pro tem.*

On motion of T. S. Wilson, Esq., James Churchman, Esq., was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this court, and thereupon took the oath prescribed by law.

Ordered by the court that James Churchman, Esq., be and is hereby appointed district attorney *pro tem* in and for the county of Green.

Ordered by the court that T. S. Wilson, Esq., be and is hereby appointed attorney *pro tem* for the Territory of Wisconsin.

Ordered by the court that Mortimer Bainbridge be and is hereby appointed clerk of this court *pro tem, vice* George McFadden, who declines serving further.

Ordered that court adjourn until to-morrow, nine o'clock.

CHARLES DUNN,
Chief Justice and Pres. in Green D. C.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The Hon. Charles Dunn, judge; and M. Bainbridge, clerk.

The sheriff produced in court his bond, with Abner Van Sant, William Bowen, Hanson Ivon and Alfred G. Houton, securities, which was approved of by the court, and thereupon said John W. Deniston as sheriff took the several oaths of office prescribed by law.

The sheriff returned unto court the following panel of grand jurors, to wit: Elijah Austin, Amos Harris, Mordecai Kelly, Joseph Woodle, Jarvis Rattin, Hiram Rust, Thomas Bowen, William Blunt, Peter Wells, John Blunt, Mathew Wells, Joseph Kelly, Jacob Andrix, Hanson Ivon, Julius Austin and Augustus Chilton, who, being elected, tried and sworn, retired to consider the matter given them in charge. The court appointed Hiram Rust foreman of the grand jury, who took the foreman's oath. Andrew Clarno, Bennet Noland, Joel Decamp, James Hawthorn and Peter Webb, who were returned in the panel by the sheriff as having been duly summoned, on being called came not, but made default, whereupon, on the motion of the district attorney it is ordered that a summons issue against the said delinquent grand jurors, returnable to the next term of this court to shew cause why they should not be fined for a contempt of court.

Ordered that Mortimer Bainbridge be, and he is hereby, appointed clerk of the district court of Green county, Wisconsin Territory, who gave bond, with Charles Dunn, Francis Gehon, John W. Deniston, Jacob LyBrand and T. S. Wilson, securities, in the sum of two thousand dollars, and took the several oaths of office.

The said bond was approved by the court. The sheriff returned unto court the following panel of petit jurors, to wit: J. Whitcomb, Stephen Clarno, Henry Ator, James Campbell, William Brown, James Chilton, Robert Kirkendall, Calvin Hale, Joseph Smith, Daniel Sutherland, S. F. Brown, Amos Bradley, Joseph McCracken, G. W. Reeder, Isaac Wells, William Draper and John Chadwick.

Joseph Payne was excused from serving on the petit jury, upon cause shewn.

William Bowen was excused from serving on the petit jury, upon cause shewn.

David Sutherland was excused from serving on the petit jury, upon cause shewn.

William Bryant, Daniel Harcourt and Jonathan Roberts, who were returned by the sheriff as having been duly summoned as petit jurors, on being called came not, but made default, whereupon, on the motion of the district attorney it is ordered that a summons issue against the said delinquent petit jurors, returnable to the next term of this court to shew cause why they shall not be fined for a contempt of court.

The grand jury returned into court the following indictments as true bills:

The United States *vs.* Elizabeth Gage. } Adultery.

On the motion of the district attorney it is ordered that a *capias* issue to the sheriff of Green county against Elizabeth Gage, returnable forthwith.

The United States *vs.* Andrew Clarno. } Adultery.

On the motion of the district attorney it is ordered that this cause be continued until the next term of this court, and that a *capias* issue

Volney R. Kimbal and William Christmas, merchants and partners trading and doing business under the name and style of V. R. Kimball & Co., *versus* Robert L. Ream. } Amicable action of assumpsit.

This day came the plaintiffs by T. S. Wilson, Esq., their attorney, as also the defendant by James Churchman, Esq., his attorney, and the said Churchman, attorney as aforesaid, by virtue of a power of attorney for that purpose to him directed, appeared in open court, waived process, accepted a declaration and confessed a judgment in favor of the said plaintiffs and against the said defendant for the sum of ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents, the amount due upon the promissory note in said power of attorney mentioned, including interest from the time the same became due, as also for costs of suit, with stay of execution until the first day of the next term of this court. Thereupon it is considered and ordered by the court that the plaintiffs recover of the said defendant the said sum of ninety dollars and sixty-nine cents, together with their costs by them in this behalf expended, and that they have execution therefor from and after the first day of the next term of this court.

Volney R. Kimball *vs* Robert L. Ream. } Amicable Action in Assumpsit.

This day came the plaintiff by T. S. Wilson, Esq., his attorney as also the defendant by James Churchman, Esq., his attorney, and the said Churchman attorney as aforesaid, by virtue of a power of attorney to him directed, appeared in open court, waived process, accepted a declaration and confessed a judgment in favor of the said Kimball and against the said Ream for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars, two dollars and forty-six cents the amount of interest on the first mentioned sum, from the 16th Nov. A. D., 1837, as by said power of attorney authorized, together with costs of suit,

with stay of execution until the first day of the next term of this court, thereupon it is considered and adjudged by the court that the plaintiff recover of and from the said defendant, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-two cents, as also his costs by him in this behalf expended, and that he have execution therefor after the first day of the next term of this court.

The court adjourned until tomorrow morning, nine o'clock.

CHARLES DUNN, Chf. Jus. and Pres. Dis. G. C.

Wednesday morning, April 4, 1838. The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Hon. Charles Dunn, Judge; M. Bainbridge, Clerk.

The United States
vs.
Elizabeth Gage. } Adultery.

This day came the United States by their attorney, as also defendant by T. S. Wilson, her attorney, who moved the court to quash the indictment for the following reasons, viz:

1st. The indictment is uncertain.

2d. The section of the law under which the defendant is indicted (sec 11 page 446 Michigan laws) does not contemplate the crime of adultery.

3d. If adultery is contemplated in said section the charge is not sufficiently set forth.

4th. And for other errors and insufficiencies which motion was overruled.

On motion of this, district attorney ordered that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

Ordered that T. S. Wilson, Esq., attorney *pro tem* for the United States, be allowed for services during the present term as follows, to wit:

For three days attendance at court at five dollars per day, fifteen dollars. Traveling to court one hundred miles at five cents per mile for going, the same for returning, ten dollars; making in all twenty-five dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that Francis Gehon, Esq., marshal for the Territory be allowed for services during the present term as follows, to wit:

For three days attendance at court at five dollars per day, fifteen dollars; for traveling to court one hundred miles at five cents per mile for going and the same for returning, ten dollars, making in all twenty-five dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that M. Bainbridge, clerk of the court be allowed for services during the present term of this court as follows, to wit: For three days attendance at court at five dollars per day, fifteen dollars; traveling to court seventy miles at five cents per mile for going and the same for returning from court, seven dollars, making in all twenty-two dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that John W. Deniston, crier to the court be allowed as follows, to wit: For three days services at two dollars per day, six dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that James Churchman, Esq., be allowed as follows, to wit: For services as district attorney during the present term fifty dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that John W. Deniston, sheriff be allowed for three days service during the present term; that Alfred G. Houghton, deputy sheriff be allowed for three days service during the present term, and that Charles Boyles, deputy sheriff be allowed for two days service during the present term, and that the above allowance be certified.

United States
vs.
Elizabeth Gage. } Adultery.

Ordered by the court that the defendant be admitted to bail in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two sureties in the sum of fifty dollars each, before any two justices of the peace in this county.

Ordered that the court adjourn until court in course.

CHARLES DUNN,
Chf. Jus. and Pres. in Green, D. C.

AUGUST TERM, 1838.

At a district court of the United States begun and held in the county of Green in the Territory of Wisconsin, at the court house in the town of New Mexico, on the twenty-seventh day of August (it being the fourth Monday in said month) in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Present—The Hon. Charles Dunn, chief justice. M. Bainbridge, clerk.

The sheriff returned into court the following panel of the grand jury, viz: Josiah Whitcomb, William Draper, H. Irion, James Campbell, John Budge, Joseph McCrasken, Jesse W. Shull, G. W. Reeder, Stephen Hale, Augustus Chilton, Horace Griffin, Matthew Wells, Calvin Hale, William Woodle, Joseph Kelly, D. C. Bridge, Thomas Bowen, Adam Starr, William Rittenhouse, Joseph Woodle, James Hawthorn, John Chadwick, Julius Austin and Henry Minor, and the court appointed William Rittenhouse foreman, and the said jury on being sworn and charged, retired to consider of presentments and indictments.

Ordered that A. G. Houghton, deputy sheriff, in and for the county of Green, do attend to said grand jury and obey their lawful commands.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1838.

The United States *vs.* Andrew Clarno. } Adultery.

This day came the defendant and moved to quash the indictment herein for reason filed and the said motion is continued until tomorrow morning.

The United States *vs.* Andrew Clarno. } Contempt.

The United States *vs.* Bennett Nowline. } Contempt.

The United States *vs.* Joel Decamp. } Contempt.

The United States *vs.* Peter Webb. } Contempt.

The United States *vs.* William Bryant. } Contempt.

The United States *vs.* Daniel Harcourt. } Contempt.

Monday August 27th 1838.

The United States *vs.* Jonathan Roberts. } Contempt.

This day came the defendant in the seven above entitled causes and upon their oaths purged themselves of the supposed Contempt, alleged against them. It is therefore ordered by the court that they be severally executed and go hence without day.

The sheriff returned unto court the following panel of the petit jury, who were severally called and appeared to-wit: Joel White, James Chilton, Robert Kirkendall, John Blunt, Jonathan Roberts, Isaac Wells, Joab Enos, Stephen Bone, William Wells, Mordecia Kelly, Joseph Payne, Thomas Woodle, S. F. Brown, John Christ, Peter Webb, Peter Wells, William Eastman, Jarvis Rattan, William Beard, Amos Harris, H. W. Hays, Christopher Andrick and Joseph Smith.

On the motion of T. P. Burnet Esq., N. F. Hies, Esq., was enrolled and attorney of this court.

Ordered that F. J. Dunn Esq., be and is hereby appointed United States attornes for the Territory of Wisconsin *pro-tem.*

Ordered that Wm. H. Banks Esq., be and is hereby appointed District Attorney for the county of Green *pro-tem.*

Monday, August 27, 1838.

I. D. Jenkins presented the appointment of Deputy Marshal for Wisconsin Territory from Edward James Esq. Marshal of the Territory.

Ordered that court adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLES DUNN,
Chf. Jus. and Pres. in G. D. C.

Tuesday, August 28th.

The court met pursuant to adjournment—present.

The Hon. Charles Dunn Chief Justice; M. Bainbridge clerk.

The United States *vs.* Elizabeth Gage. } Adultery.

On motion of the District Attorney this case was continued till the next term of this court.

George McFadden assignee of J. W. Smith, *vs.* Jacob Benninger.

This day came the plaintiff by F. J. Dunn his Attorney, and on his motion the defendant was three times solemnly called came not but made default and on the further motion of said attorney ordered that this cause be continued till the next term of this court.

United States *vs.* Andrew Clarno. } Adultery.

This day came as will the district attorney as the defendant in his own proper person and the motion made herein on yesterday to quash the Indictment for reasons filed was solemnly agreed, and after mature deliberation thereof it was ordered and adjudged by the court that the said motion be sustained, the indictment quashed and the defendant go hence without day.

United States *vs* James Hawthorn. } Contempt.

This day came the defendant James Hawthorn and upon oath purged himself of supposed contempt herein, whereupon it was ordered and adjudged by the court that the said defendant go hence without day.

Ordered that J. D. Jenkins deputy marshall be allowed for three days attendance on this court and for traveling forty miles. Ordered that above allowance be certified.

Ordered that F. J. Dunn Esq., attorney for the Territory *pro-tem* be allowed for three days attendance on this court and for traveling forty miles. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that court adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHARLES DUNN,
Chf. Jus. and Pres. in G. D. C.

Wednesday, August 29th, 1838.

The court met pursuant to adjournment—present the Hon. Charles Dunn Judge; M. Bainbridge clerk.

Ordered that Wm. H. Banks Esq., be allowed as follows, to-wit: For services as district attorney during the present term twenty dollars.

Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that M. Bainbridge be allowed for services during the present term of this court as clerk, as follows: For three days attendance upon this court at five dollars per day, fifteen dollars. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that J. W. Deniston crier be allowed for three attendance on the court.

Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that A. G. Houghton constable be allowed for three days attendance on this and on the grand jury. Ordered that the above allowance be certified.

Ordered that John W. Denniston sheriff be allowed for three days attendance on this court. Ordered the above allowance certified.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

CHARLES DUNN,
Chf. Jus. and Pres. in G. D. C.

Charles Dunn.

Charles Dunn was born Dec. 28, 1799, at Bullett's Old Lick, Bullett Co., Ky., which is about sixteen miles from Louisville. He was the eldest of a family of five sons and four daughters, and at the age of nine was sent to school at Louisville, where he remained a number of years, when he was called home and sent on a business tour to Virginia, Maryland and Washington. Upon his return home he read law a

short time with Worden Pope, a distinguished lawyer of Louisville. He afterward proceeded to Frankfort and continued his law reading for about two years with the eminent John Pope, then secretary of State, and who was the first law professor in the Transylvania University, at Lexington.

Mr. Dunn, in May, 1819, went to Kaskaskia, at that time the capital of Illinois, where he completed his studies under the direction of Nathaniel Pope, district judge of the United States. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar, Sidney Breese being admitted at the same time. He then commenced practice at Jonesboro, Union Co., Ill. In 1821, he married Mary E. Shrader, daughter of Judge Ostro Shrader, who had been a United States judge in Missouri Territory. He remained in practice at Jonesboro for several years, and then removed to Golconda, Pope Co., Ill.

For two years Mr. Dunn was engrossing clerk, during two sessions of the House of Representatives of the Illinois legislature, and for five years its chief clerk. In 1829 he was appointed, by Gov. Ninian Edwards, acting commissioner of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and with his associates on the commission, Edward Roberts and Dr. Jane, surveyed and platted the first town lots of Chicago. The first town lots of this embryo metropolis were sold by the commissioners on behalf of the State in the latter part of 1829, and the sales continued in 1830 and in 1831, during which years the survey of the canal and railway line was made and reported.

In the early part of 1832 Indian troubles commenced and a requisition was made upon the State authorities of Illinois for troops to engage in service against the Indians led by Black Hawk. Three brigades responded to the call, and Mr. Dunn entered the service as captain of a company he had raised in Pope county, where he then resided. His company was assigned to the 2d regiment, which was commanded by Col. John Ewing, and attached to the first brigade, under Gen. Alexander Posey.

Soon after, in an engagement with the Indians (what engagement is unknown) Capt. Dunn became the victim of a blundering mistake on the part of a sentinel, by which he was severely, and at first it was thought mortally, wounded.* On approaching the sentinel he was severely wounded by him in the groin, of course through the mistake of the soldier. Dunn was taken back to Fort Dixon, where he was confined by his wound until after the war was ended by the battle of Bad Ax.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, Capt. Dunn returned home, and in the spring of 1833 acted as assistant paymaster in paying off the first brigade. During that year he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1835 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State legislature, from Polk county, and was chairman of the committee on the Judiciary during the session. Upon the recommendation of the Illinois delegation in Congress, and the delegate of the Territory of Wisconsin, George W. Jones, he was appointed by President Jackson, in the spring of 1836, chief justice of Wisconsin Territory. He arrived at Mineral Point, July 4, 1836, and was then and there sworn into office, which he held until the organization of the State judiciary. The last term of his court was held at Mineral Point, in October, 1848.

Judge Dunn was a member of the second constitutional convention of the State from Lafayette county, and was chairman of the committee on the judiciary of that body. He took a leading part in framing what afterward became and still is, the constitution of Wisconsin. Subsequently, he was elected State senator for the district composed of the county of Lafayette. He served in that capacity during the sessions of that body in 1852 and 1853, and was chair-

*It has found its way into print that this accident happened in what is now the town of Dunn, hence the name, but this is an error.—Ed.

man of the committee on the judiciary during both of those years.

On the expiration of his term of office as chief justice, Judge Dunn engaged in the practice of the law in Lafayette and adjoining counties. He was regarded one of the most eminent among those who were or had been in the profession, in Wisconsin. While chief justice, his judicial studies were especially onerous, as, during the greater portion of the time he was on the bench, his district, as circuit judge, was the most populous and important in the Territory, and produced, it is believed, the greatest amount of litigation. His judicial and official duties were performed with rare ability, fidelity and integrity; and, although he had a few enemies (who has not?), he always commanded during his residence of thirty-five years in Wisconsin, both in public and private life, the confidence and esteem of a very large proportion of the people. To near the time of his death, in 1872, at the advanced age of seventy-two, he continued in the vigorous practice of his profession at Belmont, and was, at that time, the oldest lawyer in the State.

William Hull says of him: "As a lawyer, Judge Dunn ranked as one of the best. As a judge, he was as honest and impartial as a man of his temperament could possibly be. A good pleader himself, he held us all to the strict technicalities of the common law practice, which then prevailed, and, although at times prone to give way to the violence of his personal feelings, he was generally liked and respected by the members of the bar in his district and territory. He could never forget his dignity on the bench; on the road traveling from court to court; at the stopping-places for the night; and during the sessions of the courts; he was, with his friends, at all times courteous and a gentleman; to those whom he did not like, he could and did occasionally preserve a different course. This trait in the judge's character can only be accounted for by premising that, like all other descendants from the first families of Virginia, the Dunns claimed to have the royal blood of Powhattan flowing in their veins, through his daughter, the historical, abused Pocahontas.

"In all places and at all times Judge Dunn never put off his dignity. One instance of this ruling trait will bear to relate. Game of all kinds was very plentiful in those early days and deer-hunting was a common pastime. After the fall terms of the courts had terminated, on one occasion the judge, his brother Frank, a henchman of Frank's, Abe Fields, a gentleman now prominent in an adjoining State, and Mr. Hull, of La Crosse, were in camp on the Kickapoo river, near Wayne's mill. The judge, for some cause, did not, as had been observed, take much interest in the unnamed gentleman. The second day of the hunt, the judge, a true sportsman, had killed a magnificent buck, and it had been brought into camp. The deer was hung up for dressing. Judge Dunn, with coat off, sleeves rolled up and knife in hand, had commenced work. After a few cuts with the knife had been made, the gentleman wishing to make some remark to the judge, spoke loudly—'Dunn!' As quick as a flash Judge Dunn stopped his work, turned facing the gentleman, and with piercing black eyes flashing lightning, responded,—'Judge Dunn, if you please, sir!' After this explosion there was silence in the camp for awhile."

Although Judge Dunn continued chief justice of Wisconsin Territory and judge of the first district therein until the Territorial district court was abolished by the admission of Wisconsin as a State, still there was a very strong effort made during his incumbency to have him ousted from office by certain citizens of the first district, who circulated the following petition:

To his Excellency, James K. Polk, President of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens of the first judicial district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, in the Territory of Wisconsin, would most respectfully represent to your ex-

cellency, that many persons in this judicial district, whose practice or business brings them in contact with our court, complain that Charles Dunn, chief justice of the Territory, and presiding judge of our district, is in the constant habit of favoring the practice and clients of his brother, Francis J. Dunn, a practicing lawyer in said district, in all rules of court, pleas, motions and points of law, made by him, to the injury of those persons who may be so unfortunate as to have Mr. Dunn retained against them. Your petitioners are aware that charges of this nature cannot be sustained otherwise than by circumstantial evidence. The circumstance, therefore, on which they would rely to convince your excellency of the truth of this charge, is, that the docket of the district court of the county of Iowa alone contains over 250 causes, set for trial at the last term of court, and the brother of Judge Dunn, a very young lawyer, is retained in fully one-half of these causes. Notwithstanding the lucrative and successful practice of young Mr. Dunn in the circuit of his brother, the murmurs and complaints of the members of the bar and their clients, at this state of things, might pass unheeded if Francis J. Dunn possessed talents to warrant such success. But with abilities not above mediocrity, there is nothing to justify so great and lucrative a practice, over older and better lawyers, but the fact of his being the brother of the judge.

Your petitioners would also represent to your excellency, that the said Charles Dunn, has, in violation of the laws of the Territory, presided in suits at law wherein his brothers have either been plaintiffs or defendants, which the records of our courts will show, in numerous instances. We would particularly call the attention of your excellency to the case of Dunn *vs.* Marsh, in the Crawford district court. The notorious Jeffries, in the corrupt reign of Charles II, could not have been guilty of a more shameful prostitution of justice to subserve his master, than this act of Judge Dunn to put money in the pocket of his brother.

Your petitioners would further represent to your excellency, that the said Charles Dunn, acting as judge of the first judicial district, did, in the year 1841, on the complaint of one John Dowling, of Galena, in the State of Illinois, now deceased, grant an injunction against the Bank of Mineral Point, appointing his brother, John Dunn, and two others, his personal friends, receivers to close the affairs of said bank. It is a matter of some notoriety that one of the receivers, thus appointed, boasted that they would each make at least $10,000 out of the pickings of the bank.

About the time this injunction was granted, the cashier of the bank absconded. He was pursued and overtaken by John Dunn, one of the receivers, and Dr. William Davidson, who took from him acceptances and bills of exchange to the amount of $70,000 or $80,000. In a newspaper publication made about the time of the arrest of the cashier, to satisfy the public mind, the receivers state that the assets taken from the cashier and other officers of the bank, independent of the bonds, notes, banking house and other property of the bank, amounted to nearly $100,000! In the meantime Dowling, the complainant against the bank, dies, and Francis J. Dunn obtains the administratorship of his estate in this Territory, being at the same time agent and attorney for the receivers. Acting thus for the plaintiffs and defendants, he holds the keys of the front and back doors of the bank; and having at the same time associated with him, in the practice of the law, D. Walter Jones, the president of the bank at the time of its failure, and having further cemented that partnership by the marriage of that person into the family, the door has been effectually closed to all inquiry, and the affairs of the bank have been wrapped in mystery now for over four years.

During that time no expose of the condition of the bank has been made, although frequent-



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ly required by public meetings and otherwise, and no dividend has been made, except a private one of about $3,000, which was divided among a very small number of bill-holders, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, to the exclusion of a large body of creditors of the bank, who were not advised of the terms and condition on which that dividend would be made.

However, before this partial and private dividend was made there was a payment made out of the assets of the bank to Dr. William Davidson, of Grant county, one of the persons who assisted in arresting the cashier, and who held the bills of the bank to a considerable amount. It is alleged that Dr. Davidson obtained this payment by threats that he would make an expose of certain illegal acts of the receivers or their agent. Be that as it may, it is the opinion of legal men that the payment to Davidson, and the partial division shared by a few of the bill-holders, is a violation of the condition of the bond given by the receivers, and that the creditors of the bank could recover from the receivers and their securities, if not the full amount of their claims, at least the same rate of dividend which their agent had paid to others.

But to seek justice before the presiding judge of the district, when it is known that he did not emigrate to the Territory with a character like Cæsar's wife, who is openly accused of presiding in cases wherein his brothers were parties, which is in direct violation of the laws, would be adding another act to the farce of justice which has so frequently been enacted in this district.

If the conduct of Judge Dunn, in any public capacity in which he has acted through life, was such as to place him above the suspicion of doing a dishonorable act, the murmurs and complaints against him would not have the weight with us they otherwise possess.

But it is asserted that, he did, while a member of the legislature of the State of Illinois, in the year 1839, receive from a certain Samuel Wiggins a fee or bribe of $200, to procure the passage of an act through the legislature, known as the "Wiggin's Loan;" a more corrupt and swindling act never having been passed by any legislative body in the Union!

This rumor considered, your excellency will not be surprised that the man against whom the broad charge is brought, true or false, that he sold himself as a legislator, may on slight grounds render himself obnoxious to the suspicion that he is corruptible as a judge! But there are other and graver charges against Judge Dunn, which are not based on suspicion. The proofs to sustain them are tangible and can be produced before any competent tribunal.

These proofs must serve to convince your excellency that, under any circumstances, Charles Dunn, chief justice of this Territory, is unworthy and unfit to fill his present high and responsible office. They are first—

"That while holding court in the county of Iowa, at the spring term of said court, in the year 1838, Judge Dunn was intoxicated during the whole term of court. That during the said term a certain McCumber was indicted and tried for the murder of George C. Willard, a nephew of Gen. Dodge. The defendant, owing to the charge of the judge to the jury, was convicted of manslaughter, and received the sentence of the law, although from the testimony it was clearly a case of self-defense. These facts can be established by the testimony of W. W. Chapman, late United State's district attorney, Iowa Territory; John Catlin, Esq., Madison; Moses M. Strong, Esq., Iowa county; Thomas P. Burnett, Esq., Grant county; J. D. Selhorst, late sheriff, Iowa county; I. T. Lathrop, late postmaster, Mineral Point; F. Gheon, late marshal Wisconsin Territory, and Thompson Campbell, Esq., secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.

"SECOND.—That at the October term of the Grant circuit court, held at Lancaster in 1838, Edward C. Oliver was indicted for the murder of John Russell, at Cassville. In the trial of

this case, after hearing the testimony, the jury retired and remained out all night. Having disagreed as to the testimony of John Allen, the principal witness for the prosecution, they came into court, and at their request this witness was recalled. At his previous examination Allen was intoxicated; on being recalled into court, he was still more so. During his re-examination by the jury, the prisoner was not in court, nor had he been ordered in for that purpose! The testimony of Allen on his re-examination, was stronger against the prisoner than it had previously been. The jury again retired, and immediately returned into court with a verdict of guilty, against the prisoner. The counsel for Oliver then moved the court for a new trial. One of the grounds on which this motion was based, was that a witness for the prosecution had been recalled at the request of the jury, and was re-examined in court without the prisoner being present. This motion was overruled by the court, and sentence of death was pronounced on him! A bill of exceptions was then drawn up and tendered to the judge, who suffered the prisoner to be executed with this bill of exceptions in his pocket! During the whole term of this court the judge was intoxicated; after its adjournment he was attacked with delirium tremens, jumped out of his chamber window, and was thereby disqualified from attending to his official duties in Crawford county, which court immediately succeeded that at Lancaster. The witnesses to this outrage on law and decency, are John S. Horner, Esq., register of the land office at Green Bay; Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, judge of United States district court, Iowa Territory; Mortimer Bainbridge, Esq., Dubuque; John S. Fletcher, G. M. Price, J. Allen Barber, Nelson Dewey, Thomas P. Burnett and John H. Rountree, Esqs., Grant county.

"THIRD.—That at a previous term of the Grant circuit court, Judge Dunn was intoxicated during the term of the court, and was attacked with *mania a potu*. The witnesses are Dr. Wood, John S. Fletcher, Clovis Le Grand, Thomas P. Burnett, J. A. Barber, G. M. Price and Nelson Dewey, Grant county; W. W. Chapman, Parley Eaton and Moses M. Strong, Esqs., Hon. Judge Wilson and Joseph P. Hoge, member of Congress from Galena, Ill.

"FOURTH.—That at a special chancery term appointed by Judge Dunn to be held at Mineral Point, in January, 1840, he was so much intoxicated as to disqualify him from holding the said term of court. The witnesses are Moses M. Strong, Parley Eaton and I. T. Lathrop, Esqs., and James H. Gentry, late sheriff, and John Bracken, late under sheriff of Iowa county.

"FIFTH.—That while holding a court at Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county, for the trial of Che-ge-wais-cum, a Chippewa Indian, indicted for the murder of Mr. Akins, an Indian trader, Judge Dunn was intoxicated during the whole term of the court. The witnesses are, the Hon. Judge Wilson, James Churchman, Esq., Galena, Ill.; Thomas P. Burnett, D. G. Fenton, clerk of the court, William Wilson, J. H. Lockwood and H. Dousman, Prairie du Chien.

"SIXTH.—That on the 23d of February, 1843, Judge Dunn having become intoxicated at a ball, spent the day in Platteville, playing cards in a grocery, with James R. Vineyard, indicted for the murder of C. C. P. Arndt, a member of the legislative council, whom he had recently had before him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and released from the jail of Dane county, on bail. Witnesses: Alonzo Platt, William Davidson, Dr. Bevans, John Morrison, J. M. Gordhue and B. C. Eastman, of Grant county; and J. H. Gentry, of Iowa county.

"SEVENTH.—That at a late term of the circuit court, for the county of Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, Judge Dunn was again intoxicated during the term of the court. The witnesses are Moses M. Strong, B. C. Eastman, Thomas P. Burnett and D. G. Fenton, Esqs., and Ira Brunson, Esq., postmaster, Prairie du Chien."

In presenting to your excellency charges of so serious and degrading a nature against the

chief justice of our Territory, your petitioners are aware that they ought to be sustained by the accompanying depositions of the witnesses named, but as a majority of the witnesses are members of the court over which Judge Dunn presides, many causes operate on them to prevent their giving their voluntary testimony against him. We would, therefore, most respectfully request that you cause the records of our courts to be examined and the testimony of the witnesses named to be procured, and if they should sustain the charges herewith made against Judge Dunn, that you will, in conformity to the opinion of the late attorney-general, the Hon. Felix Grundy, remove him from office. If, however, you should not concur in that opinion, and question your power to remove a Territorial judge for an open violation of the laws, and for drunkenness on the bench; then we would further request you to lay this petition before the Congress of the United States.

How extensively this petition was circulated and signed is unknown; neither has it transpired as to whether it ever reached the eye of the President; one thing is certain, however, if the attention of the chief executive of the Nation was called to it, he gave it no heed.

JUDGE IRVIN'S COURT IN GREEN COUNTY.

In so far as Green county was concerned, the administration of justice by Judge Dunn ceased, as we have seen, Aug. 29, 1838. From July of the next year, until Wisconsin became a State, the county of Green, along with those of Walworth, Rock and Dane, formed the second district of the Territory, over the courts of which Judge David Irvin (of whom a biographical sketch has already been given) presided.

The "district court of the United States" for the county of Green, Judge David Irvin presiding, held its first session in which that judge was present, on the 14th of October, 1839, at the house of Joseph Payne, ("by order of the judge, there being no court house at the county seat,") in the town of New Mexico. Judge Irvin held his last term of court in June, 1848, the last day of the last term was June 23, of that year.

THE UNITED STATES *vs.* JAMES R. VINEYARD.

By far the most important and exciting criminal trial before Judge Irvin while he sat as judge of the "district court of the United States" for the county of Green, was that of James R. Vineyard for the killing of Charles C. P. Arndt, brought to this court on change of venue, from Dane county, mention of which homicide has already been made in a brief biography of Vineyard, given in the previous chapter (XI). The circumstances, in a few words, were these:

On the 11th of February, 1842, Arndt, a member of the legislative council from Brown county, had, in the council chamber, in the capitol, in Madison, some angry words with Vineyard, who represented Grant county. A discussion had arisen in the council on a motion to re-consider a vote by which the nomination of E. S. Baker, as sheriff of Grant county, was rejected a few days before. Arndt, conceiving himself to have been insulted, approached Vineyard, after the adjournment, for the purpose of seeking an explanation, when the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Arndt reeled for a few paces, then sank on the floor and almost instantly expired, having been shot through the heart. It was an awful termination of a long and intimate friendship. Funeral services were held at the council chamber and the remains taken to Green Bay for burial. Vineyard surrendered himself to the sheriff of Dane county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a brief confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory on a writ of *habeas corpus* and admitted to bail. Immediately after the killing of Arndt, Vineyard sent his resignation to the council, which refused to receive it or even have it read. He was at once expelled. He was indicted for manslaughter and a change of

venue taken to Green county. The affair caused great excitement throughout the Territory as Arndt was a great favorite with the people.

We copy from the court records in this county, the entries made relative to the trial:

Tuesday, October 10, 1843.

The United States *vs.* James R. Vineyard. } Indictment for Manslaughter.

Now comes the district attorney, J. W. Stewart, Esq., who for the United States prosecuteth, and moves the court for assistant counsel, which motion being considered by the court it is ordered that said motion shall not be sustained.

Also appeared the said James R. Vineyard by his counsel, Strong, Field & Botkin, and moves the court for compulsory process for absent witnesses; the said motion having been argued by the counsel of the parties and the court not being sufficiently advised of and concerning said motion took time to consider.

Ordered that court adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. DAVID IRVIN, Judge.

Wednesday, October 11, 1843.

James R. Vineyard *advs.* The United States. } On indictment for manslaughter.

Now at this day,comes, as well the district attorney, J. W. Stewart, who for the United States prosecuteth, as the defendant, James R. Vineyard, by his attorneys, Field, Strong & Botkin, Esqs. And the court being sufficiently advised of and concerning the motion made herein for compulsory process, heretofore filed, doth overrule the same. And the said defendant by his attorneys aforesaid, moved the court for leave to withdraw the plea of "*Not Guilty*," and file a demurrer to the bill of indictment, which motion having been considered, is overruled by the court. On motion of the counsel for the defendant for a continuance of this cause, for reason set forth in affidavit of defendant on file, it is ordered by the court that said motion be overruled, to which decision of the court the counsel for the defendant took exceptions, and filed in court their bill of exception. Ordered that court adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning. DAVID IRVIN, Judge.

Thursday, October 12, 1843.

The United States *vs.* James R. Vineyard. } Indictment for manslaughter.

This day comes as well J. W. Stewart and A. L. Collins, Esqs., who for the United States prosecuteth, as the said James R. Vineyard, the defendant, by Field, Strong & Botkin. And the defendant for trial puts himself upon the county, and the prosecution doth the like. Thereupon came a jury, to-wit: Thomas B. Sturges, Lewis Morton, Thomas J. Bragg, Stephen Mackey, Christopher Minert, Thomas L. Summers, Asa Richardson, Alexes Vanormin, James Rattan, Thomas Hinton, Peter S. Rutledge and William Blunt, twelve good and lawful men elected, tried, sworn and charged well and truly to try the issue between the United States and the said defendant.

Ordered that court adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning. DAVID IRVIN, Judge.

Friday, October 13, 1843.

The United States *vs.* James R. Vineyard. } Indictment for manslaughter.

Now comes the parties to this prosecution by their respective counsel, and the jury herein impaneled having taken the box, and the evidence of the parties having been examined. The court directed the sheriff to take charge of the said jury and return them into court at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ordered that court adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning. DAVID IRVIN, Judge.

Saturday, October 14, 1843.

The United States *vs.* James R. Vineyard. } Indictment for manslaughter.

Now comes the parties by their repective attorneys, and the jury herein having been by the sheriff conducted to the box, and the jurors of the jury aforesaid, after having heard the testi-

mony as well on the part of the United States as of the said defendant and the argument of the counsel therein, and having been instructed in the law by the court, retired to their chamber to deliberate on their verdict. Thereupon the jurors of the jury aforesaid came in court, and on their oaths do say: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty as charged in the indictment."

It is therefore considered and adjudged by the court here, that the said James R. Vineyard of the charges in the indictment be discharged, and that he go hence.

Miss Bingham, in her excellent history, has this to say with regard to the Vineyard trial:

"1843 is memorable, in the annals of Monroe, as the year in which James R. Vineyard, a State senator, was tried here for the murder of C. P. Arndt, also a senator, or councilor, as the name was then. An account of the murder reads like a telegram from Texas. An altercation arose during a session of the council, and, immediately after the adjournment, Vineyard shot his antagonist in the council chamber. The jury acquitted him, and the acquittal was the signal for great rejoicing. Mr. Vineyard received his friends at the new Monroe House, and entertained them so well that they rose almost to a level with those men of Shakspeare's,

> So full of valor that they smote the air
> For breathing in their faces, beat the ground
> For kissing of their feet.

and when the question, were you ever intoxicated, is propounded to the most temperate of the old settlers, it is likely to elicit the reply, 'Yes, when Vineyard was acquitted.'"

The first divorce granted in Green county was one obtained by Leroy Wait from his wife, Ellen Wait. The court record as to this divorce is as follows:

Thursday, April 14, 1842.

Leroy Wait } In chancery.
vs. }
Ellen Wait. } For Divorce.

Upon petition of divorce in the above entitled cause, it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that notice of said petition and of the time of hearing the same has been given to the said Ellen Wait, the above named defendant, at least thirty days, and it being made further to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the matters alleged against the said Ellen Wait in said petition are true. Upon hearing had before the judge of said court at chancery, there having been no issue made up to be tried by a jury, it is hereby ordered and decreed by the court that the prayer of said petition be granted, and by virtue of the power vested in the said court, said court does hereby decree that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between them, the said Leroy Wait and the said Ellen Wait, be, and the same hereby are, dissolved to every intent and purpose.

CIRCUIT COURT OF GREEN COUNTY.

The constitution of the State of Wisconsin vested the judicial power of the State in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and in justices of the peace. Circuit courts were to have general original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not exclusively cognizable by a justice of the peace or some other inferior court. They were to have all the powers according to the usages of courts of law and equity necessary to the full and complete jurisdiction of the causes and parties, and the full and complete administration of justice. Their acts and proceedings were made subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court, as provided by law.

The constitution divided the State into five judicial circuits, and provided for the election of a judge in each. The first circuit comprised the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit, the counties of Iowa,

Lafayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county, Chippewa to Crawford, and LaPointe to St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

The first election for circuit judges was held in Wisconsin on the first Monday of August, 1848. At this election the judge elected for the first judicial circuit (which, as we have just seen, included Green county) was Edward V. Whiton. Green county continued in the first judicial circuit until Jan. 1, 1871, when, by an act of the legislature of 1870, Green, Rock and Jefferson counties were erected into the twelfth judicial circuit; and in that circuit it still (1884) remains. The act spoken of was as follows:

"An Act to constitute and re-organize the twelfth judicial circuit; to change the limits of the first and ninth judicial circuits; and to change the time for holding the terms of the circuit court for the county of Jefferson.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"SECTION 1. The counties of Rock and Green are hereby detached from the first judicial circuit, and the county of Jefferson from the ninth judicial circuit, and said counties of Rock, Green and Jefferson shall constitute a judicial circuit, which shall be known and designated as the twelfth judicial circuit.

"SECTION 2. The terms of the circuit court in said counties of Rock and Jefferson shall be held at the time now provided by law for holding the same, and the terms of said court for said county of Green shall commence in each year on the fourth Monday of February, the fourth Monday of September and the second Monday of July.

"SECTION 3. No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms of the circuit court to be held in the months of June, July and August, but said court shall have power at such terms to transact any business or do any act which may be lawfully transacted or done at a general term of the circuit court, without the intervention of jury.

"SECTION 4. An election for judge of said twelfth judicial circuit, for the term of six years, shall be held in the several towns and wards therein, on the first Tuesday in April next, which election shall be conducted, and the votes given thereat shall be canvassed and returned in all respects in accordance with existing laws providing for the election of circuit judges, and the term of office of the person who shall be chosen judge of said circuit at such election, shall commence on the first day of January, A. D. 1871. No notice of such election is required, and the same shall not be held invalid for want of any notice thereof.

"SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of April next, but the several counties composing the said twelfth judicial circuit shall for the judicial purposes, remain a part of the several judicial circuits to which they have been heretofore attached until the end of the thirty-first day of December next.

"SECTION 6. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Approved March 16, 1870."

Judge Whiton continued to discharge the duties of circuit judge of the first circuit, until the April term, 1853, when, having been elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State, he resigned to accept that position. Wyman Spooner, of Walworth county, was appointed to fill the vacancy until a successor could be elected. In September, 1853, James R. Doolittle, of Racine, was elected, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of judge of the first judicial circuit. He resigned the office in March, 1856, and Charles M. Baker, of Geneva, Walworth county, was appointed to fill the vacancy until a new election, which occurred in April following, when John M. Keep, of Beloit, was elected.

Judge Keep was obliged to resign on account of failing health. He died in the spring of

1861. He held the office about three years and was succeeded by David Noggle, who served first by appointment and then was elected in April, 1859, continuing as judge until January, 1866, when he was succeeded by William Penn Lyon, of Racine, now of the Supreme Court.

Judge Lyon held the office of judge of the first judicial circuit, as it was then constituted, until April 1, 1871, when, by a law of the legislature which took effect at that date, the counties of Rock and Green were detached from the first circuit and, with Jefferson, which was detached from the ninth circuit, constituted the twelfth judicial circuit. Harmon S. Conger, of Janesville, was elected on the first Tuesday in April, 1870, judge of the new circuit, his term of office beginning Jan. 1, 1871. This position he continued to fill until the time of his death, 1882.

John R. Bennett, of Janesville, having been elected the successor of Judge Conger, he was appointed by the governor to fill out the few remaining month's of the official term of the latter, upon the expiration of which he entered upon the full term for which he had been elected and is now (1884) in office.

The first term of the circuit court was held in Green county, Sept. 4, 1848, Judge E. V. Whiton, presiding, "at the court house in the town of Monroe."

The second term was held in March, 1849, by Judge Mortimer M. Jackson. A special term was held by Judge Whiton, July 12th of that year. The last term held by Judge Whiton, was the March term, 1853, the last day March 11, of that year.

Judge Wyman Spooner held his first and only court in September, 1853, in Green county. The first day of the session was the 6th of that month; the last day, Sept. 10, 1853.

Judge James R. Doolittle's first term in this county, was in March, 1854, the first day of his holding court was the 6th of that month; his last term was in March, 1856.

At the September term, 1856, Judge M. M. Cothren presided in the Green county circuit court.

Judge John M. Keep held a special (and his first) term in Green county Sept. 26, 1856. His last term was March, 1858.

Judge David Noggle sat on the bench for the first time in the county of Green, at the September term, 1858; his last, September, 1865.

Judge W. P. Lyon held his first term in this county, in March, 1866. He held his last court in the county, Oct. 5, 1870.

Judge H. S. Conger held his first term in Green county, in March, 1871; his last term was in June, 1882.

Judge John R. Bennett held his first term in this county, in March, 1883 and is now (1884) in office.

The Asiatic cholera, that dreadful scourge of Nations, which had

> "Left its home in the sultry east
> With foreign blood to enrich its feast,"

made its appearance in Green county. This fact led to this entry in the record of the circuit court, Sept. 3, 1850: "It having been made to appear that a mortal sickness is now prevalent at Monroe, where this court is now sitting, it is therefore ordered that this court do now adjourn."

But three persons, in Green county, have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the State prison for life.

On the 19th day of June, 1878, Frederick Ohrnz Sr., was shot and killed by his son, Frederick Ohrnz Jr., in the town of Sylvester, in this county. He was prosecuted by P. J. Clawson, district attorney of Green county; and defended by Brooks Dunwiddie and A. S. Douglas, attorneys at law. His trial commenced October 14, 1878, before the following named jurymen: George Bray, Frank Wagner, J. Wilcox, David C. Day, L. F. Moore, S. R. Eldred, Philip Wackman, Nelson Bussy, John Gillett, Alonzo Edwards, Silas McCreedy and E. N. Thayer. They found the defendant guilty.

He was, after his attorneys had argued a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the court, sentenced to the State prison for life, on the 31st of October, 1878. The judgment of the court in this case was reversed by the Supreme Court on the 11th day of May, 1880. The defendant, who had been in prison, was returned to the keeping of the sheriff of Green county.

The defendant was tried the second time at the March term, 1881, in the circuit court of Green county, and found guilty, and was again sentenced for life to the State prison. He is now serving out his life sentence.

On the 5th day of November, 1882, Burckhard Bram shot and killed, in the town of New Glarus, Henry Steussy. He was arraigned for murder in the first degree, March 7, 1883, and plead "not guilty." He was prosecuted by District Attorney, P. J. Clawson; defended by A. S. Douglas, attorney at law, assigned to that duty by the court. He was tried at the March term, 1883, of the circuit court of Green county, found guilty and sentenced to the State prison for life, March 20, 1883. He is now serving out his sentence.

On the 7th day of March, 1883, Margaret Steussy was arraigned as accessory before the fact in the killing of her husband, Henry Steussy by Burckhard Bram, and plead not guilty. She was prosecuted by P. J. Clawson, district attorney, assisted by A. S. Douglas; and was defended by Brooks Dunwiddie, Colden W. Wright and Alexander Wilson, attorneys at law. She interposed a plea of insanity at the October term, 1883, but was not tried on that plea until the March term of 1884. She was adjudged sane, and was then put upon trial as being accessory to the crime committed by Bram. She was found guilty and sentenced to the State prison for life, and is now serving her life sentence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Edward Vernon Whiton

was the son of Gen. Joseph Whiton, of Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, and was born at South Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., on the 2d of June, 1805. During the first thirty years of his life he continued to reside in his native town, whence he at length removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, to take part in the great and glorious battle of life in that new field of development—the great West. He settled there when the present site Janesville and its neighborhood was almost a wilderness, and lived for some time the life of a pioneer in a cabin on the broad prairie. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives for the first session of the legislative assembly at Madison. At the next session he was elected speaker of the House. During those sessions, he was a frequent participant in debate, and took an active part in enacting the first Territorial code. Up to that time, the laws of Wisconsin consisted of the Territorial statutes of Michigan, and the laws of the Wisconsin legislature, passed at the sessions at Belmont and Burlington. The Revised Statutes which became of force on the 4th of July, 1839, were published under his supervision. In 1847 he was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of the State. On the organization of the State goverment in 1848 he was elected circuit judge, and under the then system, became a judge of the Supreme Court. He occupied this position until 1853, when the "separate Supreme Court" was established, when he was elected chief justice, and re-elected in 1857, and continued to hold the office until he was compelled to leave it it by the disease of which he died. Chief Justice Whiton was thoroughly identified with almost every prominent event in the history of Wicsonsin, both as a Territory and as a State. Throughout the whole period of his residence in Wisconsin, his life was a public life, and he

filled the political and judicial stations successively with such ability and integrity that the people exalted him from place to place until he had received the highest honors in their gift; and the positions with which he was honored were ennobled by the lustre of his conduct and character. Amid all the conflicts of party, both in the means by which he attained and the manner in which he discharged the duties of office, the purity of his character was ever unsullied by the slightest breath of reproach, or even suspicion. In the early part of the year 1859, his health began to fail, and it became manifest to his associates upon the bench that his system was suffering from some malady which, it was hoped, would be but temporary in its effects, and would yield to the invigorating influences of relaxation and home exercises, where the cares and anxieties of official responsibility would not intrude; accordingly, his associates upon the bench, after much persuasion, induced him to retire, as all hoped, for a short season only, in order to recruit his energies for the approaching term, as well as to complete the unfinished business still remaining. He left the bench, as was supposed, in the confident expectation of returning to it again after a short respite at home. Insidious disease, however, had obtained too strong a hold in his system, and about noon on the 12th day of April, 1859, he died at his residence in Janesville, in the house of his own construction, loved and mourned as to few men it has been vouchsafed to be loved and mourned.

Among those officially and professionally connected with him, as well as among his private circle, his death called forth the deepest expressions of sincere regret and sorrow, at meetings of the bar of the Supreme Court and of the Milwaukee bar, as well as those held at the county seats of the several counties of the State, resolutions were adopted indicative of the great general loss felt by the people, as well as the exalted estimation in which the deceased judge was most deservedly held by bench and bar. The president of the Milwaukee bar, in the course of a touching tribute to his virtues and ability said of him; "Were I to name any one sphere of action in his life in which he was most eminently distinguished, and for which he had a peculiar adaptation, I should say it was as a legislator. His varied information, strict integrity, eminent conservatism and finely balanced mind all combined to make him a ready debater and a high-minded and patriotic legislator. But it is useless to name any one sphere when all the positions he ever occupied were filled so ably and perfectly," and another of his intimate associates said: "On this melancholy occasion, I can hardly trust myself to speak. For years, Judge Whiton has been to me, as it were, an elder brother. Our relations have been so harmonious, so uniformly genial, so entirely fraternal, that we have scarcely thought of official relation. During our long association in deliberation upon matters of the gravest concernment, while discussion has been most free and unrestrained, never an unkind word, nay, not even a petulant expression has been uttered. All through his official career, he preserved a strictness of propriety which can scarcely be equaled, a conscientiousness which never wavered, a depth of thought, and comprehensiveness of the subject-matter ever present, commanding without force, controlling without intrusion, clear and unassuming in his high office, great when he least thought of greatness, but great only wherein man can be truly great, because he was wise and good."

Wyman Spooner

was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 2, 1795. He spent many years in conducting a newspaper and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled in Wisconsin in 1842, and was elected judge of probate in 1846. He was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin by the governor in 1853, upon the resignation of Judge Whiton, serving until the election and qualifying of Judge Doolittle. He was member of the assembly of the State for the

years 1850, 1851, 1857 and 1861, having been speaker in 1857. He was State senator for the years 1862 and 1863, and was three times elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He died in Lyons in Walworth Co., Wis., on the 18th of November, 1877.

James R. Doolittle

was born in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 3d day of January, 1815. He graduated at Geneva College in 1834. He adopted the profession of law, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York in 1837. Mr. Doolittle was district attorney for several years, of Wyoming Co., N. Y. He removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was elected judge of the first judicial circuit in 1853, but resigned the office in 1856. The next year he was elected a United States senator by the legislature of Wisconsin, for the term of six years. He served as chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, and as a member of the committees on Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Military Affairs. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869, as will appear by reference to the chapter in this History on "Congressional Representation." During the summer recess of 1865, as a member of a special committee of the Senate, he visited the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia "National Union Convention" of 1866, taking an active part in its proceedings and officiating as president. Mr. Doolittle is now doing business in Chicago.

Charles M. Baker.

At Morristown, N. J., during the exciting times of the Revolution, were born James Baker and Elizabeth Prince, the parents of Charles M. Baker. The father became a master builder in New York city, where the subject of this sketch was born, Oct. 18, 1804. In 1805 he removed to Addison Co., Vt., where, until twelve years of age, the son, Charles, enjoyed the privileges of a neighborhood school. He then devoted all his spare time to preparation for a higher sphere, and in August, 1822, entered Middlebury College; but the severe study to which his thirst for knowledge incited him produced a dyspepsia, which compelled him to abandon the course near the close of his first year. Several months were then devoted to the recovery of his health, and in the fall of 1823 he obtained the position of assistant in a school for young ladies, at Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. In 1826 he entered the law office of S. G. Huntington, at Troy, N. Y., where he studied for three years, and was then admitted to the bar. In September, 1829, he was married to Martha W. Larrabee, of Shoreham, Vt. Having formed a partnership with Henry W., a brother of the late Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, he removed, in the spring of 1830, to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and engaged in the practice of his profession, with excellent success, until 1834, when close application brought on a relapse of dyspepsia with such force that he relinquished his practice and returned to Vermont, with little hope of surviving. Here his health so far improved that he was enabled to engage in trade, which he followed until 1838, when, selling his mercantile stock, he set out in September of that year for Wisconsin, located land about Geneva lake, Walworth county, and became a resident of Geneva village, then in its infancy. Here he was first employed in public position by appointment as district attorney of of the newly organized county, in 1839. He was a member of the Territorial council for the counties of Walworth and Rock for four years, commencing in 1842, and also of the first constitutional convention, in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed by the governor one of the three commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of Wisconsin, and in March, 1849, was elected by the legislature to superintend the printing of the volume, which was done at Albany, N. Y., in the fall of that year. In 1856 he was appointed by the governor to the bench of the

circuit court, upon the resignation of Judge Doolittle, but, upon the expiration of the term, could not be induced to become a candidate for election. He did not hold a term of court in Green county. During the war, he was a commissioner under Provost Marshal Bean, in the first district.

His wife having died, he was married, in 1844, to Eliza Holt. His children by his first wife were two sons and a daughter. One of the sons is Hon Robert H. Baker, a well known and prominent citizen of Racine. He died of apoplexy, at his home in Geneva, Feb. 5, 1872.

Judge Baker lent earnest and faithful assistance to every work for the advancement of the public welfare. He was prominent among the able men who laid well and wisely the foundations of society in the formations of the institutions of the young commonwealth; one whose high character, personal and professional integrity, superior ability and enlarged public spirit thus employed, have left a deep and lasting impression, although he shunned the arena of public life, and preferred rather its peaceful though less conspicuous councils.

John M. Keep.

The subject of this sketch, who was the second son of Gen. Martin Keep, was born at Homer, Cortland county, in the State of New York, on the 26th of January, 1813. His parents were both from New England, and among the first settlers of Cortland county. After obtaining the rudiments of education at the district school, he, at an early age, entered the Cortland Academy at Homer, where he pursued the usual routine of academic studies, and prepared himself for college. He entered the Hamilton College in 1832, and graduated in 1836, and was one of the first members of the Alpha Delta Phi society in that institution. The same year he commenced his legal studies, with Augustus Donnelly, a distinguished counselor at law, at Homer, N. Y., and completed them with Horatio Seymour, Esq., at Buffalo. He was duly admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Westfield, N. Y., and, in the year 1845, he removed to Beloit, in the State of Wisconsin, then a mere settlement, where he continued to reside until his death. Here he engaged not only in a large law practice, but also took a very active part in all the enterprises that promised to promote the growth of the place and enhance the welfare of society, the purchase and sale of lands, in the erection of buildings, in the promotion of institutions of learning and the construction of railroads. He took an important part, and in many of these enterprises, was the animating spirit.

His mind seemed to grasp every subject, and his enterprise embraced every occupation. Though a lawyer by profession, and otherwise engaged in a variety of pursuits, agriculture did not escape his attention, or want his fostering care, for he knew that upon it depended the wealth, independence and morality of his adopted State. Whatever was good or useful, whatever tended to elevate human nature or ameliorate the condition of mankind, was sure to find in him cordial support and efficient aid. The value of his labors is to be estimated chiefly by the results flowing from his great and active mind—a mind rich in the possession of every moral and intellectual quality. In the young and growing State and city, of which he was a resident, no man impressed his name on more enterprises of private munificence or public utility.

In the spring of 1856, he was elected without opposition, judge of the first judicial circuit of the State of Wisconsin, but at the end of two and a half years, he was compelled to resign this laborious office on account of the loss of health, and the pressure of his private business. It soon became evident that consumption had fastened itself upon him, and from this time, the wasting of his bodily powers went on gradually, although he retained to the last moment of his life, the full vigor of his mind.

Upon the death of Judge Keep, meetings of the bar were held at Beloit, Janesville, and also of the first judicial circuit, and appropriate resolutions passed, and eulogies pronounced upon the life and services of the deceased. At the meeting of the bar of the circuit, the Hon. H. S. Conger, the present presiding judge, on taking the chair, said: "Judge Keep, however regarded, was no ordinary man. As a citizen, he was generous, benevolent and public spirited; of great firmness of character, untiring resolution and indomitable energy. He was bold, fearless and independent in thought and action; more resolute in the accomplishment of whatever he regarded his duty than solicitous to win praise or favor at any sacrifice of principle however small."

As a lawyer appreciating the responsibilities and duties of the profession, no man had a higher regard for its honor or reprobated more earnestly its prostitution to base purposes.

Elected circuit judge in 1856, and holding the office for two years, until impelled to resign on account of the pressure of his own private business, he carried to the discharge of the important duties of that office great ability, unwearied industry and honesty and integrity never assailed. In the language of another who knew him well: "He dignified the bench, rather than received dignity from it." The death of Judge Keep was a great loss, not only to the profession, but to the community at large. Calm, courageous, hopeful and trustful, he died as he lived, confiding in a faith that had never forsaken him, resigned to that Providence in whom was his trust, in the full possession of his mental faculties, vigorous even in death, and meeting the great change with the courage of a philosopher and the hope of the Christian. As much as there was in his life to emulate, there is in his death found instruction equally valuable. In religion, Mr. Keep was a Congregationalist, having united with that denomination at the age of sixteen years, and, like it, he was liberal and tolerant respecting the tenets of other denominations. He would tolerate every class of sincere professors, and protect them in their ideas of divine worship. In all the relations of life and the connections which he formed with various classes of the people, he preserved unblemished his Christian character. His charities more than kept pace with his ability, and his pecuniary aid and legal advice were ever at the service of the poor and unfortunate. Perhaps no better perspective of his life and character can be given than is contained in the following extract from a letter of recent date, from the pen of Hon. S. J. Todd, of Beloit, a long and intimate friend of Judge Keep: "As long as his health would permit, his life was a very busy one, and, unlike most men of active habits and whose mental processes are rapid, he had the faculty of steady, untiring perseverance. When he began to do anything, he never relinquished it until he had completed it, or, until it became impossible. This faculty I have usually found to exist only in slow men, which John M. Keep was not. When I first knew him he had been a resident of Beloit for six years. During this time he was engaged in the practice of law and in the purchase and sale of real estate; consequently, a very large number of men in Rock county and the adjoining counties of Boone and Winnebago, Ill., were living upon lands which they held under contract of purchase from him, and very many of these men, I think a majority of them, were always in arrears in the payment of principal and interest. He never declared a contract forfeited, and never brought suit against one of these purchasers so long as they stayed upon the land and exhibited a willingness to pay; but, on the other hand, whenever they had been unfortunate from the loss of crops or sickness, they were sure of substantial sympathy, which did not consist wholly of kind words, and he had the rare faculty of being charitable without assuming the air of patronage. These charities were large and manifold, yet they were given with so little ostentation that no

one, however proud or sensitive he might be, was ever embarrassed or humiliated by receiving aid at his hands; and, more than this, he never spoke of these things. And this reminds me of another peculiarity in his character. He was the most reticent, self-reliant, self-controlled and the bravest man I ever met, without a single element of fear or diffidence, and, at the same time he was the most truly modest man I have ever known, never exhibiting vanity or egotism, and consequently no man ever heard him exalt or speak boastingly of himself, or what he had done or intended to do. In this regard, he came fully up to Curran's description of Grattan, in his reply to Lord Erskine's question: 'What does Henry Grattan say of himself?' 'My lord,' says Curran, 'Henry Grattan never speaks of himself. You could not draw an opinion out of him on that subject with a six-horse team.' Further, as a rule, he never spoke of his enemies nor of his controversies with them. No matter what the gravity or magnitude of their charges or accusations might be, he was too indifferent to them, or too proud, to condescend to make any reply or explanation. The consequence was that he sometimes suffered in the public's estimation, and his best friends were often embarrassed by the contemptuous silence with which he treated the ground of the accusations. It is hardly necessary to speak of him as a judge, a position he filled with such eminent ability. As I remember him, he nearly realized my idea of a circuit judge. There, as elsewhere, he was composed, patient and impartial, always easy of approach by every one, quick in his perception of every case presented for his decision, and never too proud to re-consider his own decisions when he found that he was in the wrong. He died with the same steady composure that characterized him through life, thoughtful and considerate of those about him, until his last moment of life, when he closed his eyes in death

'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

That Mr. Keep had enemies, no one is asked to doubt. All public men must have them, and the greater the man, the more bitter and powerful his enemies, as a rule. The collision of claims and the collision of interests, an ardent zeal on one side or the other of the question, political antagonisms—all conspire to create opposition, denunciation and ill-will. He was not one of those who feared to do anything lest he might do something wrong. He acted from principle, and when fully persuaded of the correctness of his position, never wavered or faltered in his course. If difficulties increased, his energy and resolution increased with them. If the circle of his confidential friends was contracted, it was not because he discarded friendships when they ceased to be profitable, but because he was reticent and self-engaged. He was never very compromising or conciliatory in his deportment. There was austerity as well as frankness in his manner that sometimes made him bitter opponents, but he had the happy faculty of retaining through life a host of warm friends, whose ardent love was proof of his private worth—more honorable to his character than even the prominence of his great abilities.

As a writer, he was clear, terse and didactic. His great endowments of disciplined thought imparted to his hastiest compositions elaborate force and the grace of perfection. Bold in his propositions, clear in his statements, rapid in execution, complete in demonstration, he was inexorable in his conclusions. Grant him his premises, and the result was as inevitable as fate. He did not fatigue himself with delicate metaphysical abstractions, nor bewilder his mind with speculative theories, but like an arrow impelled by a vigorous power, he shot directly to the mark. In all his qualifications as a judge, it may be said without questioning, that he had few equals, and no superior in the State. The dignity of the circuit court, while he presided over it, is still spoken of as a model of excellence, and his judicial opinions have

established for him the reputation of an able lawyer.

As a public speaker, he was direct and logical, addressing himself to the reason and understanding, rather than to the passions and prejudices of men, and his conversational powers, when interested, were of the highest order. Before a deliberative body he was a man of great influence, but he was too much of a matter-of-fact man to indulge in popular harangues. His early political preference and party associations were with the whigs, and later, with the republican party; but he displayed at all times great independence and high-mindedness, never yielding his own deliberate judgment to popular applause, or sacrificing his own convictions to the prevailing sentiments of the day, nor was he ever a candidate for any political office.

During his last days the excitement growing out of the disloyal and belligerent position of the Southern States became more and more intense, yet, notwithstanding his enfeebled condition, he watched with unusual interest all the proceedings in Congress until his feelings were roused with all the ardor of intense patriotism, and he frequently expressed a great desire to be restored to health, that he might participate in the impending struggle on the part of the Union.

In person, Mr. Keep was tall, erect and rather slender; his manner dignified and graceful; his eyes large, black and penetrating, and his whole countenance expressive of great energy and determination. His speech was pleasant, and all his motions seemed to partake of the increasing activity of his mind, and the most casual glance upon him in action or repose never failed to impress the beholder with an instinctive sense of his superiority.

He was married in 1839 to Cornelia A. Reynolds, daughter of John A. Reynolds, of Westfield, N. Y, a lady of rare culture and Christian virtues, who still survives him.

In the family circle, the place of all others to test genuine worth, Mr. Keep was tender and affectionate, very anxious for the welfare of his children, and particularly solicitous about their education.

He left four children, two sons and two daughters. He died on the 2d of March, 1861, aged forty-eight years, and, although but in middle life, few men have left such a record of private worth and public usefulness.

His death was a very remarkable one. In fact, death in its usual form never came near him. As said by Judge Conger, his end was indeed that of a philosopher, and his death the death of a Christian.

For two years, his strength wasted gradually until he had not sufficient left to draw a breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The morning on which he died he was dressed and occupied his easy chair, on which he had reposed during his sickness, looked over some papers from his safe, gave directions in regard to their disposition, conversed with his friends and neighbors, and the several members of his family separately, taking affectionate leave of each, but still, though his pulse had long ceased to beat, he was not ready to go, for he was waiting the expected arrival of his sister from Janesville, Mrs. Graham, who had been summoned to his side, and looking at his watch and noting the time of the arriving of the cars, he remarked, "I fear she has not come;" but watching the window, in a moment he said, "Indeed she has come." After a few minutes conversation with his sister, he said, "I am now ready to depart," and

> "Death broke at once the vital chain
> And freed his soul the nearest way."

This brief sketch of John M. Keep will be barely sufficient to give the reader a bird's-eye view of the excellency of his life, but the more secret and minute peculiarities which most endear him to his friends, can never be known, save to those whose personal relations to him were such as to enable them to form adequate estimates of his private virtues.

His chief qualities of natural greatness were moral courage, great energy, ready decision and an indomitable will. Few men possess these qualities in so remarkable a degree as John M. Keep, because few men are so profusely endowed with the omnipotence of genius. Systematic in the employment of his time, he was capable of doing rapidly and well what most persons could not perform without much time and labor. Bred to the bar, his mind was too original and of too broad a cast to be bound by those narrow and confined views which find the mere lawyer to former precedents and adjudged cases; he combined the more noble properties of justice with legal adjudications commingling the principles of equity with legal rule, thus mitigating the too oft severity of legal despotism.

David Noggle.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin, Penn., on the 9th of October, 1809. His father belonged to that class known as Pennsylvania Dutch; and his mother was of Irish descent. At the age of sixteen, he came to Greenfield, Ohio, and with his father, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The hardships which he experienced at this period, disciplined him for the struggles of after life. His educational advantages were limited. A few weeks only in the winter of each year were spent at the district school, where he manifested a taste for intellectual pursuits, and, at the age of twelve, he expressed a desire to reach the legal profession, but, because of the limited means of his parents, he received but little encouragement. At the age of nineteen, the young man started in search of more remunerative employment, in which he succeeded. In 1833, he returned to Ohio, to his father, who was embarrassed because of debt; whereupon he and his brother took the land and relieved their father of further anxiety. In 1834, they improved a water power on the farm, by building a mill, which proved a grand success. On the 13th of October, 1835, David was married to Ann M. Lewis, of Milan, Ohio. About a year afterward, they started with ox teams for Winnebago Co., Ill., where they settled.

The new farm of the young married couple began to show marks of improvement, while at the same time the husband was looking forward with hopes of entering the legal profession. It is said that, during these days "he studied Blackstone in the cornfield," which is literally true; and, in 1838, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois—he never having spent a day in a law office.

In 1839, Mr. Noggle sold his land claim and moved into Beloit, where he opened an office and fully entered upon the practice of the law, doing business in Winnebago and Boone counties; Illinois, and in Rock, Walworth, Jefferson and Green, in the Territory of Wisconsin. His efforts in court proved him to be a man of power. In 1846, he was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin; and, though young and inexperienced in legislation, was soon recognized among the leaders of that body. He stood with the progressive elements of the convention in favor of homestead exemption, elective judiciary, the rights of married women, and opposed to banks and banking. In 1854, he was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin from the Janesville district, having some years before removed from Beloit to that place; he at once took a prominent and leading position in the legislature.

In 1856, Mr. Noggle was again elected to the legislature, and was tendered the speakership of the assembly by more than a majority of that body, but being compelled, from temporary lameness to go on crutches, which would greatly inconvenience him in discharging the duties of a presiding officer, he declined the offer. He was emphatically the leader of the House in this legislature, and in the contest for the election of United States senator, in which J. R. Doolittle was first chosen.

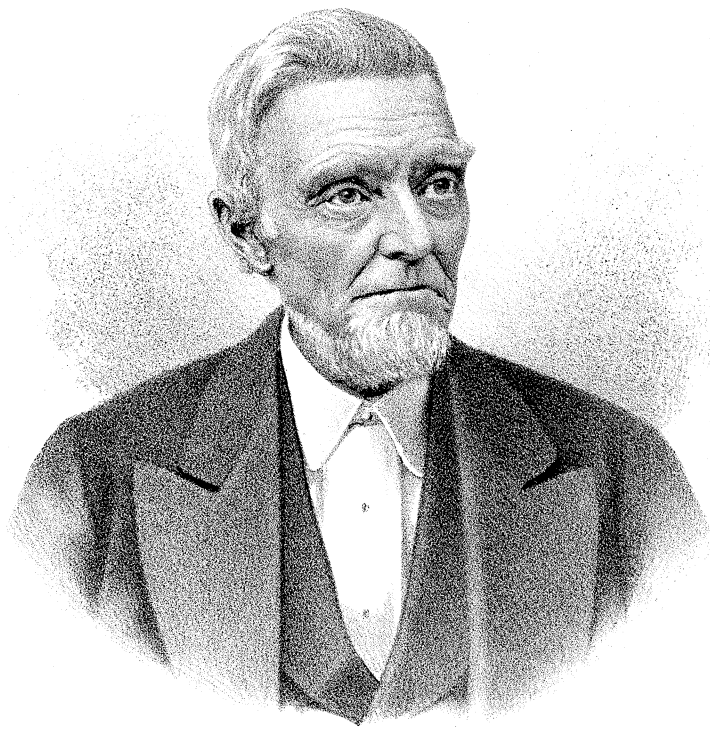
Subsequently the subject of this sketch was judge of the first judicial district of Wis-

consin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green. He discharged his duties as judge with great acceptability. After he retired from the bench, he moved to Prairie du Chien and practiced law in Crawford county two years, at the end of which time, he moved back to Janesville, and was soon after appointed United States district judge of the Territory of Idaho. His health failed under the exposure of frontier life and the duties of his office, and he resigned, and returned to Janesville, but he never rallied, and died with softening of the brain a year or two after coming back to Wisconsin. Judge Noggle possessed a large and powerful physique and a massive brain; and, although he had but a limited literary education, he was a brilliant orator and a very able advocate. He was a man of strong impulses and decided convictions, and hence was a steadfast friend and a bitter enemy.

William Penn Lyon.

William Penn Lyon, of Madison, was born Oct. 28, 1822, at Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. His parents were members of the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and he was brought up in that faith and still clings to its cardinal doctrines. He attended an ordinary country district school until eleven years of age, when he was taken from school and placed as clerk in a small store kept by his father in his native town. After this he attended select schools at intervals, a few terms, amounting in all to about one year. These were the only school advantages he ever enjoyed. But with these, and a reasonable use of his leisure time, he acquired, for those days a fair English education, including a limited knowledge of algebra, geometry, Latin and natural philosophy. At the age of fifteen years he taught a district school with indifferent success in his own estimation. He freely admits that school teaching was not his forte. From fifteen to eighteen years of age he was mainly employed as a clerk in a grocery store in the city of Albany. During that time he spent most of his leisure hours in attendance upon the courts and the legislature—his tastes leading him strongly, in those directions—and eagerly listened to arguments and speeches made by such men as Erastus Root, Samuel Young, Judge Peckham, Judge Harris, Ambrose L. Jordan, and numerous others whose names have since become famous. He was always greatly impressed with the candor, dignity and impartiality of Luther Bradish, then the lieutenant-governor of the State and president of the Senate.

In 1841, when in his nineteenth year, he emigrated with his father and family to Wisconsin, and settled in what is now the town of Lyons, Walworth county, where he resided until 1850. With the exception of two terms of school teaching he worked on a farm until the spring of 1844, when he entered the office of the late Judge George Gale, then a practicing lawyer at Elkhorn, as a law student. But before this he had read Blackstone's and Kent's commentaries quite thoroughly. He remained a few months with Judge Gale, but returned home to work through harvest. He was soon after attacked with acute inflamation of the eyes, and was thereby incapacitated to read or teach for nearly a year. That year he worked on the mill at Lyons, then in process of erection, and in the races leading to and from the same, at $12 per month, earning $100. In the fall of 1845 he entered the law office of the late Judge Charles M. Baker, at Geneva, as a student, and remained there until the spring of 1846, when he was admitted by the district court of Walworth county as an attorney. Having been chosen one of the justices of the peace of the town of Hudson, now Lyons, he at once opened an office at the village of Lyons, and commenced the practice of the law, but in a very small way. His receipts for professional and official business the first year were $60, the second $180, the third $400, and fourth $500. His income had increased so largely that during the second year, which was 1847, he married and thus became



W. C. Green

the head of a family. But rent, fuel and provisions were cheaper in those days than they now are, and his income proved quite ample for their support.

In 1850 he formed a partnership with the late C. P. Barnes, of Burlington, in Racine county, and removed to that place where he remained until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the city of Racine, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He was district attorney of Racine county from 1855 to 1858 inclusive. He was chosen a member of the Lower House of the Wisconsin legislature of 1859, and was made speaker. It is a very unusual proceeding for one who has never been a member of a legislative body to be thus called to the delicate duties of presiding officer, but in this case the choice was abundantly justified by the conspicuously capable manner in which the duties were discharged. He was re-elected a member of the assembly the following year, and was again chosen speaker without a contest in the caucus of republican members. He retired from his second term in that position at the age of thirty-eight, with the warm friendship of the members without distinction of party, with an enviable reputation throughout the State, and with the promise, which has been fully realized of a useful and honorable public career.

Judge Lyon is peculiarly one for whom the "pomp, pride and circumstances of glorious war" could have had no seductions; but when the call of patriotic duty reached him, it fell upon no dull ear. One hundred splendid citizen soldiers enlisted under him, and he was commissioned captain of company K, of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry. Entering the military service in September, 1861, he remained therein four years, having been, at the close of the war, mustered out in Texas in September, 1865. He had served one year as captain of company K, 8th Wisconsin, and the remainder of the time as colonel of the 13th Wisconsin, and at the close of the war was breveted a brigadier-general. His military career, he thinks, was not particularly brilliant, but he claims to have discharged his duty with reasonable fidelity.

In the summer following the close of the war there was a splendid pageant at Madison, on the occasion of the formal presentation to the State of the battle flags of the several regiments that Wisconsin had sent into the field. Gen. Lyon was chosen to deliver the address, and pronounced an oration of impressive eloquence.

Before Gen. Lyon had been mustered out of the military service he was chosen judge of the first judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Green. He entered upon the duties of that position on Dec. 5, 1865, and served for five years with a degree of ability that won unqualified commendation from all. In 1870 he was made the republican candidate for Congress in the fourth district of Wisconsin, but was defeated at the polls by Alexander Mitchell.

The death of Byron Paine having created a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in January, 1871, Judge Lyon was appointed by Gov. Fairchild associate justice, he having continued to exercise jurisdiction over the first circuit after its Territorial limits had been changed until this time. In the April following he was elected for the unexpired term, and for the full term succeeding. In 1877 he was re-elected, without opposition, for a term which expired in 1884, and is now serving on his third full term. The people of Wisconsin have been almost uniformly happy in the constitution of their highest judicial tribunal. And there have been none more deserving of confidence than he who now sits as senior associate justice. His knowledge of law is thorough and his instinct of equity perfect, his mind has an equipoise that the scales of the blindfolded goddess cannot surpass, and his integrity is such as to class him with those into whose presence corruptionists dare not venture.

His wife is Adelia C., daughter of the late Dr. E. E. Duncomb, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. They have two surviving children—Clara, born in 1857, and William Penn, Jr., born in 1861.

Harmon S. Conger,

formerly judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., where he read and practiced law until he came to Janesville, in 1855. While a resident of Cortland county he took a lively interest in political affairs, and while pursuing his legal studies he purchased the Cortland County *Whig*, which he edited with ability and earnestness for six years; at the expiration of this period the young editor sold it out and gave his entire time and energies to his profession. Shortly after his admission to the bar, much to his surprise, he was nominated to Congress by the whig convention in 1846. Owing to the political complexion of the district, many believed that the nomination was only an empty honor; but, contrary to general expectation, Mr. Conger was elected to the 30th Congress, and was re-elected in 1848, although his opponent was his old preceptor, and one of the ablest and most popular men in the district. After serving two terms in Congress he gave his undivided attention to his profession, allowing nothing to divert him from the pursuit of his life. After twenty-five years' experience as an attorney, a ripe scholar, a well trained lawyer, an honest man, he was elected judge of this circuit in 1870; re-elected in 1876.

Free from obnoxious partisanship as it is possible for a man to be, he proved to be a most satisfactory and capable judicial officer. He died on the 22d day of October, 1882, in Janesville, Wis.

John R. Bennett,

present judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, was born at Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 1st day of November, 1820; he was the second son and third child of Daniel Bennett and Deborah Leeds Bennett, whose maiden name was Spicer; his father and mother were descendants from English Puritan ancestors, who settled in the State of Connecticut about the year 1640. His father was born in the town of Stonington, in that State, on the 16th day of February, 1793. The fourth son of David Bennett and Rebecca Bennett, whose maiden name was Miner and David, was the son of Stephen and Mehitable Bennett. His mother was the daughter of William Spicer and Hannah Spicer, whose maiden name was Hannah Leeds, being the daughter of Gideon Leeds, of the city of Leeds, England. His father being a farmer in comfortable circumstances, the son worked at home on the farm, attending the common district school until the fall of 1839, when he commenced attending the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, located at Watertown, N. Y., and prepared for teaching school, which he engaged in that fall, and from that time until the month of April, 1844, continued attending this school at Watertown, and teaching district and select schools. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Western W. Wager, at Brownsville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., reading with him about six months. On the 28th day of November, 1844, at Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., he was married to Elsie L. Holloway, the daughter of Charles and Chloe Holloway, whose sweet gentle influence has ever tended to lead him in the proper and pleasant paths of life, and to be under the guidance of the better angel of his nature; the purity of her life, the wisdom of her counsel and the comfort of her society, are still continued to him by a beneficient Providence, and are the sources of his greatest happiness. In the month of April, 1845, he commenced reading law in the office of Dyre N. Burnham, of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., and continued reading with him until the 8th day of May, 1848, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State. On the 2d day of October, 1848, he started for the west, reaching Janesville, Wis., October 13, where he located, and has since practiced his profession;

he has no children, but has adopted two sisters, Minnie and Kitty Parry, who have assumed his name and have been with him now over twenty-years, and are the light and joy of his home; they have been with him since they were respectively, four and two years of age. Mr. Bennett's practice, which has gradually increased from its commencement at Janesville, is confined mostly to Rock, Walworth, Jefferson and Green counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. From 1863 to 1867, he held the office of district attorney of Rock county, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the National republican convention, held at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President; without being a candidate, he was nominated, in 1875, by the republican State convention for attorney-general, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket, with the exception of Harrison Ludington, the candidate for governor. In religious belief he is a New Churchman, or Swedenborgian, as the members of the denomination are more frequently called; they hold that the Sacred Scriptures, unlike all human composition, contain within the letter a spiritual sense as far above the literary sense in beauty, brightness and power, as the immortal soul exceeds the perishable body, in which it "groans in this life, being burdened;" he counts it a fortunate circumstance that his ancestors, so far as he has any knowledge of them, were deeply religious; and for the pious instructions received from his parents, who now, he trusts, occupy the everlasting abodes of the blessed, he is under a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid.

The counties in the twelfth circuit, the times of holding court in each, and the places where they are held, are set forth in the following tabular statement:

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

Judge—JOHN R. BENNETT—Janesville.
Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

Counties	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Rock...	4th Monday in January.. 4th Monday in April..... Wednesday after 1st Monday in November.....	Janesv'e	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Green...	1st Tuesday in March .... 3d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in October...	Monroe.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Jefferson	1st Monday in February. 2d Tuesday in June..... 1st Monday in September	Jeffers'n	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

COUNTY COURT OF GREEN COUNTY.

The act of Congress which provided for the organization of Wisconsin Territory, declared that the judicial power therein should be vested not only in a Supreme Court, district courts and justices of the peace, but also in probate courts, the last named being the same courts now denominated county courts. During the continuance of Wisconsin Territory the judges of these last mentioned courts were called "probate judges;" and prior to 1843, they were appointed by the governor, although none was appointed for this county.

County courts were established in Wisconsin by chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of 1849; and the jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by probate courts were transferred to them. Civil jurisdiction was to a limited extent vested in them, but was soon after taken away.

Probate and County Judges.

(*Probate Judges.*)

D. S. Sutherland, 1843; Asa Richardson, 1844; S. P. Condee, 1846; D. Smiley, 1848.

(*County Judges.*)

J. A. Bingham, 1849; J. A. Bingham, 1853; B. Dunwiddie, 1857; B. Dunwiddie, 1861; B. Dunwiddie, 1865; B. Dunwiddie, 1869; B. Dunwiddie, 1873; B. Dunwiddie, 1877; B. Dunwiddie, 1881.

The first letters of administration granted in the probate court of Green county is set forth in the following record:

Probate Court, Green County, Aug. 13, 1841.

Personally appeared before this court, Robert Hopkins, of Vigo county and State of Indiana, and after being duly sworn said that Caleb Hopkins, late of this county, died on or about the first day of December, 1840, in Honey Creek township, Vigo county and State of Indiana, and that the said Caleb Hopkins was his lawful brother, and that he left no widow or children to heir his estate known to him from the best of his knowledge, and that the deceased has no heirs residing in this Territory who might administer on the estate, and that the

deceased owed at the time of his decease debts and expenses in his last sickness that cannot be paid without issuing his estate lying in this county. Therefore the said Robert Hopkins made application for letters of administration to be granted to him, the said Robert Hopkins and William Rittenhouse. Bonds being filed, letters of administration was granted to Robert Hopkins and William Rittenhouse, and issued.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
Judge of Probate.

The first will probated in the probate court of Green county, is fully set forth in the following transcript:

I, Josiah Pierce, of the county of Green and Territory of Wisconsin, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, viz.: I give and bequeath to my daughter, Camilla A. Tillson, the sum of five dollars; I give and bequeath to my daughter, Marcia D. Rust, five dollars; I give and bequeath to my daughter, Rhoda F. Rattan, five dollars; I give and bequeath to my two oldest sons, Albert Henry Pierce and Franklin Pierce, each the sum of one dollar, having already given them in land what I considered their share of my estate; I give and bequeath to my daughter, Elesta Augusta Pierce, the sum of thirty dollars; I give and bequeath to my daughter, Sophrona Amanda Pierce, the like sum of thirty dollars; I give and bequeath to my youngest son, Josiah Dwight Pierce, the west half of the southwest quarter of section No. 13, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section No. 24, both in town No. 3 north and range No. 7 east—to have the same when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, excepting his mother should be then living; in that case his mother shall hold the use of that part now under improvements during her life all the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, goods and chattels I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Ruth Pierce, whom I nominate, constitute and appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

[Seal.] JOSIAH PIERCE.

Signed, sealed, published and delivered by the said testator, Josiah Pierce, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the said testator:

ALEX F. STEDMAN,
ARTHUR SMITH,
LEWIS NIXON.

Recorded this 30th day of March A. D. 1844.

DANIEL S. SUTHERLAND,
Judge of Probate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

John A. Bingham.

John Augustine Bingham was born at Morristown, Vt., Feb., 27, 1819, the son of John and Lydia (Thompson) Bingham. His parents were descended from early Puritan stock, and farmers by occupation, industrious, energetic, practical, and sternly religious, as only New England Puritans have been or can be. His father was a man of unusual size, strength and endurance, and enjoyed the reputation of being able to do more work than any other man in his part of the country. His grandfather, also named John, was likewise a large, powerful man, even larger than his son, and was not less noted for the virtues. The mother of our subject, a most exemplary woman, is remembered for her remarkably happy and hopeful disposition. To her the worst disaster appeared "better than it might have been." Under the most adverse circumstances health, peace and prosperity, the three blessings she was wont formally to invoke on her friends, were always near at hand. Though descended from a shorter-lived, less vigorous and less practical family, than her husband, she held with him the New England idea of work. The subject of

this sketch taught school the winter he was fifteen years of age, having among his pupils young men five years his senior, but, so far as he could judge, not one of them ever suspected their teacher of being their junior. Before he taught his first school he urged his father to send him to the Montpelier Academy, but the father, confidently believing that the boy had learning enough, that more would only make him lazy, refused. But finally, weary of his importunities, he replied to the oft repeated request: "If you get the potatoes dug and housed before school begins you may go." To the father's surprise, the potatoes were safely stored in the cellar before the day appointed, having been dug and carried to the house at the rate of fifty bushels per day. The father, who had supposed the fulfillment of the conditions impossible, reluctantly granted his son's request. But the first appeal of the boy for money to defray his expenses overcame the conscientious scruples in deference to which he had permitted him to go, and his reply was: "Come home." In this instance John disobeyed, not returning to the parental roof till the end of the first quarter, but paying his own expenses by sawing firewood for the institution. Subsequently, when he earned money by teaching, he attended for a short time an academy at Johnson, Vt. He assisted his father during the farming season, until he attained his majority. During the intervals of farm labor he studied surveying and read law in the office of an attorney at Stowe, Vt. From the age of fifteen he earned by teaching, surveying, selling books on subscription, or by some manual labor, the means to purchase his own clothing and books. To procure the books he needed he was often obliged to sell those he already possessed. This necessity he regarded as a great misfortune, and so impressed him that in after years he insisted that his own children should retain every book studied by them, from the primer to the science of government, nor would he consent, under any circumstances, to a deviation from this rule. In the summer of 1841 Mr. Bingham removed to Milwaukee, Wis. He afterwards traveled on foot over southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois; taught school one term at Rochester, Racine Co., Wis., and in February, 1842, settled in Monroe, Green county, where he opened a law office and resided during the remainder of his days.

On the 25th day of November, 1843, he married Caroline E. Churchill, a woman of fine intellect and strong character, in whom he found a faithful and loving wife. She was born at Ridge Prairie, Ill., June 26, 1824, and still lives at Monroe.

During the years 1846 and 1847, Mr. Bingham was district attorney of Green county, and afterward held for eight years the office of probate judge of the county, the duties of which he discharged with rigid and characteristic exactness, and won for himself the respect and unlimited confidence of all who knew him. In 1854 he opened a broker's office, which subsequently grew into the Bank of Monroe, the first bank organized in the county. A few years later he was conspicuously active in connection with the building of the Monroe branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Judge Bingham was one of the most gifted men of the State. His intellect was of that broad and comprehensive character which grasped the true relation of circumstances in every aspect in which they might be presented to him. As a lawyer he was full of resources, and his opponents at the bar never felt sure that he was beaten until a judgment in their favor had been actually executed. As a business man and administrator of affairs his accuracy of judgment was remarkable, and this united with a profound knowledge of human nature, was a great secret of his success. His mind was clear and vigorous, as well as broad and capacious. On questions of State and national policy he never failed to perceive and defend with signal ability the foundation principles which should govern the public mind. He

looked upon shams of every kind with contempt, and was rarely if ever, deceived by them. In politics he was formerly a whig, and always anti-slavery in principles. He was an earnest supporter of Fremont in 1856, and of Lincoln in 1860, and was a member of the national convention that re-nominated the latter in 1864. To his influence is largely due the revolution in the politics of his county, which, formerly largely democratic, is now overwhelmingly republican. He was an ardent supporter of the government during the Civil War, and it was a source of great sorrow to him that failing health prevented his entering more actively into the service of his country.

Judge Bingham took active interest in all matters of public improvement, contributing freely both time and money to the success of enterprises which met his approval. Above everything else he was the friend of education, and no other man ever did so much for the schools of Monroe. For months at a time he visited them daily, watching the progress of favorite classes, counseling teachers, and studying methods of instruction. He possessed a natural love of teaching,and was peculiarly happy in his mode of imparting information. This disposition, sharpened and intensified by the difficulties he had encountered in procuring an education, led him to take great pleasure in assisting all young men, and especially poor and ambitious youths who were struggling to gain an education. Having helped himself he understood the value of self-help, and never squandered money in any enterprise because it was labeled "benevolence." Every effort calculated to better qualify men to help themselves, or to render them temporary relief from pressing difficulties, commanded his cordial support; and during the last years of his life a large constituency, whom he counseled gratuitously, regularly sought his advice in regard to the conduct of all their more important affairs.

The community also leaned upon and trusted his judgment as it had never trusted that of any other man, and when he was prematurely stricken down his acquaintances felt that their strongest and ablest man was gone.

He had six children,three sons and three daughters, five of whom survive. The eldest son, Horace, died in infancy; Homer, the second son, was educated at Cornell University, New York, and is at present (1876) attending the law department of the Wisconsin University, with a view to the profession of his father, and is a a youth of fine presence and large promise; Herbert still in his teens, is attending the Monroe High School; the daughters, Helen M., Alice and Ada, all graduates of the Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. Alice is the widow of the late Prof. Herbert E. Copeland, for some years professor of natural science in the Whitewater, Wis., Normal School, and latterly in a similar institution in Indianapolis, Ind. He died on the 12th of December, 1876. Helen is a well known contributor to the current literature of the day, and has been for some time past engaged in writing a history of Green county, a task for the successful accomplishment of which her tastes and talents eminently fit her. Ada is a medical student at the Boston University, and gives promise of a bright and successful career.

Judge Bingham died at Johnson, Vt., July 24, 1865, having been stricken down by paralysis while on a visit to his native State.

Brooks Dunwiddie

was born in Green Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1818. His parents were John and Ruth (Betts) Dunwiddie. About the time of the Revolution, two brothers came from southern Ireland to America, and enlisted in a Maryland regiment. One of them was killed at the battle of Brandywine. The surviving brother, John Dunwiddie,settled upon the eastern shore of Maryland. He married and raised a family of children, of which John, one of his sons, was the father of the subject of this sketch, he marrying Ruth Betts, in the State of Delaware, a step-daughter of a Mr

Merideth. John Dunwiddie last mentioned, removed to Ohio, where he died in 1829.

Brooks Dunwiddie remained with his mother until her death, which occurred from cholera in 1834. He was afterwards sent to school by an older brother, and graduated with honors at Harveysburg Seminary, Clinton Co., Ohio. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Thomas Corwin, in Lebanon, Ohio. He studied law in Corwin's office eighteen months. Before applying for admission to the bar, two cousins who had recently emigrated from Uniontown, Penn., to Green Co., Wis., passed through the place where Mr. Dunwiddie was at that time boarding, on his way from Clinton Co., Ohio, with a drove of sheep to Wisconsin. The cousins gave such glowing accounts of their new home in Wisconsin and of sheep herding, and of wild prairies, that Mr. Dunwiddie decided for the time being to abandon his law studies, and go with his cousins to Wisconsin. He arrived in Green county in August, 1842. He remained in Wisconsin during the following winter, and in the spring returned to Warren Co., Ohio, and, in company with his brother Hiram, purchased a lot of sheep, and the two brothers returned to Wisconsin in August, 1843. In three years after that Brooks Dunwiddie herded his sheep and sold his clip in Milwaukee.

In 1846, about the 1st of July, the weather set in unusually hot and continued so until in September. A large proportion of the population was attacked with chills and fever—and among the victims was the subject of this sketch. The result was that he could not watch his sheep, and frequently for long periods no one could be hired to attend his flock. Wolves were plenty, and ever on the watch to kill sheep. The result was that his herd, during summer and fall of 1846, was nearly destroyed. The malady of chills and fever afflicted him for about eighteen months. The result was his herd was reduced so low that in 1847 he sold his sheep to a Hungarian at Sauk Prairie, and took in pay Territorial scrip; and, before that was converted into money, it was shaved, which was as much damage as the loss of sheep by the wolves.

This was the end of Mr. Dunwiddie's sheep-herding. His capital was now exhausted, first by wolves, second by loss on Territorial scrip; and eighteen months' sickness left him broken down in health.

The only thing he could do was to turn his attention again to the law. Having a complete set of elementary law books, he commenced a review of the law, and applied at the June term of the circuit court in 1848, and was admitted to the bar. He thereupon opened an office at Monroe, Wis. Mr. Dunwiddie was a whig in politics. In the fall of 1848, there were three political parties in the field. He was elected by a plurality to the office of district attorney, serving two years. After that, the democrats regained power and elected a full county ticket in 1850.

The people of Wisconsin had by this time made considerable progress in building the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, terminating at Prairie du Chien, and, in 1854, the road was completed to Madison, with a branch to Janesville. The people of southern Wisconsin embarked in the enterprise of building a road from Janesville to Dubuque. The agents of the company held out flattering inducements to the farmers along the line of road to subscribe liberally for the stock of the company, and pay in bonds maturing in ten years with interest coupons attached, secured by mortgages on real estate. The farmers on the line of the road between Janesville and Dubuque subscribed to the stock about $500,000, and gave farm mortgages as security. Subsequently these mortgages gave the farmers much trouble.

In the fall of 1855, the farmers brought Mr. Dunwiddie's name before the stockholders' meeting, and he was made a member of the board of directors, to look after their interests. The half million of securities finally became

pledged as securities for the loan of $500,000, a part of the floating debt of the company. In July, 1857, the company became insolvent, and the road was turned over to a trustee. This made the stock of the company worthless, and left the farmers wholly unpaid which in most cases was nearly equal to the value of the land. Absolute ruin now stared the farmers in the face, but Mr. Dunwiddie set his wits to work to extricate the farmers from this enormous debt. He found that the first mortgage was not originally given on the rolling stock and personal property of the company, though, after the sale of the road and of the farm mortgage bonds, the legislature passed a law giving the first mortgage bond holders a lien on the rolling stock and personal property. Mr. Dunwiddie contended that this was in fraud of all the creditors of the company. The farm mortgage bonds only being turned out as collateral to the debts of the company, the holders of the securities were, of course, creditors of the company.

Mr. Dunwiddie opened negotiations with the holders of the farm mortgage securities, requesting them to sue the company and attach their rolling stock and personal property, which was amply sufficient to pay the floating debts of half a million secured by farmers' bonds as collateral. This proposition was assented to by the holders of the floating debt and attachment suits were about to be commenced when the trustee managing the road "called a halt," and an arrangement was made with him to issue a new class of stock and sell the same in the New York market, the proceeds to be applied in redemption of the farm mortgages. This was done by the trustee, and the farm mortgages were redeemed. Had not Mr. Dunwiddie discovered that the rolling stock could not be held by the first mortgage on the road, the farmers would have been left to pay their mortgages. The farmers, from Milton Junction to Dubuque, were thus relieved by this proceeding.

In July, 1854, Mr. Dunwiddie, with many citizens from Green county, attended the mass meeting at Madison to organize the republican party. He was a member of the committee on resolutions, and in conjunction with C. F. Thompson, was instrumental in procuring John Walworth to be elected permanent chairman of the convention. He has identified himself with the republican party to the present time.

Mr. Dunwiddie was elected county judge in the spring of 1857, as an independent candidate and has been re-elected at each succeeding election, in the same manner.

Judge Dunwiddie has continued to practice in the circuit court, though the practice has not been lucrative to him. In his official capacity, he has acquitted himself with honor, and to the satisfaction of the people of Green county, as evidenced by their continuing him in office for so many years. He was married to Sarah Yarger, July 10, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Dunwiddie have four children—William, Mary, John and Edna.

OTHER COURTS.

The courts in Wisconsin having jurisdiction in Green county besides the circuit and county courts, are: Justices of the peace, the Supreme Court, and the district court of the United States for the western district.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—Romanzo Bunn, Madison.

Terms of Court.

At Madison—First Monday in June.
At La Crosse—Third Tuesday in September.
Special Term—At Madison, first Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Price,
Ashland,	Douglas,	Lafayette,	Richland,
Barron,	Dunn,	Lincoln,	Rock,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Taylor,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Trempealeau,
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Jefferson,	Portage,	Wood,
Crawford,	Juneau,		

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
Orsamus Cole...	Chief Justice.....	$5,000	April, 1892
William Penn Lyon....	Associate Justice.	5,000	Jan , 1894
Harlow S. Orton... ..	Associate Justice.	5,000	Jan., 1888
David Taylor.....	Associate Justice.	5,000	Jan., 1886
John B. Cassoday.....	Associate Justice.	5,000	April, 1890

Clarence Kellogg..... Clerk.	John R. Berryman..Librarian.
O. M. Conover....Reporter.	C.H.Beyler. Messeng'r & Crier.
Percy Paine.....Secretary.	F. J. Cram...Ass't Secretary.

Terms of Court at Madison.

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

CHAPTER XIII.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

The common schools of Green county, like many other of its material interests, have developed step by step, growth upon growth, ever widening and deepening to meet the wants of an increasing population, until to-day they stand abreast with the times. They have reached their present excellence from small beginnings. An account of their rise and progress is an interesting page in the history of the county. It may not be amiss, in this connection, before entering upon a particular consideration of them, to give to our readers from the pen of one of the leading educator's of the northwest, a narrative of the development of education in Wisconsin, from its commencement to the date when the system of county superintendency was established, the first day of the year, 1862, to be followed by an account of Green county common schools, by the present county superintendent.

"EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.*

"From the time of the earliest event of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan Territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823 Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

"THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

"From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed a part of Michigan Territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a State, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of Congress, approved April 20 of the year previous, established as a separate Territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan should be extended over the new Territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first Territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the State constitution in 1848. The first material

* By Prof. Edward Searing, in the "Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wisconsin."

changes in the code were made by the Territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill 'to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating and perfecting common schools.'

"It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the 'family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families, was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others, being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school houses and supporting schools, was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

"In 1840 a memorial to Congress from the legislature, represented that the people were anxious to establish a common school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a State government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new States, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the State, and 500,000 acres to which the State was entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the State constitution.

"AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

"Shortly before the admission of the State the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the Territorial legislature, introduced a bill which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the State was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free school system for the new State soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free school system similar to that in our present constitution.

"The question of establishing the office of State superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Con-

necticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free school system, with a State superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May 1st of that year.

"THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

"In the State constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a State University for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the States by the United States for educational purposes; (2) all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the State. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870.

"By an act of the State legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the State by Congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but, if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal school fund, leaving one-half for the common school fund. In 1858 another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach $200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

"At the first session of the State legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties of a State superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution therefor of the county superintendency. This change took effect Jan. 1, 1862."

OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF GREEN COUNTY.

[By D. H. Morgan, County Superintendent.]

It is somewhat difficult to give a readable and entertaining history of the educational interests of Green, or any other county of Wisconsin, as

few records are in existence, which were made prior to the establishing of county supervision. Up to that time, from the time of the admission of Wisconsin as a State, the town supervision prevailed, with varying success. Successful in those towns fortunate enough to secure the services of competent superintendents. In no case, so far as can be learned, was there any unity of action among teachers or superintendents; each working in his own way regardless of the doings of others. No teachers' meetings or meetings of superintendents for devising and maturing plans for the *general* improvement of management or methods, or for advancing the standard of qualification of teachers.

Thirty years ago the school buildings were necessarily cheap and poorly adapted to school purposes. Building material was scarce and of poor quality; people were poor, but anxious to do something toward educating their children, and taxed themselves willingly for the purpose of furnishing buildings and teachers.

Many of the first settlers being Eastern people, an early interest in all school work was manifest, and, it may be safe to say that that interest has kept even pace with the material prosperity of the people. Thirty years ago there was not a school building in the county that was worth $1,000. Now there are many of our country districts with buildings costing from $1,200 to $1,500, to say nothing of the buildings in some of our villages that have cost from $5,000 to $25,000.

When, on the establishment of the county supervision system, the people of this county elected William C. Green to the office of county superintendent, they were very fortunate in their selection. He was a man somewhat advanced in years, but thoroughly awake to the needs of school interests, and competent in every way to perform the duties of his position. He was well versed in the whole business of schools. When he called the teachers together for the first time requiring them to submit to a *written examination*, there was consternation in their ranks. A large majority of them had never been examined in that manner, and it seemed terrible. But Mr. Green held firmly to the adage, "as is the teacher so is the school," and determined to advance the standard of qualification, and it is conceded by all that his success was marked and decided. Teachers went to work with a will, now being fully aware that nothing short of the superintendent's requirements would answer. Aside from the semi-annual examinations, institutes and teachers' meetings were held, though not so well attended then as now, for they—the teachers—did not so fully comprehend the advantages derived from them.

Mr. Green served six years, and with a zeal and honesty of purpose never excelled. He paved the way, removed obstacles, and left the work for his successor in most excellent shape. He took the work in the rough and hewed to the line, never looking where the chips might fly.

He traveled among the schools, entering the school rooms unannounced, often the first indication of his presence being a salutation from him, almost startling. It is well remembered by one teacher, who had an unruly boy in hand, and handling him pretty roughly too, that he was interrupted by an exclamation of "Well! well! these things will happen in the best of families."

There was an attempt on the part of some to put him down by the cry of "Old Orthography," because he insisted that his teachers should understand *that* as well as any other branch that they were required to teach. It was fully understood that excuses were not in order, the subject had to be *mastered*. Those who had had considerable experience finding themselves deficient in certain branches, procured the necessary books and went to work.

For the last twenty years the school census has shown little change as to number of children of school age. Never coming up to 9,000 and never falling below 8,100. The country schools are not so large as they were twenty-five

years ago, but the village schools are larger, so that our school population remains nearly uniform. The village schools show a more regular attendance of all ages, between four and twenty years, though the country schools show a high percentage of attendance of those between the ages of seven and fifteen.

The successor to Mr. Green, D. H. Morgan, commenced his work with the help and advise of his predecessor, by making as many visits to the different schools as time would permit prior to holding his first round of examinations, and thereby learning, as far as possible, the condition of the schools and their greatest needs.

Immediately after the examinations closed the work of preparing for the first institute, under the new superintendent, commenced. Teachers were notified by circulars and by the superintendent, in person. Then commenced a regular series of institutes and teachers' meetings, though not so well attended at first as was desired, but the members in attendance steadily increased from year to year, and the interest in the work grew, not only among the teachers, but the school patrons were often seen and heard, too, at the institutes. Teachers' meetings were called in various parts of the county, and were generally well attended, and without exception, great interest on the part of the teachers was manifest. About this time the State put into the hands of the board of regents for normal school, a fund, with the understanding that a portion should be used toward furnishing institute conductors to the various counties asking their services.

The very best methods of conducting institutes were not fully understood by the average county superintendent. So the board of regents saw the propriety of sending into various counties the ablest men obtainable for the purpose of giving instructions to both teacher and superintendent.

Early in Mr. Morgan's work, the present State superintendent, Mr. Graham, came to take charge of and conduct our institutes. In fact, he, Mr. Graham, is almost, if not quite, the father of our systematic method of conducting institutes.

We early had too, most earnest laborers in the home field. Immediately upon Prof. Salisbury's taking charge of the Brodhead schools, we found in him one of our most capable teachers, one of those men who never shirk from a task because it is hard to bear. In our meetings of all kinds, when work was assigned him it was always done well and in season. He seemed to go to the bottom of every subject that he was called upon to handle.

At a very little later date came Prof. Twining. The superintendent hardly knew where he would find him, and naturally felt somewhat anxious, as in all of the principals of the Monroe High School, he had not found hearty sympathy in his efforts to better the condition of *all* the schools. But he soon learned that in Mr. Twining, he had a man that would stand shoulder to shoulder with him in any undertaking that looked toward bettering the condition of *any* or *all* of them.

For years he has made it one of his special duties to prepare young teachers to enter intelligently into the *business* of teaching, varying his programme for the sole purpose of giving normal instructions and drill in theory and practice. He was never known to go *around* a task, but always *through* it, and perhaps to him, more than any one man, are the superintendent and county indebted for his efficient and always ready aid.

Again, in all the towns and villages, boards of education have willingly and gladly co-operated in the work of making meetings and institutes a success. We have never asked anything that has not been cheerfully granted. We find too, that in a majority of our districts, the poor old school houses are giving place to better and more commodious buildings. There are a few old and badly delapidated concerns, one or two having been condemned because of their unfitness for school purposes.

One great hindrance to the onward and upward movement, is in not being able to hold our teachers long in the business. The average life of the teacher in the school room being less than three years. The energetic young men are going west and settling on farms, and most of them are disposed to take a "lady teacher" along to keep the house while the farm is being improved. Not a few of our young women have left the school room of this county for the purpose of obtaining homes of their own in the far west, five leaving at the same time from the same neighborhood.

Now, when we have a good teacher, and can *hold* him, we are all right on "the school question," but there is no law compelling any one to follow a business any longer than he may choose, and few people will follow a vocation that gives employment for from six to eight months in the year, when labor for the year can be found. Though teachers wages are better than the pay of a common day laborer, yet their expenses are always greater than almost any workers with the same income. The true teacher must be "up to date" in his qualifications, which compels the purchase of books and periodicals. Recognizing the needs of the teacher in the way of reference books, some years ago, our teachers raised a fund for that purpose, and bought the American Cyclopedia, Dr. Thomas' Biographical Dictionary, Lippincott's Gazetteer, besides a variety of miscellaneous works that bear upon their calling. These books are in use during the time of our institutes, and are found of very great value.

When some years since it was found that most, if not all of our teachers, were deficient in a knowledge of orthoepy the question naturally came up, "what shall we do, where are we to go for information ?"

Being told that Webster's Academic Dictionary contained all that they needed, over 100 copies were ordered at once, and over 300 went into the hands of teachers and pupils in a short time.

Now it is difficult to find a teacher without a copy of Webster's dictionary, Spencer's work on penmanship, Salisbury's Orthoepy, besides being pretty well supplied with miscellaneous reference books.

Complaint being made to the superintendent that writing was not being taught in all of the schools, a teachers' meeting was called and the matter was presented to them, and its absolute necessity was laid before them; and, as a result, there is not a school in Green county wherein writing does not form a prominent part of school work. And here let me say that the effort on the part of the State superintendent to establish a regular system of grading the country schools, is meeting with a hearty response. The teachers are studying the superintendent's circular and trying to understand its requirements, and grading their schools with a view of carrying out its demands. Already some fifteen pupils have completed the "Common School Course," with a much larger number following the course with the intention of finishing it sooner or later.

Our teachers, particularly those of some experience, are taking hold of this work with more than ordinary earnestness, and we have every reason to expect good results.

Of the town of New Glarus a special mention should be made, as, being entirely a foreign people, they early established schools, and have maintained them as the law requires, together with two months of exclusively German school, the tax for the latter being as cheerfully borne as any that they pay. It is one that cannot be legally collected, but all have willingly paid their proportion. It is undoubtedly true that every child in the town of the age of fifteen years can read and write both English and German. Another feature of the New Glarus schools is, that great stress is placed upon the *practical* studies, "the three R's" first; and every pupil, when he leaves school, can readily and accurately make an estimate of a bill of lumber for a barn or ordinary outbuilding, adding

thereto cost of nails and incidentals. They are also taught to *read* writing of all kinds and descriptions, both good and bad. Of this statement the writer of this has had ample proof by personal observation.

At the close of eight years of supervision by Mr. Morgan, Thomas C. Richmond took the work in hand. He was young in years, but ripe in scholarship and experience, and as full of energy and push as it is possible for any man to be. Before the close of the first year he held an institute of eight weeks' duration, with an average attendance of nearly 100. This was followed by others of from six to eight weeks to the close of his four years of supervision.

Those who attended were required to pay tuition sufficient to defray expenses. The best teaching talent procurable was obtained to assist the superintendent in his work. All branches that are required in a first grade certificate were taught, and many teachers worked toward obtaining a certificate of the highest grade. Books of various kinds, relating to the subjects that were taught in the institute, were furnished the teachers at wholesale price, and hundreds of them were sold.

After Mr. Richmond left the work of superintending the schools, he taught one year as principal of the Brodhead schools; since which he has completed a double course in the study of law—one course in the Madison Law School and one in the law school of Boston—and is about entering the practice of his profession in the city of Madison. At the close of Mr. Richmond's second term, Mr. Morgan again took the supervision of the schools, and, it is believed, the work of holding the standard of the schools and qualification of teachers have kept even pace with those of other parts of the State.

Although the city of Monroe is *nominally* under county supervision, yet it is *really* under the supervision of the principal of the city schools. For the sake of making the schools of the county as near a unit as possible, the city charter did not ask a separate superintendent, nor a division of interest. This manifest interest on the part of the *city fathers* in making the educational work *general* and not *sectional*, for *all* the county and not a small part of it, is telling for good in various ways. The Monroe high school furnishes at least one-sixth of the teaching force now employed, and when teachers' meetings are called, all meet on common ground and work together as one great family. The Monroe High School furnishes, probably, more students for the State University than any school of its size in the State, and as to their preparation for entering college a word may be said. The county superintendent has it from one of the university professors that Monroe sends some of their very best and best prepared students. In fact, the Monroe examinations are considered so *thorough* that papers with standing marked by Prof. Twining is considered evidence enough of the applicant's attainments. For years Monroe has been represented at the State University.

Monroe, Brodhead and Juda are organized on the free high school plan, and thereby receive State aid. The coming year (1885) Albany will be added to the list. The Juda school, under C. F. Cronk, graduated the first class under the grading system for country schools.

This was prior to its being a free high school.

Number of school buildings in the county, 131.

Number of teachers required to teach the schools, including Brodhead, 158.

All other villages being under county supervision, (Brodhead when incorporated, preferring to control her own schools).

The highest number of children of school age ever returned was in 1870, which was 8,988.

The lowest number in 1882, 8,133.

It is now known that of the number of children between the ages of seven and fifteen, more than ninety-five per cent. are in regular attendance. Above and below these numbers the attendance is very irregular. Among the foreign population very few children attend school

after "confirmation." Having passed an examination in the "catechism" the education is supposed to be completed.

Of the 131 school buildings, ninety-seven are reported as in good repair, and eighty-five are reported as having out-houses in good condition.

The superintendent finds, in his visits, that a majority of the schools are lacking in school apparatus. Particulary is this the case as to reading charts, numeral frames, State maps, etc. No one thing would so forward the work of primary teaching of reading,as a good set of reading charts in every school room in the county. They save the time of the teacher, in furnishing lessons already prepared with the best suggestions for the proper way of using them. From them children are so taught that they read at once on taking hold of their books, having learned nearly everything from the chart that they find in the first reader. And they make better readers too. Of this the superintendent speaks from actual observation.

What is needed to make the supervision more effective?

After many years of experience in school visitation, and looking at superintendents' visits with as little prejudice as possible, the writer, most firmly believes that the principal advantage derived from the 200, or thereabouts, visits made yearly, is a knowledge of the capacity of each individual teacher with little power to make a change for the better. The faults and short-comings can only form texts for discussion at teachers' meetings, and institutes. No teacher can be changed from a poor, inefficient one, to a *good* one, with ability to manage in *one* or *half dozen* visits. Could every town be made into one school district with some man of intelligence at the head of a town school board to co-operate with the superintendent in making visits, and reporting condition of schools, and planning, with the superintendent, meetings for discussions, suggestions and illustrations of methods, a more beneficial supervision could be obtained. That this may be accomplished in the near future, together with the establishing of a central high school in every township of our county, is a state of things greatly to be desired.

We cannot close without saying that at all meetings of teachers, the sanitary condition of our school buildings and grounds has received attention commensurate with its importance.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NAMES.	WHEN ELECTED.
William C. Green	1861
William C. Green	1863
Edwin E. Woodman*	1865
D. H. Morgan	1867
D. H. Morgan	1869
D. H. Morgan	1871
D. H. Morgan	1873
Thomas C. Richards	1875
Thomas C. Richards	1877
D. H. Morgan	1879
D. H. Morgan	1881

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Daniel H. Morgan.

Daniel H. Morgan, superintendent of schools of Green county, was born in Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 27, 1822. His father, Isaac M. Morgan, was born in Duchess Co., N. Y., May 29, 1777. His father (grand-father of Daniel H.,) was a physician and graduated at Yale College in 1762. He (Isaac M.,) studied with his father and attended an academy in Connecticut, where he studied the languages. He began the practice of medicine at Pawlingstown, Duchess county, and from there went to Bloomfield, Ontario county, where he practiced until 1818. He then removed to Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he practiced his profession for thirty years. He died there in August, 1849. He was married in Duchess county in 1800, to Sarah Harris, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. They were the parents of nine children. The subject of this sketch, Daniel H. Morgan, was the youngest of the family and is the only one now living. He grew to manhood in his native town and there

* Mr. Woodman being absent at the time of his election and subsequently, Mr. Green continued in office during that term.



N. C. Twining

received his early education in the district school. He afterwards attended five terms in the Brooklyn Academy in Cuyahoga county and at Richfield Academy in Summit county. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in teaching school in his native town. He continued teaching there until 1852, when he came to Green Co., Wis., and taught two terms at Monroe. He then went to Jordan and purchased an interest in a saw-mill, also an interest in ninety acres of land. He followed agricultural pursuits and worked in the saw-mill there, then sold out and engaged in farming one year, in the town of Sylvester. In the spring of 1858, he bought land on section 36, of Mount Pleasant. There were thirteen acres broken, and a log cabin upon the place at the time of his purchase. He now has the land improved and fenced and other improvements consisting of good, substantial buildings, fruit, shade and ornamental trees. He was married, March 23, 1845, to Cordelia L. Walling, a native of the town of Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt., born Sept. 14, 1824. They have six children—Jennie M., Charles, Charlene, Hettie, Richard and Saxton. He was first elected to his present office in 1867, and served eight consecutive years. He was again elected in 1879, since which he has served continuously. He has also served eight years as county surveyor, and one term as register of deeds, in this county.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR—PAST AND PRESENT.

The history of the bar of any county deals with men who, as a rule, rank high in intelligence, and who have been, and are among the most potent forces in shaping its intellectual and social standard. Green county is not an exception to this rule. During the last forty-five years there have been a number of attorneys who have lived within its limits and practiced law in its courts, who have earned enviable places in the annals of the county.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The following are the names of those who have previously practiced law in Green county, but who are now dead, have moved away, or have retired from the profession:

John A. Bingham, E. T. Gardner, E. E. Bryant, Hiram Brown, Hiram Stevens, D. B. Priest, L. Rote, John W. Stewart, Edward Bartlett, Andrew J. Brundage, William C. Fillebrown, G. E. Dexter, A. W. Potter, Moses O'Brien, E. A. West, A. A. Kendrick, M. Kelly, Jr., Thomas H. Eaton, S. P. Condee, James Bintliff, Joseph Peters, A. Hayward, T. N. Matchin, E. M. Bartlett, R. D. Evans, Charles Goetz, Morgan O'Brien, I. F. Mack, D. O. Finch, Geo. W. Cate, I. F. Mack, Jr., John McVean, Ed. T. Gardner, T. H. F. Passmore, E. M. Clark, E. W. Blakeley, J. A. Patton, W. W. Shephard, W. W. Wright, A. H. Loucks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.*

E. T. Gardner.

Elijah Temple Gardner was born April 22, 1811, at Kittery, Maine. His parents, Silas E. Gardner and Huldah Temple Gardner, removed soon after to Portsmouth, N. H. In 1816 they started for what was then known as the "Far West." They spent the winter of 1816–17 in the Holland Purchase, State of New York, and in the early spring of 1817 removed to Olean Point on the Alleghany river, built a flat boat, and set it afloat, with the whole family, and all their earthly possessions on board, proceeded down the river into the Ohio, and thence to Lawrenceburg, where the father died, leaving the family in very destitute circumstances. The scenery along the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, then a vast wilderness made a deep impression on the mind of the boy who so many years after was to work out in another wilderness a destiny for himself.

After the father's death, Huldah managed to get her worldly treasures back to Cincinnati where she was assisted by the Masonic fraternity, of which her husband was a member. After remaining in Cincinnati till the summer of 1818 the family removed to Madison Co., Ill. Here young Elijah attended a frontier school seven or eight months.

The rest of his schooling, till his arm grew strong enough to hew down obstacles to prosperity, was in the great school of adversity, where not one course was left out and where the reviews and examinations were more frequent than the many of to-day are likely to experience. Always fond of books, what time was spared from the drudgery of life was given to reading and meditation by the ambitious and energetic spirit which made a man of the boy. At the age of sixteen friends desired to send him to

*The following named gentlemen have biographical sketches to be found elsewhere in this history: John A. Bingham, Brooks Dunwiddie, Hiram Brown.

college and educate him for the ministry in the M. E. Church, but being the sole dependence of his mother, his older brother having left home—he preferred to do battle with his muscle and unbridled will. His motto was: "A smooth sea never makes a skillful mariner, and a courageous soldier never shuns the battle." It was several years after he came to Illinois that the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were navigated by steamboats, the transportation of freight being by means of "keel boats" and it took them five months in those old times, to make a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis.

In the spring of 1827, having managed to get a team of ponies, young Gardner rented eighteen acres of land, planted it in corn and cultivated it, and during the interim between planting and harvesting he would work out, doing such jobs as he was able, bringing home his earnings which were twenty-five to fifty cents a day. St. Louis was then a small town, but had its attractions. Thither went the young man to get work. He was unsuccessful, and, by chance, while strolling along the levee, saw a boat billed for Galena. He hired out to the captain to work his passage way and gave general satisfaction. He always aimed to do his duty. On the route, and when two days below Galena, he was taken sick with fever, and was left at Galena, a stranger and with but seventy-five cents of money, the captain refusing to pay him the small wages agreed upon. He had some relatives, a half brother and a cousin, somewhere in the mining regions about Galena, whom he had the luck to find the same night that he landed.

By following an Indian trail that led to the mines, he arrived at his relative's cabin at midnight, so weak that he was obliged to lay down several times on his route to gain a little rest. This was at the close of the Winnebago War. The soldiers had come into Galena under Gen. Atkinson, and as the steamer landed, the soldiers were being discharged. The fever had its run and was followed by the shaking ague, which lasted nearly a year. The next year young Gardner and his cousin came to the "Platteville Diggings," built a cabin about a mile north of where the beautiful village of Platteville now stands. In this cabin they spent the winter of 1827–28. Being often alone at nights, Gardner spent his time reading by an improvised lamp of lard, a rag and a button. His library was limited to a few books, among them the Bible and a history of the United States, a Webster's spelling book, which the young adventurer came to know most thoroughly.

In those days, the society about the mining regions was "rough and ready," and but little calculated to inspire the culture or intellectual improvement. There were a few among the miners, however, who inclined to the higher level, and a "debating society" was formed, young Gardner being one of the leaders, and he gained quite a reputation as a disputant. He often said that he graduated by the side of a mineral hole. In the fall of 1828, he returned home, across the country; traveled 250 miles and more, "without seeing a human habitation." He says he enjoyed this journey "through God's great wilderness, with the songs of birds in the groves, the prairies decorated with the wild flowers. It seemed to me, when I had been wandering alone through those primitive groves, as though I was attended by pure and beautiful 'invisibles,' and I felt an exhilaration that neither my tongue or pen can describe." On his return home he found his little property gone, and so began again. He built his second cabin, moved in, and then began the problem of life from a new hypothesis. In a country where everybody did his own work, had little to employ labor with, and with very modest wants, it was more difficult to solve the problem thrust upon him, than any that Euclid ever propounded. In 1829, the Gardners removed to St. Clair Co., Ill. In the fall of 1831, having been married in the meanwhile to the estimable woman who bore him faithful company in all his journey through life, he found himself in debt $500, and that too, after working early and late

at the hardest kind of work—at ox teaming. After disposing of his ox team, he traded a two-year-old colt he owned for some carpenter's tools, and went to Alton, Ill., to "help build up the town." So well did he succeed that his employer at the end of six weeks settled up with him and allowed him $1 a day; the matter of wages being left entirely with the boss. This was good wages in those days. Settling up his little bills, Mr. Gardner returned home on a visit to his wife and mother. He followed the carpenter and joiner trade till 1834, when he had the satisfaction of wiping out the last of the $500, and the interest, 12 per cent. In 1835, he had succeeded so well that he removed his family to Alton, erected a shop and engaged in house building on his own responsibility.

Here he soon established a reputation for promptness, honesty and thoroughness, and his business increased so rapidly that he had to turn away some jobs. His profits often ran up to $200 a month. In 1839, he had the misfortune to be sick and unable to work for nearly a year, and came near dying. Twice he visited Wisconsin to improve his health, and was greatly benefitted by his second journey, but on returning home the malady came back. He determined to move to Wisconsin in the spring of 1840, and setting out, arrived in Green county on the 10th day of June. Monroe then existed only in name. He built a cabin and saw-mill on the Skinner, eight miles west of the spot where this city now stands, which was then a virgin wilderness. Not a dwelling in sight, and the path of the Indian only served as an indication of the presence of humanity.

This venture required so much hard labor and vigilance that it had to be given up; and shortly after, Mr. Gardner, upon the advice of John A. Bingham, of New Mexico, who proved a friend indeed, engaged in the study and practice of law. He succeeded well; and fairly earned the reputation which he enjoyed for so many years, as a conscientious, careful and honest attorney, who regarded his client's interest as his own, always provided, he could measure his case by the square rule of justice and truth. He has been known to abandon suit and client, when he became convinced that he had been deceived as to the facts in the case. But he never aban doned a case wherein he thought he was right.

He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practiced law until his death, a period of over thirty-five years, in Green county,—having tried many important suits in the State and United States courts. He was appointed justice of the peace, in 1843, by Gov. Dodge, when Wisconsin was a Territory. He held public office in various capacities, to his own credit and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He carried the principles of integrity and industry, aided by experience and good judgment, into public life, and was regarded by all who knew him, as an honest, upright man. He was county clerk for four years, before the township system of collecting taxes was adopted. He was district attorney for six years. He was a member of the last Territorial legislature, and represented the eighth senatorial district in the first State Senate, for two years. He refused a re-nomination and has always preferred to keep out of office when he could do so, without shirking his duty as a citizen. In politics, he was always a democrat, until James Buchanan was nominated for President; after which, until his death, he had been an enthusiastic republican. During the war he was appointed draft commissioner for this district and discharged his duty faithfully.

He was always an anti-slavery man. He hated tyranny in any form and this made him generous to a fault, even to those who opposed him honestly and fairly. He had charity; he gave freely and made his gifts all the more generous by giving quickly to those who came to him in distress. Many a young man, just starting out in life, engaging in business, will remember his kind words of advice, and expressions of good wishes and hopes for their success. His hand and heart were in every good enterprise that needed or called for his

assistance, and his deeds bore testimony to his sincerity. His life was filled with interesting incidents and pleasant reminiscences and so thoroughly identified was he with the growth and progress of Green county, and the State, that its history is in part his own epitaph. Many have come and gone from among this community, and children have grown up to manhood's estate, knowing him and respecting him for his many noble qualities, so many to-day mourn with his bereaved family, and loss of one of the noblest of mankind.

Mr. Gardner died near Monroe, on the 3d day of February, 1879. His funeral took place from the residence in Monroe, on the 5th day of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. Rev. D. R. Howe, in an appropriate and impressive manner, led the services. The Masonic fraternity took charge of the funeral.

John W. Stewart.

It is sometimes a valuable service to the community and the public at large to call attention to strong, able and practical men of the more retiring kind whose example, services, and possibly leadership, it would be much better to have in demand than that of the more forward kind. A man of this retiring kind, strong, able and practical, is Hon. John W. Stewart, formerly of Monroe, now of Chicago. Few men in Chicago are better known among its active citizenship and leading spirits. A man of sterling character, thoroughly acquainted with the ways of men, the public wants, governmental methods and machinery, active, resolute and progressive, men say of him: here is a man who would make a capital head official for almost any important department of public affairs—national, State or municipal. All the while such men quietly attending to their own business well out of official range. It is, however, as has just been intimated, well worth while for the public to turn its attention to them; even if in so doing, attention is entirely withdrawn from other directions. Something about a man like John W. Stewart is in order and interesting.

The son of Rev. John Stewart, a Methodist minister, who was for fifty years a member of the Ohio conference. Mr. Stewart was born at Vincennes, Ind., in 1822. He is of Scotch blood, pure enough to be a Scotchman, although three generations of his family preceding him were born in this country. On account of the itineracy of his father his early childhood was spent in various places; but what was thus lost was compensated for by quickened powers of perception and observation. At the age of twelve he earnestly solicited the privilege of learning the art of printing. Entering the office of the *Times* at Troy, Ohio, he remained there for two years, gaining a large amount of practical knowledge, and laying the foundation for his subsequent useful life. After leaving the printing and newspaper office he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and subsequently entered Augusta College, Kentucky, where he was a student for three years. In the winter of 1840–1 he obtained permission of his parents to come into the great undeveloped northwest. Arriving at Prairie du Chien by steamer, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the spring of 1841, he immediately found new friends at Lancaster, in Grant Co., Wis., and entered the office of Messrs. Barber & Dewey for the purpose of studying law. Shortly afterwards he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States district court. Soon after this he was appointed postmaster of Lancaster, which office he held for one year, when he located at Monroe, Green Co., Wis. Here he was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of law. He also commenced in this place in May, 1851, the publication of a weekly newspaper, the Monroe *Sentinel*, which he disposed of before the close of the first volume. The paper is still one of the leading papers of the State. But Mr. Stewart had formed a distaste for close office work; he had become interested in land speculations

going on in the new region. In 1846, at the age of twenty-four, he was elected in the large and, for that time, old district composed of Dane, Green and Sauk counties, to the Territorial legislature, and elected again to the succeeding and last Territorial legislature as a whig, when the district was largely democratic. In 1860 he was elected to the Senate of the State and was an influential and active participator in the initial war legislation. About this time he was also elected on joint ballot of the legislature a regent of the State university for a term of six years. In 1862 he was commissioned by President Lincoln, commissioner of allotment for the State of Wisconsin, and in the performance of his official duties visited the greater part of the Wisconsin regiments scattered throughout the east, west and south. He lived in Wisconsin in all twenty-nine years.

In 1869 he moved to Chicago, and has here become one of its most substantial and influential citizens. Against his inclinations and wishes he was taken up by some enthusiastic friends and elected alderman of the fourth ward, and served with distinction as an active member of the "reform city council" during the term of Mayor Health. He was the originator among other important measures of the abolition and re-organization of the board of public works and the health department of the city, and of the initial steps for building the City Hall. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner of Cook county, from the city district, by a majority of 7,796. He was chairman of the county board in 1879–80. Concerning the long public career of Mr. Stewart one fact can be recorded which can scarcely be claimed for the record of any other man of equal prominence and whose public services have been so long and varied: Of the thousands of votes which he has recorded as a member of various legislative and other deliberative bodies never has there the slightest ground for fault or criti cism been found when time has been given to weigh the results of his votes and the reasons which determined the way in which they were cast. So careful, deliberate, conscientious and discreet has he always been in discharging the public duties, and serving the public interests committed to his hands.

Mr. Stewart was a whig of the Henry Clay school before the organization of the republican party, of which he has been a member ever since. Of both these parties he has several times been a member of the State central committee in Wisconsin.

Mr. Stewart has also been a sagacious and successful business man. He is a man of broad, hearty and most generous nature. Conscientious and resolute, of the strongest integrity, with enlarged practical ideas of life, he is a genial, affable gentleman of unostentatious habits and life who delights greatly in his family and home, besides being a man of broad, enlightened views and large public spirit.

Edwin E. Bryant,

of Madison, was born in the town of Milton, Vt., Jan. 10, 1835; received an academic education and was two years at the New Hampton Institute, supporting himself by teaching or working on a farm; left Vermont in 1856 and went to Buffalo, N. Y., as reporter on the Buffalo *Courier*; came to Wisconsin in 1857; finished a course of reading law in Janesville, and went to Monroe, where he commenced practice in 1858. During the campaign of 1860 he was partner and one of the editors of the Monroe *Sentinel*. In May, 1861, he entered the military service as a private; was 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 3d regiment, Wisconsin Infantry; served in Virginia, participating in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 16, 1861; Winchester, May 1862; Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; and the several engagements of Pope's campaign in Virginia; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Hooker's battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863; Beverly Ford, Va., June 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Falling Water, July 14, 1863; was in brigade sent from the field to suppress the draft riots; went west with

Hooker's corps in October, 1863, and joined the Army of the Cumberland; served there till July 1, 1864; was then appointed commissioner of enrollment of the third district of Wisconsin July 1, 1864; served as such till February, 1865; then returned to the field as lieutenant-colonel of the 50th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; was in western Missouri in pursuit of guerillas when hostilities closed; was then detailed as judge advocate of a military commission at headquarters, department of Missouri, to try the boat burners employed by the confederate government to fire the shipping on the Mississippi river; completing this duty he resigned his commission and returned to Monroe and resumed the practice of law in April, 1866; was president of the board of directors of public schools in Monroe from 1866 to 1868; removed to Madison in 1868; was private secretary to Gov. Lucius Fairchild from 1868 till the close of his term in 1872; was chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Madison in 1871; was adjutant-general of Wisconsin in 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1876, 1877, 1878 to 1882; was member of the legislature in 1878 and chairman of the assembly committee on the Revision of the Statutes, in which capacity he assisted in the work of incorporating the laws of 1878 into the revision, and bringing out the statutes. He was in partnership with Col. William F. Vilas in the practice of law from 1872 till 1882; assisted in the revision and annotation of eighteen volumes of the Supreme Court reports, prepared the thirty-seventh volume for publication, and, with J. C. Spooner, published a compilation of town laws in 1869. In 1884 he brought out a Treatise on the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the State of Wisconsin, being a work in the nature of Cowen's treatise on the same subject. In 1883 he purchased an interest in the Madison *Democrat*, prompted thereto by desire to devote himself to literature. journalism and the writing of books on legal topics.

Edmund Bartlett.

Few men have had a more varied and adventurous experience than the subject of this sketch, and the necessarily condensed and incomplete record of the leading events of his life read more like fiction than a chapter from real life. Aside from the thrilling character of its personal narrative, the sketch possesses peculiar interest and value, as furnishing, incidentally, an authentic history of the rapid rise, the reckless and depraved character of the class of men and women who throng to the frontier settlements of the west. The moralist and historian may herein find much material on which to employ their respective vocations.

Edmund Bartlett was born in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 4, 1822, and is the son of Edmund Morris and Laura (Randall) Bartlett, the former a native of the same town, the latter of Worthington, Berkshire Co., Mass. His father was born July 25, 1795, was a soldier of the War of 1812, entering as a private and passing through the intermediate grades to the rank of first sergeant. He subsequently took much interest in military matters, became an enthusiastic student of military tactics, and was afterward colonel of a regiment of Massachusetts Light Infantry, at the head of which he escorted Gen. LaFayette into Northampton in the last visit of the distinguished nobleman to the United States, (1824). He was a very active, consistent and useful member of the Congregational Church from boyhood till his death, and was recognized by all classes as a leader in every good work. He was a diligent reader of history, and, with a tenacious memory, acquired an extensive knowledge of its general details. He was also a man of remarkable industry and enterprise, and generous and noble in all his impulses. In 1832 he removed with his family to Ohio, and settled in the township of Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, some twelve miles south of Cleveland—at that time a wilderness—and known as the "Western Reserve;" but Col. Bartlett was a strong and resolute man, and with his ax he

soon subdued the forest, and made his farm of 180 acres one of the best and most highly cultivated in that section of the country, with an orchard of over 1,000 of the choicest varieties of apple trees, besides smaller fruits in abundance. He was for several years president of the county agricultural society, and was well known throughout the region for his valuable efforts to advance the agricultural and horticultural interests of his neighborhood. His intimate friends and associates included such men as Hon. Louis P. Harvey, late governor of Wisconsin; Prof. E. H. Nevin; Hon. E. S. Hamlin; Hon. John C. Vaughan, editor of the "Cleveland *Leader*;" Prof. Jared P. Kirtland, Cleveland Medical College, celebrated as a lecturer on agricultural chemistry and as a scientist; and others. In politics he was raised a whig, but on the dissolution of that organization affiliated with the free-soilers; and later became identified with the republican party.

On the 6th day of December, 1821, he married Laura Randall, a lady of superior education and many accomplishments, who was born July 2, 1795. Before her marriage she moved in the society of which William Cullen Bryant was a member, and was well acquainted with that distinguished poet, many of whose youthful sayings and doings she well remembers, and can at this period (December 1876) relate in the most intelligent and interesting manner. The fruit of this marriage was two children—Edmund, the subject of this sketch, and Lucy B., wife of W. W. Wright, Esq., of Monroe, Wis. Col. E. M. Bartlett and wife followed their children to Wisconsin, where the former died at Monroe, April 24, 1868; the latter, at the age of over eighty-one years, is in good health and in full posession of all her mental faculties.

Mr. Bartlett claims lineal descent from Adam Bartlett, a Norman gentleman and an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who accompanied that monarch to England, fought under him at Hastings, and was subsequently granted a large tract of land (entailed estate) in Stopham, Sussex county, England, which remains in the possession of his descendants to this day, having passed to them in the regular order of primogeniture; the present head of the family being Col. Walter Bartlett, a member of the British parliament. Robert Bartlett, a younger scion of that family, sailed from England in the ship *Ann*, in the year 1623, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in July of that year.

He subsequently married Mary Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, and from that union our subject is descended. John Bartlett a member of the Sussex family, received distinguishing honors from the "Black Prince," for his capture of the castle of Fontenoy in France at the head of the Sussex troops. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was from the same ancestry, as was also Richard Bartlett of Newburyport, Mass., a representative in the colonial legislature, 1679–80–81–84. The grandfather of our subject was Preserve Bartlett, also a native of Northampton, Mass. who married Mary Parsons, from whose family sprung Theophilus Parsons, L. L. D., the author of "Parsons on Contracts," and other valuable standard law books.

Until ten years of age Edmund Bartlett enjoyed all the educational advantages of his native England village, was a good reader and declaimer, and had made considerable proficiency in Murray's grammar and other studies; but for several years after his removal to the wilds of the then "Far West," he had very few educational advantages. The schools of that day in the "backwoods" were generally presided over by incompetent teachers, while their terms were limited to three months in the winter. During one of those terms the "master" each day detailed a squad of the boys to practice the manly art of "self-defense," wrestling and other physical exercises, which, rude and barbarous though they may seem to the present generation, were not without beneficial results to the

muscular system. The other exercises consisted of reading, spelling and declamation. The schools, however, improved with the country, and subsequently teachers were generally more competent; but the only academic advantages our subject enjoyed were about six months attendance at an institution presided over by the Rev. Samuel Bissell, at Twinsburg, in Summit Co., Ohio. But he was a diligent student and delighted in literary pursuits, and studied at home, aided by his parents, especially his mother. At the age of sixteen he procured elementary works in the Greek and Latin languages, which he studied with great avidity under the direction of the Rev. Newton Barrett, a learned Congregational minister of his town. He studied in the field and in the forest; wherever he went, or in whatever labor engaged, a book was his constant companion. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and for twelve consecutive years taught not less than three months each year and became one of the most thorough and accomplished scholars of his day, whose talents would have shed luster upon any profession or avocation upon which they might have been concentrated. On May 23, 1844, he married Catharine A. Righter, and turned his attention to farming, an occupation at which he continued for ten years. In the spring of 1854 he removed his family to Monroe, Wis., expecting to continue farming, but being governed by circumstances, he clerked for a time in the office of the register of deeds, and in the year following became deputy clerk of the circuit court, and in the fall of 1856 was elected to the position of clerk of the circuit court, which office he filled till the end of 1858. He next served two years as cashier of the Monroe Banking Company, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster of Monroe by Abraham Lincoln, his commission, which was signed by Montgomery Blair, bearing date April 15 of that year.

Having devoted his spare time to professional reading while clerk of the circuit court, he was, on March 6, 1860, admitted to the bar of the State, and subsequently licensed to practice in the United States courts. In January, 1861, Gov. A. W. Randall, in anticipation of the threatened rebellion, commenced organizing the militia of the State, and presented to Mr. Bartlett a colonel's commission; and in the latter part of that year, and during nearly all of 1862, he canvassed the counties of southern Wisconsin, making patriotic speeches, and under a recruiting commission enlisting men in the service, until the work of obtaining recruits became difficult, and men expressed a strong repugnance to being asked to enter the service by those who were themselves staying at home. Col. Bartlett then pledged himself to enlist as a private soldier, and at once wrote the following patriotic and self-sacrificing letter to the postmaster-general:

SIR:—I have long chafed under the restraints of home and official responsibilities, and desired to be among the number of those who are plucking honors from the points of rebel bayonets. I can endure it no longer. I therefore respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of postmaster at Monroe, and recommend the appointment of D. W. Ball as my successor.

His resignation was accepted and the appointment made as recommended, and on Feb. 17, 1863, he enlisted as a private soldier in company B, 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, and on March 1, 1863, marched with his regiment into Dixie's land. He served faithfully and well to the close of the war, and was honorably mustered out of the service in May, 1865, never having been home during the entire period. He was appointed and served for several months as captain of company L, 3d United States Heavy Artillery. After his return from the war he was employed as book-keeper for a large commission house in Chicago, which position he held but a short time, when he was induced "to take the stump" in behalf of Gen. Ed. W. Salomon, republican candidate for the office of clerk of Cook county, and addressed

the people on the political issues of the day in every ward and precinct of the city of Chicago. Gen. Salomon was elected, and our subject became his chief clerk. About the same time, however, he received overtures from the quartermaster and commanding officer of the troops stationed at Julesburg, in Colorado, to accept the position of chief clerk of the quartermaster's department of that post, and being fond of adventure, and desirous of seeing the country, he accepted the flattering offer, and in November, 1865, removed to Fort Sedgwick, a military post just established on the south bank of the Platte, and adjacent to the "ranch" of Jules Bernard, in Colorado, and named Julesburg. The original town consisted of only three or four sod houses, used as telegraph offices and stables of the Overland Stage Company. He entered at once upon his duties in the quartermaster's department, where he continued for about a year and a half; and during that time he traveled more tha 2,000 miles on horseback, his only companion being a scout in the employ of the government—through a country swarming with hostile Indians, visiting nearly every military post between Idaho and the Missouri river, and collecting material for reports required by the government. These journeys were full of wild adventures and hair-breadth escapes from the Indians. He traveled nearly all the summer of 1866 with his single companion, stopping occasionally at ranches or military posts over night, but generally camping out. It had been customary to accompany such expeditions by a military escort of twenty-five men, but his experienced scout considered that they would be safer alone, dispensed with the escort. In July, 1867, when the Union Pacific Railroad had arrived within four miles of Fort Sedgwick, Mr. Bartlett left the quartermaster's department for the purpose of embarking in trade in the new and notorious city of Julesburg—where in the preceding April he had killed the timid antelope, and where no signs of human habitation appeared—now a city of over 1,200 houses, with a population of 6,000 inhabitants. It was the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and there all goods in transit for the Pacific States and Territories, military posts and mining towns west of that place, must be unloaded from the train and transported to destination by mule and ox teams. The business transacted was immense. Hundreds of portable buildings were brought from Omaha; many were of adobe, many of sod, and scores of people carried on an extensive and profitable business under canvas tents. There were no family residences, as few men would dare to take a family to such a place. There were many high-minded, honorable men engaged in legitimate business, but the city was crowded with saloons, gambling houses and bagnios, and pickpockets, thieves, murderers and desperadoes of the worst kind flocked there from every part of America. The original ranch of Jules Bernard was known to be in Colorado, but near the line separating that Territory from the State of Nebraska, but it was not at this time known to any one in which Territory the present Julesburg was located. It was at first a city without a government, laws or officers to protect those engaged in business, and it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some measures of safety and protection. The business men of the town therefore held a meeting and adopted ordinances for the government of the city, and resolutions pledging themselves to such taxation as should be necessary to sustain an efficient city government. They elected a mayor and a council of five members, a clerk and treasurer. A vigilance committee of 150 members was also organized. The mayor was empowered to appoint such number of policemen as he might deem necessary, and draw *ad libitum* upon the treasurer for their payment, amenable only to the people for an abuse of his power and punishable by removal. He was also declared ex-officio judge of the police court. The first mayor was a gentleman named Cook, but he soon retired from the office, and Mr.

Bartlett, who had become conspicuous among the "vigilants," was appointed his successor. An arrangement was effected with the commanding officer at Fort Sedgwick by which, in the event of resistance to the constituted authorities, the aid of troops could be procured. But the military authorities, while sustaining the city government in the protection of business and in maintaining order, would permit the exercise of no civil function by that organization; hence there were no means of enforcing contracts or collecting debts if parties concerned refused to pay.

Mr. Bartlett at once entered upon the duties of his office, increasing force to twenty-five, agreeing to pay each man $125 per month, and otherwise improved the apparatus of government. He caused a log jail to be erected, and kept a well armed guard around it day and night. Rioting and murder were of daily occurrence, and he was compelled to hold court seven days of the week. The punishment of all but capital offenses was by fine and imprisonment, but in case of murder the culprit was ordered to be imprisoned till the United States marshal at Denver or Omaha could be notified; the vigilants, however, generally disposed of him the first night, so that the marshal was in a great measure relieved. By fines the mayor collected money enough to defray nearly all the expenses of the city government, so that resort to taxation was seldom necessary. A single case will suffice as an illustration of the character of those brought before him for trial, and his manner of administering justice. His court room was a rough board building 20x50 feet. Behind a rough table sat the judge upon a rough bench. Around his waist was a belt, hanging from which were two heavy Colt's revolvers. Two desperadoes, named Jack Hayes and "Shorty," arrived in the city from Cheyenne, and soon made their presence known by rioting among the saloons and gambling houses, destroying property, discharging their revolvers, threatening life, and assaulting and maltreating several persons, and swearing they would kill any man who attempted to arrest them. The two roughs were soon brought before the mayor, however, in charge of half a dozen stout policemen. They had a large number of friends and sympathizers in the city, over fifty of whom were in the court room, each heavily armed with knives and revolvers; threats were freely made that the prisoners should never pay a fine nor go to jail. The vigilants were also present in considerable force, and well armed. The judge summoned a jury of business men, permitted the defendants to be heard by counsel, examined a large number of witnesses, and gave them a fair trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, whereupon the judge arose, with a cocked revolver in each hand, and proceeded to render the judgment of the court, which was that each pay a fine of $250, and be imprisoned until the fine and costs were made. Revolvers were drawn all over the room, but the judge coolly added: "I have heard your threats and understand your intentions, and if you are disposed to resist the execution of the sentence, the best time for you to commence is now, and the best place is here; and I give you notice that there is room enough in the sand-hills for every man of you. Police, remove these prisoners to the jail." Over 200 revolvers were in the hands of those present, but not a shot was fired, and the prisoners were removed to jail. In less than two hours they had paid their fines and were at large again. In a short time they returned to Cheyenne, and were soon after hung by the vigilants for murder.

The mayor did not often find it necessary to telegraph to the fort for troops. On one occasion a detachment of cavalry dashed into the city and reported to him for orders half an hour from the time he dispatched for them. At another time a company of infantry in army wagons drawn by mules reported within an hour.

In November, 1867, Mr. Bartlett, having received intelligence of the dangerous illness of

his father, hastily returned to Monroe, and in the following spring opened a law office, and continued in the successful practice of his profession until the autumn of 1869, when he received a flattering offer to edit a republican newspaper at Thibodeaux, the capital of Lafourche parish, in the State of Louisiana, which he accepted, repaired to the place and entered upon his labors. A republican press association was organized at New Orleans while he was editing the Lafourche *Republican*—the first organization of the kind in Louisiana—of which he was made secretary. In April, 1870, he resigned the editorial chair to accept a situation in the New Orleans custom house, but during the summer, his health failing, he resigned his position, returned to Monroe, and after a season of sickness resumed the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was again elected clerk of the circuit court of Green county, and re-elected in 1876, and now holds that office.

In January, 1857, he received the first degrees in Masonry, by dispensation, and soon after took all the chapter degrees. He has several times been elected master of Smith Lodge, No 31, F. & A. M., located at Monroe. He is also an Odd Fellow; received the degrees of the subordinate lodge in 1855, and has passed all the chairs in Monroe Lodge, No. 72. He also received the encampment degrees in Odd Fellowship. He is not a member of any Church organization, but holds to the orthodox faith, and is generous in his contributions to religious and benevolent objects. In personal appearance Mr. Bartlett is what may be called a fine looking man—fair complexion, sanguine countenance, with brown hair and hazel eyes, five feet nine inches in height, good breadth of shoulders, measuring forty-two inches around the chest, and weighing 185 pounds. Reared as he was, in the backwoods, he excelled in all athletic sports; he was swift of foot, and found but few equals at wrestling and all the various muscular efforts to which youth is addicted. He is a superb horseman, and most fearless and daring rider; an unerring marksman with rifle and pistol. His skill with the former weapon was known to many of the hostile Indians of the plains, not a few of whom he sent to the happy hunting grounds of their fathers. He killed more than fifty buffaloes from the saddle during the season he remained on the plains.

As a writer and public speaker he has a few superiors. His pen is trenchant and graphic. His letters from the seat of war during the Rebellion were of the most thrilling and vivid character, his descriptive powers being of the highest order, while his style is scholarly and ornate. He is also favorably known in the regions of fictitious literature, and as a poet has produced a volume of verse, which, for brilliancy of conception, beauty of language, depth of thought and fineness of fancy, is excelled by few of the laureates of these days, and which is destined to perpetuate his name for all time. As a fluent and ready speaker, graceful, complacent, and commanding an exhaustless flow of language, he is the peer of any "stump" orator in the country. His marriage with Miss Righter—still in the prime and grace of womanhood—was blessed with a family of four children, two of whom—Edmund Morgan, born April 8, 1849, and Ellen L., born Oct. 16, 1846—survive. The son studied law in the office of Judge Dunwiddie, of Monroe, was admitted to the bar of the State at the age of twenty-one, and three years later to that of the United States courts. He subsequently attended the law school at Albany, N. Y., one year, and graduated from that institution. On Sept. 14, 1875, he married Lida L. Filkins, a beautiful and accomplished lady of that city, and entered into partnership with the Hon. A. J. Colvin, one of the oldest and best lawyers of Albany. Miss Bartlett, the only daughter, is a young lady of rare beauty of person, amiable and engaging manners, of the highest mental endowments, and superior culture and refinement.

A volume of 114 pages, just issued by Dr. Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., contains the

pedigree of the Bartlett family for the last 800 years, down to 1875.

The Bartlett "arms," which are now in some of the families in America, is a device consisting of three open gloved hands on a shield, gold tassels pendant from the wrists, a swan couched, with wings extended. In the English branch of the family these "arms" have been "quartered" with some eight other noble families who have become extinct in the *male* line—the female representatives of whom have intermarried with male members of the Bartlett family. Mr. Bartlett is now a resident of Omaha, Neb.

Andrew J. Brundage

came from Andover, N. Y., in 1855, and practiced law until 1859, in Monroe. He was taken with consumption and died on the road to California, and was buried in a solid rock coffin, on the plains. He was a man of great promise, but his health was poor. He was jovial and and full of fun—was bound to ride on top, and was never discouraged. He was an honorable and upright man, and was quite a politician. He was always ready to speak when called upon; being sometimes unable to get on the stand, he was frequently placed there by others. After Mr. Brundage's death, his widow returned to Andover, and thence to the city of New York where she died. They had two sons born to them, one of whom—Maynard K.—is now an operator in a telegraph office in Kansas.

William C. Fillebrown

was born in Winthrop, Kennebec Co., Maine., in the year 1800. During his youth, he received a good education, as thorough as his native town afforded. His father was a wealthy farmer on the Kennebec, and William was looked upon as a man of more than ordinary abilities. In 1826, he removed to Penobscot county and engaged in a hotel, as clerk for a time, and was appointed deputy sheriff—which office he held twenty years. He was town clerk and treasurer of Oconto county for many years. In 1832, he married Ann Maria Reed, of that town. With his wife and two children, he removed to Monroe, Green Co., Wis., in 1840, a distance of 1,500 miles, in an emigrant wagon. He died, Nov. 9, 1876, and was buried in Monroe. He had the entire respect of his fellowmen—and was very faithful to any trust imposed on him. He had a family of ten children—three sons and three daughters are now living.

Mr. Fillebrown practiced law to a limited extent in Monroe and was a justice of the peace. He was a strong republican and temperance man. He started the first temperance society on the Penobscot, in 1830.

He had the respect of his fellow men in Maine, as well as in Wisconsin. He was a good talker and very social. He was a Universalist in belief.

John B. Perry,

one of the pioneers of Green county, was born at Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. J., Dec. 11, 1812. His father, Nathan Perry, was born in the town of New Ipswich, N. H., and was there married to Rebecca Brown, of the same town. They soon after, moved to York State and settled in Essex county, where he bought unimproved land, lived on that a few years, then moved to Elizabethtown. He soon became prominent and was appointed under sheriff, and held that office for many years. He served in th War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. He died in Elizabethtown in 1847. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Elizabethtown, securing his education in the public schools. In 1838 he came west and located at Dundee, Ill., where he engaged in teaching school. In December, 1839, he came to Green county, and engaged in mining lead ore at Exeter. In 1842 he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Doty. He remained in Exeter until 1844, when he returned to Dundee and there engaged in farming. In December, 1846, he returned to Green county and engaged in teaching at Albany, January, 1847. In the fall of 1847, he went to Monroe and read law in the office of J. W. Stewart, until the fall

of 1848, then again went to Exeter and was elected justice of the peace there in 1849. In 1850, he was elected town clerk, and the same year, he was appointed United States marshal, to take the census of Green county. In 1851, he removed to Albany, and in 1852, was elected justice in that town, and has held the office continuously since that time. He has also held other offices of trust. He served as town clerk and deputy town clerk eighteen years. He has filled the office of county commissioner, two years; has been notary public, twelve years, and school director, fifteen years. In 1881, was sergeant at arms of the assembly at Madison. He was joined in marriage, in 1840, to Amy M. Kellogg. She was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have seven children—Rebecca B., Nathan A., Cora A., Amy M., Oliver H., Martha A. and Edwin R. In 1883 Mr. Perry acted as attorney for the village of Albany and secured the incorporation of the village. He was admitted to the bar, in Monroe, in 1854.

THE BAR OF TO-DAY.

P. J. Clawson, A. S. Douglas, Brooks Dunwiddie, Hiram Medbery, A. N. Randall, C. N. Carpenter, Colin W. Wright, B. S. Kerr, S. W. Abbott, John B. Perry, Burr Sprague, O. S. Putnam, John Luchsinger, C. A. Tofflemire and P. C. Lampert.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hiram Medbery, a prominent lawyer of Green county, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Jan. 30, 1832. When he was quite young his parents moved to Fulton county in the same State, where they remained until he was sixteen years old. They then removed to Wisconsin and settled in Walworth county. He had received a common school education in his native State, and after coming to Wisconsin, attended the Waukegan Academy two terms. He then returned to Walworth county and taught school one turn, and with the proceeds, went to Saratoga Springs, where he engaged in the study of law in the office of Judge Bockes. He was admitted to the bar at Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1854, in the class with Mansfield Walworth and Joseph A. Shoudy. He immediately returned to Wisconsin and commenced practice at Troy. He was admitted to the circuit court of Walworth county, May 23, 1854. In 1855 he went to Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, where he remained a few months, then went to California, and was employed as civil engineer, eighteen months. He then returned to Troy. In 1857 he came to Albany, Green county, and began practicing law. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State June 11, 1859, and to the United States district and circuit courts, for the western district of Wisconsin, Sept. 15, 1871, to the United States district court for Wisconsin, Jan. 3, 1860, to the Supreme Court of Illinois, Oct. 19, 1873, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 13, 1880. He was elected district attorney in 1859. In 1861 he entered the United States civil service, receiving the appointment of revenue assessor, which office he held ten years. In 1864 he removed to Monroe and practiced law, also attended to the duties pertaining to his office. In 1877 he was appointed revenue agent and traveled extensively until 1881, when he resigned and became postmaster at Monroe, which position he held two years. He then went to Chicago and resided until October, 1883, when he returned to Albany, and remained a short time, then removed to Monroe, where he now resides. Mr. Medbery has been twice married; first, in January, 1860, to Lucy Royce, a native of Ohio, who died April 15, 1881, leaving two children—Jessie and Paul; and again Jan. 28, 1882, to Myra Hollinshead, a native of Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis.

P. J. Clawson, attorney at law, was born in Green Co., Penn., Oct. 27, 1839. He is a son of Phineas and Hannah (Ross) Clawson, who emigrated to Waukesha county in 1851. Phineas Clawson was a man of superior ability. His first vote was cast for James Monroe, for President. He afterwards voted for Gen. Jackson, but

again changed, and joined the whig party and became a member of the republican party at its organization in 1856. The subject of this sketch received the fouudation of his education in the graded schools at Waukesha, and afterwards attended Carroll College. In 1859 he entered the State University at Madison, and graduated in the class of 1863, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred in 1867. He enlisted in the 20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company D, in June, 1862. He was wounded at Prairie Grove, in the left thigh. Soon after he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of company A, on account of meritorious service, and again as 1st lieutenant. He participated in all of the engagements of the regiment, and was always at his post. He was on the staff of Gen. Bailey in the Mobile campaign. He left the service in impaired health, and was for two years under treatment from his physician. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the circuit court. In 1874 he received the nomination for district attorney, but was defeated. He was again nominated in 1876, and elected to that office, which he still holds, having been re-elected three times. He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Kate L. Moore, a daughter of Hon. H. T. Moore. They have three children—Sophia, May and Harvey P.

A. S. Douglas, attorney at law, was born in Hamilton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 19, 1841. His parents were Adam B. Douglas, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1835 or 1836, and Mary A. Starring. In 1844 he went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He afterwards engaged in keeping hotel and became one of the noted horsemen. In the fall of 1852 he landed in Portage City, Wis. He was educated in the common and high schools at Portage City. In July, 1863, he graduated from the high school at Janesville. In 1864, he enlisted in the 40th Volunteer Wisconsin Infantry, serving the end of his time of enlistment, 100 days. After leaving the army he entered the office of H. A. Patterson, of Janesville. On Feb. 16, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after formed a partnership, known as Patterson & Douglas. In October, 1866, he located at Brodhead, and in the fall of 1868 was elected as State's attorney, receiving the whole vote of the county, with the exception of two votes. In April, 1869, he came to Monroe, and was re-elected in 1870, 1872 and 1874. Mr. Douglas was among the leading spirits in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association, and was chosen president of the same, which was instrumental in building up one of the finest libraries in southern Wisconsin. He was married in 1868 to Laura E. Welch, a daughter of Dr. John Welch, of Janesville. Three children have blessed their union—Arthur G., Malcom C. and Helen. Mr. Douglas is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge chapter and commandery, also the A. O. U. W., K. of P., and G. A. R.

Archibald N. Randall is not an old settler of Green county, but is among the prominent men who came to the county at a later date, and is well and favorably known throughout this section of country. He was born at Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1830, and obtained his education in the district school, supplemented by a course of study at Brockport Collegiate Institute. His father, Archibald R., was born in 1796; served in the New York Active Militia in the War of 1812; was married in 1815 to Eunice Cheney, daughter of David and Irene (Munson) Cheney. His grandfather, Elisha Randall, was born in 1762, near Boston, Mass., and at the age of fourteen years, entered the marine service of the colonies, on board a privateer, and served until the close of the Revolutionary War. When twenty-two years old, he was married to Isabel McElroy, a Scotch lady, and removed to Erie Co., N. Y.

In September, 1847, the subject of this sketch removed to Avon, Rock Co., Wis. At the age of twenty-one years, he was elected superintendent of schools, and served three years. He

represented his town five years upon the Rock county board. He entered the army Aug. 22, 1862, and was commissioned captain company "G," 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, Oct. 12, 1862. He served with his command in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, until the spring of 1863, when he was detailed to command a battalion of mounted infantry, with headquarters at Fort Donelson, Tenn. He remained in command about eight months, and until the troops at Donelson rejoined the army at the front, and the mounted infantry rejoined their several commands. While in command of this mounted infantry, he engaged in many fights with the numerous bands of guerillas, with which West Tennessee was at that time infested, never failing to either whip or capture such parties, and often returning from a raid through the country with as many horses and mules as his men could manage. This command is reported to have kept the large area of country between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from the Ohio river on the north, to Clarksville and Florence under complete subjection, until relieved.

In January, 1864, he was detailed upon the staff of Major Gen. Lovel H. Rosseau, as acting assistant inspector-general of the district of Tennessee with headquarters at Nashville, which position he held until the expiration of his term of service, Feb. 1, 1865. While thus engaged as a staff officer, he was in every battle fought by Gen. Rosseau, including seven with Wheeler, two with Forrest and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was also with that general in his noted raid around Atlanta. He was married March 27, 1865, to Emma C. Loofbourrows, daughter of the Hon. Judge Wade Loofbourrows, of Washington, C. H., Ohio. Two children have been born to them—Maggie M., May 25, 1866 and Louis A., January 24, 1869. Maggie died at Brodhead, Sept. 7, 1881, of typhoid fever. He moved to this county in 1868. He has served three terms upon the county board of Green county, and was chairman thereof at the session of 1883. He was elected to the State Senate in 1881, and was chairman of the Senate judiciary committee at the session of 1882–3. His term of office expires in November 1884. Mr. Randall is a lawyer by profession, having his office and residence at Brodhead. He was admitted to the bar March 3, 1873.

As a public man, Mr. Randall's superior ability is unquestioned. He possesses superior executive ability, as has been clearly demonstrated since his connection with the State Senate. He has always filled the various offices to which he has been elected with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituency, and no man is more deservedly pupular among the people.

Cornelius N. Carpenter, president of the bank of Brodhead, was born in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt., in 1826. His parents removed to Montpelier when he was a child, and afterwards to Northfield, in the same State. Mr. Carpenter is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1848, and was elected librarian of the State the same fall. It was at this time that excitement ran high in consequence of the discovery of gold in California, and Mr. Carpenter yielded to his inclination to try his fortune in the land of gold. He was absent three years, one of which was spent in going and returning. He went by way of Cape Horn and returned through Central America, with a party of about 100, traveling with ox teams, and shipped at Chagres, for New York, in the fall of 1852. He saw much of the world, and secured some gold. On his return he engaged in the practice of his profession at Northfield. In 1856, he came to Milwaukee and practiced law two years, then returned to Vermont and engaged in law practice with Judge Carpenter. In 1862, he raised a company of volunteers for nine months service, company C, of the 15th Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He commanded the company six months, then resigned, in consequence of sickness in his family,



S. S. Eldred

and soon after, returned to Milwaukee. He came to Brodhead in 1863 and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1881. He then engaged in banking. He is a lawyer of ability and possessed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Carpenter was elected district attorney in 1864 and served two years. He is a cousin of A. V. H. Carpenter, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, also of the late eminent senator and statesman, Matthew H. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Burnham, who died in Milwaukee in 1857. His present wife was Lucy Burnham, a sister of his first wife. He has one daughter by his first wife—Lizzie, now the wife of H. P. Young, and by the latter union there is one son—C. W., who is cashier of the Bank of Brodhead.

Colin W. Wright, attorney at law, was born at Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., Feb. 8, 1858. His parents were natives of England, and emigrated to the States in 1849, first settling in Lafayette Co., Wis., where his father was engaged in mining and real estate business, which he followed for a number of years, and is now engaged in business at Mineral Point. The subject of this sketch was reared in Lafayette county, where the foundation of his education was laid in the common schools. He afterwards attended the high school at Platteville, and spent two years at the State Normal. In 1881, he read law in the office of Lanyon & Speasley, at Mineral Point. In 1881-82, he attended the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, graduating in the spring of 1883. Soon after, he came to Monroe and engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Wright is a young man of more than ordinary ability and is gradually building up a good practice.

Benjamin Sanders Kerr,

attorney at law, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1841. His father, Joseph Kerr, was born near Pittsburg, Penn., whose parents were born in the north of Ireland, but were of Scotch ancestry, the father of the long line of Scotish chieftains of that name of early times. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Sanders, is a native of Ohio, and is of English ancestry, her grandparents having been Quakers during the Revolutionary War, residing in the then colony of Virginia. His grandfather, Benjamin Sanders, was one of the early advocates of the doctrines of Alexander Campbell, and preached for many years in different parts of the State of Ohio, and was a man of great ability and influence in the early days of that Church. His grandfather, Joseph Kerr, was a farmer, and died at the age of 103 years. In 1845 Mr. Kerr's parents removed to Green Co., Wis., where he has since resided, and where, in 1854, his father died, leaving him the second of eight children, five boys and three girls. He was reared upon a farm, and attended the short winter country schools until his nineteenth year, at which time he gave up farming and devoted himself entirely to study, and was a student at the academy in Platteville, Wis., at the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. He remained in that institution till the spring of 1862, and then returned to Green Co., Wis., where he engaged in school teaching till the spring of 1863, at which time he began the study of law in the office of Judge Dunwiddie, of Monroe, and which he continued till the spring of 1864. He then received a recruiting commission from Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin, and raised a sufficient number of men to secure a 1st lieutenant's commission, and was mustered into the United States military service with that rank on the 15th of April, of that year, in company D, of the 38th regiment, of Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, at Camp Randall, Madison. On the 3d day of May following, he, with his company and regiment, left for the front, and arrived at Washington, D. C., a few days later, and were encamped on Arlington Heights, Va., for a short time. While the regiment lay there he saw and heard President Lincoln. It was levee day, and the Marine Band was discoursing sweet music from the pa-

villion in the park south of the White House Mansion. The President, Mrs. Lincoln and others sat on the south balcony, which elevated them above the crowd gathered around. Some one called to the President for a speech, others joined in the call, whereupon, President Lincoln arose to his feet and said: "Fellow citizens: You call upon me for a speech. In lieu of it I propose three cheers for Gen. Grant and his army." Grant was then in the Wilderness in front of Petersburg, Va. It is needless to say the cheers were given with a will. Lincoln at the same time swinging his long right arm above his head and shouting with the people. This little incident and speech of Lincoln's, in that darkest of the years of the War of the Rebellion, gives us a view of the inner-man, that, although surrounded by friends and heavily weighted with the cares of the civil government, visions of the army were ever before him and his heart and mind with his generals and boys at the front. Mr. Kerr's company and regiment were moved to the front and arrived at Cold Harber at the close of the battle, where one of his men was killed. They became a part of Grant's army and moved with him from in front of Richmond to the attack on Petersburg, Va., Mr. Kerr remaining with the company during that long and bloody siege, excepting a short time he was detailed on a court martial at City Point, Va. The siege lasted from the 16th of June, 1864, at which time they first went under fire in front of the city, till the works were carried by storm, April 2, 1865, he commanding his company at that time in an assault in which one-third of the column fell. On the 17th of June, 1864, he was with his company in an assault in which the losses in killed and wounded were equally great. About the 1st of July, 1864, the captain of Kerr's company was taken sick and resigned, leaving him in command, and in which position he continued till the muster-out and final discharge of the company, Aug. 11, 1865. He, having in the meantime, been promoted to the rank of captain. At the close of his military service Mr. Kerr returned to Monroe, and at once resumed the study of law with Judge Dunwiddie, and which he pursued until March, 1866, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1866 he was elected district attorney of Green county, which office he held until 1869, and was complimented by Judge Lyon, then on the bench, for his ability and care in the discharge of the duties of the office. Nov. 12, 1866, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Angeline Eliza Fayette, daughter of Shanalia Fayette, lineally descended from the family of the Marquis de La Fayette. Mrs. Kerr is a relative of ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, through her mother, whose maiden name was Doolittle. They have two children—Maud and Fayette, born, respectively, Jan. 29, 1868, and Feb. 12, 1870. Mr. Kerr is a man of more than ordinary ability, a good, reliable office lawyer, and a forcible and earnest speaker. He is a man of medium height, fine personal appearance and gentlemanly deportment; is of most exemplary habits and highly esteemed in the community in which he lives.

Burr Sprague, attorney at law, Brodhead, is a native of Cattaraugus, N. Y., where he was born in 1836. In 1846 he removed to Rock Co., Wis., with his parents, settling in the town of Spring Valley. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in merchandising, which he continued in Spring Valley and in the town of Oxford till 1868, when he came to Brodhead. In 1871 he opened the first book store in the village. He continued in the book trade till 1878. He served as postmaster here for a number of years, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served in the legislature from the first district, Rock county, in the session of 1868, and from the second district, Green county, in 1878. He owned and conducted the *Register* of Brodhead from October, 1878, till June 1879. He was superintendent of the schools of Brodhead for five years. He has taught many years and always took a deep interest in educational

matters. He married Vina Lamphear, an adopted daughter of Dr. S. W. Abbott. They have three children—Louis, proprietor of the "Brodhead *Register*," Jessie and William.

John J. Putnam was one of the prominent and well remembered early settlers of this town. He came to Green county in 1848 and purchased, in the town of Decatur, a tract of 500 acres of land. He located here with his family, in June of the next year. He was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1801. His advantages for education, in early life, were very limited. The death of his father, when he was seventeen years of age, placed upon him, to a great extent, the support of the family. He was married before leaving Virginia, to Mary M. Fleek, daughter of Adam Fleek. After marriage he removed to Hocking Co., Ohio, and thence to Licking county, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He remained there until he came to Green county. Mr. Putnam was a man of strong mental powers and of sterling integrity, and although he died comparatively early in the history of Green county, he left a record that is not forgotten. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, also held the office of chairman of his town. He accumulated a valuable property, owning at his decease, about 1,400 acres of land. His death occurred June 5, 1856. His wife survived until February 1874. They had ten children, seven of whom are now living, four sons and three daughters, all residents of this county, except the second son, John J., Jr., who resides in Texas. Two of his sons, Oliver S. and Henry C., are residents of Brodhead.

Oliver S. Putnam, Esq., was born in Newark, Ohio, May 15, 1838. He came with his father's family, to this county in 1849. In April 1861, he enlisted in the three months' service and reenlisted Aug. 6, 1862, on company F, 31st Wisconsin Infantry. He was made 1st sergeant at the organization of the regiment. In April 1864 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, commanded his company during the siege of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and in the final battles of Sherman's memorable campaign. He began the study of law, in the winter of 1865 but discontinued it to engage in coal mining in Illinois. He resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Brodhead. He was police justice for a number of years. Mr. Putnam's army life seriously impaired his health and he has never recovered his former vigor. His wife was formerly Alice M. Copp, daughter of John E. Copp, who settled in Decatur in 1846. Mr. Copp was formerly from the State of New York, but came to Green county from Ohio. He went to California in 1850 and was absent thirty years. He then settled in Texas where he recently died. His widow still resides in Texas. Henry C. Putnam was a soldier in the Civil War, and was made a non-commissioned officer by election of his company, and served with marked distinction and rare bravery in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, company B.

The following letter from Hon. I. F. Mack, of Chicago, is a fitting tribute to the memory of his life-long friend, J. J. Putnam:

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1884.

Union Publishing Company:

DEAR SIRS:—I learn that you are compiling and publishing a History of Green County, Wisconsin, and as the writer was a resident of that county from 1848 to 1870, it fell to my lot to be well acquainted with many of the early settlers and prominent men of that section. Among the latter class in the eastern portion of the county, I am pleased to name the late lamented John J. Putnam, Esq., who, with a large family connection of six or eight families, left Ohio and settled in the town of Decatur in that county, a little earlier than 1848, forming one of the most frugal, thrifty, granger settlements it has ever fallen to my lot to know, some of whom will regard it invidious if I place Mr. Putnam, during his life, in the front in point of intelligence

and noble manhood. Although a farmer, Mr. Putnam was a man of extensive reading, a keen observer of men and things, an astute reasoner, thoroughly posted in regard to all questions that then divided political parties and councils of ripe judgment and of unassailable integrity. Though firm and decided in his conviction he was not intolerant, but genial and kind to the last degree. A prominent figure in the old whig ranks and a sincere admirer of Henry Clay many a democrat felt the incision of his sharp cut political thrusts, in the early days, and with true patriotism in his bones, he could but pass into the republican ranks. Stricken with a fatal malady while endowed with manly vigor, he passed away, leaving a handsome competence for a sorrowing wife and an interesting family of several sons and daughters.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS OF GREEN COUNTY.

In 1816 the frontiers of the United States settlements had been extended into Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, while Prairie du Chien was its most distant military post. This remote village was brought into communication with approaching civilization by the agents of the American Fur Company from the way of the lakes, and by military transportation from the way of St. Louis. Canoes or keel boats pursued these ways at long intervals, yet with some degree of regularity, and this intercourse, slight as it was in comparison with modern connections by steam and rail, was sufficient to draw hither a few Americans for purposes of trade, or in discharge of some United States agency in connection with Indian or military affairs. The arrival of the first steamboat inaugurated a new era in commercial affairs and the building of roads in various directions tended to increase trade and traffic at this point. But the multiplication of steamboats and roads did not satisfy the demands of the public for cheap and rapid transit. Railroads began to be looked upon as a necessity, and a line that should connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi as particularly desirable.

THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met Nov. 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books for subscription. The charter of the company provided that $100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourne chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Brodhead, a prominent engineer from the State of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1857 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien.

The first regular train reached Prairie du Chien, in April, 1857 ; and the terminus of the road was located at "Lower Town." It is ap-

propriate here to observe, that this enterprise, a great one for its day, and for the era in which it was achieved, was undertaken and successfully carried through, (to their honor be it said) by citizens of Wisconsin, residents of the city of Milwaukee.

In this connection it is proper to state that E. H. Brodhead, of Milwaukee, was the then president of the road. William Jervis, of the same city, was superintendent, and E. P. Bacon, general freight agent. Among other gentlemen who took a leading part in carrying through this great work, may be here mentioned, the Hon. Edward D. Holton, still living, and the Hon. Ashael Finch, lately deceased, (both of the city of Milwaukee).

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

In 1859 and 1860, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property. In 1867, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stockholders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien Company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former. In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill, general manager, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs.

FIRST RAILROAD IN GREEN COUNTY.

All things considered, it must be set down as a fact that one of the most important, (if not the most important) event which has ever happened in Green county, was the building of its first railroad. While the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company was in existence, it not only proposed to build a road from Milwaukee to Madison and Prairie du Chien, but also one to Dubuque, Iowa. We have already seen what success that part of its project met with which contemplated a road to Prairie du Chien. Let us now consider what more nearly concerns the people of Green county, the Dubuque project. But before dwelling upon the results of that scheme, it must be stated that there was an undertaking having in view a railroad through Green county which ante-dates the other. This was the incorporation of the

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The object in view in organizing this company, was the building of a railroad from Milton, in Rock county, by way of Janesville, the county seat, through the counties of Green, Lafayette and Grant, to the Mississippi river. Of course, this was a project calculated to interest the people generally of Green county. Everybody wanted a railroad, and they wanted it as near their own homes as it could be built. The chartering of this company was a scheme originating in Green county, so great was the desire here to have communication with the outside world by means of the iron rail. This was early in the year 1852. A survey followed, reaching from Janesville to Monroe, and in the fall of 1853 work began near Monroe, but was soon discontinued for want of means. Early in 1854 the Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company transferred all its rights to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, and the first-mentioned company ceased to exist. The projected road now took the name of

THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN BRANCH OF THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company got an amendment to their charter, author-

izing them to build the line, the intention being to extend it to Dubuque, in Iowa. This company, in the spring of 1855, employed a party of engineers to re-survey the line from Janesville to Monroe, preparatory to obtaining the right of way and commencing grading. J. T. Dodge, then of Janesville, now of Monroe, had charge of the surveying party.

The contract for the work was let late in the fall of 1855 to C. D. Cook, of Milwaukee, a leading railroad contractor of the State. The work had commenced in February, 1856, and the track laid to Brodhead in September, 1857. Meanwhile the road had been mortgaged three times, and, in August, of this year, was sold on the third mortgage. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining money, there was now an actual suspension of track-laying for want of means to pay the duty upon the rails. That difficulty was at length overcome by advances made mainly by the Bank of Monroe; so that the track was laid to Juda, in November, and to Monroe in December, 1857.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT BRODHEAD.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Sept. 23, 1857.]

Early on the morning of a drizzling, rainy, muddy Thursday of last week, we left home to attend the celebration of the opening of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad to Brodhead. The day was an unfortunate one as to appointment; the weather being unpleasant, and the circuit court for Green county being in session and engaged upon the case of Nehemiah Root.

About 11 o'clock A. M., an excursion train of six passenger and three or four freight cars, all crowded full, left the depot to meet the excursionists from Milwaukee, Waukesha, and towns along the line of road. At Janesville, the Milwaukee train of five crowded cars was added, and the train returned to Brodhead, arriving just in time to permit the whole company to take refuge in the large depot before the approach of a passing shower. This unexpected moistening, not down on the bills, disconcerted the reception and dinner arrangements; everything, however, passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. After dinner Judge Randall responded to a call in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks, succeeded by the banging of guns and the more pleasant roar of instrumental music.

The train returned at half past three o'clock, a number remaining to participate in a hop to come off in the evening.

The Monroe Brass Band furnished an excellent quality of music for the day, their playing being a matter of universal admiration; the Brodhead Brass Band also played excellently well for so young a band; there was also a martial band from Decatur, that participated in all the festivities.

Brodhead is fast getting to be a lively village, and the business over the railroad is already quite important, though at the present ruling prices of produce the exports from this county are not a tithe of what they soon, probably will be.

A GREAT EVENT.

The completion of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad to Monroe, in Green county, was, indeed, a great event; perhaps, when viewed in all its bearings, the greatest that has ever occurred within the limits of the county. That this may not pass from the minds of future generations readily, we give a few extracts from the Monroe *Sentinel*, concerning its progress from the eastern edge of the county to Monroe, and the happy time had by the people upon its completion to the county-seat of Green county.

THE SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Oct. 28, 1857.]

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the track-laying on the Southern Wisconsin line is resumed, and the workmen to-day commence laying the rail this side of Brodhead. Some of our moneyed men have given their names as surety that if the company will commence laying the rail, they shall receive the necessary money, $1,300 per mile—to take iron out of bond, or enough to lay as far as Juda. If the

stock-holders will come right up to the work like men, the road will be opened to Monroe in a few weeks. There are but fifteen miles to lay, besides side tracks and switches at Juda. We are well aware that the times are very hard, but it must be borne in mind, that the produce of the stock-holders is taken at Milwaukee quotations, and if every one will take hold with a will, we will have the road. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;" we can get the road this fall by one earnest and concentrated effort. Next season the difficulty may be greater.

H. Thompson is the accredited agent of the company, to take and forward produce or subscriptions, and pay over only so fast as the company actually expend on the line. If he calls at your house don't send him away empty.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD.
[From the Monroe Sentinel, Nov. 18, 1857.]

The track-layers to-day, (Wednesday) will have the rail laid into Juda, and by Saturday night, will probably have finished all side-tracks. It is now but eight miles from Juda to Monroe, and a little more hard work will bring the cars to this point. Let every man who has a cent in money or a bushel of wheat, pay the same to B. Dunwiddie, director, or Henry Thompson, Esq., agent, and those gentlemen will faithfully apply the same to the taking of iron out of bond. It will not do to let the track-layers cease until the last switch in this town is laid.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD.
[From the Monroe Sentinel, Nov. 25, 1857.]

We are informed by friend Graham, of this town, [Monroe] that the track-layers are now putting down the switches and side-tracks at Juda, and towards the latter part of this week will commence moving westward towards Monroe.

One of the Messrs Graham is personally superintending the work and doing all that man can do to hasten its progress.

Stock-holders and citizens along the line of this road are very much indebted to the Bank of Monroe, for the aid it has rendered and is now rendering, to secure the completion of our road. It has furnished money to carry on the work when no other bank in the State would loan a penny—a fact that must not be forgotten when the cars shall rumble into town.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD.
[From the Monroe Sentinel, Dec. 9, 1857.]

By politeness of friend Graham, we paid another visit to the railroad, Tuesday. At the time we left, 4 o'clock p. m., the rail was laid half way across the trussel-work—which is nearly a quarter of a mile in length. To-day the train will run over it, and we have engaged a passage on the first car.

The road is open within three and a half miles of Monroe, and the work is progressing rapidly.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN RAILROAD.
[From the Monroe Sentinel, Dec. 23, 1857.]

We are in high feather, we are elated. We feel good. Why? Go with us a few rods towards the southern portion of the village, and we will show you two parallel iron rails leading to the east and connecting with all her roads, over which the strong engine with its ribs and muscles of iron and steel, is hereafter to play back and forth like the weaver's shuttle, fetching and carrying its load of men and merchandise.

The cars have come to town, and every day "Richland timber" echoes the scream of locomotive. The facts that our people have paid the M. & M. R. R. Co., thousands of dollars within a few weeks, and that the Messrs Graham have laid the rail at the rate of about half a mile per day throughout the worst month of the year, all go to demonstrate one thing, namely, that this village is to be a little world of bustle and activity, from this time henceforth; and here we make the assertion, which we will prove by-and-by, by the figures, that Monroe will be the heaviest produce station in Wisconsin. It is a strong assertion, we know, but not over-grown, when it is considered that there will be tributary to this market alone over

156 square miles of territory, all well settled and improved.

Some kind of a celebration will undoubtedly take place at the formal opening, which will not occur for two or three weeks yet, inasmuch as there are several places where the track will have to be ballasted, to be safe. We are told that some of the officers of the road will be in town the present week, to examine depot grounds, and arrange for the opening.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Jan. 13, 1858.

Below we give the order of arrangements for the approaching railroad celebration in honor of the opening of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad to Monroe, to take place on Tuesday the 19th inst:

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Firing of cannon at 5 A. M. until 7 A. M. on public square.

Cars leave station at precisely 7 A. M. for Janesville, arrive back at 2:30 P. M.

Firing of cannon on return of cars.

Reception speech.

Reply.

Firing of cannon, when the company are marching from cars to hotel.

Dinner at 3:30 P. M.

Regular toasts and replies thereto.

Volunteer toasts and replies.

Firing of cannon after each reply.

Excursion tickets will be issued by Henry T. Thompson, B. Dunwiddie and John W. Stewart, the committee appointed for that purpose, to whom application may be made.

Per order Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN GRAHAM,
A. RICHARDSON.
H. STEVENS,
GEORGE E. DEXTER.
E. MOSHER,
Committee.

THE RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Jan. 20, 1858.]

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, as lovely a January morning as poet's fancy ever created—seven passenger cars almost filled with citizens of Monroe and vicinity, left the depot grounds of this village to meet at Janesville the guests from the cities and villages of our State, who were disposed to join with us in our joy and good cheer.

All were happy and cheerful as a party could well be; some chatting, some singing, some silently enjoying their first ride upon a railroad train—all possessing with satisfaction the hour after the bent of their minds. At the various stations fresh additions were made to the load, so that by the time the train arrived at Janesville, the citizens of that seldom astonished place actually rolled their eyes in wonder that so many people could be collected anywhere between that vast city and sundown.

The Milwaukee train with some six cars arrived a little before 11 o'clock, and soon afterwards attached itself to the down train and started for this point, both trains being made one. The return trip was made in good time and the excursionists welcomed by a large body of our citizens.

As soon after the arrival as quiet could be restored, the president, George E. Dexter, Esq., presented S. P. Condee, of this village, who made an eloquent, appropriate and cordial reception speech, which was replied to on behalf of the guests by Hon. E. D. Holton, in an equally appropriate manner. At its conclusion, the excursionists proceeded to the various hotels and to private residences, whither they were cordially invited by our citizens, the specially invited guests stopping at the American.

The dinner at the American was of the best order, and heartily greeted by hungry humanity. After dinner, came toasts in the following order:

1st. The city of Milwaukee, responded to by Col. George H. Walker, of that city.

2d. The Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, responded to by Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee.

3d. The city of Janesville, responded to by Mr. Williams of that city.

4th. The village of Whitewater, responded to by Rufus Cheney, of that village.

5th. The press of Wisconsin, responded to by Col. Hart, of Milwaukee.

6th. Roads and bridges, the first prints of the dawning sun of civilization.

7th. The iron roads of our country, a net work binding State to State in political union, community to community in commercial and social intercourse, the only talisman which can convert into reality the statesman's dream of a single and united Republic stretching from ocean to ocean.

8th. The whistle of the locomotive. It swallows up the secret of the fife, and the roll of the drum; its resonant echoes sounding peace on earth and good will to man.

9th. The railroad system of the western continent; already has it entwined the flags of two Nations.

10th. Panics. The thunder storms of the financial atmosphere purifying it, and compelling, as politicians say, a recurrence to fundamental principles.

11th. The State of Wisconsin, nestled between two great highways, scooped out by nature. The energy of her people will complete the work in crowning with success her splendid projected system of railways.

12th. Our invited guests—by the aid of yonder iron arms, may we often grasp them with the hand of fellowship and welcome.

There were a few incidents and arrangements of the celebration that had some little effect to mar the festivities, and for which our citizens may be unjustly blamed. We have not time to allude to them, and it would perhaps do no good if we could.

We cannot close without giving in our testimony to the very affable, kind and courteous manner in which Conductor Sanburn discharged all the duties of his station. He never wearied in answering the thousand questions that were given him by inquisitive folks unaccustomed to railroad travel, greeted all with the same unvarying politeness, and assiduously labored for the comfort and safety of the large family he had to provide for. It is of vast importance to a railroad corporation to have obliging and courteous employes, such as we feel and know Mr. Sanburn to be, and we are twice glad that we have such upon the Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

HOW THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT TO MONROE.

So great was the desire of the people of Green county to have a railroad, that, at an early day, they had subscribed liberally toward the building of the one contemplated from Janesville to Monroe; but, with all their liberality, there was still a lack of means to carry forward the enterprise. The system of "Farm Mortgages" was therefore resorted to, which, in the end, caused a great deal of trouble and anxiety to many of the farmers of Green county, although no very great pecuniary loss (except in a few cases) was the result—thanks to the energetic and self-sacrificing efforts of E. D. Clinton of Brodhead, Brooks Dunwiddie of Monroe, and perhaps one or two others in a less degree.

"In mortgaging their farms," says Miss Bingham (History of Green County, pp. 34–36), "some of the farmers were influenced wholly by a desire to get the railroad here, but most of them were also moved by a spirit of speculation. Stock in the railroad company was given them for their mortgages, and the general opinion of its value was such that farmers made their mortgages as large as the company would allow them to be. The company promised to pay the interest on all the mortgages, and promised that no mortgages on land west of Brodhead should be sold until the road reached Brodhead, and none from west of Monroe until the road reached Monroe. In October, 1854, stock to the amount of $485,900 had been taken. The greater part of it was in Green county, but the mortgages given in the vicinity of Shullsburg amounted to $128,000. By February, 1856,

work on the road had begun. The mortgages were taken to New England, where they sold readily. The company also obtained money at three different times by mortgages on the road; but much of the money obtained in these ways was used on the Prairie du Chien road, and work on the Southern Wisconsin was not prosecuted with the vigor which the mortgageors had hoped for. The road to Prairie du Chien was finished in April, 1857, but the company had not then the money to push forward the other road. * * * It was really Green county, not the railroad company, that brought the road from Janesville, and a great number of citizens are entitled to a share of the credit of it; but, much as it cost in money, the greatest cost of the road was in the anxiety and long suspense it brought the mortgageors.

"The company assumed an appearance of great fairness towards the mortgageors. Sometimes a director was chosen from among them, and, as was especially the case in the election of Judge Dunwiddie, this was conducive to the interests of both the company and the mortgageors; but the appearance was frequently deceptive. On one occasion, all the stock-hold ers and their wives were given a free ride to Milwaukee, to attend a railroad meeting. They were all urged to go, but, after their arrival at the meeting some pretext was raised by which almost every one of them was prevented from voting. The agreement of the company in regard to using the mortgages from the country west of Monroe was so far kept that, before the sale of the road in August, 1857, all those given west of Green county were released. The desire for the road was so great in Lafayette county that E. D. Clinton, the general agent of the road, and the man who, more than any one else, was the cause of its extension from Janesville, found more difficulty in releasing the mortgages than he had found in obtaining them. Two men refused to comply with the condition of a release, which was to pay the recorder's fee, and in these cases Mr. Clinton paid the costs himself. The mortgages given in the western part of the county were all sold before the road reached Monroe, and the promise in regard to paying the interest on the mortgages was not fulfilled. After the completion of the road, the stock was raised by a fictitious dividend and by some other devices to ninety per cent. The holders of the mortgages were by this time glad to sell them, and the company bought them and settled with the mortgageors by buying their stock at ninety per cent. A few of the farmers had previously effected a settlement with the purchasers of their mortgages, and paid more; but ten cents on a dollar was all that any of them were obliged to pay, and a few of them never paid anything."

FARM MORTGAGES.

[By E. D. Clinton.]

I was sent by the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, as their stock agent, to ascertain what could be done to build the road west of Janesville. I went to Monroe, there being very little interest at Janesville, and called on Judge Dunwiddie and Mr. Ludlow, also on Judge Bingham, who has since died. These men introduced me to John H. Bridge, who then lived eight or ten miles south of Monroe (now in Monroe). I informed them there was so little money in the country, we could not build as rapidly as we wanted to without resorting to farm mortgages. We had taken farm mortgages and used them successfully in building the road to Janesville. I consulted with the men referred to at Monroe, and others they introduced me to. I tried to impress upon them that giving farm mortgages would secure an early completion of the road to Monroe, and that they had only to convince the farmers that by mortgaging their farms they would not put their property in jeopardy.

For the purpose of giving them an understanding on what condition the mortgages were taken, we appointed a county meeting at the court house in Monroe, and invited all the people of the county interested to be present.

There was a general rally, and the court house was filled. Quite a number of the directors of the railroad were present, with the chief engineer. I was called upon to explain the object of the meeting. I then said: "I am glad the directors are present, as I have just come from the La Crosse road. In my explaining the plan of the company, if I do not state it correctly they will correct me." I then laid on the table a large number of copies of reports of work the previous year, which, as it regards correctness, was certified to by John Catlin, the president of the company, and William Taintor, secretary, by affidavit. Their veracity was not doubted by any one acquainted with them. I requested each one interested to take stock by mortgage; also to take a copy of the report home and look it over carefully. "After you have heard what I have to say," I continued, "and these directors in explanation, if you feel safe and wish to secure the road to Monroe, you will come to Monroe, where Dr. Peck, who is with me, and is a notary public, will fill up the mortgages and take the acknowledgement at your houses. We do not wish any but genuine mortgages, with the expectation of your paying it; if the company fail to pay, just as you would have to pay a bank note. We want to do everything in good faith, so that we can realize the money on the mortgages to build the road without loss. I now attempt," I said farther, "to explain the proposition of the company to take your mortgages—This is the plan, that you give your note and mortgage to the company or holder, for any amount you wish to take, to run ten years, with coupons attached, interest payable annually, at the rate of 8 per cent., for which the company authorizes me, as their agent, to give you a receipt in full for the shares of capital stock, or any number of shares, of $100 each in said company. The company will give you an indemnifying bond that they will pay the interest for ten years, also pay you 2 per cent. annually, making it that the company allows you 10 per cent. interest, while the coupons called for 8 per cent."

Perhaps this is not worded precisely, but it is the general idea, as I now recollect. At the close of my first talk in the court house at Monroe to induce men to give their mortgages, the directors were called upon to speak. They fully endorsed what I had said in regard to the good faith and responsibility of the company. If you give your mortgages you will be protected as the mortgageors have been heretofore, and you will secure the completion of the road to Monroe. One of the directors said the first man that will give his mortgage to the amount of $10,000 shall have an engine put on the road bearing his name. I believe John H. Bridge secured that honor, and the company fulfilled their agreement. There was a full representation of Green county at that meeting. I then explained to them that the mortgages given east of Green county a number of years previous to this drew 10 per cent. annually, the company agreeing to pay 12 per cent. interest, also the 2 per cent. bonus. "Now you will find in these reports," said I, "that the company have promptly paid the interest as agreed. [If I recollect right this report was for the previous year's earnings.] After the road was completed to Madison, that year the road earned, after paying interest on farm mortgages and mortgages on the road, and running expenses, enough so that the company gave 15 per cent. dividend to paying stockholders, as you will see by the report. I gave $5,000 among the first. I have never been called upon to pay 1 cent of interest, and no other mortgageor. I am credited upon the stock book annually 2 per cent., to lay there until the principal becomes due. You know the country better than I do. I have never been west of Monroe on this line. I know of no reason why the company cannot be as successful in the future as in the past. I see no waste land from Janesville to Monroe that compares with the non-producing land next to Madison

on that line half way to Rock river. I do not want you to give mortgages because I have. After you look the report over, if you want to give a mortgage, let me know."

I told them also I believed their land would be doubled in value by having the road completed to Monroe. I think that has been more than realized. There is one farm, to my knowledge, that was sold for $20 an acre, the highest price that could be obtained at that time, which has since been sold for $64 an acre. The rise of land, and increased facilities for transportation, have exceeded my representation. In Rock county, farmers could not get their wheat taken to market at the halfs. I presume the same fact existed in Green county. After the road was built to Whitewater, they could market their wheat from that point at less than 10 per cent., while before they could not get it done for less than 50 per cent. The same facts existed along the whole line. Circumstances occurred that the cost of the road exceeded all expectation and greatly exceeded the expense of the road that had been built. At that time there was very little prospect of any benefit from the road until completed to the Mississippi river. The company gave such an extraordinary contract to complete it in so short a time that I have no doubt they were slaughtered a half million dollars; consequently they piled up liabilities of bonds to pay interest upon without a corresponding income from the road. This embarrassed the mortgageors. The company failed to pay annual interest according to agreement. When the road was completed to Prairie du Chien, the company found themselves in competition with the Mississippi river, and was compelled to carry wheat from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee for nine cents a bushel, which was a very little, if any, more than from Madison to Milwaukee, half the distance.

The company suffered a great loss in negotiating farm mortgages with irresponsible parties who made a ficticious company to perpetrate a fraud on the railroad company. They got possession of $130,000, only paying $10,000. The company lost in that transaction at least $130,000. These circumstances combined had a tendency to discredit the company, and disable them from making any negotiations with capitalists, for further means to build the road. They had issued, under press of circumstances, third mortages to the amount of $300,000, and the coupons had become due, and there were no means of paying them in hand. It was thought best by some of our directors to negotiate with parties who would take the road on the irresponsible foreclosure of the third mortgage bonds subject to the first and second mortgage, on conditions that all of the common stock-holders should not be entitled to vote until the earnings of the road should be sufficient to pay up running expenses and interest on bonds, and yield a dividend to common stockholders; then, they should be restored to vote as provided in the charter. This proposition was acceded to by the directors very reluctantly. However the road was sold and taken possession of by Mr. Myers from New York, their president. This measure being adopted, left no provision to carry out the obligations of the former company to the mortgageors.

I explained the obligation of the old company, and said there was no necessity of giving the road up. The crops on the ground if they could provide rolling stock to move it to market would pay every cent of the interest, and the bonds and farm mortgages before they could get judgment or foreclose on the mortgages. The road was worth in cash all the mortgages and bonds, including the farm mortgages and the president could well afford to provide for the latter. He appeared very friendly to the mortgageors. I could not get him, however, to agree to make any provision to protect them. Believing, as I did, that the road was well worth all the liabilities, I turned my whole attention to the legislature. I paid my own expenses at three sessions to get legislation to

compel the railroad company to protect the mortgageors from paying interest as agreed when the mortgages were taken. I did not believe the directors had a right to hand over the road voluntarily to be foreclosed, and disfranchise the stockholders from representation of their stock. When I held meetings I read the charter which showed that each stockholder was entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him. I consulted with lawyers; they agreed with me that it was an illegal organization until recognized by the legislature. I consulted with Mr. Harvey while he was a candidate for the governorship. I submitted to him what had been agreed upon by the friends of the mortgageors, that we would ask the legislature to pass a bill to appropriate 3 per cent. of the freight of every bushel of wheat, and all other freight in proportion, and of the fare of passengers, for a sinking fund to pay off the farm mortgages. He said if he was elected he would include that in his message. He considered it reasonable and just. He was elected, and failed to include the fact in his message. I went to him, after reading his message, to know the reason of his not fulfilling his agreement. He said he went to Milwaukee and consulted with the principal railroad men who said it would embarrass mortgageors if we provided a sinking fund to pay off the mortgages, because it would raise the price of the mortgages so they could not be bought. Then I said: "Governor, your advisers do not care anything about the holders of the mortgages. They bought the mortgages in good faith; we have their money to build the road when we could not raise it anywhere else; they ought to have their pay."

The governor replied: "I will do anything in my power for the right, to save all parties."

We went to work to get up a bill while the legislature was in session to carry out our idea of a sinking fund. Mr. Spencer, the manager of the road, had a bill that would legalize, if passed, their organization. When offered, this bill was laid on the table, and our bill was introduced, and referred to a committee. Mr. Spencer come to me, and said if their bill was passed it would protect the mortgageors. I said to him, "Mr. Small holds large amounts of these mortgages to collect. If you can bargain with him to surrender the mortgages for the stock, you can have any legislation you want, that is reasonable." He consulted with Mr. Small, and they came to an agreement and Mr. Spencer's bill passed.

It seemed impossible at the time we took the mortgages that any man should suffer by mortgaging his farm if the company had fulfilled their agreement that they would pay the interest on the mortgages and hold the givers of the same harmless for ten years, besides paying them the 2 per cent. annually. It will readily be seen that if the stock was worth only 80 per cent. at the end of ten years, the 2 per cent. per annum, which the company agreed to pay would make up the amount of the principal. At the time the mortgages were given in Green county, the stock was, I believe, worth 100 cents on the dollar.

FARM MORTGAGES—EXTRACTS FROM THE MONROE SENTINEL.

I.—Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad.

[Sept. 6, 1854.]

The plan for the consolidation of the above railroad interests under the name and style of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company is now in process of completion, through the agency of E. D. Clinton, agent for the M. & M. R. R. Co.

Mr. Clinton is authorized to procure stock for the consolidated company.

The plan which he has adopted comprises two kinds of stock. The first, personal or cash subscription; and the second mortgage or real estate security stock.

The first of these plans will require the payment of cash at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum; the second requires merely the giving of a mortgage for one-half the value of the real

estate named therein, the valuation thereof to be made by your own neighbors, and the appraisals to be made in good faith. The conditions of this valuation will be fully explained by the agent at each meeting.

We suppose this proposal to be stated sufficiently clear to meet the understanding of all.

It remains for us to give our opinion of the plan, the policy of which will be questioned by some, and the deep interest we believe the owners of real estate have in taking all the second kind of stock that lies within their power. We believe the plan to be thoroughly *feasible*, *safe* and *desirable*, and that the opportunity to take stock in this way, should be embraced by every one with a view to his own interest alone.

The plan is safe. The company will pay the interest on all money borrowed for the use of the road upon the credit of these real estate securities, and allow to each of the mortgageors the sum of 2 per cent. per annum, giving a certificate for stock to the amount of the mortgage, more or less, as if the whole had been paid up or into the treasury of the company. The money borrowed upon the strength of these securities will be carefully appropriated for the building of the road, and by the legitimate operation of the process for the liquidation of the debt the mortgageor becomes a *bona fide* stock-holder to the amount of his mortgage without the outlay of a dollar. In fact it amounts to the payment of all his stock as a bonus for the use of his credit.

Now, in our judgment, every farmer, every real estate owner, should deem it a privilege to have the opportunity under the mortgage system. The great advantage offered by railroad facilities in getting produce to market, we need not dilate upon. But the additional advantage of receiving into our own pockets the proportional net earnings of the road, is a consideration too important to be lightly thrown away.

Should the farmers of Green county let an opportunity pass for becoming stock-holders when the opportunity is offered to do so without the outlay of a dollar of consideration, further than loaning their credit to a perfectly reliable company, of which they may become a part? We think not—and we feel very sure that that man, whoever he may be, that lets this opportunity pass, will have occasion to regret it at no distant day, when it is too late to remedy the evil his timidity has wrought to himself and family. We would rejoice to see our farmers become stock-holders to the amount of $500,000 if it were possible, and it is possible. Why should not the farmers of Green and the counties west, become the real owners of this line of railroad at no distant day? Is it really an object for you to pay into the pockets of eastern capitalists the necessary expenses of transporting your own produce? Why not have it return to your own pockets? Answer, if you please.

When you have notice of a meeting or meetings in your respective neighborhoods, by all means turn out. You will then meet with the agent, who will explain to you fully and clearly, the mode and manner of all these things, and when you come out to the neighborhood meetings bring your women folks. They have an interest in all this matter. Your wives, your daughters, have an interest in common with yourselves, men. They should have an opportunity to become informed in the premises. It is necessary that the wife should join her husband in executing the mortgage. She should be permitted to understand it, and thereby enabled to give an intelligent signature to the papers.

Mr. Clinton will be able to satisfy any man or woman who may be desirous of making a permanent investment under circumstances peculiarly favorable to those persons, that it is not only a privilege, but really a duty they owe to themselves and their dependants.

Since writing the above, the committee having the matter in charge have made the following appointments in the township.

At Delavans school house, in Clarno, Thursday, August 31, at 2 o'clock.

Twin Grove, town of Jefferson Friday, September 1, at 2 o'clock.

Juda, Saturday, September 2, at 2 o'clock.

Clarence, Monday, September 4, school house.

Decatur, Tuesday, September 5, at 2 o'clock.

Sylvester, Wednesday, September, Thompson's school house.

Jordan, Thursday, September 7, 2 o'clock, Morton's school house.

Cadiz, Friday, September 8, 2 o'clock, Swank's mill.

We earnestly recommend a general attendance at these meetings. It may be pretty safely estimated, judging from the manifestations here to-day, August 30, that Green county will take of mortgaged stock about $300,000. At this place, the meeting to-day, have subscribed over $66,000. The work goes bravely on, and we are bound to have the road.

Here are the proceedings of the meeting held at the court house, in Monroe, on Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst.:

Pursuant to adjournment of a meeting held on the evening of August 19, a large number of the citizens of Green county assembled at the court house, in Monroe, at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Aug. 29, 1854, to deliberate upon the construction of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

The meeting organized by appointing James L. Powell chairman and Edmund Bartlett secretary.

David Noggle, Esq, of Janesville, was then called upon for a speech, who responded by a few pertinent remarks in reference to the importance to Green county of the speedy completion of the road.

E. D. Clinton, Esq., agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, was then introduced to the meeting, who addressed the audience upon, 1st. The feasibility of the route; 2d. The certainty that the road will pay; 3d. The ability of the farmers to build the road; and 4th. The safety of mortgaging real estate to raise the necessary means to get the road into successful operation, and the benefits which would accrue to the farmers should they mortgage their farms to build the road and own it themselves.

By invitation Mr. Finch, of Milwaukee, spoke in relation to the consolidation of the stock of the Milwaukee & Mississippi and Southern Wisconsin Railroad Companies.

Mr. Brodhead chief-engineer of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, added remarks in reference to the feasibility of the route, its value and importance, and the superiority of the narrow over the broad guage.

B. Dunwiddie, Esq., of Monroe, suggested the propriety of appointing a committee of farmers, and others interested in the road, to confer with Mr. Clinton upon the subject under consideration.

It was voted that a committee of seventeen be appointed by the chair for the above purpose.

The committee appointed by the chairman was as follows:

Allen Woodle, Spring Grove; Israel Smith, Cutler Wilkins, George Adams, William McDowell, Clarno; Joseph Perrine, John Walworth, Monroe; Jacob Strader, Jabez Smith, Jordan; Jeremiah Bridge, William Rittenhouse, Abraham Sanborn, Jefferson; Joseph McCracken, James Caughey, Justus Sutherland, George Bloom, Sylvester; Mordecai Kelly, Cadiz.

Voted to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

EDMUND BARTLETT, Secretary. JAMES L. POWELL, Chairman.

MONROE, Aug. 29, 1854.

II.—The Railroad.

[Sept. 6, 1854.]

We learn by a gentleman who has been in company with the Messrs. Clinton and Peck, of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, who are now engaged in the several



Seth Austin

towns holding meetings, explaining the plan of the company, and taking mortgages for stock in the road, that something over $160,000 of stock has been taken and but four towns as yet been visited by the agents. It is now the expectation that a sufficient amount of stock will be taken during the week, to complete the consolidation and this will warrant the purchase of the iron for the road as far as to Monroe, which will be effected immediately by Mr. Holton, who is now in New York on business connected with the road. There will be an opportunity to take stock at Monroe during this week.

III.—The Railroad Stock Subscription.

[Sept. 20, 1854.]

We shall report weekly the state of the railroad stock subscription until the whole is taken. Up to this day (Monday, September 18,) Green county has raised the figures to $410,000. To-day and to-morrow meetings are to be held at Decatur and Clarence, at which places we feel quite safe in saying the figures will be raised to $460,000. In addition to this the subscription west of Green county has reached the sum of $40,000. The people of Green cannot be stopped short of $500,000. The citizens of this county will be the recipients of the benefits of this large amount of stock in a paying road. We feel justly elated at the display of so wise a selfishness on the part of our citizens. It is an evidence of their intelligence and sagacity. The aggregate accruing wealth to the county we will not stop now to delineate. Mr. Clinton has held two meetings in Lafayette county, but being obliged to return home on business for the La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, his further visit to the counties west will be deferred until further notice—two or three weeks perhaps.

IV.—Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel—Copied by the Sentinel Oct. 4, 1854.]

We copy below the latter part of a report just made by Mr. Clinton, agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, to the directors, concerning his operations in the southwestern counties. The business seems to have been managed with great ability on the part of the agent, and his efforts have been seconded nobly by the people. The plans of the company have been frankly laid before the farmers and business men of the west, and have met with their approval, as the stock books plainly tell. Only two meetings had been held in Lafayette county, one at Benton and one at Shullsburg, when Mr. Clinton was obliged to return; but such men as Messrs. Earnest, Williams, Townsend and Lee, of Shullsburg, Murphy, Parker, Johnson and Gibson, of Benton, and Edwards, of Hazel Green, Grant county, have exhibited great interest in the movement, and the people will be on hand when called upon.

Mr. Clinton says:

On Monday we closed our work at Decatur, in Green county, with a *good, bona fide subscription of* $485,900, and was obliged to leave blank papers with Brooks Dunwiddie, of Monroe, to fill up for those who had spoken for an opportunity of subscribing, but had been unable to meet us for that purpose before we left. Every dollar of that stock is reliable. It is taken by the very best, the most cautious, prudent and intelligent men along the line. Hardly a successful, candid farmer who has taken the time to examine the subject but has become a stock-holder by all the cash stock he can carry, or by a mortgage upon his farm. The whole line of road to the Mississippi river is through a country not excelled by any portion of our State, and no estimate can be made of the amount of business which it will furnish to this road. Not only is it rich in agricultural products, but untold wealth is buried beneath the soil for many miles through which this road will run. In addition to the fertility of its soil and the wealth of its mines, the prairies are everywhere skirted with heavy timber, supplying almost every farm with sufficient for all the purposes of successful and economical farming,

and a surplus large enough to supply the road with ties and wood, at a low price. With so many of the elements of prosperity surrounding this road, it cannot but pay large returns to those who have subscribed so liberally to construct it, if their means are judiciously and economically expended in its speedy construction. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

E. D. CLINTON.

V.—Railroad Matters.

[Oct. 25, 1854.]

We are informed that some evil disposed persons, or grossly misinformed, are circulating stories to the effect that some of the farmers who early mortgaged to the M. & M. Railroad Company had lost their lands, or suffered loss by doing so. This whole story is a sheer fabrication. We are authorized *authoritatively* to state that there is not only no truth in this story, but that there is no foundation whatever for it. There are rival interests at the bottom of these undermining reports. Our Green county farmers have come nobly to the work of raising the stock for this important road, and we have no patience with those malicious persons—tools for other interests—whose vocation seems to be to raise fears in the minds of those who have had liberality and forethought enough to enter into this matter. They still have confidence, but some will feel uneasy at these reports, not knowing whether there may be some truth in them. We now, once for all, say to our farmers that they have made a good and safe investment, and will reap a full reward in time What they have done they will never see cause to regret. The stock of this company is to-day worth 100 cents on the dollar. Men can judge whether it is likely to be less when built to Monroe, or to the Mississippi river, and Prairie du Chien.

VI.—Railroad Stock Subscription, $625,000.

[Nov. 15, 1854.]

E. D. Clinton left this place on Monday morning for the counties west, and Dubuque. We obtained from Dr. Peck, who accompanies Mr. Clinton, a full abstract of the present amount of stock subscription. There are 6,255 shares, making the round sum of $625,000. Rock county has about $100,000 of stock, Green near half a million, with many thousand over in Illinois, adjacent to the State line. That we feel a little elevated at a sight of what the Green county farmers have done, we won't take any pains to conceal. They have done the wisest thing that has been done, for they have taken the most stock of any county in the State, by very many tens of thousands. Before ten days shall have elapsed, all that will be required to give this county a half million will have been done. We desire that this sum shall be reached and fixed as a permanent investment for this county. Had it not been for the unavoidable call of Mr. Clinton away from this line of operation, there could, if desirable, have been $1,000,000 of stock taken. There is hardly half the people in the southern part of the county that have yet taken stock. We mean those who desire it, and are only waiting opportunity. For although there have been many meetings held, yet they were so hurried that the people could not be accommodated. We now regret, and all will have cause to regret, that, although the interests of the county will be largely represented in the new board of directors, the people will not own all the stock in the road or that portion from Janesville to Monroe. The best system of building railroads is now pursued by this company that has ever been adopted in the world. Because the owners of the road are those who will be chiefly benefitted by its completion. It is only strange that the system had not obtained long ago. By this system the earnings of the road remain with the people through whose country the road passes. The inhabitants are thus interested in having a good road, taking care of it, and having it generally well managed.

We expect to live to see the day when this plan will obtain in building the Pacific railway. It can be done. We don't want Uncle Samuel

to give any great company land to build a road to the Pacific. Let him give the land to settlers and we will insure the building of the railway to meet the waves of the western ocean in less than ten years. The people will do this, only give them the land, and let the land jobbers and robbers go the devil or to Washington—there ain't much to choose.

Now Messrs. Lafayette county, Grant county and Dubuque folks, don't let the agent, Mr. Clinton, return until he gets the railroad matter finished up, as far as you are concerned. Let us know on what basis we stand with you. If you want anything to do with our road, please do it soon, or let us know it at your earliest convenience; and the people in Green county will take good care that the work goes on anyhow.

To those who feel an interest in knowing what the people of Green county think of Mr. Clinton, we all had abundant opportunity to see him and learn his character as a railroad man, the whole souled men of Green are his endorsers, to-day. The people of Green desire that his reception shall be of such a nature in the west, that upon his return they will know the basis on which the work is to be commenced in the spring. They desire to be satisfied with it at that time.

VII.—A Card from E. D. Clinton.

[Nov. 29, 1854.]

Editors Sentinel:—Business connected with the line of another road in which I am interested, calls me away from the line of the M. & M. R. R. for the present, and I wish to say through your paper to those who have spoken for an opportunity of taking stock, and upon whom I have in some instances promised to call, that Dr. Peck, who has been with me through the whole work, will be in Monroe, from and after the 6th of December next, and if any persons wishing to subscribe will leave their names with H. B. Poyer or B. Dunwiddie, he will call on them at their residences. We have met with the most complete success west of here to the Mississippi river, and now only lack $30,000 of the sum at which the board of directors have limited us in the way of stock subscription.

E. D. Clinton.

VIII.—Important to Stock Subscribers.

[Dec. 13, 1854.]

The subscribers to the stock of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company in Green county are respectfully notified that they ought to procure the recording of patents and certificates at the earliest day possible, as a matter of convenience to themselves individually and the company.

Dr. Lewis E. Peck is now in Monroe, and desires to get through with the recording at the earliest day.

This notice applies equally to those in other counties along the line of this road.

We had intended to have published the very satisfactory report of Mr. Clinton to the M. & M. board of directors, but the message takes all the room we have to spare for this week. Next week we will give the report and some other railroad matters. We have had a lengthy article on hand for several weeks, from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and are only waiting room.

IX.—E. D. Clinton's Report.

[From Milwaukee Sentinel—Copied by Monroe Sentinel, Dec. 20, 1854.]

We take pleasure in publishing the annexed report of E. D. Clinton, embodying the result of his canvassing tour through the southern counties for subscriptions to the stock of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad. It will be seen that the most gratifying success attended Mr. Clinton's labors, and that the farmers, miners and property owners all along the line of this road stand ready to help forward the enterprise, not only with their good will, but with substantial aid and comfort. It is confidently believed that a subscription of $2,000,000 will ensure the building of the road, and that work can be commenced and steadily prosecuted as soon as the money market recovers from its stringency. The indications now are that the ensuing year will be a favorable one for railroad projects

founded on a proper basis and secure of a good business. Labor and materials, especially iron will be much cheaper than during the past two years, and though capital is not likely to be abundant, it can be had for such a road as the Southern Wisconsin, which is backed by a liberal home subscription, traverses a most productive region is sure of a heavy traffic and connects at Janesville with the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, one of the most successful enterprises in the west.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30, 1854.

To the board of directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—The amount of stock subscriptions to the M. & M. R. R., on the line between the city of Janesville and Mississippi river at the date of my first report was a little short of $500,000. At that time I had visited only hurriedly that part of the line west of Green county, and but casually that part of Rock county west of Janesville. Since the date of that report I have visited almost every town immediately upon the line and at every point where the books have been opened, very liberal subscriptions have been made; and had I not been hurried through by the urgency of other engagements, I am satisfied that a very much larger amount would have been raised. The amount now upon the books, every dollar of which is believed to be of the most available character is $950,300, a very large proportion of which is farm mortgages. To this amount may safely be added $50,000 from men who are only waiting for an opportunity to subscribe and who would be upon the books if we had not been so hurried that we could not call upon each man personally. This amount I feel confident will be more than realized on the return of Dr. Peck, who will go immediately back and remain for some time upon the line for the purpose of perfecting the abstracts of titles to the mortgages already taken and who will call upon all those awaiting an opportunity to subscribe.

In addition to the above amount, the committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Dubuque held on the 15th inst. pledged to me at least $100,000 of individual cash subscriptions and at least $300,000 of the bonds of the city.

The amount now especially appropriated to the construction of that line of road is as follows:

By Bonds of Milwaukee City	$300,000
" " Janesville City	50,000
" " Dubuque (pledged by com)	300,000
" " New stock subscribed	950,300
" " Pledged at Dubuque	100,000
Old stock subscribed to S. W. R. R.	130,000
Total	$1,930,300

This amount could be very considerably increased and should you determine to take a less amount of the city bonds when they are voted to be given for a subscription of stock it would, I have no doubt, be very generally satisfactory to the stockholders, and individual subscriptions would be quickly raised to an equal amount.

In conclusion allow me to say that we have everywhere met with a hearty reception and our efforts have been materially aided by the exertions of the most reliable and substantial men all along the line. At Shullsburg, New Diggings, Benton and Jamestown, we had the hearty co-operation of Messrs. Griffin, Townsend, Judge Knowlton, Earnest, Murphy and others who took hold with a determined will. At Shullsburg, aided by such men as I have mentioned, we took, in a single day, a subscription of $127,000 the largest amount subscribed in any one day on the whole line.

At Dubuque also we found warm friends who took hold of the matter with an earnestness that speaks well for the interest felt at that place in the success of the enterprise. Messrs. Jones, Langworthy and Farley, are particularly zealous in their efforts and felt quite confident that an amount fully equal to that pledged, would be very speedily raised.

In your efforts for the early completion of the road you will have not only the sympathies

and good will of the whole community through which it passes, but what is far more important in the construction of this road, their aid in a material way will be given to the extent of their ability.

Respectfully yours,

E. D. CLINTON.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Monroe Branch.

It has already been explained that, in 1857, the State legislature passed an act authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. Upon this subject Mr. Clinton says: "Benjamin Hopkins, a member of the legislature (a shrewd manager), under the head of a petroleum bill, got an act passed to enable all stock-holders to represent what was known as "common stock." There being a majority of that character of stock of the railroad then furnished to Monroe, in the hands of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the railroad to Monroe was carried over to their control, where it still remains. This was in 1857—the year the road was completed to Monroe."

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Mineral Point Division.

The road from Janesville to Monroe continued to run from the former to the latter place as the "Monroe Branch" until 1881, when, it having been extended west to the old Mineral Point road, the name was changed to the "Mineral Point Division," including the following stations: Janesville, Hanover, Oxford, Brodhead, Juda, Monroe, Browntown, Wayne, Gratiot, Darlington, Calamine and Mineral Point. This is the road extending east and west through Green county, at the present time (1884), and the only one.

The work west of Monroe was commenced in July, 1880, and finished to Gratiot in August, 1881. The first passenger train for Mineral Point left Monroe on Sunday, the 21st of the month last named.

DISTANCES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Mineral Point Division.

Mls	STATIONS.	Mls	Mls	STATIONS.	Mls
0	.....Janesville.....	84	8	.....Browntown.	40
10	.....Hanover.....	74	5	..... Wayne.....	35
5	..... Orford	69	9	.....Gratiot.	26
6	.....Brodhead.....	63	10	.....Darlington.....	16
7	..... Juda.....	56	6	..... Calamine.....	10
8	.....Monroe	48	10	....Mineral Point...	0

Deacon Edmund D. Clinton

was one of the first to become identified with the history of Brodhead, his residence here dating from the fall of 1856. He was born in Ferrisburg, Addison Co., Vt., April 19, 1804. When he was thirteen years old his father, Henry Clinton, removed with his family to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where Edmund grew to manhood and learned the blacksmith trade, which business he followed a number of years. He was married in St. Lawrence county to Amanda Conkey, and in 1832 removed to Ohio. He came to Wisconsin in 1836, reaching Milwaukee June 29 of that year. There he opened the first blacksmith shop in that city, and went to work at his trade. In February, 1837, he went from Milwaukee to what is now Waukesha, and claimed land, to which he removed his family the following April. Here he engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and was also connected with a milling interest. A younger brother, Allen, went with him to Waukesha county, and an elder brother, Norman, came on in 1838, accompanied by their parents. Mr. Clinton was engaged in railroading for many years. He was one of the directors of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company, when the first railroad in the State was built; afterwards with the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad; also of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, all of which are now included in the corporation known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He was the agent for the taking of stock and securing the right of way for these companies, in which he was eminently successful. He has been

prominently identified with the interests of Brodhead, since he came here in 1856, and in the advancement of moral and religious sentiment he has been a prominent actor. He and his wife were converted at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1832, and soon after removed to Portage Co., Ohio, where they united with the Presbyterian Church, but the society with which they united soon after withdrew from the Presbytery and became a Congregational organization, with which denomination he has ever since been identified. He assisted in the organization of the First Congregational Church at Milwaukee in 1836, and was made one of the deacons. In 1836 he was connected with the organization of the First Congregational Church of what is now Waukesha county. He helped to organize the Congregational Church at Brodhead in 1856, and was at that time appointed one of the deacons, in which capacity he has ever since served in that Church. He has faithfully served the Church of his choice for a period of more than forty-nine years. His influence, also, in the temperance cause, and other social and moral reforms, has been marked and effective, especially in the cause of anti-slavery. Deacon Clinton's first wife died in February, 1874. His present wife was Mrs. Harriet Smith Adams, born in Essex Co., N. Y. He had, by his first marriage, seven sons, only three of whom are now living—Albert T., born June 25, 1830, now of Chicago, Ill.; George, born Aug. 21, 1839, who was major in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, was taken prisoner and confined at Richmond and Andersonville, then exchanged and served till the close of the war. He is now superintendent of a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and resides in Chicago. DeWitt is the youngest surviving son. The oldest son, Henry P., born Oct. 4, 1827, was quartermaster in the 7th Wisconsin regiment, and died in February, 1862, from the effects of exposure at and following the first battle of Bull Run. Charles W., the fourth son, born April 28, 1835, was a lieutenant in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and died from the effect of vaccination, at Murfreesborough, Tenn. Edmund D., Jr., born Sept. 26, 1846, was the sixth son, and died at the age of thirty-one years. The third son, Edson, born July 31, 1832, died Feb. 2, 1871. He was one of the original owners of the village of Brodhead.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Albany Branch.

This branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the same nearly as the old track of the Sugar River Valley Railroad. Concerning the last mentioned, the Monroe *Sentinel* of April 18, 1855, says:

"Our friends in the Sugar river valley may have been puzzled to know why we have said nothing of this new and promising enterprise. We will briefly explain. We were wanting to know something definite of the result of all the negotiation in reference to the extension of the M. & M. Railroad over the line of the Southern Wisconsin. This last matter is *finally* closed; and as this was a necessary step, as a connection with this is specified in the Sugar River Charter, we feel now at liberty to say something of the road which, we trust, *is* to be built for the benefit of the people, especially those living in the valley of the Sugar river.

"This latter road is to be commenced in the valley of Sugar river, near where the M. & M. R. R. crosses the Sugar river, running up the valley of Sugar river by way of Decatur, Albany, Attica, Dayton, Belleville, etc., in a northwest direction, until it reaches the line of the road to Prairie du Chien, in the neighborhood of Arena. It is believed that this road will be good stock, or this is the opinion of several competent engineers who ought to know. If built it will accommodate a large and fertile section of country and contribute to enhance the value of the stock of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Road.

"We understand that the line can be built very cheap. We know this latter fact personally—and when graded the Milwaukee Company

agree to iron and put on the rolling stock—or at least such an offer has been made."

The work of grading this road was begun by the Sugar River Valley Railroad Company upon subscriptions to stock. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, under date of January, 1857, says:

"We learn from J. H. Warren, an enterprising merchant of Albany, Green county, that the work on the Sugar River Valley R. R., which is to give the people of the fertile and popular region near the east line of Green county, an outlet to market and a connection with all the world and the rest of mankind, is being pushed forward with commendable diligence.

"The contractors expect to have the track from Albany to Brodhead, on the Southern Wisconsin Railroad ready for the rails by the time the S. W. Railroad reaches Brodhead in the spring. This enterprise has been pushed along quietly, but surely, and rests on the sure basis of home subscriptions of stock."

The following from the Monroe *Sentinel* of April 13, 1870, shows the majority given in the town of Albany for aid to this railroad:

"The majority in the town of Albany for railroad bonds to aid in the construction of the Sugar River Valley Railroad was ninety. There was also a good majority for the same in the town of Exeter. We believe all the towns along that route, in this county, except Spring Grove, have fully expressed a willingness to aid in building the road. We believe it is the purpose of those having in charge the construction of this road to grade and tie it, and then mortgage the same for the iron and rolling stock. Things look encouraging for our neighbors, and everything shows that they are working with a will."

On the 11th of June, 1873, the Monroe *Sentinel* has the following:

"Charles Campbell, the president and principal man of the Sugar River Valley Railroad Company, has returned from his visit of several months in Europe, where it is said he has arranged matters for the probable speedy construction of the road. An engineer is to be sent over immediately to make a survey and report the condition of things, and, if found to be satisfactory and as represented by Mr. Campbell, that gentleman has no doubt of his being able to complete the arrangements for money to finish the road from Portage to Rockford, or some other connecting point. The Sugar river valley folks, including Mr. Campbell, are highly elated with the prospect. The road, when built, will be a good thing for Albany."

The grading of the road was finished by the contractors—James Campbell and L. H. and E. F. Warren—from Albany to Brodhead in May, 1859. Nothing further was done on the line for twenty-one years. In July, 1880, J. H. Warren closed a contract with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to complete the road. The old grade, which, in many places, had been washed away, was repaired, and two and one-half miles of new grade made. The work was at once put in charge of E. F. Warren, who completed it so as to enable the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company (who had only to lay the rails and put on the rolling stock) to commence running on the "Albany Branch" Oct. 22, 1880. The expense of grading and ties was paid by citizens of Albany.

James Campbell

was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Feb. 19, 1814. He belonged to a numerous family, and the parents not possessing largely of this world's goods, the children were early taught the important lesson of self-reliance; and in the case of James this lesson was never forgotten. He received what at that day was deemed a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one started out in life for himself, and in 1835, came to Wisconsin. The next season he rented a farm in Green county and devoted himself vigorously as a farmer. He soon purchased a farm in Albany, moved on to it in 1841, and was the first settler in that town. He was successful in his calling and accumulated sufficient capital to

establish a store in the village of Albany, about one mile north of his farm, in 1850. He had a vigorous constitution and a mind able to grasp and pursue large business operations. As early as 1855, he conceived the scheme of constructing the Sugar River Valley Railroad, and through his influence a charter was obtained, first for the construction of the road from the State line north to Albany; shortly afterward it was extended to Madison by an amendment. In 1856 matters had progressed so favorably that he was confident of success. While he has given that enterprise considerable thought and effort, he only lived to see the first link of the original road completed between Albany and Brodhead. The completion of this short line, being the point of his first railroad enterprise, gave Mr. Campbell great satisfaction. In 1861 Mr. Campbell served as a member of the general assembly from this county, and was an influential member of that body. He was watchful of every State interest, and as chairman of the committee on Claims, was vigilant in guarding the State treasury. The interests of his favorite railroad scheme received from him close attention, and he succeeded in procuring an amendment to his old charter of the Sugar River Valley Railroad, extending the line from Madison to Portage; and that portion of the land grant of 1856, that had been given to aid the construction of a railroad between those two cities, was given to this company. In 1862 Mr. Campbell gave up his mercantile pursuits and devoted his whole time and energies to the construction of this road. For a while everything was prosperous and satisfactory; but, in 1863 there was some trouble, the company became involved in debt, and work for a time upon the road was suspended, much to the pecuniary injury of Mr. Campbell, who was the principal contractor for building the road. The property was subsequently sold on execution and Mr. Campbell became the purchaser. * * In 1870, the time fixed in the charter for the completion of the road having expired, and the company having forfeited all claim to the land grant, Mr. Campbell procured from the legislature the charter of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, and a transfer of the land grant to it. He then felt that the securing of the construction of his favorite railroad was within reach, and he bent his whole energies to the work, and in less than one year after the passage of the charter his hopes were realized, the road was completed, and cars were running on it between the cities of Madison and Portage. The labor of constructing this road was attended with many and serious obstacles, but Mr. Campbell knew no such word as "fail," and succeeded in overcoming all difficulties through his great perseverance and by the force of his will power. Considering all things this work was an important accomplishment, and placed Mr. Campbell prominently among the railroad men of the State. After this, for a number of years he was engaged in an effort to extend the road both north and south, so as to connect the immense lumber regions of Wisconsin with the vast prairie land and extensive coal mines of Illinois. For a time his prospects for success seemed excellent; he made three trips to England in this interest, and would no doubt have succeeded in the enterprise but for the general depression of railroad securities following the crash of 1873. He always claimed that he would have obtained all the money he desired for his project but for the passage of what was known as the "Potter Law," governing railroads in this State. How this may have been it is difficult to tell, but such was Mr. Campbell's claim. He gave up the work with great reluctance, as he never gave up willingly any favorite project. After running the Madison and Portage road a few years, arrangements were made by which it became a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, and is now owned by that corporation. Mr. Campbell was a contractor for the construction of a railroad in Iowa, and also sections of the Union Pacific, and completed his work in a satisfactory manner. For

a few years previous to his death which occurred in January 1883, he lived a more quiet life, devoting his attention mainly to the management of a farm in the town of Dane, Dane county, and to another one in the State of Iowa. He also has been extensively engaged in the sheep husbandry in Texas, and within the space of two months during the last year of his life, he made two trips, one to California and one to Texas, in connection with his sheep operations. He possessed many original ideas in regard to farming, and was generally successful in them. He had large interests in real estate and other valuable property. Mr. Campbell was married Nov. 26, 1840, to Lorinda Hills. By this marriage three children were born to them, one of whom is now living. She is the wife of George O. Clinton, who at one time was superintendent of the Rio Grande division of the Texas Pacific railroad and now occupies a similar position on a division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. Mrs. Campbell survives her husband, and is now living in the village of Albany. As a citizen Mr. Campbell was universally respected for his sterling integrity of character, for his wonderful energy, and for his broad, liberal and thoroughly practical views on all questions of public interest. He was true to his friends and generous toward all who proved themselves worthy of his confidence. As a business man, he was clear headed, sound in judgment, energetic and decisive in his action, and while modest and unassuming in his bearing, he was characterized by strong individuality, positiveness in opinion, and tenacity of purpose that caused him to succeed, where most men would have failed. As a husband and father, Mr. Campbell was generous, indulgent and kind, ever ready and anxious in seeking the comfort of all around him. The loss of such a man is no common one. He was of use in the world, and his example is worthy of imitation. and his removal during the time of such apparent usefulness, is among those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which to the finite mind is incomprehensible. Such a life deserves more than a passing notice, and some of the more important events of it have been mentioned, forming an imperfect sketch of the career of a generous and honest man thus called to his final rest.

John H. Warren

is a native of Hogansburg, Franklin Co., N. Y. He was born on the 23d of August, 1825, and is the son of Lemuel and Betsey Warren (*nee*) Richardson. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and his father, a descendant of the New England Warren of very early date, was a soldier in the War of 1812. John attended the common schools of his native place until thirteen years of age, and after removing to Wisconsin attended the first school taught in Janesville; later he was a pupil in a school which was kept in a log cabin in the town of Centre, and there completed his early education. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he began his studies at the age of twenty in the office of Dr. Nichols, of Janesville, and afterward studied with Dr. Dyer, of Chicago, and at the same time attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1849. Immediately after graduation he established himself in his profession at Lodi, Columbia county, but in 1851, at the urgent request of a brother, relinquished his practice, and removing to Albany, Green county, engaged in milling and mercantile business, continuing in the same with uniform success till 1870. Aside from his regular business he has been honored with many public trusts, and in all his active career has been a leading and influential man. In 1857, he was elected to the State Senate and was afterward chief clerk of the same. He was appointed collector of internal revenue in 1862 by President Lincoln and held the office during a period of seven years, and was also appointed by Secretary Stanton receiver of commutation during the rebellion. He was also at one time a director of Sugar Valley Railroad and a stock-holder in the same. Subsequently

he was the largest mail contractor in the United States, having over 100 mail routes. His business has caused him to travel extensively over the different States and Territories, by reason of which he has become well acquainted with the character of the Indians and heartily favors every movement that tends to further the interests of the peace policy. In the discharge of all his public trusts his conduct has been marked by that energy and spirit of enterprise that ever characterized him in his private affairs, and by an honorable and upright course in all his dealings he has become known as one of the leading and prominent men of his State. In his political sentiments, he was formerly a whig but is now identified with the republican party. Dr. Warren was reared under Presbyterian influences, and although not connected with any Church organization is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, and still adheres to the doctrines taught him by his mother. He was married on the 18th of December, 1854, to Louisa M. Nichols daughter of his old preceptor, the pioneer of Albany, Wis., and by her has two sons and five daughters—Herbert N., Julia, Lissie, Gertrude, Lulu, Benjamin and Fannie. Domestic in his habits, Dr. Warren finds his chief enjoyment in his own home, surrounded by his happy family, by whom he is respected and esteemed as a devoted husband and indulgent father. He is now a resident of Janesville.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The Territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illi- & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and William B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock River Valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the Upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, Minn. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin State line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit by way of Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Brooklyn in Green county, and on to Madison, reaching that city in 1864. This was the second railroad for Green county.

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURE AND THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the State, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the whole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the State has grown to one of considerable importance. The shores of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the latter growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the State, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers.

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the State, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the State is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the State consists of undulating prairies of variable size alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the "openings" land is usually a sandy loam, rapidly tilled, fertile, but not as "strong" as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the State, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the State known geologically as the "driftless" region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the limerock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the stream. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the State, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is "heavier" and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural State, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should

be grain growing. The fertile prairie covering large portions of the southern part of the State had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor.

There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for grain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because their land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand,and especially in the newer States, land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation.

The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming, as then practiced, was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point, from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw, so that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the State, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape.

Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the State, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the State increased rapidly in value. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of

husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either, by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern States this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually "go west" again to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity, caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain growing State. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain growing than to general stock or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on, upon the new and very rich soils of the State, while in the older States this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866, as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war, came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain, little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures, with low prices, brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the State have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the demands of the market.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY OF GREEN COUNTY.

[By Thomas H. Eaton, of Clarno.]

The farming interest in Green county has always been fully up to that of any other of its industries.

The first settlers were young and middle aged men. They came here with but little stock-in-trade, save their strong hands and a determination to succeed. The early settlers in this county had some advantages not common to all new counties. The proximity to the lead mines furnished them with a ready market at remunerative prices, for all their surplus products. In fact, a considerable portion of the county was a

mining district. Some of our most wealthy farmers got their first start by "digging" lead ore. When the lead mines of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant counties began to supply themselves by their own agricultural resources, the farmers of Green county still had an outlet for their exports in the lumbering camps in the Wisconsin pineries.

Before the days of railroads, in Wisconsin, when a Green county farmer wished to build a new house or barn, it was his custom to load a train of wagons, in the winter season, with wheat, oats and pork, and take it to the lumber camp, where prices were always satisfactory. He would load back with pine shingles and the better qualities of finishing lumber. It was thought, at that time, a grand luxury to put on an inside finish to a house. We had an almost inexhaustable supply of the finest black walnut lumber, also butternut, but the walnut was entirely too common, and it must be painted some other color. At the present time, most any one with a house thus painted, would give something to have the paint removed, and the rich walnut finish restored.

But there came a time in the history of Green county agriculture, when the tune was changed. The lead mines and lumber camps were being supplied by fertile fields nearer home, and the Green county farmer was compelled to cart his surplus crops to the lake shore; and these came in competition with the older settled districts of the country. There were still, at this time, many ox teams in the country, oxen were a natural adjunct to breaking the new prairie—sward; for when night came on they could be unyoked in the last furrow, the yokes and chains dropped there, and the next morning the oxen would be found close at hand fully fed on the luxuriant blue joint grass, that abounded every where. But, when it came to loading a wagon with wheat and, with an ox team, starting for Milwaukee, it was quite a different affair. It meant, on the part of the farmer, camping out and doing his own cooking, and if his "train" was overtaken with a "spell" of weather, he was lucky if he got home without being in debt. Many is the story I have heard related wherein the entire proceeds of a load of wheat would be eaten up in expenses, and the farmer would come home in debt.

Green county in its first settlement was as fine a wheat growing country as any on record. I have known as many as forty bushels of number one spring wheat to be grown to the acre on large tracts of land; and thirty bushels to the acre was a common thing. Wheat was about the only crop grown in this county until the chinch bug made its appearance. I have often thought the little pest was a blessing in disguise, because there never was any money in wheat raising. The expense attending the harvesting and threshing always made too large a hole in the farmer's profits. Then, when there was an occasional failure, or partial failure, it left the cultivator of the soil badly in debt.

There was one compensation, however, in wheat farming which cannot be said about corn raising: Our rolling prairies did not wash so badly. The farmers of this county made some mistake, however; they thought, at an early day, that the soil was inexhaustable, and they were in the habit of burning their straw as soon as it was threshed. There was another custom adopted by many, and that was to plow a few furrows around a field, so as to protect the fences and then set fire to the stubble. I have heard many an argument on this practice. The claim was, that the ash was of as much value for manure as the stubble turned under. I have always thought that the heating of the surface of the soil had a quickening influence on it, and caused it to produce well for the time being; but had an exhausting influence upon the productiveness of the soil in later years. Be this as it may, there is no one now that allows any thing to be burned on his farm.

The raising of pork, for the market, has been a leading industry ever since the wheat crop began to fail, and, in fact, to a considerable ex-

tent for a good many years before that time; as this county has always been measurably free from "hog cholera" and all other diseases peculiar to swine.

The farmers of Green county have always used the newest inventions and the best improved farm machinery that the market afforded. The use of the land roller by all classes of farmers was said to have been brought about in this way: One of the most enterprising farmers of the county, having plowed up a number of large bowlders, determined to remove them so as to have them out of the way of the reaper when the harvest came. Having no means at hand, he employed an old fashioned "stone boat." Having loaded it with bowlders, he drove over the new sown wheat to a ravine at one side of the field, making, of course, different roads all over his field. He found that the wheat came up much quicker, also thicker, in these roads, and when harvest came on the wheat was found to have ripened some days sooner in these roads than on other parts of the same field—so much so, it is said, that you could see the track of the stone boat as plainly in the early harvest, in the earlier maturity of the wheat, as when they were fresh made.

Speaking of the custom of burning the straw and stubble ground, reminds me of a novel kind of threshing machine which was in use to some extent in this county when I first came here. The machine was mounted on wheels, to which was attached a platform upon which a number of shocks of wheat or oats could be loaded. The practice was to drive up to the stack and load the platform, then take a circuit round through the field. The movement of the carriage set the machinery in motion. The straw was scattered in the rear, or wake, if you like it; the cleaned grain deposited in a receptacle for that purpose; and the straw was left in a good condition to set fire to.

During the stimulus to the wool interest caused by the War for the Union, the farmers of this county went largely into sheep husbandry, thereby demonstrating that the county was remarkably well adapted to sheep culture. But, from several causes, some of which were, the want of an efficient dog law, the existence of an occasional hungry wolf, and the want of a proper discrimination on the part of Congress in behalf of the farmer, and especially the wool interest, the people largely changed off to cattle and horses—although there are at this date (1884) some very fine flocks of sheep kept in the county. The winter feeding of sheep for the Chicago fat stock market is largely and profitably engaged in by a number of our most enterprising farmers.

Several of the most wealthy citizens of this county are engaged in breeding herds of cattle of the famous "Shorthorn," and other pure breeds, largely for the supply of other communities. And the same may be said of the swine breeders of this county. Probably no other county in the State has done more to improve the several different breeds of hogs than has Green county.

But, to the dairying interest, this county owes more than to any other industry for her unparalleled prosperity. Through it the people of the county have been able to pass through two almost entire failures of the corn crop without a ripple in their finances. There are at this time, in this county, seventy-five cheese factories, of which forty-eight are engaged in the manufacture of Limburger cheese, twenty in Swiss cheese, and seven in American cheese, besides several butter dairies that make a large amount of first-class butter. The number of milch cows in the county (as per assessor's report) is 17,433; number of pounds of butter manufactured, 933,041; and of cheese, 2,015,760. Since the farmers of this county have turned their attention to the dairy interest and stock raising, the fertility of the soil has been largely increased.

In later years much interest has been manifested in the improving of the breed of horses. There is probably as fine specimens of the Nor-

man breed owned and kept in this county as can be found anywhere in the United States. There are also some fine specimens of the Clydesdale breed. A. Ludlow, the chief breeder of Shorthorn cattle in this county, has as fine a stud of full blood Clydesdale horses as can be found anywhere. He uses no other kind of horses on his extensive farm, which lies immediately adjoining the city of Monroe. He informs me that the Clydesdale are easily broken; always reliable, and good walkers; and always bring a good price when he wishes to sell.

There is one question that the farmers of Green county have settled to their own satisfaction, at least, and that is the question of "railroad monopoly." While other communities are sweating and toiling over the subject of "cheap transportation," the farmers in this community are perfectly happy and contented.

When the markets of the lead mines and of the pineries were supplied by communities nearer to them, heretofore referred to, the farmers of this county thought if they only had a railroad to Milwaukee and Chicago, this would be a paradise indeed; and they set to work to build the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad (now the Milwaukee & St. Paul). The farmers along the line of the road subscribed all the money they could rake and scrape towards building the road. Many of them even mortgaged their farms to the enterprise. During the time the road was being built, times were improved somewhat by the large consumption of farm produce by the railroad hands; but when the road was once built, it augmented the class of producers to as great an extent as it facilitated the transportation of our surplus crops. The cry up to this time had been that of "quick transportation," but when the farmer's bushels of wheat, or bushels of oats or corn, had been whirled away to Milwaukee in eight hours, when it used to take him three weeks to haul it there with an ox team, he found that the railroad freight and warehouse charges had eaten up all his profits, and he was in no better plight than he was before the road was built. Then came the cry of "cheap transportation," and the subject of additional lines of railroads was agitated. There were a few farmers in this county—notably Mr. Crowell, of Green's Prairie, several of the Swiss colonists of New Glarus, and a few others—that never seemed to be in any worry about the "transportation question." It was noticed that five times out of every six when Mr. Crowell came to Monroe with a team, he came with an empty wagon and returned with it loaded. He was engaged in cheese-making, and fed up all the products of his farm to his milch cows and purchased large quantities of feed besides. The example of these men was sufficient for the balance of the county. The cost of transportation of a pound of butter or cheese is so insignificant when compared with the cost of its production that it is scarcely felt by the producer.

Then, again, the dairying interest goes largely hand in hand with that of hog raising; so that the Monroe depot is the banner station in the State as a hog shipping point.

As a further evidence of the very satisfactory condition of the farming interests of this county, and, in fact, of that of every other branch of industry, is the fact that interest is not allowed on special bank deposits.

There are probably few districts of country any where that is better adapted to dairying and stock raising than Green county. The unbounded supply of pure spring water on nearly every farm in the county; the grand facilities for fencing; and its rich pasture lands; together with its steady and dry winters; make it a very healthy region for all kinds of stock.

EXTRACT FROM THE AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1855.

"I wish to call your attention to some statistics, which I have carefully gleaned from the census of June, 1850, and from which, with the aid of the census of last June, I have been able to make some calculations for the present year.



John Moseland

By the census of 1850, the population of Green county was 8,566. The value of all stock owned in the county was $223,000, and of all animals slaughtered $34,000.

Of wheat and oats, there were raised 150,000 bushels of each; corn 134,000 bushels; potatoes 17,000 bushels; and of wool 15,000 pounds, and of butter 114,000 pounds.

Those who resided here in 1849, will recollect that owing to the immense emigration to California, and other reasons, thousands of acres of land, before improved, lay idle and uncultivated. According to the census of June last, our population has almost doubled the last five years, and there is no doubt twice as much land to the inhabitant, is cultivated the present year as there was in 1849; the value of stock has doubled, and its quantity *more* than doubled. We are therefore safe in making the following estimate for 1855:

Value of stock owned in the county	$672,000
Value of animals slaughtered	$170,000
Bushels of wheat raised	600,000
Bushels of oats raised	500,000
Bushels of corn raised	550,000
Bushels of potatoes raised	50,000
Pounds of wool	60,000
Pounds of butter	300,000

and many important articles are left out of the computation. Who that is able to reason from cause to effect, will doubt that through the introduction of improved breeds of stock, better implements, and better varieties of the different kinds of farm products, and by means of the improved cultivation which will naturally follow from the competition here induced, that the yearly products of the farm in Green county, may be increased without additional outlay, at least 25 per cent. But to be sure to keep within bounds, suppose the annual product, be increased in value only 10 per cent. Take the article of wheat alone (which I suppose amounts in value to near half of the aggregate products of the county), and on that, if worth $1 per bushel, this small increase would amount to $60,000, a sum which distributed among the farmers of Green county, would afford, at least, a temporary relief from that most disagreeable of disorders—"hard times."

CHEESE STATISTICS FOR 1883.

The following table shows the number of cheese factories doing business in Green county in 1883, and the number of cows furnishing milk. It also indicates the number of pounds of milk consumed each day, and the pounds of cheese made:

Number of factories manufacturing Limburger cheese	48
Number of factories manufacturing Swiss cheese	20
Number of factories manufacturing American cheese	7
Total number of factories	75
Number of cows furnishing milk to Limburger cheese factories	6,365
Number of cows furnishing milk to Swiss cheese factories	1,920
Number of cows furnishing milk to American cheese factories	2,380
Total number of cows furnishing milk	10,665
Number of pounds of milk used at Limburger cheese factories (daily)	190,650
Number of pounds of milk used at Swiss cheese factories (daily)	60,300
Number of pounds of milk used at American cheese factories (daily)	69,000
Total number of pounds of milk used (daily)	319,950
Number of pounds of Limburger cheese made (daily)	21,183
Number of pounds of Swiss cheese made (daily)	7,667
Number of pounds of American cheese made (daily)	6,700
Total number of pounds of cheese made (daily)	35,550

The value of cheese made each day in Green county, for 1883, at an average price of ten cents per pound, was $3,555.

GREEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Green county, since its earliest settlement, has been pre-eminently an agricultural county. This fact early led to the organization of an agricultural society. On the 4th day of July, 1853, a few persons interested in a society of this kind met in the village of Monroe. An organization was effected by electing E. T. Gardner president, J. V. Richardson secretary, John A. Bingham corresponding secretary, and A. Ludlow treasurer. The first fair of the society was held in November of the same year at the court house in Monroe, at which time the munificent sum of $100 was disbursed for premiums. It is to be regretted that the original list of entries and awards is not now in existence, as it would furnish very interesting reading for the agriculturists of the present day.

Some time during 1854 arrangements were made by which the society secured grounds of its own just north of the village, on lands owned by A. Ludlow. The grounds then contained about seven acres, for which they agreed to pay the sum of $400, as appears from the deed now in the hands of the secretary of the society. In order to meet the expenses of fencing and erecting buildings, life membership certificates were issued and sold at $10 apiece. The second annual exhibition was held on the new grounds in October, 1854, and the sum of $200 paid out as premiums. It is impossible to arrive at any accurate record of the doings of this society, owing to the fact that the early records of the society, together with the treasurer's book and life membership list, was destroyed in one of the disastrous fires which visited Monroe several years since.

At the session of the State legislature in 1856 an act for the encouragement of agriculture was passed, and pursuant to that act the society reorganized, July 7, 1857, by electing S. M. Humes, president; M. Kelly, Sr., vice-president; J. V. Richardson, recording secretary, J. A. Bingham corresponding secretary; N. Churchill, treasurer; and A. Ludlow, superintendent.

The constitution and by-laws of the society adopted at this reorganization shared the fate of the early records of the society, and departed this life in a puff of smoke. At the present writing (1884) there has been no constitution nor by-laws adopted, and the constitutional business of the society is transacted on the strength of the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" as to what the constitution "used to be." What will be done when the "inhabitant" is no more, remains to be seen. At a meeting of the society July 20, 1857, we find the following:

Resolved, That a vigilance committee, consisting of one person from each town, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit people of their town to become members of the society.

Which resolution was unanimously carried; also the following resolution, which will explain how the present society secured the title to the fair grounds of the old organization:

Resolved, That the secretary and president be and are hereby directed to issue certificates of life membership to each of the life members of the former society (there being seventy in number) in payment for the fair grounds which was purchased and fenced by the former society, said certificates to be issued on the title to said grounds being made to the present society.

The first fair under the new organization was held Sept. 24, 25 and 26, 1857, on the fair grounds. The treasurer having neglected to submit his annual report, we have no means of getting at the financial condition of the society for that year.

In 1858 we find several of the members delegated to prepare essays on various subjects, which essays were afterwards published in the *Sentinel* and *Independent*.

At a meeting held on the fair ground in September 1858, the executive committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the fair ground and to examine any proposal made to the society.

A great many of the early premiums of the society up to and including 1859 were paid in subscription to the "*Wisconsin Farmer*." At the annual meeting in 1860 we find the following motion to which was appended a parenthetical note of the section, which we copy in full. "On motion it was ordered that the fair "ground be mowed and not pastured, the hay "to be reserved for the use of the society. (Gone to grass, hey ?") A committee was appointed at this meeting to consult with the people of Albany in relation to holding the next fair at that point, but little seems to have been accomplished, as we find the next fair of the society held at Monroe, Sept. 20 to 22, 1860. At this fair the number of entries was 620.

We append the financial statement for that year in full:

State appropriation	$ 100 00
Annual members	173 00
One life member	10 00
Pasturing fair ground	15 00
Sale of single tickets	132 50
All other sources	45 50
	$476 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid balance due on fair ground	$ 44 82
Expenses of fair	118 95
Amount of premiums awarded	311 91
Balance in treasury	32
	$476 00

The next fair of the society was held in Monroe, Sept. 26 to 28, 1861, at which time there were 532 entries, and $293.66 paid in premiums, the receipts and expenditures balancing at $384.36.

In 1863 the fair was held Sept. 24 to 26, with a falling off of the entries, there being only 356, and $254.81 being awarded as premiums.

The fair of 1864, which was held Sept. 22 to 24, seems to have proved discouraging in the extreme. We quote at length from the records of Sept. 24, 1864:

"The three days set apart for this annual fair "were enough to discourage any set of men, "except men of Green county. The first day was "raw and chilly, and but very few entries made. "The second day, which is usually *the* day of "the fair, was decidedly a rainy day, and noth- "ing was done. The third day opened un- "comfortably cold, and remained so until noon, "the afternoon being fair and pleasant. Had "the two days preceding been as favorable as "the last half day of the fair, we should "probably have had a good exhibition notwith- "standing the irrepressible chinch bug."

The number of entries at this fair was 391, and the amount awarded for premiums $167.04.

At the July meeting, 1865, Mr. Ludlow offered to exchange for the seven acres of the old ground, ten acres to be selected by the society from lands owned by him described as being east of and adjoining the residence of E. E. Carr. A committee was appointed to examine into this matter, who reported at an adjourned meeting July 15, 1865, in favor of the proposed exchange, and the report was adopted. About $360 was subscribed at this meeting for fitting up a fair ground. At a special meeting in August the committee reported $627.00 subscribed, and further reported a strong preference in favor of Ludlow's addition, on which to locate the new grounds. No fair was held in 1865.

April 14, 1866, the old fair grounds were sold to Christopher Martin at $105 per acre, and a committee consisting of O. J. White, O. H. P. Clarno, J. S. Smock, C. J. Simmons and Christopher Martin were appointed to secure grounds proper for a fair ground and race course for the society. April 28, 1866, this committee reported that they had made arrangements whereby they could secure eighteen acres of land suitable for the purposes of the society. The said land lying east of and adjoining Ludlow's addition to the village of Monroe. Twelve acres belonging to A. Ludlow could be purchased at $100 per acre, and six acres belonging to William Hodge at $125 per acre, Mr. Hodge to donate $50 of the purchase price to the society.

The committee were at once authorized to conclude the purchase of these lands, fence the same and erect suitable buildings thereon, and to defray the expenses of the work, were authorized to sell life membership, and collect and receive subscriptions and donations in behalf of the society. Several parties, residents of the county, took the matter of building the race course in hand and proceeded with the work, under the name of the Jocky Club. At the annual meeting in 1867 their treasurer reported that he had expended on said track $183.17, and that he had received back in various ways the sum of $51.35.

On motion, at this meeting, the society decided to pay the club the balance of $131.82 due them on condition that said club relinquish all claims on the track and place it under the

control of the society. The fair of 1867 was held on Sept. 19 to 21; there were 539 entries for premiums, and the sum of $462.95 paid as premiums. This fair was very successful, the society being able to pay $400 on its debt for ground. The fair of 1868 was held Sept. 24 to 26, and was only moderately successful, owing to the rainy weather, which continued during the whole fair. There were only 470 entries and $198.75 paid for premiums.

Of the fair of 1869 we have no record further than the fact that there were 648 entries.

At the January meeting 1870, the society found itself in debt about $1,206.21.

The fair of 1870 was held Sept. 15 to 17. There were 544 entries at this fair and $472.50 disbursed as premiums, and $400 paid on the debt of the society. At the July meeting 1871 the following premiums, open to the world, were adopted by the society:

For the best looking baby, one year old or under—

First Premium,	Silver Caster.....	$8 00
Second "	Silver Mug	5 00
Third "	Silver Mug.....	3 00

We have no record as to who the awarding committee were, they must at least have been men of iron nerve, to have willingly faced the avalanche of disappointed mothers which of necessity must have overwhelmed them when their decision was announced. In all probability they are even now hiding in some far western mountain range, afraid to return to the scene of their early triumphs.

The fair of 1871 was held Sept. 21 to 23. There being 731 entries and $599.42 in premiums awarded.

The annual fair of 1872 was held Sept. 12 to 14, at which there were 517 entries and $702 awarded for premiums, of which the society were only able at this time to pay $526.50, owing to a lack of funds.

At the April meeting, 1873, it was decided to hold the fairs four days instead of three as formerly.

The fair of 1873 was held Sept. 17 to 20; there being 624 entries, and $904.50 awarded as premiums.

At the July meeting, 1874, it was decided to offer a premium of $25 and $15 to the townships making the best exhibition of farm, stock and dairy products.

At the annual fair of 1874 held Sept. 23 to 26, there were 865 entries and $749 paid for premiums. At this time the society were still in debt $496.34.

At the quarterly meeting in April 1875, it was decided to erect an exposition hall, and a committee was appointed to procure plans and specifications, and report at the next meeting, which was done the report being accepted, and contract let.

The annual fair of 1875 was held Sept. 15 to 18, at which there were 1,164 entries, a marked increase over any previous year, showing that the people of the county were becoming aware of the benefits to be derived from an exhibition and comparison of the products and industries of the county. There was paid this year for premiums, $871.05; for buildings, $2,954.38, the total receipts being $4,640, and the total expenditures, $4,628.35.

In 1876 it was decided to build what is now known as mechanic's hall, at an expense of not exceeding $1,500.

The annual fair of 1876 was held Sept. 27 to 30, at which the sum of $1,136.25 was disbursed for premiums, and $1,045.38 for new buildings. Thus leaving the society probably the best equipped of any in the State as far as buildings were concerned.

The fair of 1877 was held Sept. 5 to 8, the amount of premiums awarded was $1,108, aside from $353 special premiums.

We append below a table of fairs from 1878 to 1882, giving the dates, number of entries as far as known, and the amount paid for premiums:

Year.	Date.	No. Entries.	Amt. Prem's.
1878	Sept. 4 to 7	1,239	$ 730 30
1879	Sept. 17 to 20	1,219	1,042 75
1880	Sept. 15 to 18	1,101	1,282 00
1881	Sept. 14 to 17	1,004	734 00
1882	Sept. 20 to 23	1,196	1,252 29
1883	Sept. 26 to 29	1,012	1,419 21

The officers of the society have generally been men not afraid to undertake the necessary work which would make the fairs a general success. They have spared neither pains nor expense in fitting up the grounds, advertising and procuring attractions. The reputation of our fair has steadily increased under this judicious management, and at the present writing (1884) we have a reputation second to no county fair in the State. The grounds are well supplied with comfortable buildings, the society out of debt, and the agricultural and stock raising residents of the county are awakening to a due regard of the benefits of the association, the exhibits are yearly increasing, the society are doing all in their power to make it to the interest of visitors and exhibitors to patronize our fair. We append below a list of the principal officers of the society since its reorganization in 1857.

1857.

S. M. Humes, president; M. Kelly, Sr., vice president; J. V. Richardson, recording secretary; J. A. Bingham, corresponding secretary; Norman Churchill, treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1858.

S. M. Humes, president; O. J. White, vice president; J. V. Richardson, recording secretary; J. A. Bingham, corresponding secretary; Thomas Emerson, treasurer;Levi Stair, superintendent.

1859.

John H. Bridge, president; E. Gillett, vice president; A. W. Potter, recording secretary; T. H. Eaton, corresponding secretary; E. A. Newton, treasurer;O. F. Pinney, superintendent.

1860.

Israel Smith, president; James Campbell, vice president; W. W. Wright, secretary; Jacob Mason, corresponding secretary; Justus Sutherland, treasurer;O. F. Pinney,superintendent.

1861.

C. F. Thompson, president; Andrew Sutherland, vice president; Edmund Bartlett, secretary; A. J. Sutherland, corresponding secretary; Levi Starr, treasurer; Thomas Emerson, superintendent.

1862.

E. T. Gardner, president; A. W. Sutherland, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; L. Wolcott, corresponding secretary; Thomas Emerson, treasurer; H. B. Capwell, superintendent.

1863.

D. S. Sutherland, president; J. G. Correy, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; Henry Adams, corresponding secretary; William Hodge,treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1864.

J. V. Richardson, president; Justus Sutherland, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; J. G. Correy, corresponding secretary; William Hodge, treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1865.

O. J. White, president; William Coldren, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; A. Goddard, corresponding secretary; L. Wolcott, treasurer; Thomas Emerson, superintendent.

1866.

Thomas Emerson, president; Andrew Sutherland, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; T. H. Eaton, corresponding secretary; William Hodge, treasurer;J. C. Smock, superintendent.

1867.

J. H. Warren, president; W. S. Wescott, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; A. J. High, corresponding secretary; William Brown, treasurer; O. H. P. Clarno, superintendent.

1868.

F. F. West, president; Orrin Bacon, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; W. B. Mack, corresponding secretary; William Brown, treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1869.

E. T. Gardner, president; John H. Bridge, vice president; W. W. Wright, secretary; W. B. Mack, corresponding secretary; Thomas Emerson, treasurer; J. S. Smock, superintendent.

1870.

H. W. Whitney, president; J. S. Smock, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; Orrin Bacon, corresponding secretary; Thomas Emerson, treasurer; O. H. P. Clarno, superintendent.

1871.

H. W. Whitney, president; S. M. Hanna, vice president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; O. Bacon, corresponding secretary; A. L. Cleaveland, treasurer; T. H. Eaton, superintendent.

1872.

T. H. Eaton, president; William Coldren, vice-president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; C. A. Booth, corresponding secretary; Thomas Emerson, treasurer; J. S. Smock, superintendent.

1873.

T. H. Eaton, president; F. Mitchell, vice-president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; L. Frankenberger, corresponding secretary; William Brown, treasurer; S. M. Hanna, superintendent.

1874.

F. Mitchell, president; O. J. White, vice-president; W. W. Wright, recording secretary; C. A. Booth, corresponding secretary; William Brown, treasurer; E. J. Blackford, superintendent.

1875.

A. Ludlow, president; Mr. Dalrymple, vice-president; William Gray, secretary; Peter Guagi, corresponding secretary; J. H. VanDyke, treasurer; J. S. Smock, superintendent.

1876.

J. S. Smock, president; John Dalrymple, vice-president; A. S. Douglas, secretary; C. A. Booth, corresponding secretary; J. H. VanDyke, treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1877.

J. S. Smock, president; W. A. Wheaton, vice-president; A. S. Douglas, secretary; C. E. Adams, corresponding secretary; J. H. VanDyke, treasurer; A. Ludlow, superintendent.

1878.

W. S. Wescott, president; William Lysaght, vice-president; S. W. Abbott, treasurer; A. S. Douglas, recording secretary; C. E. Adams, corresponding secretary.

1879.

J. B. Treat, president; Jacob Roderick, vice-president; C. E. Adams, treasurer; W. W. Wright, secretary; P. J. Clawson, corresponding secretary.

1880.

J. B. Treat, president; Jacob Roderick, vice-president; W. W. Wright, secretary; A. C. Dodge, corresponding secretary; John Bolender, treasurer.

1881.

A. C. Dodge, president; B. Miller, vice-president; W. W. Wright, secretary; T. H. Eaton, corresponding secretary; N. B. Treat, treasurer.

1882.

F. W. Byers, president; Burr Sprague, vice-president; A. S. Douglas, secretary; W. S. Wescott, corresponding secretary; Willis Ludlow, treasurer.

1883.

N. B. Treat, president; Henry Thorp, vice-president; S. C. Cheney, secretary; Willis Ludlow, treasurer; John Bolender, corresponding secretary.

1884.

Henry Thorp, president; J. F. Grinnell, vice-president; T. W. Goldin, secretary; H. G. Cleaveland, corresponding secretary; John Luchsinger, treasurer.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

[In force in 1883.]

FIRST.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to receive all exhibits on their ar-

rival and direct them to their proper places on the grounds; to see that there is no lack of forage and water for stock; to see that none of the rules of the society are violated with impunity, and that the daily programme is faithfully and promptly filled by all parties concerned.

SECOND.—It shall be the duty of the president to attend to the reception of the society's guests, to organize and lead all processions, and to have a general supervision over each department of the Fair; preserving order, and assisting to insure justice and impart satisfaction to all visitors and competitors.

THIRD.—The track master shall superintend all exhibitions on the track, keeping a record of all entries made and contests won, and shall labor faithfully to carry out his part of the programme punctually and with strict impartiality. No entries can be received after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the second day of the Fair.

FOURTH.—Members of the awarding committees will report themselves to the superintendent of their department punctually at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the third day of the Fair, when all vacancies will be filled by the superintendent, and committees will receive their lists, instructions and dinner tickets.

FIFTH.—No person can act as an awarding committee in any department in which he may be directly or indirectly interested in the result, as owner, agent or otherwise.

SIXTH.—Any person interfering with the awarding committee during the adjudication will be promptly excluded from the grounds, and shall forfeit any premium he or she might otherwise be entitled to in that division.

SEVENTH.—No spirituous or fermented liquors will be allowed to be sold or given away on the grounds. No gambling or gaming device of any nature or kind whatsoever, lottery, gift enterprise or prize packages will be allowed on the grounds.

EIGHTH.—All persons are notified that the fair grounds are private property and any individual detected or known to have damaged locks, broken open buildings, removed boards from the enclosure, or in any other way trespassed upon or injured the property of the society will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

NINTH.—A dining hall under the management of experienced caterers will afford proper refreshments at the usual rates.

TENTH.—Tickets of admission must be procured at the treasurer's office, as no money will be received at the entrance gates. Any gatekeeper receiving money should be reported immediately to the president.

ELEVENTH.—Hay and straw will be provided on the grounds free of charge. Grain for stock can be purchased at market rates on the grounds.

TWELFTH.—Visitors are instructed to show their tickets each time of entrance without finding any fault. Gatekeepers are instructed to debar any one not suitably supplied with team, membership or single admission tickets.

THIRTEENTH.—The executive officers shall meet each day of the Fair at 1 o'clock P. M., at the secretary's office, for the transaction of business.

FOURTEENTH.—Individuals renting booths, keeping dining halls, or receiving revenue from any sale or exhibition on the fair grounds, must buy admission tickets, aside from their permits, for themselves and help.

FIFTEENTH.—All premiums not called for on or before Jan. 1, 1884, shall be refunded to the society.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In all new countries the learned professions are very apt to be represented by men poorly qualified for their respective vocations. In speaking of the early physicians in Green county, Miss Bingham draws this pen-picture: "The principal physician based his practice on the belief that when blisters, calomel and the lancet will not save a man, nothing will save him, but that bleeding is then to be resorted to in order to make him die more easily; and he is said to have bled, blistered, and salivated his patients successively or simultaneously with an energy that made this a very easy place to die in. Physicians seem to have been distinguished by peculiarities in their dress, rather than by those in their practice. There was one who was always called the calico doctor, not that there was anything unusual at that time in the calico coat he wore, but the name was distinctive because his principal rival always wore buckskin clothes and a coonskin cap."

But it is safe to say that the medical profession in Green county as at present constituted (or as it has been for the last thirty years), ranks second to none in Wisconsin.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF THE PAST.

The following are the names of physicians who formerly practiced in Green county, but who are now dead, or have moved away, or retired from the profession:

Monroe.—J. H. Couch, S. G. Lombard, H. A. McFatrich, James McFatrich, R. L. Aldrich, George L. Aiken, J. M. Ball, C. P. Fisher, F. M. Young, A. M. Blackman, H. Van Wagenen, J. P. Smith, Stephen Porter, Mark Willits, J. B. Galer, F. B. Righter, W. D. Carver, E. Reichenbach, Hugo Reichenbach, H. N. Bradshaw, T. W. Evans, Frederick Obereder, C. Tochterman, D. W. Edgar, Q. O. Sutherland, J. S. Sanborn, Charles A. Rood, G. W. Lee, C. H. Lane, Ada Bingham, E. S. Fessenden, Helen M. Bingham, D. W. Noland, P. C. Corrisan, W. F. Howe, J. K. Eilert, George L. Aikin, Samuel Fisher, J. C. Crawford, R. F. Chenoweth, W. O. Sherman, J. C. Parker, S. M. Smith, J. M. Obermiller, Charles Weaver, G. Perio, J. J. Blumer, L. B. Johnson, S. W. Abbott, P. Zimmerman, and Drs. Stiger, Jones and Biggs; also S. Gephardt, S. M. Sherman, H. G. Townsend and J. G. Rishel.

Monticello.—E. S. Knapp, Jeremiah Wilcox, and Drs. Ruttan, Bradshaw, Coblen and Minkler; also T. F. Stair and M. F. Merritt.

Jordan Center.—D. Tweed.

Dayton.—George Trousdale.

New Glarus.—Samuel Blumer.

Juda.—Dr. Barns, George Aikin, S. Simmons, J. C. Hall, J. L. Trousdale, George Trousdale, J. B. Stair, Drs. Hunt, Lacy & Son.

Brodhead.—M. L. Burnham, E. W. Fairman, R. Morris, C. C. Bradley, W. J. Fairman, J. H. Watrous, R. C. Brett, J. J. Austin, R. Willis, and Drs. Sutphen, Hart and Thurber.

Albany.—S. F. Nichols, S. Fayette, H. T. Persons, E. H. Winston, J. H. Warren, Walter Roberts, William Fayette, J. C. Hall, Drs. Bemus, Stoller and Van Dusen.

York.—J. R. Rundlett, George W. Lee, S. M. Sherman, P. Pierce and Dr. Farr.

Spring Grove.—Samuel Harroun and P. B. Springstead.

Horatio N. Bradshaw

is a native of Canada. He came to Monticello about 1869 and engaged in the practice of medicine until the summer of 1870, when he came to Monroe. Here he practiced alone a short time, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Monroe, which lasted two years. He then went into a drug store in Monroe till the summer of 1880, when he moved to Kansas. He is now in California.

George W. Lee,

a native of Virginia, was a thoroughly educated man—holding at one time a chair in a medical college in the east. He practiced in the east before removing west. He settled first at Whitewater one year, thence he removed to Shullsburg, in Lafayette county, in 1844, where he practiced and was at one time quite extensively engaged in mining. He was reputed one of the ablest physcians and surgeons in the western country, being widely known. He is remarkably social, genial and benevolent, and one would be benefitted by a conversation with him. He was a whig and then a republican, and was nominated by the republicans for senatorial honors, but was not destined to occupy the high position. He was county superintendent of schools in Lafayette county. He has been a good public speaker and has often been called upon to deliver orations. He has "stumped" in Presidential campaigns. From Shullsburg he removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the practice of surgery; but, on account of ill health gave up the practice and removed to Darlington. From Darlington, he came to Green county, at Monroe, in 1878. He remained here during that year and a part of 1879, when he returned to Darlington where he now lives. He has been married twice. His second marriage with the widow Fuller resulted in a family of three intelligent and interesting daughters.

Henry Van Wagenen

graduated at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College about 1852. He came from Beloit here and followed his profession in this county for a number of years. He married Susan Mills, and they are the parents of five sons and one daughter. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and had worked up a large practice in the city. In about 1871 he removed to Darlington, Wis., where he still follows his profession.

George Trousdale

was a native of Fayette Co., Penn., where he lived until he was eighteen years old. He was educated on a farm and early engaged as a teacher. He now went to Illinois and taught school six or eight years. He then returned and commenced the study of medicine in Juda with his brother, James L. He continued his studies there and at Rush Medical College where he graduated in 1872. He was married about this time to a lady in Illinois, who died there. He afterwards married a lady by the name of Vance, whose maiden name was West. After his first marriage he removed to Gratiot, Lafayette county, and practiced ten years. He afterwards practiced in Dayton six years. He died in August 1883, at the residence of his wife's father, in Brodhead, and his remains were interred in Juda cemetery. He was a man of considerable talent and was the making of a very successful physician.

James L. Trousdale

was a native of Lafayette Co., Ill,, reared on a farm, educated at Fayette, Wis., studied medicine with William Monroe four years, graduating at Rush Medical College about 1865; commenced to practice with Dr. Monroe in Fayette one year and then removed to Juda and practiced from 1866 to 1872. Removing to Brodhead he practiced there two years, and there died. Deceased was a very pleasant man and of good business ability, very quiet and well liked, sometimes eccentric with his remarks; was a Christain, Mason and Odd Fellow; had a good practice, and was a successful physcian. He was married in Fayette, Lafayette county, in December 1857, to Harriet E. Gray, a daughter of Mayor R. N. Gray, of Mineral Point, and niece of Dr. Mon-

roe, where she lived at the time; the ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. Monroe. His children were—Clara E., Minnie G., Metta J., and May. He was buried by the Masonic order.

Samuel Blumer

was the first resident physician in New Glarus. He came from Switzerland and located there in 1848. He practiced there until 1852, when he went to California, returning to New Glarus in in 1855. He continued there until 1868, having an extensive practice. He then moved to Monroe, where he remained a few months, going thence to Galena, and from that place to Sioux City, where he died in 1871.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF TO-DAY.

The physicians now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Green county, are as follows:

Monroe—William Monroe, N. A. Loofbourow, John C. Hall, H. D. Fuller, F. W. Confer, F. W. Byers, H. E. Boardman, Mrs. Hannah C. Bennett, Mrs. Norman Churchill, E. Bindschedler, L. B. Johnson and J. D. Soseman.

Juda—J. N. Clemmer and E. S. Fessenden.

New Glarus—John J. Blumer.

Jordan—Christian Tochtermann.

Exeter—W. C. Roberts and Mr. Ormsby.

Albany—G. W. Roberts and N. Ziegenfuss.

Brodhead—L. E. Towne, R. Broughton, E. G. Bennett, A. E. Bulson, E. Miller, Robert Willis and Frank R. Derrick.

Brooklyn—W. F. Howe.

Browntown—J. H. Stealy.

York—A. L. Day.

Mount Pleasant—Dwight Flower.

William Monroe, M. D.,

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30, 1818. His father, William Monroe, was a graduate in medicine, and his mother, a daughter of Daniel Thurston, was Harriet (Thurston) Monroe, who settled in Ohio about 1814, then a wild and unsettled territory, where William Monroe, Sr., practiced his profession until he died Oct. 10, 1818. Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Monroe, mother of the subject of this sketch, went to Delaware county, where she remained for twelve years. In 1831 she was married to Dr. John Loofbourow, and removed to Iowa Co., Wis., there being but twenty-four log huts in Mineral Point at that time. She died in April, 1835. The doctor went with his mother to Mineral Point, where he was engaged in the mines. When twenty-one years old he commenced to read medicine in the office of Dr. O. E. Strong, remaining with him eighteen months, after reading in the office of Dr. Loofbourow. In 1840 he commenced to practice medicine under a license granted by the county medical society. In the winter of 1868–9 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1869. The doctor is a member of the Southern Wisconsin Medical Society, and of the State Association; also, of the Green County Medical Society. In 1868 the doctor came to Monroe. In 1841 he was married to Mary J. Beebe, by whom there were ten children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. In 1867 he represented his district in the legislature. He was appointed examining surgeon for Lafayette county preparatory to the draft in 1862. In 1870 he was appointed examining surgeon for pensioners. He is a Sir Knight, and a member of the K. of P.; also, of the I. O. O. F. He was formerly a whig, but now supports the republican ticket.

N. A. Loofbourow, M. D.,

is a native of Iowa Co., Wis., born Oct. 9, 1849. His parents, John and Rebecca (Lamb) Loofbourow, emigrated to Wisconsin and settled at Mineral Point. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving his early education in a log cabin built by his father. He afterwards attended school at Fayette, Lafayette county, and at Platteville, Grant county. When twenty-one years old, he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Monroe, of Monroe, and afterwards attended lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he graduated, Feb. 19, 1873. In 1876 and 1877 he attended a

course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city, and in the spring of 1881 again attended a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1874 he was married to Alice Banta, a native of Green county. Dr. Loofbourow is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W.

J. C. Hall, M. D.,

a native of Langdon, Sullivan Co., N. H., was born May 21, 1821. When he was quite young his parents moved to Maine, where his early life was spent obtaining the foundation of his education in the common schools. He afterwards attended North Yarmouth Academy and Westbrook Seminary. He graduated in the medical department of Harvard University in 1852. The same year he came west and located at Albany, Green Co., Wis. He was commissioned as examining surgeon for Green county, Oct. 21, 1861, and assistant surgeon of the 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served nearly three years as surgeon in the field. He was elected a State senator for the two years, 1870 and 1871. Dr. Hall is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the State Medical Association; also is president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Medical Association.

H. D. Fuller, M. D.,

one of the prominent practicing physicians and surgeons of Monroe, is a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he was born May 23, 1848. His parents, Jonas and Margaret (Snook) Fuller, were married in 1821, and have lived together as husband and wife for more than sixty-three years, and now occupy the old homestead where his father moved in 1787, when he was eight years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm and received a common school education, afterwards graduating at Amsterdam Academy. He is also a graduate of Union College. In 1860 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. D. Belding, afterwards with William H. Robb. In 1872 he went to Albany, N. Y., and prosecuted his studies under Dr. J. S. Mosher. In 1878 he graduated at Albany Medical College. In the fall of 1879 he settled at Sharon, Walworth Co., Wis., where he remained three years. In the fall of 1882 he came to Monroe, where he has followed the practice of his chosen profession since. The doctor is a member of the Albany Alumni and Southern Wisconsin Association. He was married Dec. 21, 1881, to Josephine Dodge, by whom he has had one child—Maynard H. He is a man who takes an active interest in the temperance cause, and was a candidate on that ticket for school commissioner.

F. Confer, M. D.,

was born in the town of Washington, Green Co., Wis., on the 18th day of December, 1854; was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When seventeen years old he commenced teaching. At the age of twenty he came to Monroe and entered the high school, graduating in 1878. In 1879 he entered the office of Dr. J. C. Hall, and prosecuted his studies in medicine for three years. He graduated at Rush Medical College in February, 1882. He commenced practice at Dayton, Green county. One year later he came to Monroe, following the practice of his profession. He here formed a partnership with Dr. N. A. Loofbourow. In February, 1882, he was married to Carrie Isley, by whom he has one child—Francis M. The doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Fred W. Byers, M. D.,

one of the prominent physicians of the city, was born in Shippensville, Clarion Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1837, where his younger days were spent. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools and he afterwards received an academic education at Cooperstown. In 1857, he came west to Stephenson Co., Ill., and Green Co., Wis., where he was employed as teacher in the public schools. He then went to Springfield, Ohio, and attended Wittenberg College, passing into the sophomore class. In the spring of 1860, he went to Missouri as traveling salesman. About this time the War

of the Rebellion broke out, and the feeling was so strong against northern men, in that section, that he thought it advisable to leave. Accordingly he went to Orangeville, Ill., where he resumed the study of medicine (which he had previously commenced,) in the office of Dr. W. P. Naramore. In 1861 and 1862, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College. The following August, he was employed in the hospitals at Camp Douglas, Ill., and in the mean time attended lectures, and graduated in January 1863. Soon after he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 96th regiment of Illinois Volunteers—joining the regiment at Franklin, Tenn. He participated in Rosecrans campaign, of 1863, remaining with that command until the army reached Chattanooga. He was then assigned to duty at Nashville, Tenn. In May 1864, he reported to his regiment, remaining with it through part of the Atlanta campaign and participating in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, and Peach Tree Creek, where he was made chief surgeon of the artillery brigade, of the 4th army corps, served as staff officer during the siege of Atlanta, and the engagements at Jonesboro and Lovejoy station. He was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and took part in the campaign to Huntsville and into east Tennessee. He returned to Nashville, and thence to Chicago where he was mustered out of the service at Camp Douglas, July 8, 1865. He never had a furlough nor slept on a bed, from the time of entering the service until he reached Chicago. After the war, he located at Lena, Stephenson Co., Ill., where he followed the practice of medicine, twelve years, when he removed to Monroe. He was married in July, 1865, to Olive DeHaven. They are the parents of six children—Morna, Winnie, Harry S., Joe Rodney, Grace and Ben Bayard. Dr. Byers is a member of the Southern Wisconsin Medical Association, of which he is secretary; also a member of the Stephenson County Association. Since graduating he has attended medical lectures in the Nashville University of Tennessee, and Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. He is a surgeon in the Wisconsin National Guard and United States examining surgeon for this district. He is the oldest active Knight Templar in Green county, and a companion of the first class in the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Horace E. Boardman, A. M., M. D.,

was born in Rutland, Vt., on the 18th day of May, 1835. His parents were Elijah and Mary (Foot) Boardman, who were the parents of four sons and two daughters. Dr. Boardman was brought up on a farm, receiving the foundation of his education in the common schools. Subsequently, he attended the seminary at Castleton, Vt., and Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vt., and graduated at Middlebury College in 1857. He was associate principal of Chester Academy till 1858, when he was elected professor of mathematics and English literature in Missouri College, where he labored for one year and a half. In consequence of the agitation concerning slavery, that part of the country became uncongenial to him, and, in the latter part of 1859, he returned to New England. He subsequently studied both theology and medicine, and, having attended the lectures of 1865, 1866 and 1867 in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, he graduated there in the spring of 1867. He then practiced his profession in Menasha, Wis., for two years, and afterwards in Sun Prairie, Dane county, for nine and one-half years. In the summer of 1878, he came to Monroe, Green county, where he now resides, engaged in the practice of his profession. The doctor is a member and an officer of the Wisconsin Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has contributed many articles to the medical journals. He was married in February 1863, in New Hampshire, to Susan C. Locke. They have now two children living—Dr. Edgar W., now the house-surgeon

in Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, and Horace P., who is fifteen years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Boardman are members of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. H. C. Bennett, M. D.,

of the regular school, was born in Kent, England, in 1842. In 1850, her parents, John and Hussah (Rolfe) Russell, came to America and located at Sussex, Waukesha Co., Wis., where they resided until 1883. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and afterwards attended Carroll College, Waukesha county, graduating in 1862. In 1870 she commenced reading medicine with her brother, Dr. Richard Russell, of Freeport Co., Minn. In the fall of the same year she attended lectures at Chicago Medical College where she graduated in 1875, after which she remained one year in the Woman's Hospital. She then returned to Sussex, her home, and practiced her profession until 1881, when she came to Monroe, and has here been engaged in practicing since. She has been very successful and has gained a reputation as physician, of which she may feel justly proud. She was married in March 1882, to Felix C. Bennett, a native of Ohio, who located in the county a number of years ago.

L. B. Johnson, M. D.,

was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1822. He is a son of James T. and Lucretia (Ball) Johnson, who were among the early settlers in Steuben county. James T. Johnson was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was stationed at Niagara Falls. L. B. Johnson, of this sketch, was reared upon a farm and received a liberal education. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1844. Soon after he went to Allegany county and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was married to Catharine Hubbard, in Steuben Co., N. Y. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Dr. Johnson was, in 1855, elected to the legislature of the State of New York, from Allegany county. In 1857 he came to Monroe where he has since resided. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and much respected in the community where he resides.

Dr. John D. Soseman,

dental surgeon, was born near Akron, Summit Co., Ohio, April 14, 1845. He is a son of Thomas Soseman, who settled in Ohio in 1835. He, (Thomas Soseman,) in early life, was engaged in milling and afterwards in farming. In 1864 he removed to St. Joseph Co., Ind., where he still resides. Dr. Soseman, of this sketch, was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. He commenced the study of his profession in 1871, in the office of Dr. Hall, remaining under his instruction two years. He was married in 1871, to Susan Swenk, widow of Lewis Swenk. In 1874 he went to St. Joseph Co., Ind., and in April 1883 came to Monroe, where he is receiving liberal patronage, and although a new comer, has already established a reputation for being a skilled and reliable dentist. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of South Bend, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Soseman have one child.

Dr. J. N. Clemmer

attended the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, having entered that institution in 1852, and holds a certificate from the same. He commenced the practice of his profession at Argyle, Lafayette Co., Wis, where he remained three years, then went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and two years later came to Green county, and settled in the village of Juda, where he has since remained, engaged in practicing medicine in the village and surrounding country. He was absent from Green county two and a half years, during the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted, March 9, 1863, and served until July, 26, 1865. He was mustered into the service at Madison, and at that time, promoted to regimental commissary. He was in fourteen battles, serving in the second corps, second division, 1st Brigade, army of the Potomac, Gen. Hancock commander of corps, and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind. Dr. Clemmer was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 22, 1826. His father

was a farmer and he was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the farm until twenty years old. He was married Oct. 21, 1847, to Elizabeth A. Zerley, also a native of Fayette Co., Penn. They have nine children living—Lydia L., Mary L., Isabel C., William J., George G., D. Annetta, Anna D., Joseph N. and Elizabeth A. Lydia J. and William J., reside in Butler county, and Mary L. in Monona county. Dr. Clemmer is a member of the Masonic order. He is a man highly respected and esteemed throughout the community, and has an extensive and remunerative practice.

Dr. J. Jacob Blumer,

son of Dr. Samuel Blumer, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1843, his mother died in 1845, and his father came to the United States in 1848. Jacob remained in Switzerland until 1861, receiving a good preparatory medical education at Bern and Neuchatel. After coming to this State, he enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, and served three years. After the war he went to Pennsylvania and completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, spending about two and a half years there. He landed in New Glarus in 1869, since which he has been the resident physician of this place. He was married Feb. 28, 1870, to Margaretha Legler.

Dr. Christopher Tochterman

was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1826. He is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Gally) Tochterman. His parents are both buried in Canton Bern. Christopher was educated at the University of Bern. He attended four courses of medical lectures, and was admitted to practice in the Old Country. In 1852 he came to America and settled in this county, in Monroe, where he practiced medicine a little, and learned the trade of wagon making. He worked at the trade for several years, then started in for himself in Oneco, Ill., where he remained a few years, then purchased eighty acres of land near Shueyville. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in company G, 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Racine, Wis. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of 38th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, serving until 1865, the close of the war, when he returned home. He has 135 acres on section 36 in this town, and has made it a comfortable home. In May, 1852, he was married to Magdaline Greenwald, of Bern, Switzerland. They have had six children, three of whom are living—Mary M., married to Rev. H. A. Palmer, of East Delaware, Wis.; Carrie, who is employed in the watch factory at Elgin, Ill.; and Godfrey S., who is traveling in California. G. S. Tochterman has traveled extensively throughout the States and Territories. Mr. Tochterman is a republican, politically, and the family are members of the German Evangelical Church.

George W. Roberts, M. D.,

was born in Benington, Licking Co., Ohio, April 10, 1841, and was but three years old when his parents emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Rock county, where his father purchased land and improved a farm. Through the influence and teaching of a kind mother, who was possessed of a good education, he obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches of the English language, which was advanced by four terms at Milton College, Rock county. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1854, receiving instruction from Drs. Barrows and Treat, of Janesville. In the fall of 1865 he went to Chicago and attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College and chemical instruction at the Mercy Hospital for six months. Returning home in the spring of 1866 he commenced practice in town of Cook, Rock county. In the fall of 1867 he came to Albany and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Winston of that place. The following fall he again went to Chicago and attended lectures at Rush Medical College, where he graduated and received his diploma. He then returned to Albany, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profes-

sion. As a physician he is popular and successful. He deservedly possesses the reputation of a skilled practitioner and an extensive and remunerative practice. His genial manners and gentlemanly behavior has won for him hosts of friends. He was married in 1857 to Betsey C. Oleson. They have four children—Walter C., William D., Fred H. and Eugene Warren. Walter C. is a graduate of Rush Medical College and is practicing at Dayton, Green Co., Wis.

Walter C. Roberts, M. D.,

resident physician of Dayton, was born in Fulton, Rock county, Dec. 18, 1858. He is a son of Dr. G. W. Roberts, of Albany. Walter early decided to enter the medical profession, and with that view studied with his father. He finished his preparatory medical studies at Rush College in Chicago. Dr. Roberts is a constant student and intends to keep pace with the advances in medical science. His literary education was obtained in high schools and at Milton College. He practiced in Monroe county, and in Elroy and Monewoc previous to coming to Dayton in 1883. He is gaining the confidence of the community and his practice is steadily increasing.

William Ellwood Ziegenfuss, M. D.,

of Albany, Wis., was born in Pleasant Valley, Monroe Co., Penn., Aug. 8, 1854. He is of German descent. He is the youngest of seven children of a good family, well to do, long lived, intelligent and religious. His great-great-grandfather, Andrew Ziegenfuss, and wife, left Strasbourg, France, for America in 1740. They settled near Philadelphia, Penn., from whence the family has scattered through that State, New Jersey and Virginia. The parents of the subject of this sketch, George and Catharine Ziegenfuss, are still living in Pennsylvania, aged respectively, seventy-eight and sixty-six years. His father is a retired miller. The educational advantages in the doctor's time and home were limited. All his education, so far as received from schools, was obtained in Monroe county, at the district school, four months a year, under teachers of but limited qualifications. At the age of seventeen, having privately studied of late, he began teaching school at $30 per month. He taught and attended the normal schools alternately for the next five years, thus taking an elective course of study, embracing a very liberal English education. Having a natural inclination towards scientific studies, he entered the office of Dr. M. G. Lesh, and began the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1876 he entered the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, and graduated in the first advanced course of studies in June, 1878. After graduating he spent a year in the east studying, traveling and corresponding for various papers, which, in addition to contributing to various medical journals, he still keeps up. In 1879 Dr. Ziegenfuss came to Dexter and began the practice of his profession. He is eminently successful as a physician. On Dec. 23, 1879, he was married to Hattie Loraine Sill, of Dexter, born at Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 19, 1857. Mrs. Ziegenfuss is of English-French descent. Her grand parents on both sides were early residents here. Her parents, George S. and Sarah P. Sill, live in Dexter, Mich. She is the oldest of three children, having a sister and a brother younger than she. Dr. Ziegenfuss is a man of extensive reading, both in his profession and in the colateral sciences, possessing native talent for metaphysics and the natural sciences. He is the author of various medical articles, and is a fine writer.

L. E. Towne, M. D.,

located at Brodhead in 1862. Dr. Towne is one of the well known physicians of this part of the State of Wisconsin, having for many years had an extensive practice in this and adjoining counties. He was born in Windham Co., Vt., on June 18, 1826, where he was reared. His father, Thomas Towne, was a native of Massachusetts. The doctor began reading medicine at the age of seventeen, with a ma-

ternal uncle, Dr. L. A. Smith. He continued with his uncle two or three years, having the use of his medical works. In 1848, in company with two other young men, he started for the west. He came to Rock county in this State that season, and engaged in teaching. In 1850, he resumed the study of medicine, and began practice with Dr. Samuel Harroud, of the town of Newark, Rock county. He continued in practice some years previous to graduating, taking his degree at Rush Medical College in 1867. In the early years of his practice, the country was new and sparsely settled, and physicians were scarce, and his ride extended over a great area of territory, and he became widely known as a skillful and careful physician. Dr. Towne removed to Clarence in 1851, coming to Brodhead, as stated, in 1862. He has now, to a great extent, retired from practice, attending to professional calls only in the village. He was the second physician in the village of Clarence; Dr. P. B. Springstead being the first. He is now interested in the drug business, his son being associated with him. He has a beautiful and pleasant home in the village, and a fine farm of 160 acres near town, also owns thirty acres adjoining the village plat. Dr. Towne has been twice married. His first wife was Fannie Kendal, who died in February 1850. He was again married in the winter of 1850 to Caroline W. Harroud, daughter of Dr. Harroud, who died at Darlington about 1858. The doctor has one son by his second wife, Lucius A., who is associated with his father in the drug business. He was born at Clarence in 1861. He lost a son, W. H. S., in 1873, in his nineteenth year, also a daughter at Clarence, in 1859, at the age of seven years.

Russell Broughton, M. D.,

is a son of John Broughton, of the town of Albany. He was born May 16, 1842, during the same year his parents came to Green county, and but a few weeks previous to that event. He received his early education in the public schools of his town. He afterwards entered Milton College, in Rock county, intending to take a full course of study, but was diverted from his purpose by joining the army in 1863. After the close of the war he pursued a commercial course of study at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Milwaukee, and having decided to enter the medical profession, pursued a course of study at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, where he graduated in February 1869. His taste for this profession developed at an early age, and he was greatly encouraged in fitting himself for it by Dr. H. F. Persons, of Albany, in whom he found a true friend. Since he began practice in 1869 he has had a steadily increasing business, and is widely known as a skillful surgeon and a careful physician. His entire career has been marked by industry and frugality. He began without means, and even while receiving his education paid the most of his expenses by hard work. At the age of twenty-one he had never been inside of a saloon, never used tobacco, and had never spent a half day in town. In these habits of morality formed in early life, we find the secret of Dr. Broughton's success. He has accumulated an ample fortune, and lives in the enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy home. He has never held public office, except that of superintendent of the public schools of Brodhead from 1872 to 1875; as he has no aspirations for official position. Dr. Broughton was married Feb. 1, 1869, to Miss J. A. Smiley, daughter of David Smiley, of Albany, this county.

E. G. Bennett, M. D.,

located at Brodhead, May 1, 1878. He was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1849. His father, John G. Bennett, removed with his family to Rock Co., Wis., in 1853. Dr. Bennett was reared in Rock county, and received his literary education at Milton College, preparing himself for teaching and also laid the foundation of his medical education. He followed the occupation of teaching four years, at the same time pursuing his medical studies. He began the study of medicine in 1873, and



B. Beach

graduated at Rush Medical College in 1878, taking three terms at that institution, locating here soon after. Dr. Bennett possesses excellent literary attainments and is skilled in all branches of his profession. He has a large and growing practice. His wife was Ruby E. House, whose father settled in Rock county in 1864.

A. E. Bulson, M. D.,

was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1847. His father died when he was a child, and when nine years of age he removed with his stepfather to Westville, Ind. He entered the army in 1861, when only fourteen years of age. He enlisted in company I, 20th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After two years he was promoted to the position of first principal musician of his regiment, which he held to the close of the war, re-enlisting in 1864. He witnessed many of the most exciting and important events of the great Rebellion, among which was the destruction of the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, by the rebel ram *Merrimac*, and the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* on the succeeding day. He accompanied his regiment throughout McClellan's campaign on the peninsula; was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. At the close of the war he attended school at Westville, where he also began the study of medicine. He graduated at Chicago Medical College in 1868. After graduation he practiced five years at Gobleville, Mich. Desiring still better opportunities to extend his knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery, he went to New York city, where he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from which he graduated in 1874. Returning to Gobleville he resumed his practice, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Brodhead. Dr. Bulson is thoroughly educated in his profession, and his large and increasing practice attests the confidence that is placed in his professional skill. He was united in marriage with Sarah M. Abbott, born in LaPorte, Ind. To them was born one child—Albert Eugene. In 1866 his wife died, and on Dec. 11, 1868, he was united in marriage with Florence I. Breck, born in Van Buren Co., Mich. This union has been blessed with two children—Florence A. and Glenn Allen. Dr. Bulson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Brodhead, and an earnest worker of temperance reform.

Dr. Robert Willis

is the homeopathic physician of Brodhead. He was born in Iowa Co., Wis., in 1859. He was educated at Platteville State Normal School, and entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1881; graduated in the class of 1883, and soon after came to Brodhead.

Dr. Frank R. Derrick

is the dentist of Brodhead in 1884. He succeeded Dr. Joseph S. Reynolds, in 1876, with whom he was a student for two years. He is a skillful dentist, and has a large and growing practice. Dr. Derrick is a representative of one of the early families of Green county. He is a son of Frank H. Derrick, of Brodhead, and was born in the town of Spring Grove in May, 1850. He was married to Arabella N. Moore, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of William H. Moore.

W. F. Howe, M. D.,

is a son of Rev. D. R. and Mary A. Howe. He was born in Princeton, Ill., March 8, 1857. He commenced the study of medicine in 1876, with Dr. William Monroe as preceptor, and graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1880. March 15, 1880, he located at Brooklyn, where he has since practiced.

Jeremiah H. Stealy, M. D.,

was born in Milton township, Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1858. He received his literary education in his native county. In April, 1875, he removed to Monroe, and in 1877 engaged in teaching. He began the study of medicine with Dr. William S. Caldwell, of Freeport, Ill. In 1879 he entered the medical department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., remaining

there one year, when he returned to Freeport and continued his studies. In 1881 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1882. Dr. Stealy, although a young man, is possessed of excellent attainments, and is thoroughly educated in the modern school of medicine. His ability and success is well attested by his large and increasing practice. On the 31st of May, 1883, he was united in marriage with Emma, a daughter of John and Catherine Sullivan.

Dr. A. L. Day

was born in the town of York, Green Co., Wis., July 28, 1845. He received a liberal education in the Monroe Seminary, Albion Academy and the Algona College. In the last named institution he occupied the chairs of anatomy, physiology and hygiene for some time. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the 37th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as non-commissioned officer till the close of the war. In the summer of 1866 he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, and in the fall and winter of 1866 and 1867 was a student in the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the spring of 1867 he began the practice of medicine at Postville, Wis. In the spring of 1868 he married Emma N. Fellows, of that place. She was born in the city of Kenosha, Wis., March 7, 1850. When she was about two years of age her parents removed to Monroe, where they remained until the fall of 1863, when they removed to Postville, where she resided until her marriage. She received her education in the schools of Monroe and Postville, and removed with her husband to Palo Alto Co., Iowa, where, during the year 1870, she taught school. Dr. Day, having located in Iowa, continued the practice of his profession there for about five years; during which time he was elected county superintendent of public schools for two years, the duties of which office he performed in connection with those of his profession. In the fall of 1875 he returned to Postville, where he has since been the resident physician, although in the year 1879 he attended the Bennett Medical College, where he graduated. Again, in the spring of 1883, leaving his practice in charge of his student, Dr. E. L. Clark, who had graduated the previous winter in Chicago, he attended the practitioner's course in the Rush Medical College, also a course in the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1882 he was appointed on the board of censors by the State Eclectic Medical Association, which position he now holds. He has gained considerable celebrity in the profession, having not only acquired the reputation of being a very skillful practitioner, but has also performed a number of important surgical operations, among which was the amputation of the leg, at the thigh, of John Paulson, of Adams, who is now (1884) in the employ of Samuel Mack, of Monroe, as machine agent. He has also performed a number of operations on the eye that, it is believed have never been performed by a resident physician in the county. He is a correspondent to the Chicago *Medical Times*. Mr. and Mrs. Day have four children—May R., born in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, Jan. 1, 1871; Maude L., born in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, Oct. 18, 1872; Edward C., born in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, June 30, 1874; and Myrtle G., born in Postville, Wis., Dec. 14, 1876.

Rowley Morris, M. D.,

was born at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1811. He began studying for the medical profession in 1840, with Dr. Peter Caner, of Warsaw, and graduated at the Albany Medical College, in his native State in 1844. He came to Green county in 1848. By close application to his profession he soon established a worthy reputation, and enjoyed a wide reputation as a skillful and successful physician. He was married in 1844, to Harriet J. Foster, who died in 1857. In 1857 he was married the second time, to Ann Mitchell, and by her has two children.

Dwight Flower, M. D.,

resident physician, of Monticello, was born in the town of West Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., in 1840. He received his early education in

the district school. When he was sixteen years old his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Humboldt county. At the age of twenty-one he entered Antioch College, Green county, and studied one year. He then went to Schenectady, N. Y., and entered Union College, where he graduated. He afterwards attended medical lectures at Long Island Hospital, and at Albany Medical College. He graduated and received his diploma at the latter institution.* He commenced the practice of his profession in Buchanan Co., Iowa, where he remained a short time. He then came to Wisconsin and settled at Arena, Iowa county. Two years later he came to Monticello where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 23, 1879, to Kate L. Roser, a native of St. Louis. They have one child, —Dwight. Dr. Flower is a gentleman of superior ability, and as a physician, is popular and successful. He has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and has an extensive practice.

* But before beginning the practice of medicine, he went to Heidelberg, where he spent six months in the study of the German language, chiefly. Then he went to Berlin, where he spent one year in the study of chemical medicine, in the hospitals at that place; and before returning home he passed three months in the hospitals at Vienna.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE COUNTY BOARD—PAST AND PRESENT.

There is much in the early government of Green county to demand attention and awaken an interest in the mind of the reader. Nor is that interest lessened to any great extent as we examine the proceedings of the "county legislature" down even to the present day. Only the most important of the measures adopted by the board, from the organization of the county to this date (1884), can be given in this chapter. But first we will mention the various changes that the board itself has undergone since its first creation and the names of all those who have acted as its members to the present day.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

From the organization of the county, in 1838, down to the date of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a sovereign State, in 1848, a period of ten years, Green, as well as other counties of Wisconsin Territory, was governed by a county board, formed of three commissioners. When in session, they held what was denominated a commissioners' court. The first term is given in their proceedings as "commissioners' court, March term, 1838," and so on.

The following are the names of the commissioners and the dates of their election:

NAMES.	When ele'd		NAMES.	Wh'n elec.
Daniel S. Sutherland	Mar.,	1838	Thos. S. Bowen	1844
Wm. Bowen	"	1838	Wm. C Green	1844
Daniel Harcourt	"	1838	Hiram Rust	1844
Jas. Riley vice D. Harcourt	Sept.,	1838	Hiram Brown	1845
Jer. Bridge, vice D. S. S.	Oct.,	1838	Wm. C. Green	1845
Wm. Boyls		1839	R. D. Derrick	1845
Asa Bowen, vice J. Bridge		1840	Hiram Caulkins	1846
Davis Bowen		1841	T. W. Thompson	1846
Wm. Boyls		1841	Wm. Boyls	1846
Josiah Pierce		1841	Henry Adams	1847
Davis Bowen		1842	Wm. Boyls	1847
Asa Bowen		1842	Wm. Brown	1847
Daniel Smiley		1842	Wm. Brown	1848
Henson Irion		1843	Wm. Coldren	1848
Asa Brown		1843	Thos. L. Sommers	1848
Joseph Kelly		1843		

At the general election in September, 1841, the question as to whether the county would adopt the town government system was voted upon by the electors of the county and voted down by the following decisive majority:

For town government twelve votes, against town government forty-eight votes.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

From 1849 to 1861, inclusive, the chairman of each town board of supervisors in the county was *ex officio* a member of the county board; so that the number corresponded exactly with the number of towns in the county (if there were no vacancies and if all the members were present), at the meetings of the board.

The county supervisors present at the meetings of the board while it had an existence, with the towns and villages represented by them, were as follows:

JUNE, 1849.

Daniel S. Sutherland, chairman, Monroe; Henry Adams, Mount Pleasant; John Porter, Exeter; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; James W. Kildow, Spring Grove; Thomas W. Thompson, Sylvester; Aaron Broughton, Albany; Jeremiah Bridge, Jefferson; George Gardner, Decatur; Elijah Roby, Washington; S. Kelly, Adams; J. Porter, W. Osgood, John Wood, A. D. Kirkpatrick. L. Richards, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1849.

Daniel S. Sutherland, chairman; Thomas S. Bowen, E. Roby, A. D. Kirkpatrick, A. Broughton, J. W. Kildow, W. Osgood, George Gardner, William C. Green, John Wood, Jeremah Bridge, Samuel Kelly, Joseph Reeder and H. Adams. L. Richards, clerk.

JANUARY 1850.

D.S. Sutherland, chairman; Henry Adams, A. Broughton, S. Kelly, George Gardner, John Stewart, Thomas S. Bowen, Warren Osgood, J. Bridge, John Wood, J. W. Kildow, E. Roby, A. D. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Reeder. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1850.

John Wescott, chairman, New Glarus; James Hare, Exeter; William C. Green, York; Julius Hurlbut, Albany; Henry Adams, Mount Pleasant; Albert Pierce, Washington; S. Kelly, Adams; Alexander Clark, Decatur; C. Benson, Sylvester; H. Rust, Monroe; Thomas White, Jordan; Abner Mitchell, Spring Grove; William Coldren, Jefferson; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; Emanuel Divan, Cadiz; Chester Witter, Brooklyn. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1851.

E. T. Gardner, chairman, York; Chester Witter, Brooklyn; James Hare, Exeter; John Wescott, New Glarus; John Broughton, Albany; A. Thomas, Mount Pleasant; E. Roby, Washington; A. L. Grinnell, Adams; Alexander Clarick, Decatur; William Bulfinch, Sylvester; T. N. Machin, Monroe; Thomas White, Jordan; A. Mitchell, Spring Grove; William Coldren, Jefferson; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; Alfred Flowers, Cadiz. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1852.

William C. Green, chairman, York; H. M. Allen, Brooklyn; James Hare, Exeter; Joshua Wild, New Glarus; John Broughton, Albany; Thomas Fenton, Mount Pleasant; Albert Pierce, Washington; Jonas Shook, Adams; Samuel Northcraft, Decatur; Zina Rounds, Sylvester; Charles S. Foster, Monroe; Thomas White, Jordan; Abner Mitchell, Spring Grove; William Coldren, Jefferson; Henson Irions, Clarno; Wesley Swank, Cadiz. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1853.

Henry Adams, chairman, Mount Pleasant; Martin Flood, Brooklyn; W. C. Kesler, Exeter; Rudolph Bumgardner, New Glarus; John Stewart, York; U. B. Welton, Albany; E. Roby, Washington; James Smith, Adams; Samuel Northcraft, Decatur; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; Charles S. Foster, Monroe; William Munson, Jordan; R. D. Derrick, Spring Grove; Hiram Dunwiddie, Jefferson; Israel Smith, Clarno; William Brown, Cadiz. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

F. F. West, chairman, Monroe; William Brown, Cadiz; Levi Spalding, Jordan; James Smith, Adams; William P. Green, York; Israel Smith, Clarno; E. Roby, Washington; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; William Coldren, Jefferson; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; Thomas Fenton, Mount Pleasant; Julius Stone, Exeter; R. D. Derrick, Spring Grove; John J. Putnam, Decatur; John Broughton, Albany; William Mc Laughlin, Brooklyn. H. B. Poyer, clerk.

MAY, 1855 (SPECIAL SESSION).

Martin Flood, chairman, Brooklyn; James Smith, Adams; Daniel Smiley, Albany; William Brown, Cadiz; Israel Smith, Clarno; Alexander Clark, Decatur; C. D. W. Leonard, Exeter; D. W. Ball, Jefferson; William Munson, Jordan; L. Hurlbut, Monroe; Samuel Johnson, Mount Pleasant; Peter Jenny, New Glarus;———— Spring Grove; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; E. Roby, Washington; William C. Green, York. B. F. Hancock, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1855.

Martin Flood, chairman, Brooklyn; E. A. Newton, Spring Grove; Daniel Smiley, Albany; Samuel Johnson, Mount Pleasant; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; D. W. Ball, Jefferson; Israel Smith, Clarno; L. Hurlbut, Clarno; E. Roby, Washington; Joshua Wild, New Glarus; William C. Green, York; James Smith, Adams; William Munson, Jordan; William Brown, Cadiz. B. F. Hancock, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

E. T. Gardner, chairman, Monroe; E. A. Newton, Spring Grove; William Blackford, Jefferson; William Brown, Cadiz; Samuel Northcraft, Decatur; D. Smiley, Albany; Samuel Johnson, Mount Pleasant; E. Roby, Washington; James Smith, Adams; William C. Green, York;

M. Stuessy, New Glarus; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; William Munson, Jordan; Joseph Clemmer, Sylvester; A. D. Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn; ———— Exeter, clerk. E. Bartlett, deputy.

JUNE, 1867 (SPECIAL SESSION).

Israel Smith, chairman, Clarno; William Brown, Cadiz; Isaac Trembly, Jefferson; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; E. T. Fleek, Decatur; J. M. Searles, Sylvester; H. Rust, Monroe; William Munson, Jordan; Jonas Shook, Adams; Albert Pierce, Washington; Ransom Drake, Mount Pleasant; John Broughton, Albany; ————, Brooklyn; M. M. Morse, Exeter; Henry Trumpy, New Glarus; Corbley Johnson, clerk, York. E. Bartlett, deputy.

NOVEMBER, 1857.

Israel Smith, chairman, Clarno; William Brown, Cadiz; Isaac Trembly, Jefferson; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; E. T. Fleek, Decatur; J. M. Searles, Sylvester; Hiram Rust, Monroe; William Munson, Jordan; Jonas Shook, Adams; Albert Pierce, Washington; R. Drake, Mount Pleasant; John Troy, Albany; U. V. Welton, Brooklyn; M. M. Morse, Exeter; Henry Trumpy, New Glarus; Corbley Johnson, York. A. W. Potter, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1858.

F. H. West, chairman, Monroe; Levi Crawford, Brooklyn; C. D. W. Leonard, Exeter; Israel Smith, Clarno; Ezra Westcott, Cadiz; Isaac Trembley, Jefferson; Ransom Drake, Mount Pleasant; Fredolin Egger, New Glarus; Jasper Clemmer, Sylvester; Isaac Martin, Spring Grove; Elijah Roby, Washington; J. Y. Cleveland, Jordan; James Smith, Adams; John Wood, Albany; E. T. Fleek, Decatur; Philander Peebles, York. A. W. Potter, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1859.

C. F. Thompson, chairman, Decatur; H. Hurlbut, York; J. Y. Cleveland, Jordan; Ezra Wescott, Cadiz; A. L. Cleveland, Monroe; J. W. Stewart, Monroe village; A. Loveland, Washington; H. Dunwiddie, Jefferson; E. R. Allen, Spring Grove; D. Dunwiddie, Decatur; Levi Crawford, Brooklyn; Jacob Mason, Clarno; Daniel Smiley, Albany; C. D. W. Leonard, Exeter; Melchior Stuessy, New Glarus; R. M. Jackson, Adams; A. W. Sutherland, Sylvester. A. W. Potter, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

C. F. Thompson, chairman, Mount Pleasant; Ezra Westcott, Cadiz; Tayler Wickersham, Jordan; R. M. Jackson, Adams; John Stewart, York; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; D. S. Sutherland, Monroe; A. H. Pierce, Washington; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; J. H. Bridge, Jefferson; J. M. Bennett, Sylvester; M. Flood, Exeter; E. R. Allen, Spring Grove; David Dunwiddie, Decatur; John Broughton, Albany; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; J. W. Stewart, Monroe village. A. W. Potter, clerk.

MAY, 1861, (SPECIAL SESSION.)

Ezra Wescott, chairman, Cadiz; Taylor Wickersham, Jordan; Richard Scott, Adams; John Stewart, York; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; C. S. Foster, Monroe; John W. Stewart, Monroe village; Leopold Seltzer, Washington; Melchior Stuessy, New Glarus; Isaac Trembly, Jefferson; Lewis Frankenburger, Sylvester; C. F. Thompson, Mount Pleasant; J. W. Norton, Exeter; E. R. Allen, Spring Grove; David Dunwiddie, Decatur; Daniel Smiley, Albany; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn. M. Marty, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

Ezra Wescott, chairman, Cadiz; Taylor Wickersham, Jordan; Richard Scott, Adams; H. H. Hurlbut, York; Thomas S. Bowen, Clarno; C. S. Foster, Monroe; John W. Stewart, Monroe village; Leopold Seltzer, Washington; Isaac Trembly, Jefferson; Lewis Frankenburger, Sylvester; J. W. Norton, Exeter; E. R. Allen, Spring Grove; David Dunwiddie, Decatur; Daniel Smiley, Albany; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; C. F. Thompson, Mount Pleasant. M. Marty, clerk.

COUNTY SUPERVISION CHANGED.

A State law approved March, 1861, made the board of supervisors to consist of three electors, one to be elected in each of three supervisor

districts. Elections were to be held in November of each alternate year, and the term of office was to begin the first of the following January.

Elected in 1861—Ezra Wescott, E. R. Allen and Henry Adams.

These supervisors divided the county into three supervisor districts, as follows:

First district—New Glarus, York, Exeter, Brooklyn, Washington, Mount Pleasant.

Second district—Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester, Albany.

Third district—Adams, Jordan, Cadiz, Clarno, Monroe.

ELECTED IN 1863.

First district—Henry Adams.

Second district—E. R. Allen (resigned, Hiram Dunwiddie appointed by the governor).

Third district—Ezra Wescott (died, J. V. Richardson appointed by the governor).

ELECTED IN 1865.

First district—Albert Pierce.

Second district—Hiram Dunwiddie.

Third district—J. V. Richardson (resigned, William Brown appointed).

ELECTED IN 1867.

First district—J. W. Smith.

Second district—William Coldren.

Third district—J. M. Staver.

By a change in the law, supervisors elected in 1867 from the odd numbered districts held office for one year, while those from even numbered districts held office two years.

ELECTED IN 1868.

First district—J. W. Smith.

Third district—J. M. Staver.

THE BOARD INCREASED.

The number of county supervisors in Green county was by the following act increased from three to nine:

An Act to increase the number of county supervisors in the county of Green, and to provide for their election.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the first annual town meeting after the passage of this act, to-wit, 1869, the electors of the supervisors representing the even numbered districts in said county shall elect two additional supervisors, whose term of office shall expire at the same time, and who shall be elected in the same manner as the supervisor for such district is now elected, and the electors of the supervisors representing the odd numbered districts in said county, shall elect two additional supervisors in each district, whose term of office shall expire at the same time and who shall be elected in the same manner as the supervisors for said districts are now elected, and at each succeeding general election thereafter for the election of county supervisors, three supervisors shall be elected for the term of two years in each supervisor district.

SECTION 2. The supervisors elected at the aforesaid town meeting shall meet with the county board of supervisors in the county of Green, at their first meeting after their election, and qualify by taking the oath of office as now provided by law in relation to county boards of supervisors, and shall thereby become members thereof, with all the powers and duties now conferred upon such county boards of supervisors.

SECTION 3. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this, so far as the same may relate to the county of Green, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1869.

Under this law, there were elected in April, 1869:

First district—F. R. Melvin and Leopold Seltzer.

Second district—David Dunwiddie and J. B. Perry.

Third district—Samuel Chandler (resigned, S. W. Abbott, appointed) and A. DeHaven.

Those elected in the second district held office only until November, when three supervisors were elected: J. B. Perry, R. J. Day and M.

H. Pengra. But the law under which these men were elected was repealed by the following act:

An Act to repeal chapter sixty-two of the general laws of 1869, entitled: "An Act to increase the number of county supervisors in the county of Green, and to provide for their election."

The people of the State of Wiconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter sixty-two of the general laws of 1869, entitled, "An Act to increase the number of county supervisors in the county of Green, and to provide for their election," is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1870.

After the spring election of 1870, the county returned to the system of government wherein each town in the county, the city of Monroe, and the incorporated villages of Brodhead and Albany are represented by the chairman of the local board of supervisors—the city of Monroe sending two members to the county board; one from the first ward and one from the second ward. This was under the general law passed in 1868.

The members present at the meetings of the county board in 1870, and since, with the towns, wards of the city and incorporated villages represented by them, were as follows:

APRIL, 1870, (SPECIAL SESSION.)

E. R. Allen, chairman, Spring Grove; Adam Shrake, Adams; E. F. Warren, Albany; H. R. Allen, Brooklyn; J. M. Staver, Cadiz; Simon Bartlett, Clarno; R. J. Day, Decatur; H. G. Silver, Exeter; David Witner, Jefferson; Iver Iverson, Jordan; James H. VanDyke, Monroe; Brooks Dunwiddie, Monroe village; G. W. Baker, Mount Pleasant; Melchior Stuessy, New Glarus; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; L. Seltzer, Washington; D. Stewart, York. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

E. R. Allen, chairman, Spring Grove; Adam Shrake, Adams; E. F. Warren, Albany; H. R. Allen, Brooklyn; J. M. Staver, Cadiz; Simon Bartlett, Clarno; R. J. Day, Decatur; W. A. Wheaton, village of Brodhead; H. G. Silver, Exeter; David Witmer, Jefferson; Iver Iverson, Jordan; James H. VanDyke, Monroe; F. F. West, Monroe village; G. W. Baker, Mount Pleasant; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; L. Seltzer, Washington; D. Stewart, York. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

APRIL, 1871, (SPECIAL SESSION.)

R. J. Day, chairman, Decatur; Simon Bartlett, Clarno; B. B. Brownell, Exeter; Warren Clark, Cadiz; S. T. Clayton, Washington; William DuBois, Sylvester; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; Iver Iverson, Jordan; John Luchsinger, New Glarus; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn, (absent); A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; W. H. Pierce, Monroe; Adam Shrake, Adams; D. Stewart, York; C. F. Warren, Albany; F. F. West, Monroe village; W. A. Wheaton, village of Brodhead; D. Witmer, Jefferson. J. J. Tschudy, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

R. J. Day, chairman, Decatur; John Bolender, Monroe; Warren Clark, Cadiz; S. T. Clayton, Washington; William DuBois, Sylvester; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; John Luchsinger, New Glarus; William W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Adam Shrake, Adams; C. F. Thompson, village of Brodhead; E. F. Warren, Albany; F. F. West, village of Monroe; David Witmer, Jefferson; Simon Bartlett, Clarno; Decatur Stewart, York; B. B. Brownell, Exeter; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; I. Iverson, Jordan. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

JULY, 1872, (SPECIAL SESSION).

A. C. Dodge, chairman, Monroe village; John Bolender, town of Monroe; R. J. Day, Decatur; C. R. Denniston, Cadiz; William DuBois, Sylvester; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; William J. Hodges, Clarno; George R. King, Jordan; John Luchsinger, New Glarus;

W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Benjamin Miller, Washington; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; D. D. Day, Exeter; Jonas Shook, Adams; Decatur Stewart, York; C. F. Thompson, Brodhead village; E. F. Warren, Albany; David Witmer, Jefferson. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1872.

A. C. Dodge, chairman, Monroe village; John Bolender, town of Monroe; D. D. Day, Exeter; R. J. Day, Decatur; C. R. Denniston, Cadiz; William Du Boise, Sylvester; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; J. C. Hansen, York; William J. Hodges, Clarno; George R. King, Jordan; John Luchsinger, New Glarus; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; Benjamin Miller, Washington; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; Jonas Shook, Adams; C. F. Thompson, village of Brodhead; E. F. Warren, Albany; David Witner, Jefferson. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1873.

A. C. Dodge, chairman, village of Monroe; John Bolender, town of Monroe; S. T. Clayton, Washington; R. J. Day, Decatur; D. D. Day, Exeter; C. R. Denniston, Cadiz; William J. Hodges, Clarno; J. W. Kildow, Spring Grove; W. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; P. Peebles, York; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; E. F. Warren, Albany; W. A Wheaton, village of Brodhead; D. Witner, Jef ferson; Iver Iverson, Jordan; Thomas Byrne, Adams; J. S. Brown, Sylvester. J. Jacob Tschudy, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

C. E. Adams, chairman, Monroe village; A. Blumer, Washington; D. W. Ball, Sylvester; E. J. Blackford, Jefferson; S. Blackford, Jordan; D. D. Day, Exeter; R. J. Day, Decatur; C. D. W. Leonard, Brooklyn; L. McKahan, Monroe; W. Monteith, Adams; W. W. Martin, Spring Grove; P. Peebles, York; J. M. Purinton, Albany; J. V. Richardson, Brodhead village; J. M. Staver, Cadiz; F. K. Studley, Mount Pleasant; S. Wagner, Clarno; J. C. Zimmerman, New Glarus. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

J. Bolender, chairman, Monroe; S. Blackford, Jordan; F. Blum, Washington; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; J. S. Gabriel, York; L. Hare, Sylvester; W. J. Hodges, Clarno; H. Hunt, Jefferson; W. Monteith, Adams; E. C. Morse, Exeter; M. Reinhart, Cadiz; J. V. Richardson, Decatur; James Root, Brooklyn; F. F. Studley, Mount Pleasant; J. H. Van Dyke, Monroe village; E. F. Warren, Albany; W. A. Wheaton, village of Brodhead; J. C. Zimmerman, New Glarus. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

J. Bolden, chairman, Monroe; William Monteith, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; —— ———, Brooklyn: E. F. Evans, Cadiz; T. H. Eaton, Clarno; J. V. Richardson, Decatur; W. A. Wheaton, Brodhead village; —— ———, Exeter; E. J. Blackford, Jefferson; Iver Iverson, Jordan; J. S. Smock, Monroe village; G. W. Baker, Mount Pleasant; J. Luchsinger, New Glarus; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; L. Hare, Sylvester; F. Blum, Washington; J. S. Gabriel, York. L. Seltzer, clerk.

JUNE, 1877.—(SPECIAL SESSION.)

J. Bolender, chairman, Monroe; W. Monteith, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; F. R. Melvin, Brooklyn; H. Rush, Cadiz; W. Beekman, Clarno; A. N. Randall, Decatur; C. W. Mitchell, village of Brodhead; E. C. Morse, Exeter; J. Roderick, Jefferson; S. Blackford, Jordan; A. C. Dodge, Monroe village; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; J. Luchsinger, New Glarus; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; G. S. Pengra, Sylvester; F. Blum, Washington; J. S. Gabriel, York. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1877.

John Bolender, chairman, Monroe; W. Monteith, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; F. R. Melvin, Brooklyn; H. Rush, Cadiz; W Beekman, Clarno; A. N. Randall, Decatur; C. W. Mitchell, village of Brodhead; E. C. Morse, Exeter; J. Roderick, Jefferson; S. Blackford, Jordan; A. C. Dodge, village of Monroe; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; J. Luchsinger, New Glarus;

F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; G. S. Pengra, Sylvester; F. Blum, Washington; J. S. Gabriel, York. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

J. Bolender, chairman, Monroe; J. F. Grinnell, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; W. W. Young, Brooklyn; G. W. Stites, Cadiz; S. Bartlett, Clarno; D. Dunwiddie, Decatur; A. N. Randall, Brodhead village; H. Aebly, Exeter; J. Roderick, Jefferson; S. Blackford, Jordan; C. E. Adams, Monroe village; A. H. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; J. C. Zimmerman, New Glarus; D. Brobst, Spring Grove; J. S. Brown, Sylvester; S. T. Clayton, Washington; H. Gabriel, York. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

J. Luchsinger, chairman, Monroe; J. F. Grinnell, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; G. L. Shattuck, Cadiz; S. Bartlett, Clarno; D. Dunwiddie, Decatur; S. C. Pierce, village of Brodhead; S. Blackford, Jordan; G. H. King, Monroe village; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; M. H. Pengra, Sylvester; S. T. Clayton, Washington; H. Gabriel, York; Dalrymple, Brooklyn; H. Aebley, Exeter: J. Roderick, Jefferson; F. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; M. Stuessy, New Glarus. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

J. Bolender, chairman, Monroe; J. F. Grinnell, Adams; J. Phillips, Albany; W. W. Young, Brooklyn; George L. Shattuck, Cadiz; O. J. White, Clarno; J. V. Richardson, Decatur; S. C. Pierce, Brodhead village; S. G. Silver, Exeter; J. M. Berry, Jefferson; S. Blackford, Jordan; F. K. Studley, Monroe village; Frank Pierce, Mount Pleasant; M. Stuessy, New Glarus; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; G. S. Pengra, Sylvester; Fridolin Blum, Washington; John C. Ula, York. L. Seltzer, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

M. H. Pengra, chairman, Sylvester; J. F. Grinnell, Adams; E. F. Warren, Albany; E. J. Andrew, Brooklyn; Charles Deniston, Cadiz; Edward Ruegger, Clarno; W. E. Gardner, Decatur; J. V. Richardson, Brodhead village; Henry Aebly, Sr., Exeter; H. K. White, Jefferson; Samuel Blackford, Jordan; H. G. Cleveland, Monroe; John Bolender, Monroe village; F. Pierce, Mount Pleasant; Adam Schmid, New Glarus; F. H. Derrick, Spring Grove; Fridolin Blum, Washington; J. C. Ula, York. Herman L. Gloege, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

E. R. Allen, chairman, Spring Grove; J. F. Grinnell, Adams; H. T. Bemis, Albany; John Dalrymple, Brooklyn; Philip Allen, Cadiz; Edward Ruegger, Clarno; W. E. Gardner, Decatur; J. V. Richardson, Brodhead village; William Furgeson, Exeter; Jacob Roderick, Jefferson; Lemuel Taylor, Jordan; C. L. Green, town of Monroe; John Bolender, city of Monroe, 1st ward; George H. King, 2d ward; Adam Schmid, New Glarus; Frank Pierce, Mount Pleasant; R. D. Searles, Sylvester; Andrew Harper, Washington; J. A. Kittleson, York. Herman L. Gloege, clerk.

FEBRUARY, 1883, (SPECIAL SESSION.)

E. R. Allen, chairman, Spring Grove; H. T. Bemis, Albany; John Dalrymple, Brooklyn; Philip Allen, Cadiz; W. E. Gardner, Decatur; J. V. Richardson, Brodhead village; Jacob Roderick, Jefferson; G. O. Stearns, town of Monroe; John Bolender, city of Monroe, 1st ward; George H. King, 2d ward; Adam Schmid, New Glarus; R. D. Searles, Sylvester. Herman L. Gloege, clerk.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

A. N. Randall, chairman, Decatur; Frank Mullin, Adams; Israel Phillips, Albany; H. B. Jobes, Albany village; Stephen Swan, Brooklyn; Henry Rush, Cadiz; Simon Bartlett, Clarno; F. R. Derrick, Brodhead village; E. S. Ace, Exeter; John M. Swartz, Jefferson; G. O. Stearns, Monroe; J. J. Tschudy, city of Monroe, 1st ward; George W. King, 2d ward; Frank Pierce, Mount Pleasant; F. Kundert, New Glarus; Daniel Dunwiddie, Spring Grove; R. D. Searles, Sylvester; A. Harper, Washington; J. A. Kittleson, York. Herman L. Gloege, clerk.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOARD.*

Commissioners' court, April term, March 26, 1838.

Present: William Bowen, Daniel S. Sutherland and Daniel Harcourt.

Ordered, That Hiram Rust be appointed clerk of the commissioners' court, in and for the county of Green, until the first Monday of July next, and until his successor be appointed and qualified to office.

Ordered, That James Riley, Julius Austin and James Hawthorn be appointed judges of the annual election, and all elections for 1838, and until their successors are appointed and qualified to office.

Ordered, That the district court be held at the house of Jacob LyBrand until otherwise ordered.

Ordered, That Jacob LyBrand be allowed $4.25 out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Green county constitute one election precinct, and the election shall be held at the house of Jacob LyBrand, in said county.

Ordered, That this court adjourn *sine die*.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
DANIEL S. SUTHERLAND,
DANIEL HARCOURT,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HIRAM RUST, Clerk.

July term, 1838—July 2.

The county commissioners' court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: William Brown, Esq., Daniel S. Sutherland, Esq., and Daniel Harcourt, Esq., commissioners.

Ordered, That Mortimer Bainbridge be appointed clerk of this court, who thereupon took an oath of office.

Ordered, That Hiram Rust be allowed $2.50 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The following petition was presented for a road:

"To the Board of County Commissioners of Green County, Wisconsin Territory, at their next session.

"We, your petitioners, request that you grant us a road, as the law directs, on the following described route: Beginning at the [Illinois] State line, eighty rods west from the southeast corner of section 32, township 1 north, of range 8 east, thence on the most practicable route to J. W. Denniston's mill, in township 1 north, of range 7 east, on section 17, in said township and range.

Subscribers' names: Jeremiah Bridge, David C. Bridge, Jonathan E. Clark, John Bridge, Adam Starr, Levi Starr, Jesse Starr, William Chilton, Joshua Whitcomb, William Brown, A. Van Sant, J. W. Denniston, A. Chilton, William Swearingen, William Wells, John Blunt, Henry Atoi, William Blount, P. C. Grupe, John Cameron, Thomas S. Bowen, Andrew Clarno, Enoch Chapman; and,

Ordered, That William Rittenhouse, Henry Minor and Joseph Forbes, be, and hereby [are] appointed viewers of said road, beginning at the State line, eighty rods west from the southeast corner of section 32, in township 1 north, of range 8 east, thence on the most practicable route to J. W. Denniston's mill, in township 1 north, of range 7 east, section 17, and report to the next term of this court.

Deposit $10.

The following petition was presented for a road:

"To the Board of County Commissioners of Green County, Wisconsin Territory, at their next session:

"We, your petitioners, citizens of said county, request that you grant us a county road on the following described route, as the law directs: Beginning at the public square in North New Mexico, from thence to the public square in South New Mexico, in said county, thence on the most practicable route to the State line, on a direction for Brewster's ferry, Stephenson Co., Ill.

* Important orders and resolutions of the board, not given in this chapter, are to be found in full in other chapters in connection with the subjects to which they relate.

"May 28, 1838. Subscribers' names: William Chilton, Calvin Hale, Jacob Andrick, Hiram Rust, Adam Starr, Jeremiah Bridge, William Wells, Julius Austin, Stephen G. Hale, Augustus Chilton, Andrew Clarno, J. W. Denniston, Joshua Whitcomb, J. W. Shull, Bennett Nowland, William Boyls, William Brown, Joseph Payne, C. Andrick;" and

Ordered, That Joseph McCracken, Julius Austin and Jeremiah Bridge, be, and they are hereby appointed viewers of said road, beginning at the public square in North New Mexico, thence to the public square in South New Mexico, in said county, thence on the most practicable route to the State line, on a direction for Brewster's ferry, Stephenson Co., Ill.

Deposited, $10, and report to the next term of this court.

Ordered, That Jacob Ly Brand be licensed and permitted to retail merchandise in the county of Green to date from the first of April, 1838, for one year, upon the payment of the sum of $20.

Ordered, That Jacob Ly Brand be allowed $1.60 out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That court adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
D. S. SUTHERLAND,
DANIEL HARCOURT,
Commissioners.

Attest:
MORTIMER BAINBRIDGE, Clerk.

Tuesday, July 3, [1838].

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present as before.

Ordered, That the district court be held at the house of Jacob Andrick, until otherwise ordered.

Ordered, That the court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
D. S. SUTHERLAND,
DANIEL HARCOURT,
Commissioners.

Attest:
MORTIMER BAINBRIDGE, C. B. C. C.

At an extra session, Sept, 10, 1838.

Present: William Bowen and Daniel Harcourt. Court opened.

Ordered, That William Rittenhouse be appointed clerk of this court; and thereupon took an oath of office. Court adjourned.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
DANIEL HARCOURT,
Commissioners.

Attest:
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

Monday, Oct. 1, 1838.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, William Bowen, James Riley and D. S. Sutherland.

Ordered, That James Churchman be allowed $50 as district attorney, for services rendered as per order of district court for April term, 1838, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Joseph Payne be allowed $15 on account of M. Bainbridge, clerk of the district court, as per request, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That James Christie be allowed $5 on account of M. Bainbridge, clerk of the district court, as per request, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Court adjourned until 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
D. S. SUTHERLAND,
Commissioners.

Attest:
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, as before.

Ordered, That Mortimer Bainbridge be allowed $40.32 for balance of services rendered as district clerk and clerk of the county commissioners, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Joseph Payne pay $1.50 for tavern license, for the term of three months, where he now resides. (Issued.—Paid Jan. 7, 1839).

Ordered, That the court adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
D. S. SUTHERLAND,
Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, William Bowen, James Riley and D. S. Sutherland.

Ordered, That the following described boundary shall constitute a road district numbered 1, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 32, town [ship] 1 north, of range 7 east; thence north to the northeast corner of section 17, in said town [ship] 1; thence west to the Pecatonica river; thence down said river to the State line; thence east to the place of beginning; and that Bennett Nowlin be appointed supervisor of said district.

Ordered, That the following described boundary shall constitute a road district No. 2: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 7, in town [ship] 1 north, of range 7 east; thence east to the range line between [ranges] 7 and 8; thence north to the northeast corner of section 36, in town [ship] 2 north, of range 7 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 32 in said town [ship] 2; thence south to the place of beginning; and that Elijah Austin be appointed supervisor for said district.

Ordered, That David Bridge be allowed $2 for services rendered as judge of election.

Ordered, That Julius Austin be allowed $2 for services rendered as judge of election.

Ordered, That Joseph Kelly be allowed $2 for services rendered as judge of election.

Ordered, That William Boyls be allowed $2 for services rendered as clerk of election out of any money in the treasury not otherwise apropriated.

Ordered, That A. J. Sutherland be allowed $2 for services rendered as clerk of election out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
D. S. SUTHERLAND,
Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

January 7, 1839.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present William Bowen, James Riley and Jeremiah Bridge.

Ordered, That Thomas S. Bowen be allowed $4 for services on grand jury for the April and August terms last, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That D. S. Sutherland be allowed $12 for services rendered as county commissioner out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Joseph Payne pay $5 for tavern license in the house he now resides in, for the space of twelve months.

Ordered, That Joseph McCracken be allowed $3 for two days' services as road viewer, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
JEREMIAH BRIDGE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

January 8, 1839.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, William Bowen, James Riley and Jeremiah Bridge.

Ordered, That R. H. Palmer be allowed $60.50 for services rendered as commissioner to locate a Territorial road, and his expenses attending the same, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That N. F. Hyer be allowed $33.50 for services rendered as surveyor of Territorial

road, and his expenses attending the same, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That J. H. Palmer be allowed $16.50 for services rendered as commissioner, to locate Territorial road, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Josiah Pierce be allowed $16.50 for services rendered as commissioner, to locate a Territorial road, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That the following described boundary shall constitute a road district No. 3: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 31, in town[ship] 2 north, of range 8 east; thence south to the southwest corner of said section 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section; thence north to the northeast corner of section 31, in town[ship] 3 north, of range 8 east; thence west to the range line between [ranges] 6 and 7; thence south on said line to the southwest corner of section 30, in town[ship] 2 north, of range 7 east; thence east to the place of beginning; and ordered that George W. Reeder be appointed supervisor of said district.

Ordered, That the following described boundary shall constitute a road district No. 4: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 25, town[ship] 3 north, of range 8 east; thence north on range line to north line of the county; thence west to range line between [ranges] 6 and 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section 30, in town[ship] 3 north, of range 7 east; thence east to the place of beginning; and ordered that Josiah Pierce be appointed supervisor of said district.

Ordered, That the following described boundaries shall constitute a road district No. 5: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 33, in town[ship] 1 north, of range 8 east; thence north to the northeast corner of section 16, in said town[ship] 1 north, range 8 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 16, in town[ship] 1 north, of range 7 east; thence south to the State line; thence east to the place of beginning; and ordered that Michael Alben be appointed supervisor of said district.

Ordered, That, whereas, Bennett Nowlin has refused to serve as supervisor in road district No. 1, that Andrew Clarno be appointed in his place.

Ordered, That the court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
JEREMIAH BRIDGE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, Clerk.

To the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Green:

We, the commissioners, appointed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, to locate the county seat of the county of Green, agreeably to an act entitled "An Act to divide the county of Iowa, as establishes the seat of justice of the county of Green at New Mexico, and to provide for the location of the seat of justice of the county of Green," approved Dec. 19, 1838, respectfully report:

That after having discharged the duties required by said act, in examining said county, have unanimously agreed to locate and have located the seat of justice of said county of Green, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in town[ship] 2 north, of range seven (7) east, at a point designated by a stake, driven by us, on said east half of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-five (25)—to which we have given the name of "Roscoe." All which, is respectfully submitted.

JARED J. OSTRANDER,
JAMES L. THAYER,
G. W. HICKOX.

ROSCOE, Green County, Feb. 16, 1839.

Recorded by me, Feb. 17, 1839.

WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE,
C. B. C. C.

At an extra session began and held Feb. 25, 1839, present: William Bowen, James Riley and Jeremiah Bridge.

Ordered, That the following named persons be selected to serve as grand jurors at the next term of the district court, to-wit: Julius Austin, Mathew Wells, Adam Starr, William Boyls, John Chadwick, Jacob Stair, William Brown, James Campbell, Joseph Woodle, Davis Bowen, Henry Minor, John Cain, John Chryst, William Draper, James Hawthorn, William Biggs, Robert Brazel, George W. Reeder, George McFadden, Daniel Baxter, David Davis, John Baker and Mordecai Kelly.

Ordered, That the following named persons be selected to serve as petit jurors at the next term of the district court, to-wit: William Wells, Peter Wells, Stephen Clarno, Charles Boyls, John Cameron, Augustus Chilton, Thomas Thompson, Joshua Whitcomb, William Woodle, Joseph Forbes, Joel DeCamp, Calvin Hale, Joseph Smith, Jarvis Ratten, Elijah Austin, William Brazel, Absolom Kelley, S. T. Brown, Jesse Mitchell, John Kline, Horace Griffin, Andrew J. Sutherland, Felix Conover and Michael Albin.

Ordered, That, whereas George W. Reeder has executed to the county of Green, a general warranty deed of conveyance for fifty acres of land off of the south end of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25, in town [ship] 2, of range 7 east—it being understood before the delivering of said deed that said Reeder reserve the rails on said tract of land—that he have the privilege of taking them off.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
JEREMIAH BRIDGE. } Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, C. B. C. C.

Ordered, That election be held at the house of Jacob Andrick, New Mexico, until otherwise ordered according to law.

Ordered, That Daniel A. Richardson be licensed and permitted to retail dry goods in the county of Green for the term of one year from this the first day of April, by his paying into the county treasury the sum of $10.

Ordered, That Jacob LyBrand be licensed and permitted to retail dry goods in the county of Green for the term of one year from this the first day of April, by his paying into the county treasury $30.

April 2, 1839.

Ordered, That Daniel A. Richardson pay $6 for selling goods without license up to the first day of April, 1839, as per acknowledgement of John Hart without a knowledge of his duty as a retailer of merchandise in obtaining license.

Ordered, That, whereas, Jacob LyBrand obtained an order to take out a license to vend merchandise in the county of Green, at the July term of this court, in 1838, and has failed to comply with the law in that case made and provided, therefore, ordered that suit be instituted immediately against said Jacob Lybrand in the district court of said county in an action of debt to the damage of said county of $100 as the law directs; and that Elijah Austin, Joseph Kelly, Robert Delap and Joseph Payne, be summoned as witnesses in said suit.

July Term, 1839.

Commissioners court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, William Bowen, James Riley and Jeremiah Bridge.

Ordered, That first rate land be valued at $3.50 per acre, and that second rate land be valued at $3 per acre. And ordered that there be one-half of one per cent. tax levied on all real property as valued, or $1.40 for every eighty acres of first rate land and $1.20 for every eighty acres of second rate land; and one-half one per cent. on all personal property and town lots.

Ordered, That the following named persons be selected as grand jurrors, to serve at the next term of the district court, to-wit: Julius Austin, Mathew Wells, Thomas S. Bowen, William

Boyls, John Chadwick, Jacob Stair, William Brown, James Campbell, David C. Bridge, Davis Bowen, Henry Miner, John Cain, John Chryst, William Draper, James Hawthorn, Josiah Pierce, Robert Brazel, George W. Reeder, George McFadden, Daniel Baxter, David Davis, Isaac Kline and Mordecai Kelly.

Ordered, That the following named persons be selected as petit jurors, to serve at the next term of the district court, to-wit: William Wells, Peter Wells, Stephen Clarno, Stephen G. Hale, John Cameron, Augustus Chilton, Thomas Thompson, Joshua Whitcomb, William Woodle, Joseph Forbes, John Bridge, Calvin Hale, Joseph Smith, J. Rattan, Elijah Austin, William Brazel, Absolom Kelly, O. J. White, Jesse Mitchell, John Kline, Horace Griffin, A. J. Sutherland, Felix Conor and James Sutherland.

Ordered, That this conrt adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
JEREMIAH BRIDGE. } Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE. Clerk.

Extra session of the board of county commissioners held this 19th day of August, 1839; present: William Bowen, James Riley and Jeremiah Bridge:

WHEREAS, This court failed at July term, 1839, to make an order setting apart five per cent. for Territorial revenue, now be it

Ordered, That the sum of $90.58, the amount of the aforesaid five per cent., be set apart for the Territorial revenue for the year 1839, and that the clerk of said board of commissioners transmit by mail to the Territorial treasurer a certified copy of the duplicate for the current year.

Extra session of the board of county commissioners begun and held this 19th day of September, A. D., 1839; present: William Bowen, James Riley and William Boyls. William Bowen was elected chairman by ballot.

Ordered, That William Rittenhouse be appointed by this board clerk of said board.

WHEREAS, This board failed at July session, 1839, to divide the county of Green into three districts for the purpose of assessing property for the revenue for the year 1840 for the want of the statute in such case made and provided now, therefore, be it

Ordered, That the said county be divided in the following form, to-wit: District No. 1 shall coutain all that part of said county which lies in range 6 east, and two tiers of sections off of the west side of range 7 east. District No. 2 shall contain all that part of said county which is not included in district No. 1, in range No. 7 east, and four tiers of sections off of the west side of range No. 8 east. District No. 3 shall contain all that part of said county which is not included in the two first mentioned districts, or all of range 9 east, and two tiers of sections off of the east side of range 8 east, in said county. And be it further

Ordered, That David Davis be appointed assessor for district No. 3 and that George Connor be appointed assessor for the 2d district and that Stephen Clarno (elected) be assigned to district No. 1.

October Session, 1839.

Ordered, That William Griffith be appointed district surveyor to fill a vacancy.

Ordered, That Jacob LyBrand be appointed supervisor in the place of Elijah Austin in district No. 2.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
WILLIAM BOYLS,
Commissioners.

Attest: WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, Clerk.

Extra Session, November 12,1839.

Ordered, That the clerk of the board shall certify to the governor of this Territory that the sixth section of the act entitled, "An act to provide for and establishing the seat of justice of Green county," approved March 9, 1839, is



Henry Rush

complied with on the part of said board, and that he transmit the same by mail.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM BOWEN,
JAMES RILEY,
WILLIAM BOYLS,
Commissioners.

Attest:
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, Clerk.

January 10, 1840.

Ordered, That $3 be allowed for each wolf scalp as a bounty for the destruction of wolves, under an act of the legislature of this Territory, to provide for the destruction of wolves from and after this day up to the 1st day of January, 1841.

April 7, 1840.

Ordered, That the legality of the title to the lands deeded to Green county, on which Monroe, the present county seat, is situated, be referred to the district attorney for said county for his legal decision on the same; and that all papers relative thereto be submitted to him by the clerk of this board, and that he report and file said report with said clerk, and that the sheriff serve a copy of this order on said attorney.

April 20, 1840.

Ordered, That suit be instituted in the name of the board of commissioners of the county of Green against John Porter for retailing spirituous liquors and wines from the 25th day of December, 1839, up to April 18, 1840, without first obtaining a license therefor, to the damage of said Green county of $50, before Joseph Kelly, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for said county of Green; and that Calvin Hale, O. H. P. Clarno, Cutler Wilkins, Alfred Cannon and James Hawthorn be summoned as witnesses in said suit.

On application, *Be it ordered*, That Thomas Walsh is hereby allowed and permitted to keep a tavern in the house he now lives in, in the county of Green, and no other, for the term of twelve months from this day, by paying into the county treasury the sum of $5.

April 21, 1840.

Ordered, That suit be instituted before Joseph Kelly, Esq., a justice of the peace, against Jacob LyBrand, in the name of the board of commissioners of the county of Green and Territory of Wisconsin, for retailing goods, wares and merchandise from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1839, up to the 4th day of July, 1839, without first obtaining license therefor, to the damage of the said county of Green of $50; and that A. G. Houghton, Robert Delap, James Hawthorn and J. W. Deniston be summoned as witnesses in said suit.

On application of John Porter to this board for to compromise a suit ordered to be commenced at this session before Joseph Kelly, a justice of the peace, for retailing spirituous liquors and wines without first obtaining license therefor; and [who] proposes to relinquish an order made in his favor at this session for $20, for that purpose,—therefore, be it

Ordered, That the aforesaid order to John Porter for $20 be withholden, and the order to commence suit be rescinded.

Ordered, That Jesse W. Shull be and is hereby appointed assessor for 1840 in district No. 1, to fill the vacancy of Stephen Clarno, who has left this county.

May 18, 1840.

WHEREAS, Jacob LyBrand reserved to himself the choice of six town lots in the town of Monroe, in his deed to Green county, dated 24th day of August, A. D. 1839, *Be it ordered*, That said Jacob LyBrand be notified that the town plat of the town of Monroe is acknowledged and filed in the register's office for record, and that the said LyBrand make choice of said lots as aforesaid in said deed, and that the sheriff serve on the said Jacob Lybrand a copy of this order, and make due return thereof.

Ordered, That whereas J. W. Shull has failed to give bond as assessor in the 1st district, that Joseph Smith be and is hereby appointed assessor in said district No. 1.

June 1, 1840.

WHEREAS, Jacob LyBrand was notified on the 18th day of May, 1840, to make choice of six town lots reserved by him in a deed executed to the county of Green, dated Aug 24, 1839, which notice was returned by the sheriff duly served; and

WHEREAS, No specified time is designated for the selection of said lots, and sufficient time having been given to the said Jacob Ly Brand to make such selection as by him provided in said deed, and has hitherto neglected, and by so neglecting, refused, and by so doing, waives his right to make said choice, and

WHEREAS, Provision is made in the above named deed that Green county, before offering any portion of the town of Monroe for sale, said county shall make a deed to said Jacob LyBrand for six building lots in said town as provided in said deed,—now be it

Ordered, That the following lots be selected, to-wit: lot No. 1, facing on the public square, and lots Nos. 80, 88, 89, 97 and 74, being lots not facing on the public square; and that a deed be executed to the said Jacob LyBrand for said lots on the part of said Green county and tendered to the said Jacob LyBrand by the sheriff, and return thereof made and filed in the office of the clerk of this board.

June 2, 1840.

Ordered, That application be made to the land office at Mineral Point for the field notes of the United States survey for towns [townships] Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, of ranges 6, 7 and 8 east, by letter transmitted by the clerk of this board by mail or otherwise.

Ordered, That application be made to the land office at Milwaukee for the field notes of the United States survey for towns [townships] Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, of range 9 east, by letter transmitted by the clerk of this board by mail or otherwise.

July Session, 1840.

Ordered, That S. Taylor be employed to furnish this county with a copy of the field notes of the United States surveys for towns [townships] Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, of ranges 6, 7 and 8 east of the fourth principal meridian, together with plats of the length of the section lines, the meanderings of the Pecatonica river, as well as the exterior township lines, drawn as near like the official plats in the land office as can be, agreeable to said Taylor's proposals now on file in this office; and that the clerk of this board transmit a copy of this order to said S. Taylor by mail.

July 7, 1840.

Ordered, That, whereas the assessment rolls returned by the several assessors for the year 1840, for the county of Green, as to the valuation of the lands in their respective districts, do not bear a just proportion to each other—that, in order to equalize said valuations, that all may bear just proportions to each other, the first rate land in all the districts be valued at $3 per acre, and the second rate land at $2.50 per acre.

Ordered, That, for the purpose of raising a revenue for the charges and expenses of this county for the year 1840, there be levied 1 per cent tax on the valuation of all the taxable property of this county, as returned by the assessors and proportioned by this board.

July 8, 1840.

Ordered, That the clerk of this board give notice by posting up in three or more of the most public places in the county, notices that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk of this board at his office, until the first Monday of August next, for the building and enclosing a two-story frame house, 20x30 feet in the town of Monroe, for a temporary court house; said proposals to designate particularly the size and description of the timber, quality of shingles and siding, etc. Bond and security will be required to the faithful performance of said contracts.

August Extra Session, 1840.

Upon application to this board, by Joseph Payne, to keep a tavern in the house he now lives in, in the town of New Mexico, be it or-

dered that the said Joseph Payne be licensed and permitted to keep a tavern in the said house for the term of twelve months from this date by paying into the county treasury the sum of $5 therefor.

August 4, 1840.

WHEREAS, Proposals were ordered to be received, and have been received by the clerk of this board, for the purpose of erecting a two-story building in the town of Monroe, for the purpose of a temporary court house, be it ordered that the proposals of James Campbell and J. Sutherland be accepted by this board, and that they give bond in the penal sum of $900 for the faithful performance of said contract to the board of commissioners of the county of Green, agreeable to the tenor and effect of said proposals on file, to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1840.

August Extra Session, 1840.

Ordered, That the clerk of this board transmit to the editors of the Wisconsin *Enquirer* an advertisement that there will be a public sale of lots in the town of Monroe, on the 8th day of October next, with instructions to the publisher of said Wisconsin *Enquirer* (a paper printed in Madison, Wis. Ter.,) to give the said advertisement an insertion for four weeks successively.

Monday, October 5, 1840.

Ordered, That William Rittenhouse be and is hereby appointed clerk of this board.

October 8, 1840.

WHEREAS, A deed was executed to Jacob Ly Brand by this board for six building lots in the town of Monroe and presented to him by the sheriff of Green county in pursuance of an order of this board at the July session, 1840; and,

WHEREAS, The said Jacob Ly Brand refused to accept said deed and chose other six lots in said town to-wit: lots number one (1), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), being lots on the land donated to Green county by Jacob Ly Brand; also lot number three (3) on the land donated to said county by William C. Russell; also lot number seven (7) on the land donated by the said Jacob Ly Brand and facing on the public square in said town.

Ordered, That a deed of conveyance be executed to the said Jacob Ly Brand by this board on the part of Green county, for the aforesaid described lots and tendered to the said Jacob Ly Brand by the sheriff, who is required to make return thereof forthwith to this board.

The sheriff returned into court the following return to-wit: "I hereby certify that I, this 8th day of October, 1840, presented a deed from Green county to Jacob Ly Brand for certain lots in the town of Monroe, and the said Jacob Ly Brand accepted the same."

[Signed,] J. W. DENISTON, Sheriff.

November 4, 1840.

WHEREAS, James Campbell and Andrew J. Sutherland are bound to the board of commissioners of the county of Green by bond dated Aug. 4, 1840, to erect a two-story building for the purpose of a court house in the town of Monroe, and in the opinion of the court the condition of the said bond has been complied with; it is

Ordered, By this court that the said house and job of work be received and that order be made out to them for the balance due them on said contract amounting to $150.30.

Ordered, That Frederick Betner be employed by this board to furnish paints and oil, and to paint the court house in the town of Monroe, according to his proposals now on file in the clerk's office.

December 17, 1840.

The board of county commissioners of the county of Iowa, in the Territory of Wisconsin, by their attorney, Robert C. Hoard, produced to this board, a certified statement of debts against said Iowa county, up to March 4, 1837, in which said Iowa county demands of the said county of Green, her proportionable part thereof, under the act of the legislature to organize the

county of Green, approved Jan. 15, 1838, which amounts to $517.53; and, after mature consideration, the adjustment of said claim is continued to the next January session of this board.

January 7, 1841.

Upon an examination of the claim of Iowa Co., Wis., against Green Co., Wis., as exhibited to this board by Robert C. Hoard, Esq., the board here being sufficiently advised of and concerning the same, is of the opinion that it belongs to the treasurer of Green county to audit and pay over the same if any due, to the sheriff of Iowa county, and that the board here has not jurisdiction of the matter; and ordered that the clerk of this board transmit a certified copy of this order together with the said account on file against Green county, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of Iowa county.

January 9, 1841.

Upon examination of the account of John P. Shields, Esq., district attorney for Green county for professional services—it appearing to this board that he ought to have the whole of the said account; therefore, be it

Ordered, That he is hereby allowed $33 out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

February 27, 1841.

Ordered, That the clerk of this board give notice by posting up in three or more of the most public places in this county, notices that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk of this board at his office until the first Monday of April next, for the building and finishing a two-story frame building in the town of Monroe, 20x30 feet, two stories high, for the purpose of a temporary court house; the said proposals to designate particularly the size and quality of the timbers, quality of shingles, siding, etc.; and that bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of said contract.

J. W. Smith produced an account, with petitions of certain citizens of the county of Green, praying for an allowance of $206.50 to compensate, him, said Smith, for loss sustained occasioned by the burning of the court house in the town of Monroe. After hearing the evidence produced by said Smith and the matter being fully understood, the board here is of opinion that he ought not to have and recover any part of the said account.

April 5, 1841.

Ordered, That Thomas Walsh be licensed to keep a tavern in the house he now lives in, for the term of one year from and after this date, by paying into the county treasury the sum of $5.

Ordered, That townships 3 and 4 north, of ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east, (or the north half of the county) be and is hereby struck off and set apart as an election precinct by the name of Sugar River; and that elections shall be held at the house of John Porter in said precinct, and that Josiah Pierce, John Porter and Leonard H. Ross be and are hereby appointed judges of election in said precinct.

April 6, 1841.

Ordered, That Justus Sutherland, Jeremiah Bridge and Joseph Kelly be and are hereby appointed judges of election in Monroe precinct, which precinct, shall constitute the following portion of the county, to-wit: Townships 1 and 2 north, of ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east.

WHEREAS, at our February extra session, 1841, proposals were ordered to be received, and were received by the clerk of this board for the purpose of erecting a temporary court house, be it

Ordered, That the proposals of Demas Beach be received and accepted by this board, and that there be an article of agreement executed between the county of Green and the said Demas Beach, and that he give security for the faithful performance of said contract.

July 6, 1841.

WHEREAS, Thomas Walsh was licensed by this board, at the April session, 1841, of said board, to keep a tavern; and,

WHEREAS, The said Thomas Walsh has been convicted before James Howe, Esq., a justice of the peace, in and for said county, for an offense against the law of the Territory regulating taverns for keeping a disorderly house; and it appearing to this board that the clerk of this board has duly notified the said Thomas Walsh to appear and show cause, if any, why the said license should not be revoked; and as the said Thomas Walsh has totally failed to appear; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the said license be and is hereby revoked.

July 8, 1841.

Ordered, That Demas Beach be employed to furnish seats and tables in the court and jury rooms in the court house in the town of Monroe.

October 5, 1841.

WHEREAS, Frederick Betner purchased two lots in Monroe, and gave his note to the treasurer of the county for $30, for said lots, which said note was payable in work on the court house last winter; and the said house having been burned, so that the work could not be done, therefore be it

Ordered, That he, Betner, shall receive the said note of the treasurer; and that the said Betner be allowed $10 for work done on said court house (before burned), out of any money in the treasury appropriated for contingent expenses.

November 1, 1841.

Ordered, That county commissioners' court be hereafter held at the court house in the town of Monroe.

November 2, 1841.

Ordered, That Joseph Payne be and is hereby licensed and permitted to keep a tavern in the house he now lives in, in New Mexico, for the space of twelve months, by paying into the county treasury the sum of $5 therefor.

January 5, 1842.

Ordered, That S. L. Summers be and is hereby licensed to keep a grocery and to sell spirituous liquors, in quantities less than one quart, in the house he now occupies for that purpose, for the space of one year from this date.

May 24, 1842.

Upon application of Ezra Durgin, be it

Ordered, That he be licensed to keep a tavern in the house he now occupies for the purpose, in Exeter, at Sugar River Diggings, for the space of twelve months from this date, by paying into the county treasury, the sum of $5 therefor.

Upon application of E. B. Blodget, be it

Ordered, That he be licensed to keep a tavern in the house he now occupies for that purpose, in the town of Exeter, at Sugar River Diggings, for the space of twelve months from this date, by paying into the county treasury, the sum of $5 therefor.

May 24, 1842.

Ordered, That the clerk of this board, receive sealed proposals, until the first Monday of July next, for the building of a jail in Monroe, agreeable to a plan agreed upon, and on file with the clerk, and that the clerk give notice of this order by causing notices to be posted up in three of the most public places in this county.

July 7, 1842.

Ordered, That elections of Sugar River precinct shall be held in the school house, in the town of Exeter, and that Leonard Ross, Ezra Durgin and Daniel Smiley be, and is hereby appointed judges of elections in said precinct for the year 1842.

January 4, 1843.

Ordered, That David Noggle be allowed $15 for services as an attorney, in a cause Iowa county *vs.* Green county, in Rock county court, payable out of any money in the treasury appropriated for the payment of contingent expenses.

January 28, 1843.

Ordered, That sealed proposals be received by the clerk of this board, until the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of building a bridge across the Pecatonica river, at or near the point on said river, where the survey of a United States road from Smipee to Racine (by

Capt. Cram), crosses Sugar river, at or near the point on said river, where a Territorial road from Rock Grove to Madison crosses said river. The above said bridges to be built according to the plats and plans on file in the office of the clerk of the said board, with the exceptions that the abutments is to be filled with stone instead of earth, and be it further ordered that the clerk of this board make out copies of this order and cause the same to be posted up in three of the most public places in this county.

April 5, 1843.

Ordered, That the following boundary shall constitute an election precinct by the name of Monroe, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section four (4), in town 2 of range 8; thence west on the township line to the west side of the county; thence south on the west line of the county to the southwest corner of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, town 1, range 8; thence north to the place of beginning, and that elections be held at the court house in Monroe, and that William Boyls, Sr., C. N. Sutherland and David C. Bridge be appointed judges of election in said precinct.

April 5, 1843.

Ordered, That ranges 8 and 9 of townships 3 and 4, be, and is hereby constituted an election precinct by the name of Sugar River, and that Jacob Linzee, Gilbert McNaught and John B. Perry be appointed judges of election of said precinct, and that elections be held at the school in Exeter.

Ordered, That townships 3 and 4 of ranges 6 and 7, be, and is hereby constituted an election precinct by the name of Greenville, and that James H. Bailey, Amos Conkey and William Morrison be appointed judges of election for said precinct, and that elections be held at the house of Jonas Shook.

Ordered, That the following boundary constitute an election precinct by the name of Milcreek, to-wit: commencing at the northwest corner of section 3, of township 1, range 8, thence south to the southwest corner of section 34 of same township and range on the State line, thence east to the southeast corner of the county, thence north to the northeast corner of section 1, of township 1, range 9 east, thence west on the township line to the place of beginning, and that Solomon Overmayer, James Kildow and R. D. Deuck, be appointed judges of election for said precinct, and that elections be held at the house of Samuel Myres.

Ordered, That the following boundary constitute an election precinct by the name of Decatur, to-wit: commencing at the northwest corner of section 3, township 2, range 8, thence south to the southwest corner of section 34 in same township and range, thence east on the township line to the east line of the county, thence north to the northeast corner of section 1, in township 2, range 9, thence west to the place of beginning, and that Erastus Hulbert, John Moore and Thomas W. Thompson, be appointed judges of election for said precinct, and that elections be held at the house of John Moore.

April 6, 1843.

This day sold to John A. Bingham lots Nos. 65 and 67 in Ly Brand's donation in the town of Monroe, for the sum of $60 for which he gave his notes for the same, payable in six months and one year, and who is to have a deed of conveyance for said lots when the purchase money shall have been paid.

This day sold to John R. Walling, lots Nos. 13 and 37, in Ly Brand's donation in the town of Monroe, for which he gave his notes, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months, "$13.33 each," who is entitled to a deed of conveyance from Green county when the purchase money shall have been paid.

July 6, 1843.

Sold to George I. Goodhue, lots Nos. 2 and 3 in Ly Brand's donation to the town of Monroe, for the consideration of $100, payable in six and twelve months, and the said Goodhue is to build two houses on said lots, agreeable to a

bond executed to him this day by the board of commissioners for a deed.

October 4, 1843.

Ordered, That the following named judges and clerks of election be allowed the amount carried out to each of their names respectively for their services at the general election held on the fourth Monday, the 25th day of September, A. D., 1843, out of any money in the treasury appropriated for court charges and fees of officers:

Monroe.—William Boyls, $3; Charles N. Sutherland, $3; David C. Bridge, $3, judges. John Woods, $3; John W. Stewart, $3, clerks.

Decatur.—Thomas W. Thompson, $1.50; John Moore, $2.50; Erastus Hulburt, $1.50, judges. Noah J. Rupert, $1.50; Martin C. Sutherland, $1.50, clerks.

Millcreek.—R. D. Deuck, $2.70; Jacob Tenyck, $1.50, judges. A. Stepheson, $1.50; P. B. Springsted, $1.50, clerks.

Sugar River.—Jacob Linzee, $3.30; John B. Perry, $1.50; George McKnight, $1.50, judges. R. D. Lasson, $1.50; George Kimpler, $1.50, clerks.

Greenville.—Amos Conkey, $1.50; William Morrison, $1.50; James George, $1.50, judges. Ezra Wescott, $4.30; William C. Green, $1.50, clerks.

January 10, 1849.

Ordered, That township No. 1 north, range 6 east, be organized and set apart as a town, to be bounded by the outside line of said township as described in the congressional survey, including the fractions on the north side of said town and all the sections thereof, and the name of said town shall be Cadiz, and the first town meeting shall be holden at the house of Mrs. Denniston in the village of Cadiz.

Ordered, That township No. 1 north, range 7 east, be organized and set apart as a separate town, to be bounded by the outside lines of said township as described in the government survey, including the fractions on the north side thereof, and all the sections thereof, and that the name of said town be Clarno, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of Isaac Callender.

Ordered, That township No. 1, of range 8 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town to be bounded by the outside lines of said township, as surveyed by Congress, including all the sections, and fractional sections in said township, and that the name thereof be Jefferson, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of Abram Sanburn.

Ordered, That township No. 1, of range 9 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town, to be bounded by the outside lines of said township, said town to include all the sections and fractions in the said township, and that the name thereof be Spring Grove, and that the first town meeting be held at Hostetler's Mill.

Ordered, That township No. 2 north, range 9 east, be organized into a separate town and bounded by the outside boundary lines of said township, as surveyed by the government, and that the name thereof be Decatur, and the first town meeting be held at the school house of William Jones.

Ordered, That township No. 2 north, of range 8 east, be organized into a separate town by the name of Sylvester and that the first town meeting be held at Sylvester's Mill, and that said town be bounded by the outside line of said township as surveyed by government.

Ordered, That township No. 2, of range 7 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town to be bounded by the outside lines of said township as surveyed by government and that the name thereof be Monroe, and that the first town meeting be held at the court house in Monroe.

Ordered, That township No. 2 north, of range 6 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town by the name of Jordan, and that it be bounded by the outside lines of said town as surveyed by government and that the first town meeting be held at the school house near Jacob Ostrander.

January 11, 1849.

Ordered, That township No. 4 north, of range 9 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town bounded by the outside lines of the said township as surveyed by the government, and that the said town be known by the name of Brooklyn, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of Nelson Patterson.

Ordered, That township No. 3, of range 9 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town to be bounded by the outside lines of said township as surveyed by the government, and that the name of said town be Albany and that the first town meeting be held at the school house near Price Hills.

Ordered, That township No. 3 north, of range 8 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town to be bounded by the outside boundaries of the said township as originally surveyed by the government, and the name thereof be Mount Pleasant, and the first town meeting be held at the house of William Boyls, Jr.

Ordered, That township No. 4 north, of range 8 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town by the name of Exeter and that it be bounded by the outside lines of said township as originally surveyed by the government and that the first town meeting be held at the house of L. D. Barnes in the village of Exeter.

Ordered, That township No. 3 north, of range 7 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town by the name of Washington, and that it be bounded by the outside lines of the said township as surveyed originally by the government, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of James Lang.

Ordered, That township No. 3 north, of range 6 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town by the name of Adams, and that it be bounded by the outside lines of said township according to the original survey by the government, and that the first town meeting be held at the house of James H. Bailey.

Ordered, That township No. 4, in range 6 east, and township No. 4, range 7 east, be organized and set apart into a separate town, and bounded as follows, commencing at the southwest corner of township 3, range 6, thence east to the southeast corner of town 4, range 7, thence north to the northeast corner of said last mentioned town, thence west to the northwest corner of the county of Green, thence south to the place of beginning, and that the said town be known by the name of York, and the first town meeting shall be holden at the tavern of Eli George.

November 16, 1849.

A petition from the inhabitants of township No. 4, of range 7 east, in the county of Green, praying to be set off into a separate town for town purposes was presented to the board and referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Green, Wood and Bowen, who made the following report:

We, the committee to whom was referred the petition, asking a division of the town of York, recommend that the petition be granted and that their first town meeting be held in New Glarus, on the first Tuesday of April next, at the school house in said New Glarus,

[Signed,] THOMAS T. BOWEN,
Chairman.

And on motion said report was adopted and said township is ordered set off and established for township purposes by the name of New Glarus, and bounded by the outside lines of said township No. 4 north, of range 7 east, as established by government survey.

November 14, 1850.

Mr. Witter, from the town of Brooklyn, presented a petition from the citizens of said town and the town of Albany, praying that section 6, in said town of Albany be added to the town of Brooklyn, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

November 19, 1850.

On motion the petition from the inhabitants of the towns of Albany and Brooklyn, was taken up and referred to the same committee.

The chair appointed H. Rust, William Coldren and James Hare, said committee.

November 20, 1850.

The committee on petitions made the following report, which was accepted and on motion amended by striking out the words fifty dollars.

The committee to whom petitions were referred, respectfully report, that we have the petitions from the gentlemen from Brooklyn and Jordan under consideration and would recommend that the north half of section 6, in town 3 north, of range 9 east, be taken off from the town of Albany and attached to the town of Brooklyn, in said county, also that an appropriation of *fifty dollars* be made by this board to the town of Jordan to aid in repairing road and bridges in said town, all of which is respectfully submitted.

H. RUST, Chairman.

November 17, 1851.

On motion, the petitions asking for that portion of the town of Brooklyn which was attached to said town from the town of Albany, to be set back to said town of Albany, was taken up, and a motion to grant the prayer of said petitioners was lost.

November 13, 1855.

By consent of the board Mr. Smith, of Clarno, presented the following petition and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Mr. West, late senator from the county of Green, did introduce into the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, in January, 1855, a bill asking for an alteration of the boundary line between the towns of Monroe and Clarno, and the said bill was introduced without the knowledge or consent of the inhabitants of said town of Clarno, the electors of Clarno did thereupon remonstrate by petition (signed 210), also from Monroe (signed 80), the Hon. Mr. West did thereupon withdraw from the said Senate bill and still affirms that he did withdraw and oppose said bill and that it was not again introduced until the Hon. Mr. West finally left and returned home, that after the return of Senator West some evil disposed person or persons did alter the title of said bill did then and there on the last day of the session by false pretenses procure a law taking from the said town of Clarno lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, on sections 2 and 3, and attached the same to said town of Monroe, against the statute in such cases made and provided.

Petition:—

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Clarno, petition your honorable body, the board of supervisors of the county of Green, to establish boundary line between the towns of Monroe and Clarno to its original United States government survey, and your petitioners as in duty bound ever pray.

Signed by 124 petitioners.

Dated, Clarno, Nov. 6, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Adams, L. Hurlbut, Israel Smith and Samuel Johnson were appointed by the chair a committee to report upon the petition and resolution.

On motion of Mr. Newton, voted to add two other members to that committee, chair appointed as additional members W. C. Green and William Munson.

November 30, 1855.

By leave of board, Mr. Smith, of Clarno, withdrew his petition, asking that the boundary line between Monroe and Clarno be restored to its original United States government survey.

December 27, 1855.

Report of investigating committee:

To the board of supervisors of the county of Green: Your committee appointed to investigate the frauds practiced on the county commenced their investigation on Monday, Dec. 10, A. D. 1855. Calling to their assistance Asa Richardson and James Bintliff, they continued the examination of the records and papers belonging to the office of the clerk of the board of supervisors from day to day until the 21st inst.

The matter is involved in much obscurity, owing to the destruction and mutilation of records and papers. We are therefore unable to

make as full and perfect a report as we could desire; we have, however, detected frauds committed from the year 1848 to 1854 inclusive.

The aggregate amount of which the county has been defrauded, so far as we are able to state from our imperfect means of ascertaining, including orders altered, orders wholly fraudulent, and the same raised for weights and measured, and exclusive of $895.17 of orders for the issuing of which no bills or resolutions can be found, is $2,541.28, from which deduct $696.80, the amount cancelled by payor, and there remains a balance now due the county of $1,844.48; all of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BROWN, }
ISRAEL SMITH, } Committee.

November 17, 1856.

T. S. Bowen presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the town line between the town of Monroe and the town of Clarno, be so altered as to bring the town of Clarno back to its original government survey.

A motion to adopt the resolution was lost as follows: *Aye*—Thomas S. Bowen—1. *Nays*—E. A. Newton, William Blackford, William Brown, William Munson, E. T. Gardner, D. Smiley, Samuel Johnson, E. Roby, William C. Green, A. D. Kirkpatrick—10.

"November 25, 1859.

"J. W. Stewart offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

"WHEREAS, The county of Green is the owner of, in fee, of lot No. 12, in Russell's donation, which lot has been used by the direction of the county for cemetery purposes; and, Whereas said lot is within the corporate limits of the village of Monroe; and, Whereas the said village has purchased new cemetery grounds, of greater extent, and it is desirous that the dead be removed thereto, Therefore,

Resolved, That the said lot first described, be donated to the village of Monroe, in consideration that the said village, at their own expense, maintain and protect the same, or cause the dead to be removed, at their own expense. *And it is hereby ordered*, That the chairman of this board execute, and cause to be delivered to the president of the said village, a deed, in accordance with the above resolution."

November 21, 1860.

BY-LAWS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Article 1. Application for relief or support of any pauper or paupers, may be made to the chairman of the board of supervisors of the several towns in this county, who are hereby authorized and empowered, and whose duty it shall be to receive the same, and notify the superintendent of the district, immediately.

Article 2. When application is made to any such supervisor, it shall be his duty to inquire into the circumstances of the applicant, ascertain his or her place of birth, age, occupation, length of residence in this county, length and place of previous residence and name and place of residence of his or her relations, if any, and ascertain if such applicant has any property or effects, and if so, make an inventory thereof and make report to the superintendent of his district, and also, if said applicant can be safely removed to the county poor house.

Article 3. The county of Green shall be divided into three districts, each of which shall have a superintendent residing therein, to whom all applications for relief or support of paupers in his district shall be referred.

Article 4. Until further ordered, the districts shall be divided as follows:

District No. 1, shall consist of the towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Monroe, Jordan and Adams.

District No. 2, shall consist of the towns of Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester and Albany.

District No. 3, shall consist of the towns of York, Washington, New Glarus, Mount Pleasant, Exeter and Brooklyn.

Article 5. No superintendent shall grant relief to any one person or family, to an amount exceeding $10, without the consent of the majority of said superintendents.

Article 6. The superintendents shall, at their first meeting after the presentation of any bill, audit and allow the same, if just and chargeable to the county poor fund, and pay the same out of any moneys in their hands, belonging to said fund.

Article 7. All services performed by any supervisor, in receiving and examining into applications for relief or support of paupers in his town, and reporting the same to the superintendent, and for removing paupers to the county poor house, must be at the expense of the town in which the said paupers reside, or make application for support.

Article 8. The annual meeting of the board of superintendents shall be held at the court house, on Monday next succeeding the general election in each year, special meetings for the transaction of any business pertaining to their office, may be called at any time agreed upon by said superintendents.

Article 9. The superintendents of the poor shall, annually, and within four days after the commencement of their annual meeting, make a report to the board of supervisors of the county, of the number of persons received into the county poor house, and to whom outside relief has been granted respectively, and the amount paid for such support, and out-door relief separately. They shall also make out a full and complete inventory of all the property in their possession, or under their control, belonging to the county, and make a detailed report of all their transactions as superintendents, with a statement of accounts allowed and presented, their journal of proceedings and books of accounts with their vouchers for the examination of the said board of supervisors.

Article 10. The superintendents shall cause to be kept at the poor house, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a registry in which shall be entered the name, age, place of birth, occupation, date of admission, date of discharge, by death or otherwise, of every pauper received into the poor house, and such other entries as said superintendents may direct.

On motion of Mr. Wescott, a special committee of three was appointed to propose a plan for districting the county, and report at 2 o'clock P. M.

The select committee to whom was referred the districting the county preparatory to establishing the county poor system, made the following report, which was adopted, to wit:

The select committee, to whom was referred the subject of districting the county, recommend that

District No. 1 be composed of the towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Monroe, Jordan and Adams.

District No. 2 be composed of the towns of Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester and Albany.

District No. 3 be composed of the towns of York, Washington, New Glarus, Mount Pleasant, Exeter and Brooklyn.

[Signed.] E. WESCOTT,
Chairman Committee.

On motion, voted to elect a director for district No. 1, the vote stood as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 17; of which number H. Rust received 9 votes, Jacob Mason received 1 vote, T. S. Bowen received 1 vote, D. S. Sutherland received 5 votes, E. Wescott received 1 vote.

On motion, Hiram Rust was declared unanimously elected.

The board then proceeded to a formal ballot for director in the 2d district:

The whole number of votes cast was 17, of which number I. M. Bennett received 11 votes, H. Dunwiddie received 4 votes, T. A. Bennett received 1 vote, John Broughton received 1 vote.

On motion, I. M. Bennett was declared elected.

The board then proceeded to ballot for a director for the 3d district:

Whole number of votes cast, 17; of which number Ransom Drake received 9 votes, Wil-

liam C. Green received 7 votes, Otis Ross received 1 vote.

On motion, Ransom Drake was declared elected.

I. M. Bennett offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the superintendents of the the poor just elected, now draw lots, one to hold his office one year, one to hold two years and the other to hold three years, in case either of the superintendents be absent, the chairman shall name some one to draw for them.

On motion the superintendents proceeded to draw lots for terms of office resulting as follows:

I. M. Bennett drew a term of one year; R. Drake drew a term of two years; H. Rust drew a term of three years.

D. Sutherland was appointed by the chairman to draw for H. Rust, and W. W. McLaughlin for R. Drake, they both being absent.

May 16, 1861.

The committee, to whom was referred the matter of an appropriation for the support of the families of volunteers would respectfully recommend, that an appropriation of eight hundred ($800) dollars be made to C. S. Foster, M. Marty and Allen Woodle for the support of such families, and for the payment of board of volunteers. We would also recommend, that the said committee have power to appoint agents, in the several towns to have charge of such families. We would also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the county will be willing to pay all the necessary expenses of maintaining the families of all those who may volunteer (that need such assistance) during the war.

C. F. THOMPSON,
D. DUNWIDDIE,
E. R. ALLEN,
Committee.

July 9, 1861.

The board then proceeded, pursuant to adjournment, to elect a superintendent of poor of Green county for district No. 2, in the place of I. M. Bennett left vacant by his removal from this county.

On motion J. W. Kildow was chosen by the casting vote of the chairman, superintendent of poor for district No. 2.

The committee, to whom was referred the apportionment of the county into three county supervisor districts, would respectfully report the following:

First district to consist of the towns of Adams, Jordan, Cadiz, Clarno and Monroe.

Second district to consist of the towns of Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester and Albany.

Third district to consist of the towns of Brooklyn, Exeter, New Glarus, York, Washington and Mount Pleasant.

C. F. THOMPSON,
D. DUNWIDDIE,
C. S. FOSTER,
Committee.

October 5, 1863.

J. T. Dodge having tendered his resignation of the office as county surveyor, which was accepted; the board, on motion, appointed A. L. Cleveland, as county surveyor.

October 20, 1863.

In conformity with section 2, of chapter 399 general laws of 1862, the board of supervisors agreed upon and ordered the following division of Green county into three supervision districts, to-wit:

District No. 1 to consist of the towns of New Glarus, York, Exeter, Brooklyn, Washington and Mount Pleasant.

District No. 2 to consist of the towns of Jefferson, Spring Grove, Decatur, Sylvester and Albany.

District No. 3 to consist of the towns of Adams, Jordan, Cadiz, Clarno and Monroe.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

The official election returns of a county are always matters of interest to its citizens; and those which follow in this chapter will be found, it is believed, no exception to the rule. It is thought only to be necessary, in this connection, to give the month in which each election was held and the year.

STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

ELECTION, MARCH, 1838.

Commissioners.

Daniel S. Sutherland	66	
William Bowen	72	
Daniel Harcourt	53	
Jeremiah Bridge	35	
William Woodle	11	

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1838.*

Commissioners.

James Riley	60	41
Daniel Harcourt	19	

Treasurer.

Jehu Chadwick	19	

Coroner.

James Rattan	10	8
A. G. Houghton	2	

Assessor.

Jabez Johnson	60	53
David Davis	7	

Collector.

Jabez Johnson	40	

Register of Deeds.

Hiram Rust	39	2
W. Bainbridge	37	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1838.

Delegate to Congress.

Thomas P. Burnett	52	
George W. Jones	37	
James D. Doty	2	

Legislative Council.

Ebenezer Brigham	90	

Representative.

D. S. Sutherland	82	
L. E. Boomer	2	

Treasurer.

J. McCracken	73	66
J. Rattan	7	
J. Ly Brand	4	

*This election being held on a day not authorized by law, no certificates were issued to the officers.

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	57	29
H. Rust	28	
J. Johnson	7	

Commissioner.

James Riley	61	39
Daniel Harcourt	22	

Assessor.

A. G. Houghton	68	59
J. Forbes	9	

Coroner.

A. Harris	53	52
A. Clarno	1	

[A special election was held on the 13th day of October, A. D., 1838, at the house of Jacob Ly Brand, for the purpose of electing one county commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. S. Sutherland, who had been elected representative.

Jeremiah Bridge received twenty-four votes, being all the votes cast.]

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1839.

Delegate to Congress.

J. D. Doty	57	
T. P. Burnet	29	
B. Kilbourn	63	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	84	36
N. Phelps	58	

Commissioner.

William Boyls	73	12
Jeremiah Bridge	66	

Treasurer.

A. Van Sant	99	

Assessor.

S. Clarno	62	3
A. G. Houghton	59	

Coroner.

A. Harris	68	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1840.

Legislative Council.

Lucius I. Barber	90	
Thomas W. Sutherland	49	

Representatives.

James Sutherland	105	
Jacob Ly Brand	50	

Commissioner.

Asa Brown	91	33
William Bridge	58	

Treasurer.

James Hawthorn	123	122
J. Houghton	1	

Surveyor.

A. Van Sant	92	64
William Griffith	28	

Collector.

A. G. Houghton	110—	80
J. W. Deniston	30	

Assessors.

Felix O'Flyng	77	
John S. Sylvester	82	
David Davis	81	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Delegate to Congress.

Henry Dodge	135*	
Jonathan E. Arnold	98*	

Commissioners.

Davis Bowen	130*	
William Boyls	121*	
Josiah Pierce	127*	
John Porta	57*	
Asa Brown	101*	
David C. Bridge	75*	

Coroner.

William Woodle	52*—	25
Joseph Kelley	27	

Treasurer.

James Hawthorn	117*—	62
Dennis Beach	55*	

Surveyor.

Noah Phelps	18*—	12
William Griffith	6*	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	170*—	148
John W. Deniston	22*	
Noah Phelps	7	

Clerk of Board.

William Rittenhouse	165—	149
John W. Deniston	16	
Noah Phelps	7	

Assessors.†

F. T. Kendrick	82	
E. T. Gardner	61	
David Davis	62	

Collector.

A. G. Houghton	106—	30
John S. Sylvester	76	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Legislative Council.

Lucius I. Barber	158	
James Sutherland	129	
Noah Phelps	1	

Representatives.

Robert Masters	155	
Nathaniel F. Hyer	145	
Lyman Crossman	143	
William Bowen	139	
James S. Alban	154	
Isaac H. Palmer	152	

Commissioners.

Davis Bowen	160	
Elijah T. Gardner	145	
E. B. Blodget	115	
Asa Brown	148	
R. D. Derick	141	
Jacob Linzee	14	
Daniel Smiley	146	

Clerk of Board.

William Rittenhouse	214—	132
J. W. Stewart	82	

*This includes the whole number of votes *supposed* to have been intended for the party.

†There were no less than eight candidates voted for, for assessors. Only the vote of those who were elected, it is thought necessary to give in this connection.—ED.

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	208—	123
J. W. Stewart	85	

Surveyor.

J. A. Burgham	138—	25
Josiah Richardson	113	
Cuther Watkins	40	

Coroner.

William Blunt	148—	5
William Woodle	143	

Treasurer.

James Hawthorn	194	

Collector.

Noah Phelps	160—	24
A. G. Houghton	136	

Assessors.*

R. D. Slosson	148	
Francis D. Kendrick	151	
William Bridges	151	

ELECTION, MAY, 1843.

Sheriff.

Joseph Woodle	209—	53
Joseph Kelley	156	

Probate Judge.

Daniel Sutherland	179†—	12
William Boyls	167	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

Delegate to Congress.

Henry Dodge	202—	36
George W. Hickox	166	

Commissioners.

Henson Irion	207	
Asa Brown	165	
Joseph Kelley	190	
Daniel Lindley	164	
Davis Bowen	162	
Robert Witter	148	

Clerk of Board.

William Rittenhouse	219—	84
Dennis Beach	135	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	214—	73
Dennis Beach	141	

Surveyor.

F. F. West	189—	87
J. A. Bingham	102	

Treasurer.

H. C. Miller	191—	
Jacob Andrick	165	

Probate Judge.

Daniel S. Sutherland	168—	15
Daniel Baxter	153	

Coroner.

John Blunt	185	

Collector.

Noah Phelps	187—	16
John W. Deniston	171	

Assessors.

Francis T. Kendrick	187	
William Bridges	181	
R. D. Slosson	175	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1844.

Legislative Council.

William McDowell	221	
John Catlin	219	

*The names only of the successful candidates for assessors, with the number of votes each received, is given in this chapter—ED.

†Including all that were *supposed* to be intended for him.

Representatives.

Noah Phelps	249	
J. A. Williams	229	
P. H. Turner	224	
George H. Slaughter	213	
Charles S. Bristol	204	
James Payne	119	

Commissioners.

Hiram Calkins	207	
Thomas S. Bowen	242	
William C. Green	233	
Daniel Smiley	210	
Hiram Rust	241	
R. D. Derrick	198	
Peter Drake	1	

Sheriff.

Charles R. Thomas	234—	33
R. D. Slosson	201	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	255—	69
W. C. Fillebrown	186	

Clerk of Board.

William Rittenhouse.	262—	95
J. W. Stewart	167	

County Judge.

Asa Richardson	232—	32
William C. Fillebrown	200	

Treasurer.

H. C. Miller	230—	22
Joseph Woodle	208	

Coroner.

James Hagerty	225—	12
P. B. Sprungsted	213	

Surveyor.

Thomas Stewart	221—	5
J. V. Richardson	216	

Collector.

E. T. Gardner	230—	22
William Morris	208	

Assessors.

William Bridges	226	
F. J. Kendrick	229	
Aaron Broughton	225	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1845.

Delegate to Congress.

Morgan L. Martin	221—	33
James Collins	188	
Edward D. Holton	31	

Representatives.

William M. Dennis	222	
Mark R. Clapp	218	
Noah Phelps	231	
Daniel S. Sutherland	181	
William Lamphear	176	
Charles S. Bristol	184	
Jacob Ly Brand	29	
J. F. Ostrander	29	
S. H. Taylor	29	
William Lambert	1	

Commissioners.

John Blunt	194	
Hiram Brown	232	
William C. Green	231	
R. D. Dederick	195	
Leonard Ross	188	
Hiram Rust	165	
J. W. Kildow	28	
A. Hurlbut	27	
Donald Johnson	27	
Daniel Smiley	1	

Clerk of Board,

E. T. Gardner	195	
J. V. Richardson	195	
Hollis Button	27	
William Rittenhouse	10	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	232—	64
William C. Fillebrown	168	
Hollis Button	28	

Treasurer.

Asa Brown	199—	4
L. Hurlbut	195	
J. W. Smith	12	

Collector.

Davis Bowen	217—	31
Daniel Smiley	186	
Nelson Stephenson	25	

Assessors.

Aaron Broughton	223	
M. C. Sutherland	225	
Ezra Wescott	224	

Surveyor.

Thomas Stewart	226—	46
Brooks Dunwiddie	180	
Donald Johnson	13	

Coroner.

Joseph Kelley	221—	43
William D. Daggett	178	
S. B. Forbes	27	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1846.

Legislative Council.

Daniel Baxter	290	
A. L. Collins	270	
Jacob Ly Brand	60	
James Biggs	2	

Representatives.

James Biggs	217	
J. W. Stewart	250	
Isaac Biggs	246	
William A. Wheeler	332	
Charles Lum	333	
D. R. Baxter	301	
Ezra Combs	70	
Oliver H. Reed	70	
Joseph Knight	69	

Commissioners.

R. D. Derrick	274	
Hiram Caulkins	327	
T. W. Thompson	336	
David C. Bridge	254	
Stephen Estu	250	
William Boyls	304	
August Hurlbut	69	
Thomas Woodie	69	
James W. Kildow	68	

Sheriff.

John Blunt	335—	83
F. F. West	252	
Hallis W. Button	65	
Joseph Woodle	2	

Clerk of Board.

E. T. Gardner	342—	95
William C. Fillebrown	247	
Jacob Ly Brand	66	

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	350—	127
W. D. Daggett	223	
Jacob W. Rogers	69	

Treasurer.

L. Hurlbut	337—	83
Asa Brown	254	
Pumy Colton	67	

Probate Judge.

S. P. Condee	338—	86
Milton H. Reed	252	
John Cain	69	

Coroner.

Joseph Kelley	338—	96
James Campbell	242	
S. B. Forbes	68	

Surveyor.

Thomas Stewart	336— 90
J. V. Richardson	246
S. Spangler	2
Donald Johnson	69

Collector.

Ezra Wescott	358— 126
Josiah V. Richardson	232
Donald Johnson	69

Assessors.

Stephen Bone	346
William Bridges	330
M. C. Sutherland	341

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1847.

Congress.

J. H. Tivady	373
Moses M. Strong	354
Charles Durkee	40

Representatives.

J. W. Stewart	405
Alexander Botkin	341
W. H. Hubbard	347
E. T. Gardner	412
William C. Wells	336
William H. Clark	365
J. W. Rogers	56

Commissioners.

Henry Adams	361
William Boyls	366
James Biggs	355
John Moor	349
R. D. Derrick	356
William Brown	411
Daniel Harcourt	49
John Cain	43
H. W. Button	39

Clerk of Board.

S. P. Condee	400— 42
Brooks Dunwiddie	358
Donald Johnson	35
Jacob W. Rogers	11

Register of Deeds.

William Rittenhouse	420— 75
William C. Fillebrown	345
Elisha Satterlee	39
L. Hurlbut	13
W. Foster	12

Treasurer.

L. Hurlbut	381— 23
W. Foster	358
Elijah Austin	38

Surveyor.

J. V. Richardson	388— 8
Thomas Stewart	379
Donald Johnson	38

Coroner.

Jacob Linzee	383

Collector.

Stephen Estu	388— 40
William Tucker	348
Joseph N. Smith	38

Assessors.

Jesse Gist	375
Hiram Brown	398
Ezra Wescott	390

ELECTION, MAY, 1848.

Governor.

Nelson Deevey	481— 75
John H. Tweedy	406
Charles Durkee	13

Lieutenant-Governor.

John E. Holmes	482— 78
John H. Kountru	404
Jacob Ly Brand	13

Secretary of State.

Thomas McHughs	478— 74
Chauncy Abbott	404
Edward D. Holton	12

Attorney-General.

James S. Brown	482— 81
H. S. Beardhad	401
John B. Gilson	7

State Treasurer.

James C. Fairchild	479— 71
C. G. Collins	408
William H. Pettit	10

Congress.

William Pitt Lynde	480— 73
Edward V. Whiton	407
I. Codding	10

Senate.

E. F. Gardner	485— 89
James Biggs	396
Jacob Rogers	8
Hallis Button	1

Assembly.

Henry Adams	469— 71
J. W. Stewart	398
O. H. Reed	1

Judge Circuit Court.

E. V. Whiton	230— 47
David Noggle	183

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1848.

Congress.

O. Cole	493— 61
A. Hyatt Smith	432
George W. Crabb	208

State Superintendent.

Elezar Root	885— 97
Icbabod Codding	188

Assembly.

J. C. Crawford	513— 122
Hiram Brown	391
P. S. Springsted	231

Sheriff.

F. F. West	471— 140
Jacob Linzee	331
William C. Thompson	173
Thomas Woodle	173

Register of Deeds.

J. V. Richardson	665— 157
William Rittenhouse	508

Clerk of the Court.

Noah Phelps	479— 7
Gilbert McNaugh	472
William C. Fllllebrown	207

Commissioners.

L Richards	654
S. P. Condee	494
Joseph Payne	454
William C. Green	452
Benjamin Freeman	432
T. L. Sommers	480
William Coldren	498
William Brown	503
Jarus Kulton	213
J. Bridge	213
William Jones	219

District Attorney.

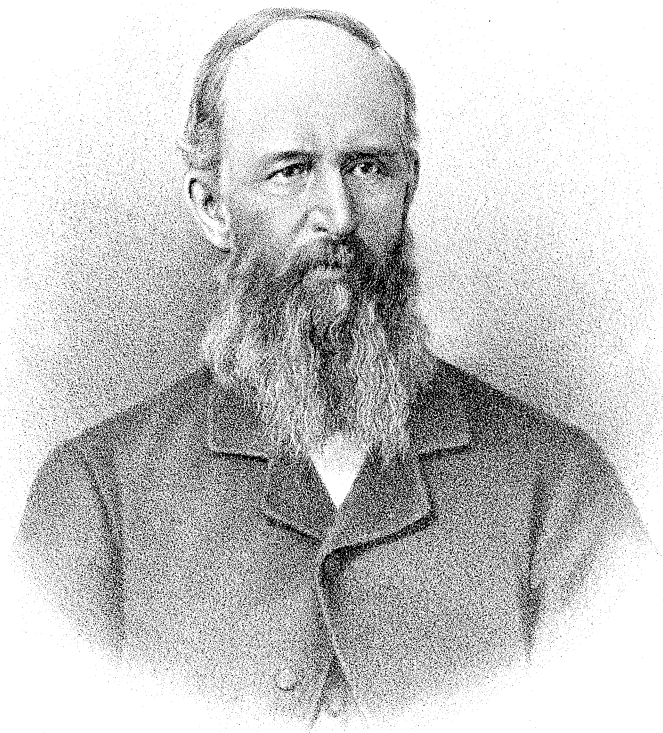
Brooks Dunwiddie	497— 19
J. A. Bingham	478
J. W. Kildow	2

Probate Judge.

D. Smiley	472— 32
S. T. Nichols	440
John Walworth	248

Coroner.

J. R. Walling	482— 13
Joseph Kelley	469
E. Saterlee	208



R. Craven

Treasurer.

W. Foster	477	20
Alexander Duncan	457	
L. Hurlbut	212	

Surveyor.

Samuel Spangler	485	13
James Biggs	472	
David Johnson	200	
J. V. Richardson	1	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1849.

Governor.

Nelson Dewey	443	119
Alexander L. Collins	334	
Warren Chase	26	
Nelson Newry	7	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Samuel W. Bewell	448	122
Timothy O. Howe	326	
John Bannister	24	

Secretary of State.

William A. Barstow	446	119
Levi Alden	327	
E. D. Holton	26	

Attorney-General.

S. P. Coon	446	119
Moses B. Butterfield	327	
M. M. Strong	26	

State Treasurer.

J. F. Fairchild	445	120
John B. Terry	325	
C. M. Goodsell	25	

State Superintendent.

Elezar Root	791	767
A. Constantine	24	

Senator.

William Rittenhouse	443	143
J. Bridge	300	
William C. Fillebrown	3	

Assembly.

William C. Green	471	187
A. Humphrey	284	

Clerk of the Board.

H. B. Payne	492	451
L. Richards	41	

Treasurer.

Francis Emerson	425	
W. Foster	356	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1850.

Congress.

C. Eastman	534	65
O. Cole	469	

Assembly.

Julius Hurlburt	510	504
C. Knap	6	
Hiram Brown	1	

Sheriff.

Joseph Woodle	473	

Register of Deeds.

James M. Powell	514	35
J. V. Richardson	479	

District Attorney.

E. T. Gardner	488	43
Brooks Dunwiddie	445	

Clerk of the Board.

H. B. Rayor	589	193
James Moss	396	
Noah Phelps	2	

Treasurer.

W. Foster	505	16
Ezra Wescott	489	

Surveyor.

Samuel Spangler	571	136
James Biggs	435	

Clerk of the Court.

Noah Phelps	633	278
Robert Stephenson	355	

Coroner.

Asa Richardson	485	14
A. G. Houghton	471	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1851.

Governor.

A. J. Upham	530	26
L. J. Larwell	504	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Timothy Burns	535	66
James Hughes	468	
B. B. Spaulding	26	

Secretary of State.

Charles D. Robinson	539	71
Robert W. Wright	468	
E. D. Holton	25	

State Treasurer.

Edward H. Jesson	537	70
Jefferson Crawford	467	
I. T. Willard	26	

Attorney-General.

E. Eastabrook	539	71
John C. Trusdell	469	
Ira C. Paine	24	

State Superintendent.

Azel P. Ladd	539	49
William H. Lord	490	

Senator.

Thomas S. Brown	499	11
Hiram Rust	488	
Thomas White	34	

Assembly.

T. J. Safford	533	58
Alexander Clark	475	
P. B. Springsted	20	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Charles H. Larrabee	342	29
Edward V. Whiton	313	

Associate Justice.

A. S. Smith	347	15
Samuel Crawford	332	
James H. Knowlton	307	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1852.

Governor.

William A. Barstow	769	21
Edward D. Holton	748	
Henry L. Bain	153	

Lieutenant-Governor.

James L. Lewis	856	142
Bertern Pinkney	714	
J. Dougherty	95	

Secretary of State.

J. A. Hadley	830	97
Alexander T. Gray	733	
C. L. Shoals	95	

State Treasurer.

Edward H. Janssen	784	51
Lemuel D. Hasting	733	
James Maxwell	154	

Attorney-General.

O. Cole	790	16
George B. Smith	774	

Bank Comptroller.

Benjamin F. Pixley	790	15
William M. Dennis	784	
E. A. Howland	93	

State Prison Commissioner.

A. W. Starks	791	69
Lelah Booth	726	
Elisha Starr	154	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1853.

Senator.

Francis H. West	851— 114
Henry Adams	737
Joseph Warren	78

Assembly.

Abner Mitchell	964
J. H. Warren	641

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1854.

Congress.

C. C. Washburn	911— 427
Otis Hoyt	484

Assembly.

A. D. Kirkpatrick	836— 328
Samuel Johnson	508
Z. Warren	44

Sheriff.

Joseph Smith	713— 194
Abner Long	519
F. F. West	154

Register of Deeds.

Ezra Wescott	753— 173
Caleb Moses	580
William Rittenhouse	54

Clerk of the Court.

J. V. Richardson	781— 179
Noah Phelps	602

District Attorney.

Hiram Stevens	842— 329
E. L. Warner	513
I. F. Mack	18

Treasurer.

Edward Hill	774— 239
Alfred Wresbirg	535
Albert R. Pierce	66

Coroner.

Charles F. Thompson	833— 337
James R. Grim	496
Martin Flood	57

Surveyor.

Ransom Drake	696— 378
Hiram Brown	438
G. M. O'Brien	32

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

O. Cole	1288— 880
Samuel Crawford	408

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1855.

Governor.

Coles Bashford	1084— 557
William A. Barstow	527

Lieutenant-Governor.

(No Record)	1057
A. McArthur	534

Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Hastings	1057— 528
David W. Jones	529

State Treasurer

Charles Raser	1017— 441
Charles Keuhn	576

Attorney-General.

Alexander W. Randall	1058— 488
W. R. Smith	570

State Superintendent.

John G. McMynn	1017— 436
A. Constantine	581

Bank Comptroller.

Francis W. West	1032— 440
William Dennis	592

State Prison Commissioner.

James Giddings	1053— 478
Edward McGarey	580

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1855.

Senator.

George E. Dexter	884— 162
S. P. Condee	722

Assembly.

Martin Flood	967— 324
Thomas Fenton	643

ELECTION, APRIL, 1856.

Judge of the Circuit Court.

J. R. Doolittle	403— 94
J. M. Keep	309

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1856.

Register of Deeds.

James Bintliff	1968— 860
Henry Adams	1108

Treasurer.

Edward Hill	1960— 843
Francis Emmerson	1117

Clerk of the Board.

A. W. Potter	1980— 915
Charles Lupring	1065

Clerk of the Court.

E. Bartlett	1996— 891
Noah Phelps	1105

Sheriff.

A. J. Sutherland	1960— 843
F. F. West	1117

District Attorney.

Hiram Stevens	1982— 890
A. J. Brundage	1092

Coroner.

J. H. Warren	1992— 800
C. P. Fisher	1092

Surveyor.

D. H. Morgan	1995— 894
Samuel Spangler	1101

Assembly, (First District).

C. F. Thompson	814— 391
Thomas Fenton	423

Assembly, (Second District).

T. W. Hall	1142— 444
William Blackford	698

ELECTION, APRIL, 1857.

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	1387— 869
Asa Richardson	518

Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Edward B. Whiton	1480— 909
M. M. Cothren	571

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1857.

Governor.

Alexander W. Randall	1156— 324
James B. Cross	832

Lieutenant-Governor.

Carl Schurz	1151— 317
E. D. Campbell	834

Secretary of State.

John L. V. Thomas	1152— 316
David W. Jones	836

State Treasurer.

Samuel D. Hastings	1157— 322
Carl Habich	835

Attorney-General.

M. M. Jackson	1158— 325
Gabriel Bouck	833

State Superintendent.

John G. McMynn	1153— 316
Lyman C. Draper	837

Bank Comptroller.

John P. McGregor	1152	316
Joel C. Squires	836	

State Prison Commissioner.

Edward M. McGraw	1151	316
Edward McGrarey	835	

Senator.

John H. Warren	1119	258
Thomas Fenton	861	

Assembly, (District No. 1.)

J. E. Vinton	448	137
John Broughton	311	

Assembly, (District No. 2.)

William Brown	657	100
Israel Smith	557	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1858.

Congress.

C. C. Washburn	1473	642
Charles Dunn	831	

Register of Deeds.

J. J. Tschudy	1436	501
A. R. Bingor	935	

Sheriff.

Charles S. Foster	1350	435
Benjamin Furman	915	

Clerk of Courts.

Thomas J. Lindley	1251	364
Charles M. Peney	987	

Clerk of the Board.

A. W. Potter	1381	489
J. K. Bloom	892	

Treasurer.

David W. Ball	1437	596
Mordicai Kelley	841	

District Attorney.

Hiram Medbury	1422	582
Hiram Brown	840	

Surveyor.

D. H. Morgan	1443	615
Noah Phelps	828	

Coroner.

Ira S. Dexter	1083	211
Isaac Dunglebing	872	

Assembly, (District No. 1.)

Albert Pierce	558	172
Thomas Fenton	386	

Assembly, (District No. 2.)

E. A. West	824	328
F. F. West	496	

ELECTION, APRIL, 1859.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Byron Payne	1830	1079
William P. Synde	751	

Judge of the Circuit Court.

David Noggle	2303	2029
J. M. Keep	274	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1859.

Governor.

Alexander R. Randall	1726	585
H. C. Hobart	1141	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Butler G. Noble	1721	576
Alexander S. Palmer	1145	

Secretary of State.

Louis P. Harvey	1737	614
Alvin B. Alden	1123	

State Treasurer.

Samuel D. Hastings	1725	585
Lion Silverman	1140	

Attorney-General.

James H. Howe	1724	587
Samuel Crawford	1137	

State Superintendent.

Josiah S. Pickard	1718	573
Lyman C. Draper	1145	

Bank Comptroller.

Gysbert Van Stunroyk	1717	571
Joel C. Squires	1146	

State Prison Commissioner.

Hans C. Heg	1713	573
Henry C. Fleck	1140	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1859.

State Senator.

John W. Stewart	1633	558
Henry Adams	1175	

Assembly, (District No. 1.)

Walter S. Wescott	653	54
Arnold Alder	499	

Assembly, (District No. 2.)

Martin Mitchell	1002	320
John G. Laird	682	

ELECTION, APRIL, 1860.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A. Scott Sloan	1587	749
Luther S. Dixon	838	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1860.

Congress.

Luther Hancett	2371	1033
James D. Reymert	1338	

Sheriff.

H. B. Campbell	2275	903
Stephen Mackey	1372	

Register of Deeds.

J. J. Tschudy	2418	1157
Leopold Lelzer	1261	

Treasurer.

D. W. Ball	2358	1021
Hiram Ticknor	1337	

Clerk of the Board.

Mathias Morty	2325	960
Arnold Alder	1365	

Clerk of the Court.

W. W. Wright	2360	1024
Enoch Blackford	1336	

District Attorney.

Moses O'Brien	2245	871
Simon P. Condee	1374	

Surveyor.

D. H. Morgan	2361	1021
Thomas W. Stewart	1340	

Coroner.

H. Pool	2360	1024
J. A. Glupner	1336	

Assembly, (First District.)

James Campbell	906	349
Elijah Roby	557	

Assembly, (Second District.)

O. J. White	1412	608
J. M. Burnett	804	

ELECTION, APRIL, 1861.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

James H. Knowlton	2234	867
O. Cole	367	

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	2309	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1861.

Governor.

Louis P. Harvey	1461	800
Benjamin Furguson	661	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Edward Solomon	1519— 913
Henry M. Billings	606

Secretary of State.

James T. Lewis	1509— 913
Charles S. Burton	596

State Treasurer.

Samuel D. Hastings	1509—1115
Lucas M. Miller	394

Attorney-General.

James H. Howe	1507— 913
Philo A. Orton, Jr	594

State Superintendent.

Josiah L. Pickard	1510— 918
H. G. Winslow	592

Bank Comptroller.

W. H. Ramsey	1505— 910
James Vollman	595

State Prison Commissioner.

Alexander P. Hodges	1492— 903
John G. Crilley	589

Senator.

Edmund A. West	1228— 327
F. H. West	901

Assembly, (First District.)

C. D. W. Leonard	886

Assembly, (Second District.)

H. T Moore	1145

County Superintendent.

William C. Green	1140— 170
J. T. Dodge	970

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1862.

Congress.

Amasa Cobb	1705— 560
P. B. Simpson	1145

Assembly, (First District.)

Walter S. Wescott	665— 223
Jonas Shoock	442

Assembly, (Second District.)

Ezra Wescott	1012— 310
C. M. Perry	702

Clerk of the Board.

Mathias Morty	1785— 743
G. G. Clemmer	1042

Clerk of the Court.

William W. Wright	1750— 657
I. F. Mackey, Jr	1093

District Attorney.

E. P. Gardner	1747— 753
Joseph Peters	994

Sheriff.

Charles S. Foster	1679— 552
A. D. Kirkpatrick	1127

Coroner.

R. McGaven	1725— 643
D. Hanver	1082

Treasurer.

William McDowall	1739— 671
Patrick Shuhan	1068

Register of Deeds.

D. H. Morgan	1731— 632
George Golden	1099

Surveyor.

Joseph T. Dodge	1750— 658
Thomas Stewart	1092

ELECTION, DECEMBER, (Special) 1862.

Congress.

Walter D. McIndoe	880— 518
N. S. Ferris	362
C. S. Burton	35

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1863.

Governor.

James T. Lewis	2046—1210
Henry S. Palmer	836

Lieutenant-Governor.

Wyman Spooner	2040—1202
Nelson Dewey	838

Secretary of State.

Lucius Fairchild	2042—1203
Emil Roth	839

State Treasurer.

Samuel D. Hasting	2041—1203
Charles S. Burton	838

Attorney-General.

Winfield Smith	2041—1203
Elezar Wakley	838

State Superintendent.

Josiah L. Pickard	2042—1204
Volney French	838

Bank Comptroller.

William L. Ramsey	2042—1205
Henry S. Perpont	837

State Prison Commissioner.

Henry Cordier	2040—1202
John R. Bohan	838

Senator.

Walter S. Wescott	2017—1164
Thomas S. Bowen	853

Assembly, (District No. 1.)

W. W. McLaughlin	800— 503
John B. Ormsly	297

Assembly, (Second District.)

F. B. Rolf	1238— 693
J. P. Laird	545

County Superintendent.

William C. Green	1934—1072
Wescot B. Mack	862

Supervisors, (District No. 1.)

Henry Adams	561— 346
E. R. Roty	215

Supervisors, District No. 2.)

E. R. Allen	731— 542
Benjamin Truman	289

Supervisors, (District No. 3.)

Ezra Wescott	710— 360
Hiram Ticknor	350

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

Congress.

Amasa Cobb	2016— 907
Charles D. Rodolph	1109

State Superintendent.

John G. McMynn	1829— 904
J. B. Parkinson	925

Assembly, (First District.)

William W. McLaughlin	872— 439
Michael Bennett	433

Assembly, (Second District.)

David Dunwiddie	1464— 741
Christopher Seeber	723

Sheriff.

Horatio G. Cleveland	2328—1276
Benjamin Truman	1152

Register of Deeds.

William H. Allen	2354—1195
J. W. Shuey	1159

Treasurer.

Lewis Frankenberger	2353—1197
John G. Corey	1156

District Attorney.

C. N. Carpenter	2349—1191
Hiram Brown	1158

Clerk of the Court.

William W. Wright	2356—1201
Enoch J. Blackford	1155

Clerk of the Board.

J. J. Tschudy	2410—1310
Thomas Sutherland	1100

Surveyor.

Albert L. Cleveland	2310—1151
Thomas W. Stewart	1159

Coroner.

Isaac Williams	2353—1193
Thomas S. Bowen	1160

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1865.

Governor.

Lucius Fairchild	1552— 824
Harrison C. Hobart	728

Lieutenant-Governor.

Wyman Spooner	1538— 797
D. W. Marin	741

Secretary of State.

Thomas S. Allen	1538— 799
Levi B. Vilas	739

State Treasurer.

William E. Smith	1537— 797
J. W. Davis	740

Attorney-General.

Charles R. Gill	1539— 799
Milton Montyany	740

State Superintendent.

John G. McMynn	1538— 797
J. B. Parkinson	741

Bank Comptroller.

J. M. Rusk	1539— 800
Thomas McMahon	739

State Prison Commissioner.

Henry Cordier	1538— 797
Conrad Horneffer	741

Senator.

Henry Adams	1517— 771
H. T. Pearson	746

Assembly, (First District.)

David Smiley	362— 76
Samuel A. Pond	286

Assembly, (Second District.)

Egbert E. Carr	968— 451
Jacob Adams	517

County Superintendent.

Edwin E. Woodman	1531— 844
Wescot B. Mack	687

Supervisor, (First District.)

Albert Pierce	373— 240
Elyab Roby	133

Supervisor, (Second District.)

Hiram Dunwiddie	579— 305
Christopher Seeber	274

Supervisor, (Third District.)

J. V. Richardson	573— 252
Patrick Shean	321

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1866.

Congress.

Amasa Cobb	1994— 355
Noah H. Virgin	639

Assembly, (First District.)

S. W. Wright	689— 439
Fred Blum	250

Assembly, (Second District.)

David Dunwiddie	1275— 901
W. S. Porter	374

Sheriff.

Eliakim R. Allen	1949—1263
George W. Raymer	686

Register of Deeds.

Robert H. McFarland	2648—2647
Cody	1

Clerk of the Court.

William W. Wright	1999—1334
L. Sultzor	665

Clerk of the Board.

J. J. Tschudy	2068—1476
James P. Vance	592

Treasurer.

Lewis Frankenberger	1994—1327
John Ford	667

District Attorney.

B. S. Kerr	1974—1301
C. N. Carpenter	673

Coroner.

Isaac Williams	1991—1317
Lewis Shull	674

Surveyor.

A. L. Cleveland	1993—1328
H. G. Cleveland	665

ELECTION, APRIL, 1867.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

O. Cole	1456—1447
Dr. Wilson	9

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1867.

Governor.

Lucius Fairchild	2094— 957
John T. Tallmadge	1137

Lieutenant-Governor.

Wyman Spooner	2093— 955
Gilbert L. Part	1138

Secretary of State.

Thomas S. Allen	2094— 958
Emil Roth	1136

State Treasurer.

William E. Smith	2093— 955
Peter Rupp	1138

Attorney-General.

Charles R. Gill	2093— 955
Lucius P. Wetherby	1138

State Superintendent.

Alexander J. Craig	2093— 956
William H. Peck	1137

Bank Comptroller.

Jeremiah M. Rusk	2093— 955
Richard J. Harney	1138

State Prison Commissioner.

Henry Cordier	2004— 891
Ole Heg	1113

Senator.

Henry Adams	2064— 952
Mr. Passmore	1112

Assembly, (First District.)

Albert H. Pierce	736— 374
Samuel Blumer	362

Assembly, (Second District.)

Jacob Mason	1353— 569
Samuel Raymer	784

County Superintendent.

D. H. Morgan	2087— 960
Noah Phelps	1127

Supervisor, (First District.)

J. W. Smith	508— 303
Hiram Brown	205

Supervisor, (Second District.)

William Coldren	780— 451
E. Bowen	329

Supervisor, (Third District.)

J. M. Staver	746— 239
Rudolph Schroeder	507

ELECTION, APRIL, 1868.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Luther S. Dixon	1918— 957
Charles Dunn	961

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Byron Paine	1916—1089
E. H. Ellis	827

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

Assembly, (First District.)

J. F. Wescott	989— 569
John Boughton	420

Assembly, (Second District.)

Thomas J. Jackson	1796— 819
Christopher Seeber	877

Sheriff.

Silas Gardner	2685—1338
F. F. West	1347

Register of Deeds.

Samuel Lewis	2786—1490
Henry Burnes	1296

Clerk of the Court.

W. W. Wright	2776—1474
George B. Morrell	1302

Clerk of the Board.

J. J. Tschudy	2860—1637
James Patton	1223

Treasurer.

William H. Ball	2649—1384
Edward Rugger	1365

District Attorney.

A. S. Douglas	2783—2781
Hiram Brown	2

Surveyor.

A. L. Cleveland	2779—1479
Thomas Stewart	1300

Coroner.

John Hattery	2752

Supervisor, (1st District).

J. W. Smith	668

Supervisor, (3d District.)

J. M. Staver	1044— 434
Samuel Raymer	610

ELECTION, APRIL, 1869.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Luther S. Dixon	2510

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	1813—1068
E. T. Gardner	745

Supervisor, (1st District.)

F. R. Melvin	522— 74
Leopold Seltzer	448
Fred Blum	107

Supervisor, (2d District.)

David Dunwiddie	737— 235
J. B. Perry	502
Daniel Sunley	351
T. B. Laird	192

Supervisor, (3d District.)

A. DeHaren	597— 2
Samuel Chandler	595

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1869.

Governor.

Lucius Fairchild	2002—1082
Charles D. Robinson	920

Lieutenant-Governor.

T. C. Pond	1990—1061
H. H. Gray	929

Secretary of State.

L. Bruse	1993—1065
Amasa C. Cook	928

State Treasurer.

Henry Bastz	1996—1069
John Black	927

Attorney-General.

S. S. Barlow	1991—1070
Silas N. Puncy	921

State Superintendent.

A. I. Craig	1996—1068
P. K. Gannon	928

State Prison Commissioner.

George F. Wheeler	1991—1060
Carl M. Bordoe	931

Senator.

John C. Hall	1467— 77
Walter W. Wescott	1390

County Superintendent.

D. H. Morgan	1993

Assembly (1st District.)

C. D. W. Leonard	657— 405
Robert H. Hewitt	252

Assembly, (2d District.)

Thomas A. Jackson	1285— 582
Jacob Adams	703

County Supervisor, (2d District.)

M. H. Pengra	687— 2
J. B. Perry	669
R. J. Day	685

ELECTION, APRIL, 1870.

Judge of Circuit Court.

Harmon S. Conger	2205

Congress.

J. Allen Barber	1797— 974
John Strachan	823

State Superintendent (to fill vacancy.)

Samuel Fallows	1815— 993
H. B. Dale	822

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1870

Assembly (1st District.)

Orrin Bacon	611— 376
Elijah Roby	235

Assembly (2d District.)

M. H. Pengra	1086— 431
J. N. Bridge	655

Sheriff.

Alfred Wood	1482— 591
Edward Rugger	891
Thomas Emeson	246

Register of Deeds.

Samuel Lewis	1739— 879
Andrew Rear	860

Treasurer.

F. R. Melvin	1678— 738
A. Loveland	940

Clerk of the Board.

J. J. Tschudy	1691— 814
Hermon L. Gloege	887

Clerk of Court.

W. W. Wright	1657— 727
Edmund M. Bartlett	930

District Attorney.

A. S. Douglas	2524—2443
William C. Fillebrown	81

Surveyor.

A. L. Cleveland	1563— 504
F. F. West	1059

Coroner.

John Hattery	1616— 643
Enoch Blackford	973

ELECTION, APRIL, 1871.

Associate Judge of Supreme Court.

William P. Lyon	2096—1641
D. J. Pulling	455

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Washburn	1757— 823
James R. Doolittle	934

Lieutenant-Governor.

Milton H. Pettitt	1714— 775
John A. Rice	939

Secretary of State.

L. Breese	1770— 846
Milton Montgomery	924

State Treasurer.

Henry Baitz	1772— 848
Anton Klaus	924

Attorney-General.

Stephen S. Barlow	1770— 846
Edward S. Bragg	924

State Superintendent.

Samuel Fallows	1774— 851
Warren D. Parker	923

State Prison Commissioner.

George F. Wheeler	1765— 836
Lars E. Johnson	929

Commissioner of Immigration.

Ole C. Johnson	1771— 848
Jacob Bodden	923

Senator.

Orrin Bacon	1668— 682
H. T. Moore	986

Assembly.

M. H. Pengra	1740— 805
William Duboise	935

County Superintendent.

D. H. Morgan	1750— 855
James A. Patton	895

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

Assembly.

John Luchsinger	2475—1208
W. E. Noble	1267

Sheriff.

Frank Derrick	2223— 714
Decatur Stewart	1509

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	2392—1055
Michael Roach	1337

Treasurer.

F. R. Melvin	2450—1162
John Chryst	1288

Clerk of Court.

P. J. Clawson	2225— 742
C. E. Adams	1483

County Clerk.

Leopold Seltzor	2354— 978
Edward Ruegger	1376

District Attorney.

A. S. Douglas	2446—1159
Hiram Brown	1287

Surveyor.

A. L. Cleveland	2425—1101
P. McVean	1324

Coroner.

John Hattery	2401—1077
L. E. Towne	1324

ELECTION, APRIL, 1873.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

O. Cole	2031—2030
George B. Smith	1

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	1379— 933
N. C. Carpenter	446

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Washburn	1402— 36
William R. Taylor	1366

Lieutenant-Governor.

Charles D. Parker	1404— 46
Robert H. Baker	1358

Secretary of State.

Peter Doyle	1401— 55
E. W. Young	1346

State Treasurer.

Ferdinand Kuehn	1394— 26
Ole C. Johnson	1368

Attorney-General.

A. Scott Sloan	1408— 57
L. F. Frisby	1351

State Superintendent.

Edward Learing	1417— 76
Robert Graham	1341

Commissioner of Immigration.

M. S. Argard	1407— 56
George I. Linderman	1351

Senator.

H. T. Moore	1370— 8
A. C. Dodge	1362

Assembly.

Charles R. Denniston	1388— 11
C. D. W. Leonard	1377

County Superintendent.

Daniel H. Morgan	2604

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874.

Henry S. Morgan	1920— 371
Charles F. Thompson	1649

Assembly.

Charles R. Denniston	1906— 215
Jacob Adams	1691

Sheriff.

D. W. Ball	1810— 51
D. D. Day	1759

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	2020— 467
James Luddington	1553

Treasurer.

F. R. Melvin	1964— 47
William Parr	1617

Clerk of Court.

Edmund Bartlett	1874— 2
James A. Patton	1672

County Clerk.

L. Seltzor	2126— 676
Benedict Miller	1450

District Attorney.

A. S. Douglas	1794— 73
P. J. Clawson	1721

Surveyor.

A. C. Stuntz	1972— 348
A. M. Troy	1624

Coroner.

L. Frankenberger	1937— 275
John Gibbons	1662

ELECTION, APRIL, 1875.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

E. G. Ryan	1238

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.

Governor.

William R. Taylor	1995— 35
Harrison Luddington	1960

Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry L. Eaton	1982— 397
Charles D. Parker	1585

Secretary of State.

Hans B. Warner	1967— 378
Peter Doyle	1589

State Treasurer.

Henry Bartz	1980— 395
F. Kuehn	1585

Attorney-General.

John R. Bennett	1987— 405
A. Scott Sloan	1582

State Superintendent.

Robert Graham	1980— 392
Edward Learing	1588

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.

Senator.

J. B. Treat	1999— 435
Thomas A. Jackson	1564

Assembly.

John Luchsinger	1976— 489
J. C. Zimmerman	1587

County Superintendent.

Thomas C. Richards	2052— 543
S. E. Miner	1509

ELECTION, APRIL, 1876.

Judge Circuit Court.

H. S. Conger	1839

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

Congress.

George C. Hazelton	2587— 725
Philo. A. Orton	1862

Assembly, (1st District.)

John Luchsinger	989— 422
William Green	567

Assembly, (2d District.)

Frank Mitchell	1601— 317
R. Banyhton	1284

Sheriff.

F. K. Studley	2484— 519
J. H. Van Dyke	965

Treasurer.

J. S. Smock	2658— 891
Warren Clark	1767

County Clerk.

L. Seltzor	2749—1049
E. J. Blackford	1700

Clerk of the Court.

Edmund Bartlett	2587— 840
T. B. Sutherland	1747
G. L. Shattuck	103

District Attorney.

P. J. Clawson	2588— 772
T. H. Eaton	1816

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	2652— 857
H. Gilligan	1795

Surveyor.

A. C. Stuntz	2614— 878
P. M. Vean	1835

Coroner.

John Wood	2664— 863
P. H. Mutter	1801

ELECTION, APRIL, 1877.

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	1943

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877.

Governor.

William E. Smith	1823— 974
James A. Malory	849
Edward P. Allis	580

Lieutenant-Governor.

James M. Bingham	1815— 948
R. E. Davis	867
E. H. Benton	570

Secretary of State.

Hans B. Warner	1816— 955
James B. Hays	861
Joseph Osborn	578

State Treasurer.

Richard Guenther	1818— 958
John Rengle	860
William Schwartz	573

Attorney-General.

Alexander Wilson	1816— 954
J. M. Morrow	862
Henry Hayden	574

State Superintendent.

W. C. Whitford	1796— 80
Edward Learing	816
George M. Stute	627

Assembly, (1st District.)

John Luchsinger	705— 346
William Gill	459

Member Assembly, (2d District.)

Franklin Mitchell	1164— 281
James Ely	883

County Superintendent.

T. C. Richards	1907— 661
Z. A. Church	1246

ELECTION, APRIL, 1878.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Harlow S. Orton	1171

Associate Justice of Supreme Court. Term Ending January, 1886.)

David Taylor	1173

Congress.

George C. Hazelton	2027— 137
Owen Ning	1890

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

Assembly, (1st District.

F. R. Melvin	753— 9
C. D. W. Leonard	744

Assembly, (2d District.)

Franklin Mitchell	1262— 91
Daniel Brobst	1171

Sheriff.

Col Morse	1999— 66
G. L. Shattuck	1933

County Clerk.

L. Seltzor	2021— 113
B. Miller	1908

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	2184— 463
Thomas G. Anderson	1721

Treasurer.

Sylvester McMannes	2120— 326
John B. Grinnell	1704

Clerk of the Court.

Edmund Bartlett	2027— 139
W. D. Mathews	1888

District Attorney.

P. J. Clawson	2021— 165
N. C. Casper	1856

County Surveyor.

A. C. Stuntz	2011— 102
D. H. Morgan	1909

ELECTION, APRIL, 1879.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

O. Cole	1633— 332
M. M. Cothren	1201

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1879.

Governor.

William E. Smith	2000— 896
James G. Jenkins	1104
Reuben May	361

Lieutenent-Governor.

James M. Bingham	1977— 856
George H. King	1121
William L. Ulley	363

Secretary of State.

Hans B. Warner	2007— 920
Samual Ryan	1087
George W. Lee	365

State Treasurer.

Richard Guenther	2015— 93
Andrew Huben	1084
Peter A. Griffith	364

Attorney-General.

Alexander Wilson	2007— 913
J. M. Smith	1094
Edward Q. Nye	364

State Superintendent.

William C. Whilford	1977— 865
Edward Learing	1112
William H. Searls	364

Senator.

J. W. Blackstone	2007— 920
Charles Pots	1087
W. M. Granashard	364

Assembly, (1st District.)

C. Troy	655— 332
Thomas Luchsinger	323
C. D. W. Leonard	290

Assembly, (2d District.)

Burr Sprague	1178— 300
N. Treat	878
J. V. Roberts	91

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

Congress.

George C. Hazelton	2734— 956
M. M. Cothren	1778

Assembly, (1st District.)

Cyrus Troy	924— 211
J. L. Dalrymple	713

Assembly, (2d District.)

Burr Sprague	1713— 649
George L. Shattuck	1064
J. W. Stewart	111

Sheriff.

F. K. Studley	2791— 293
Joseph Adams	1498
A. B. Douglas	250

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	2778—1034
O. Eidsmore	1744

Treasurer.

L. Hare	2740—1228
P. Murphy	2522

District Attorney.

P. J. Clawson	2540— 660
A. S. Douglas	1880

County Clerk.

Herman L. Gloege	2643—1137
Thomas Luchsinger	1506
Benedict Miller	372

Clerk of the Court.

Edmund Bartlett	2308—472
A. S. Putnam	1836
E. L. Walker	329

Surveyor.

A. C. Stuntz	2774—1300
A. L. Cleveland	1474
H. Drain	278

Coroner.

John Wood	2701—1280
E. Bowen	1521
J. V. Roberts	275

ELECTION, APRIL, 1881.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Orasmus Cole	2797—2783
James G. Jenkins	14

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, (full term.)

Orasmus Cole	2798—2784
James G. Jenkins	14

Associate Justice of Supreme Court (for term ending January 1890.)

J. B. Cassoday	2799—2786
M. M. Cothren	13

County Judge.

Brooks Dunwiddie	2010—1208
S. W. Abbott	802

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1881.

Governor.

J. M. Rusk	1643— 969
A. D. Fratt	674
T. D. Kanonse	159
Edward P. Ellis	253

Lieutenant-Governor.

Samual S. Fifind	1635— 962
W. A. Anderson	673
H. S. Clapp	157
David Gedding	254

Secretary of State.

Ernest G. Timme	2735—2045
Michael Johnson	690
Edmund Bartlett	182
Wilson Hopkins	288

State Treasurer.

Edward C. Fetridge	1644—1012
Frank R. Talk	632
J. J. Sutton	152
Gerhart Lammers	293

Attorney-General.

Leander F. Frisby	1650—1023
Melancthon J. Briggs	627
E. G. Comstock	154
Joel Foster	294

State Superintendent.

Robert Graham	2430—2249
J. A. Gaynor	291

Rail Road Commissioner.

Nils P. Hauyen	1655—1032
Ambrose Hoffmann	623
John Nader	153
T. G. Brunson	294

Commissioner of Insurance.

Philip L. Spooner	1657—1034
Louis Kemper	623
Thomas Bracken	150
Lorenzo Merrill	295

Senator.

A. H. Randall	1796— 904
Hugh J. Gallagher	892

Assembly (1st District.)

Hiram Gabriel	684— 412
J. F. Grinnell	272
T. Luchsinger	85

Assembly, (2d District.)

John Bolander	1101— 647
Simon Bartlett	454
Patrick Sheehan	77

County Superintendent.

D. H. Morgan	1379—	56
Robert Smith	1323	

ELECTION, APRIL, 1882.

Judge of Circuit Court.

J. R. Bennett	1617—	885
H. S. Conger	732	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

Congress.

Burr W. Jones	1715
George C. Hazelton	692
E. W. Keys	652
Samuel D. Hasting	496
P. W. Matts	263

Assembly (1st District.)

Hiram Gabriel	675—	351
M. Fitzgerald	324	
C. D. Leonard	241	
James Fitzgerald	153	

Assembly (2d District.)

John Bolander	1273—	270
Charles F. Thompson	1003	
D. D. Tyler	113	

Sheriff.

Edward Ruegger	2178—	782
Charles R. Denniston	1396	
John Connery	260	

Register of Deeds.

C. E. Tanberg	1496—	332
E. B. Cross	1164	
Andrew Anderson	868	
Z. T. Fritz	160	

Treasurer.

L. Hare	1946—	348
Thomas Emerson	1598	
Christ. Winert	338	

District Attorney.

P. J. Clawson	2022—	504
Edmund Bartlett	1518	

County Clerk.

Herman L. Gloege	2032—	528
George L. Shattuck	1504	
T. B. Sutherland	276	

Clerk of the Court.

Theodore W. Goldin	1957—	417
H. Gilegan	1540	
F. H. Smock	294	

Surveyor.

A. C. Stuntz	2033

Coroner.

William Green	1555—	49
John Wood	1506	
D. S. Young	374	

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Before entering upon a consideration of the part taken by the citizen-soldiers of Green county, in the great contest between the slave-owners of the south and the lovers of freedom in the north, it is proper to dwell for a brief period upon the causes leading to the conflict of arms and the incipient steps taken by the general and State governments in arousing and marshalling the hosts of liberty-loving men who afterward so grandly kept step to the music of the Union.

WISCONSIN'S FIRST EFFORTS.

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the general government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860, as to show that resistence to the National authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Gov. Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it.

"Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The Nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians become patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along the skeletons of Nations have been strewn, as warnings and land marks, upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricans have rattled—strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union, be, while treason surges at its base, and passion rage around it, unmoved, immovable—here let it stand forever."

These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But, the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the govern-

ment, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized treason. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union everywhere for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the federal government and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the Constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the general government. It was under this act that Gov. Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the President of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide in the most efficient manner for responding to such call—to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies of seventy-five men each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for the uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times—for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered—were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the 1st Artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, President, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too pow-

erful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

THE STATE AROUSED.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the Nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the Nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds. In city, town and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Gov. Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?"

Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session. So, although that body had voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 15th of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the 13th of the month was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to $200,000, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the 17th, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the 16th of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasurers of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin, by the President of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." And it did, and nowhere with more genuine enthusiasm than in Green county.

GREEN COUNTY AWAKENED.

The county of Green was not slow to move when it was clearly seen by her citizens that the Union was in deed and in truth threatened by armed rebellion and avowed secession.

Her first company was company C, 3d regiment. It was enlisted in April and May, 1861. In December of that year, the county was credited with 229 soldiers. Her total credit in August, 1862, was 708 men; so, it will be seen,

that Green county was not slow to respond to the calls made upon her when the war broke out.

GREEN COUNTY'S ROLL OF HONOR.

The following are brief sketches of the various Wisconsin regiments in which, to a greater or less extent, Green county was represented during the war. To these sketches are appended the names of the citizen-soldiers from the county in each of these regiments, so far as ascertained:

FIRST WISCONSIN (THREE MONTHS) REGIMENT.

On the 15th of April, 1861, an informal meeting was held at Madison, at the executive office, to consider events, Judge O. Cole, of the Supreme Court in the chair. He made a speech full of patriotism and the noblest sentiments. On the day following, Gov. Randall notified Capt. George E. Bryant that the services of the Madison Guards had been accepted, and he was authorized to fill up his company; and, on the same day, the governor issued a proclamation for the organization of the 1st regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. The enrollment of men for this company began on April 17, on which day twenty-eight names were enrolled, which on the 20th were increased to 118. On the 17th, the Governor's Guard, a military organization at Madison, by their captain, Judge J. P. Atwood, tendered their services, which were accepted on the 18th. The company had seventy-three names enrolled; and on the evening of that day, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the assembly room in the State capitol, at which Hon. H. S. Orton presided. A committee was appointed to receive from the citizens, and those in the vicinity, subscriptions for the support of families which should need aid. At this meeting, $7,490 were voluntarily subscribed. The two Madison companies, with the other companies composing the 1st regiment, rendezvoused at Milwaukee on the 27th of April; and, on the 17th of May, the organization of the regiment was completed, and mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The troops remained in camp until the 9th of June, when, in obedience to orders from Washington, they left the State for Harrisburg, Penn., fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. The commissioned officers were John C. Starkweather, colonel; Charles L. Harris, lieutenant-colonel; D. H. Lain, major; A. R. Chapin, adjutant; D. W. Keyes, quartermaster; B. F. White, surgeon; L. J. Dixon and J. Crugom, assistants; J. W. Plows, commissary; Charles Fairchild, assistant. The regiment was composed of four companies from Milwaukee county, two from Dane county, one from Rock, one each from Kenosha and Fond du Lac counties. The regiment was quartered for a time at Hagerstown, Md., under thecommand of Generals Nagley and Abercrombie respectively. It was assigned to the division of Major-Gen. Patterson, July 2. It led the advance on Martinsburg, participated in the battle of Falling Water, and won a reputation for bravery and veteran-like conduct excelled by no other regiment. After serving out the time for which it was enlisted, the regiment returned to Fort Scott, at Milwaukee, and was mustered out Aug. 22, 1861. The only person from Green county in this regiment, so far as is known, was Robert Hewitt, of Albany.

SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 2d Wisconsin was ordered to move into camp at Madison on the 1st of May, 1861, which was by S. Park Coon (who was appointed by the governor colonel of the regiment), named Camp Randall, in honor of the governor. This regiment was first organized for three months' service; but, on the 7th of May, orders were received to recruit the regiment for three years, or the war. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, and received orders to move forward to Harrisburg, Penn. They started on the 20th of June, arrived at Washington June 25, and went into camp near the city. After remaining in camp some time, Col. Coon was detached, and placed upon the staff of

Gen. Sherman; and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Peck.

The numerical strength of this regiment when it left Camp Randall was as follows: field and staff, 9; company officers, 30; band, 24; non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 985; total, 1,048.

The fate of the 2d Wisconsin, from its very inception, was one of privation and hardship. It was called into camp at an inclement season of the year, amid constant storms and cold winds, without shelter or proper clothing. It was in the "onward to Richmond" movement, participated in the skirmish at Bull Run, July 19, took an active part in the memorable battle of July 21, and won a fine reputation for bravery and soldier-like conduct. It took an exposed situation, faced the enemy for hours, and was among the last to leave the field at the disgraceful finish. The thinned ranks at roll-call the next day proved the part it acted. As an evidence of what this regiment had been through, it is sufficient to state, that it left the State, June 20, over 1,000 strong, and, October 1, reported for duty only 689 men. After this battle, a number of changes took place in the officers of this regiment. Lucius Fairchild, formerly captain of company K of the 1st regiment, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and many others were promoted. Among the companies composing this regiment was one from Fox Lake, Dodge county, one from La Crosse county, one from Grant, one from Janesville, one from Oshkosh, one from Racine, one from Portage City, one from Madison and one each from Mineral Point and Milwaukee.

The 2d regiment—which had been identified with the Army of the Potomac from its first organization to the present time, and which was the representative of Wisconsin at the first battle of Bull Run—was joined, later in the season of 1861, by the 6th and 7th regiments. On the re-organization of the army by Gen. McClellan, these regiments, together with the 9th Indiana, were organized as a brigade, and assigned to the command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon; Gen. King having been promoted to the command of a division. Thenceforth their history is identical; and Wisconsin may well be proud of their record, which has procured for them the name of the "Iron Brigade of the West."*

Men in the Second Regiment from Green County.

Henry W. Peck, F. R. Melvin, F. Luchsinger, Frederick Geiser, Mathias Wichser, Adam Bopp, Jacob Bopp, Thomas Deitland, Sebation Frey, Pauly Heitz, Henry Hoesli, Samuel Hoesli, Fridolin Klase, Henry Knobel, Ubiah Kubly, Melchoir Luchsinger, Fridolin Marty, Henry T. Sperri, John Staub, Fridolin Streiff and Jacob Trumpy.

THIRD WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 3d regiment was called into camp at Fond du Lac about the 15th of June, 1861, and was placed under the command of Col. Charles S. Hamilton, a graduate of West Point, who had served his country with credit to himself during the Mexican War. Of this regiment, Thomas H. Ruger was lieutenant-colonel; Bertine Pinkney, major; L. H. D. Crane, adjutant. It was composed of companies from Watertown, Oshkosh, Monroe, Waupun, Mayville, Boscobel, Neenah, Darlington, Shullsburg and Madison. Its numerical strength was 979 men, and it was mustered into the United States service June 29, 1861, by Capt. McIntyre, United States army; received marching-orders July 6, and started for Harrisburg July 12. This regiment, like the 1st and 2d regiments, was fully equipped with the exception of arms. It was stationed, most of the time after its arrival at the seat of war, at Frederickstown, Md., and had but little opportunity to exhibit its bravery on the battle-field during the year. Three of the companies (A, C, and H) were engaged in the fight at Bol-

*A sketch of the "Iron Brigade" will be given when we come to treat of the Sixth and Seventh Regiments.

ivar, early in October, in connection with two companies of the Massachusetts 4th, against more than three times their number of the enemy in position. During the engagement, a charge was made by the Wisconsin companies; and a heavy field-piece was captured, which was afterward retaken by the enemy. The battle was terminated by another heroic charge by the three Wisconsin companies, led on by Capt. Bartram and Lieut. O'Brien. Under command of Major Gould of the 4th Massachusetts, the enemy was routed and forced from his position, and put to flight, and again the same field-piece was captured from the enemy, and brought off the ground by *volunteers of the 3d.*

On the arrival of the 3d regiment in Maryland, Col. Hamilton was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; Lieut. Col. Ruger was promoted colonel; Major Pinkney, lieutenant-colonel; and Adjutant L. H. D. Crane, major.

The regiment passed the winter of 1861–62 principally at Alexandria, of which place Col. Ruger was appointed provost-marshal. In the spring campaign, they were assigned to the command of Major-Gen. Banks, entering Winchester, Va., on the 12th of March, and accompanied him in the sudden retreat towards Washington, which commenced on the 25th of May. They acted as a portion of the rear-guard, and lost, in the various conflicts occurring by the movement, about 120 men in killed, wounded and missing. The retreat was conducted with the most admirable coolness, the men facing about in line, three several times giving the enemy a number of volleys.

This division returned soon after to Winchester to co-operate with the commands of Generals Fremont and Sigel, and on the 9th of August took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain. The regiment went into battle with 423 men, of whom 107 were either killed, wounded or missing. In the official report of Gen. Gordon, who commanded the brigade, special praise is awarded to the 3d Wisconsin and a Massachusetts regiment for displaying great coolness under the terrible fire they were ordered to face. During this action, Lieut.-Col. Crane was killed who fell gallantly leading his men upon the enemy. Capt. O'Brien of company I was wounded early in the day, but refused to leave the field. Later in the day, he received a mortal wound, and died three days afterwards. Capt. Hawley and Lieutenants Snow and Derring were also wounded, and Lieut. Widney taken prisoner.

Subsequently, they took part in the short and brilliant campaign under McClellan, in which Antietam was the finishing stroke to the invaders in Maryland. They took into action about 345 men, and lost, in killed and wounded, 197. In this battle, Lieut. Reed was killed, and Col. Ruger, Captains Stevenson and Whitman, Lieutenants Field, Shepard, Parks and Dick were wounded. On the 7th of December, the regiment was in Gen. Gordon's brigade, headquarters near Antietam Ford, Md.

The 3d regiment, in January, 1863, encamped at Stafford Court House. Lieut.-Col. Hawley was promoted to the command in March, and other changes made. The regiment took part in the operations of Hen. Hooker near Chancellorsville; and, in the battles that occurred from April 27, to May 6, they had nineteen killed, or died of wounds, and seventy-four wounded. On the 6th of June, the regiment was detached to accompany a cavalry expedition up the Rappahannock, and, as skirmishers and sharpshooters, contributed to the victory gained by our troops. In this engagement, the regiment had two killed and fourteen wounded.

The regiment passed the summer and fall in railroad guard-duty, picket-duty, etc., at various points in Tennessee. Being transferred to the army of the Cumberland, they proceeded to Columbus, Ohio; thence to Stevenson, Ala, where they arrived Oct. 3, 1863. A sufficient number having re-enlisted, as veterans, the regiment, on the 25th of that month, left for Wisconsin on a furlough. They afterward took an active part in the assault on the enemy's works



H. B. Stewart

at Port Hudson, losing thirty-nine killed, seventy wounded and thirty-one missing- After this engagement, the regiment remained in the vicinity of Port Hudson, while Gen. Banks was perfecting a plan for the capture of that place. On the 1st of September, 1863, the regiment was changed to the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry.

Men in the Third Regiment from Green County.

Samuel Bowden, Isaac Godfrey, Frederick Hamberly, Guilford Peebles, Martin Flood, Silas E. Gardner, Moses O'Brien, Charles C. Smith, George W. Rollins, Edwin E. Bryant, James W. Hunter, Seth Raymond, August Pitzcola, Henry Poff, Henry Raymond, George H. Richardson, William Roberts, Frederick C. Rugger, Edgar Ross, David Rourke, Orvil Royce, Charles W. Sackett, Gilbert J. Shaw, Seymour J. Sheffield, George W. Snyder, William Springsted, George A. Sutherland, Albion Thurlow, Isaac Thurlow, Josiah Underwood, John L. Waldo, Willard Walker, Andrew Warner, Jacob Warner, Abner Webb, David Webb, Reuben Webb, Junot Wilcox, George W. Williamson, Emery F. Winans, Isaac W. Winans, Eugene Witter, David Wood, William Wood, Perry L. Yarger, John Ault, Samuel Bechtel, Francis M. Hawkins, Hezekiah Kilby, Thomas Layton, Francis Morton, Amos W. Rutledge, Silas W. Vellom, Robert W. Patton, Absalom McCammant, James McGill, Henry Perrine, Amos E. Harris, William H. Mason, James F. McKnight, Andrew Rood, Ever Rood, Daniel Starr, William Washington, William H. Coates, George H. Cook, David Corbit, Samuel W. Mayes, John R. Santas, Amaziah Willetts, (unassigned men:) Isaac R. Blake, Orth M. Coldren, Edwin Gill, Thomas Johnson, John Keenan, Dwight Pierce, Jonas Kramer, James Collins, George H. Cook, William H. Foster, George Gay, John D. Coon, William Brisbane, Charles H. King, Oliver M. Allen, Fluette Annis, Daniel Auchenbaugh, John Becker, Joseph W. Bemis, Adelbert A. Betts, Zeb. Birmingham, Isaiah Blunt, James E. Blunt, George L. Booth, William H. Booth, George W. Bowden, John L. Boyer, Josephus C. Bridge, Levi J. Bryant, William F. Busic, William L. Carter, Jacob M. Case, Samuel S. Case, Austin Clark, William Clarno, Valentine Clarno, Jesse Collins, Andrew W. Conners, James Conroy, Thomas Conroy, Ziba Cook, Alonzo P. Crawford, William F. Crawford, Charles A. Crossland, Jacob Cumley, Charles F. Deffendeffer, Amos A. Durrell, George O. Durrell, Joseph G. Durrell, John Drake, William H. H. Fleek, John B. Frasher, Henry Fuller, George Gans, Jerome C. Godfrey, James Golden, William F. Goodhue, John Grace, Charles R. Green, John M. Green, John Hattery, Samuel Hayden, Melville Hopkins, Richard Jackson, Guilford D. Jennings, William F. Johnson, Joseph Kester, Silas Kester, William A. Kimberly, John Kohle, Jackson Land, Joseph Land, Amos L. Lindley, Benjamin Leonard, Anson W. Lovelace, Jefferson Lovelace, Frank Loveland, John J. Mackey, William Martin, Artis McBride, Robert W. McFarland, Alonzo McKenney, Ephraim Miller, Carroll Morgan, Philip B. Morris, Stewart E. Mosier, John Parks and Willard Payne.

FIFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 5th Wisconsin was called into camp at Madison from the 21st to the 25th of June 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Amasa Cobb. The officers under him were H. W. Emery, lieutenant-colonel; Charles H. Larrabee, major; Theodore S. West, adjutant; J. G. Clark, quartermaster; A. L. Castleman, surgeon; George D. Wilbur and C. E. Crane, assistants; Rev. R. Langley, chaplain. The companies were two from Milwaukee, and one each from Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, Janesville, Waukesha, Berlin, Richland, Taycheedah and Monomonee. The numerical strength of the regiment was 1,057 men. It was mustered into the United States service, July 13, 1861. On the 22d of that month orders were received to move forward to Washington. On the 24th, they were on their way, and on arriving at their destination were attached to Gen. Rufus King's brigade. The regiment was detailed for advance duty most of the time after its arrival.

The 5th left their winter quarters at Camp Griffin, near Lewisville, Va., where they had been stationed during the winter, and marched on the 9th of March, 1862, to Flint Hill, two miles from Fairfax court house, whence they marched to the Potomac, within four miles of Alexandria. There they embarked, on the 23d of that month, to take part in the great expedition against Richmond, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

From their arrival at Hampton, Va., on the 26th of March to the day of the final retreat, their history is thoroughly identified with that of the Army of the Peninsula. Their conduct in the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, was such as to elicit a flattering encomium from Gen. McClellan. The regiment bore its full share in the series of great battles from June 29 to July 4. They went into winter quarters at White Oak Church, near Belle Plain. Col. Amasa Cobb, being elected to Congress, resigned, and Thomas S. Allen was made colonel.

The 5th regiment performed some daring deeds under Col. Allen,—taking the Washington battery, of New Orleans. They also participated in the charge on the enemy's works at Rappahannock station. They returned to winter quarters at Brandy station, where they remained until the opening of the campaign of 1864.

During the winter of 1863–64 over 200 of the men re-enlisted. After a visit to Wisconsin, they returned in time for the spring campaign. The regiment left its camp May 4, 1864, and took part in the Wilderness campaign. They crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, marched eighteen miles and bivouacked. They followed the movements of the 6th corps, and were engaged in the various actions from the 7th to the 11th of May. After leaving Spottsylvania, they engaged in destroying the Virginia Central railroad, and advanced to Cold Harbor, arriving June 1. They took part in the charge on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, capturing the intrenchments with a number of prisoners. They remained here until the 12th, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, when they marched to and crossed James river, and took their position in the trenches before Petersburg. In the charge of the 22d, they participated, proceeding on the 29th to Reams station, where they engaged in fatigue and picket duty until July 11.

The casualties for May and June were forty-eight killed or died of their wounds, and 144 wounded. The 5th accompanied the movement of the 6th corps to Washington to assist in the defense of that city, arriving on the 12th; on which day, the three-years' term of non-veterans having expired, they volunteered for the defense of the capital. The danger having passed, they left, on the 16th, from Washington, and arrived at Madison on the 22d, where they received a hearty welcome from the State authorities, and were finally mustered out on the 3d of August. Thus ended the service of the original 5th regiment.

The re-enlisted veterans and recruits were organized into an independent battalion of three companies, under the command of C. W. Kemp, of company A, Capt. J. H. Cook, company B, and Capt. M. L. Butterfield, company C. On the 13th of July, they moved, with the 6th corps to the Shenandoah valley, in pursuit of the enemy, participating in the engagement at Snicker's Gap. On the 18th they returned to Washington; and on the 26th they proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and united with the movements of the 6th corps, participating in the action at Charleston. They remained at Charleston performing picket and guard duty until the 18th of September, when they moved forward and took part in the battle of Cedar Creek. Afterward, with the brigade, they went to Winchester in the performance of garrison duty.

On the muster out of service of the "Old Fifth," Gov. Lewis authorized its re-organization, and re-commissioned Thomas S. Allen as colonel. Under his supervision, seven com-

panies were rapidly recruited, organized and mustered into the United States service, and left the State on the 2d of October, 1864. They arrived at Washington, received arms, and were sent to Alexandria, where they remained doing provost duty, until October 20, when they proceeded, by way of Martinsburg and Winchester, to Cedar Creek, where they joined the battalion and the forces under Gen. Sheridan, and remained at that place until December 2. They rejoined the forces under Gen. Grant, in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 4th of December, where they remained until the 5th of February, 1865, when they took part in the extension of the lines at Dabney's Mills, on Hatcher's Run, suffering little loss, as they were held in reserve.

In the charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, the 5th regiment, with the 37th Massachusetts, led by Col. Allen, were in the extreme front, supported by two lines in the rear. At 4 a. m., the signal for the charge was given, and the colors of the 5th were the first planted on the enemy's works. Col. Allen led a portion of his men two miles through the abandoned lines of the enemy to the left, capturing many prisoners; then back to the right, where the regiment was engaged in skirmishing till night.

On the afternoon of April 3, they joined in the pursuit of Lee—the 6th corps encountering Gen. Ewell's forces at Little Sailor's Creek on the 7th. The lines were hurriedly formed and pushed forward at double-quick; the regiment marching with unbroken line through a swamp waist-deep, under fire of the enemy's musketry. They moved to the brow of a hill, where the enemy was discovered but a few paces distant, admirably posted, and fighting with the energy of despair. The regiment was in an extremely hazardous position, being subjected to a severe flank and cross fire. Col. Allen rode in advance of the line as calmly as though danger were unknown. Company G, (Capt. Henry Curran) and company C, (Lieut. Evan R. Jones) were deployed as skirmishers. Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and staff surrendered to six men of the skirmishers, under command of Sergt. Cameron, company A, who was promoted lieutenant on the field for gallantry. The action of the regiment elicited high encomiums from the corps, division and brigade commanders.

In the action of April 7, the regiment had sixteen killed, seventy-nine wounded, and three died of wounds. The pursuit was continued until the 9th, when Lee surrendered. On the 10th the regiment commenced its return, and reached Burke's station on the evening of the 13th. They encamped until the 23d of April, and marched to Danville, arriving on the 27th, and reaching Richmond on the 20th of May. Leaving Richmond on the 24th for Washington, they arrived there June 2, after a long and tedious march. On the 16th of June they left for Madison, Wis., arriving on the 20th, and were soon after mustered out of the service.

Men in the Fifth Regiment from Green County.

Volney L. Johnson, Eugene L. Wright, Aaron M. Burdick, James D. Dysent, Rooney K. Johnson, William D. Masterston, Frederick W. Smith, Joseph F. Smith, Alvin Walrath, Pliny Wilson, Brant C. Hammond, Thomas Flint, Yates T. Lacy, Henry B. Mason, Timothy Wright, Forest H. Carnwell, George W. Baker, Benjamin Burnheim, Chauncey Bartholomew, David Bluebaugh, John J. Cosat James Dunn, Albert A. Fayette, Elliott N. Fessenden, William Gange, Franklin Gilbert, Jr., August F. Girkee, Menzo Hone, William T. Hopkins, Spencer W. Hurlbut, Isaiah Jewell, Samuel Lamoroux, Lewis La Rose, John Lemuel, Jacob Martin, Ezra Milks, John C. McFarland, Burdet E. McKinney, Chauncey Moore, Alonzo C. Purington, William H. Roberts, Lewis C. Robertson, Thomas A. Ross, Jacob L. Scroggins Francis Seymour, David Slothower, Thomas L. Stettson, Charles I. Tibbits, Allen Whipple, Jacob L. Wilson and James Witter.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 6th regiment was called into Camp Randall, at Madison, about the 25th of June, 1861, and was under the command of Lysander Cutler, of Milwaukee, as colonel. The other officers were: J. P. Atwood, lieutenant-colonel; B. F. Sweet, major; Frank A. Haskall, adjutant; J. N. Mason, quartermaster; C. B. Chapman, surgeon; A. W. Preston and A. D. Andrews, assistants; and Rev. N. A. Staples, chaplain. The companies forming the regiment were from Sauk, Pierce and Crawford counties, and two from Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Rock, Buffalo, Monroe and Juneau counties. The numerical strength of the regiment when it left Camp Randall was 1,084.

The regiment arrived at Washington on the 7th of August, and was immediately assigned to King's brigade and went into camp on Meridian Hill, where it remained until the 3d of September, when it marched with the brigade to Chain bridge and was employed in picket and guard duty at Camp Lyon until it was joined by the 2d Wisconsin, the 9th Indiana and the 7th Wisconsin, about the 1st of October. These afterwards formed the famous "Iron Brigade," in which its subsequent history is merged.

The 7th regiment was called into camp during the month of August, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Joseph Vandor. The other officers were: W. W. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; Charles A. Hamilton, major; Charles W. Cook, adjutant; H. P. Clinton, quartermaster; Henry Palmer, surgeon; D. Cooper Ayers and Ernest Cramer, assistants; and Rev. S. L. Brown, chaplain. When the regiment left the State, its numerical strength was 1,016.

This regiment, unlike these that had gone before it, was mustered into the United States service by companies, and on the 4th of September, 1861, received orders to move forward to Washington, where it arrived October 1, and was assigned to Gen. Rufus King's brigade, McDowell's division. Its subsequent history is absorbed in that of the "Iron Brigade."

Men in the Sixth and Seventh Regiments, from Green County.

Sixth regiment.—John C. Hall, William McCauliff, Jacob Maythalor, John Scott and John Wheeler.

Seventh regiment.—Henry P. Clinton, Oliver Pratt and Grandison P. Newell.

IRON BRIGADE.

Early in the war Gen. Rufus King, a graduate of West Point, tendered his services to the government and was appointed brigadier general, with authority to form a brigade composed of regiments from Wisconsin. In this he only partially succeeded, as the 5th Wisconsin was transferred to another brigade. He, however, succeeded in permanently attaching the 2d, 6th and 7th to the brigade; these, with the 9th Indiana, afterwards received the name of the "Iron Brigade," in the history of which is merged that of the 6th Wisconsin.

The brigade assigned to McDowell's division remained in camp at Fort Tillinghast until March 10, 1862, when they took part in the advance on Manassas, Col. Cutler, of the 6th Wisconsin, being in command of the brigade. The month of July found them at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. The brigade afterward took part in the celebrated retreat of Gen. Pope.

On the 28th of August, 1862, the battle of Gainesville was fought. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and was fought by the 'Iron Brigade" alone, it only receiving aid after the heaviest of the fighting was over. On the 29th of August the brigade was present on the battle field of Bull Run, engaged as support to a battery, and took part in the battle of the 30th and in the retreat which followed.

The "Iron Brigade" took part in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Gen. Hooker was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac, and the campaign of

1863 was begun on the 28th of April. The "Iron Brigade" proceeded on that day to Fitzhugh's crossing, below Fredericksburg, and was attached to the first division of the first army corps.

The "Iron Brigade" was in the battle of Gettysburg and in the battle of the Wilderness.

Continuing our narrative of the Iron Brigade, we find, that, on the 12th of June, they crossed the Chickahominy, and marched to James river, and proceeded to Petersburg, where they erected breastworks on the 17th of June. In the engagements at this place, the 6th and 7th suffered terribly. The 7th lost twenty-one killed and thirty-seven wounded. The 6th lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded. From this time to July 30, the division and brigade were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege, and took part in the operations connected with the explosion of the mine. On the 18th of August, they left Petersburg, and marched to Yellow House, near Reams station, on the Weldon Railroad; and, at the action at the last-named place, the 7th captured twenty-seven prisoners without sustaining any loss. Until October 27, the brigade was engaged in siege-duties, when they were transferred to Crawford's third division, and took a part in the engagement at Hatcher's Run. Subsequently they returned to their position in the trenches at Petersburg, where they remained until Feb. 6, 1865.

The "Iron Brigade," on the 6th of February, 1865, broke camp and took part in the engagement near Dabney's Mill, on Hatcher's Run. In this affair, the third division of Gen. Crawford, of the 5th corps, took the advance, and bore the brunt of the fight on the 6th and 7th of February. Our Wisconsin regiments fought with their accustomed gallantry; and their loss was very severe. The loss of the division was about thirty-seven officers, and 1,143 men, an aggregate of 1,180 out of about 4,000 who went into action. The loss of the 7th regiment in the battle at Dabney's Mill, on the 6th and 7th of February, 1865, as reported by Lieut-Col. Richardson, is as follows: Four killed, and nineteen wounded. Returning to camp near the Military railroad, they remained until ordered, in the middle of February, to proceed to Baltimore. On arriving at City Point, the order, so far as it related to the 6th and 7th regiments, was countermanded; and the two regiments were ordered to return to their old camp, when, by order of Gen. Crawford, they were re-organized as the "First Provisional Brigade," and placed under the command of Col. Kellogg, of the 6th, Lieut-Col. Kerr assuming command of the regiment. March 5, the 91st New York Heavy Artillery were added, making the brigade about 3,000 men. Here they remained until the opening of the final campaign, which resulted in the capture of Gen. Lee.

On the morning of the 29th of March, 1865, the brigade broke camp near the Military railroad, and moved to near Boydtown plank-road. Here line of battle was formed; the 6th and 7th Wisconsin forming the first line, in rear of the second brigade. The enemy being driven from his position, the brigade was ordered to a point near the road; the 7th Wisconsin, under Lieut. Col. Richardson, being placed on the road, and the balance of the brigade about eighty rods to the rear, in line of battle, where they remained during the night, and next day advanced to the road, and threw up breastworks. On the 31st the brigade moved from the breastworks, in a northwesterly direction, across Gravelly Run, where it was massed in column of regiments for a short time, when it was ordered to deploy into line of battle to the right of the second brigade. Before this movement was accomplished, only the 6th and 7th Wisconsin being in line, Col. Kellogg, in command of the brigade, was ordered to arrest the men from the front line, who were falling back in confusion. This could not be done, as the flying troops broke through his line, and threw it into confusion. The 6th and 7th were ordered

to close their intervals, form into line of battle, and open fire on the enemy; which was done, and continued until the enemy had turned both flanks, and were firing on the flanks and rear. The 7th Wisconsin changed front, so as to meet the fire on their flank; but, the enemy appearing in strong force in the rear, the brigade retired across Gravelly Run in as good order as possible, being somewhat broken up by being compelled to fight their way back. The 6th and 7th were formed on the front line next to the creek, near the bridge, where they remained during the rest of the engagement. The brigade was re-formed in the rear of their first position, and ordered to lie down, and were afterwards moved forward on the battle-field, and encamped. The fifth corps had been ordered to report to Gen Sheridan, at Dinwiddie Court House. On the 1st of April, the brigade moved in line of battle in a westerly direction to the vicinity of the Gravelly Run church. In the afternoon the 7th regiment occupied the advance line on the left of the brigade, with the 6th Wisconsin on the right. Companies B and E of the 7th were deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front, advancing in line of battle. The enemy's advance was driven through the woods, back upon their entrenchments at Five Forks. Gen. Sheridan ordered Col. Richardson to move over the enemy's works, which the gallant colonel obeyed, wheeling to the right, and charging the enemy through the open field, driving them through the woods, following their retreating columns, and again charging them through a second open field. Night coming on, the brigade fell back two miles, and went into position behind the breastworks captured from the enemy. This was the part taken by the 6th and 7th Wisconsin in the famous battle of Five Forks.

On the 2d, the brigade advancing to the South Side railroad, found the position abandoned by the enemy. This was about thirteen miles from Petersburg. Continuing to advance rapidly in a westerly direction, the enemy were found intrenched on the Burkesville road. The brigade was deployed to the right of the road, in two lines; and the 7th, under Col. Richardson, were deployed as skirmishers, with orders to cover the entire front of the line of battle. The enemy, after dark, opened fire on their lines, which was replied to; and the command advanced, and halted within a few rods of their breastworks, where they lay on their arms all night. During the night the enemy abandoned their works. Pursuit was made; but they were not overtaken, and the brigade went into bivouac. On the morning of the 4th pursuit was resumed; and Jettersville station, on the Danville railroad, was reached in the afternoon, which was found occupied by Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the brigade formed in line of battle, the men weary and footsore, having traveled all day, and labored all night, throwing up breastworks. Here they rested, waiting for an attack, until the 6th, when the enemy was found to have again taken flight. Following him during the 6th and 7th, on the west side of the Appomatox, they reached High Railroad Bridge, where the found the enemy had crossed, and set the bridge on fire. On the 8th, a long and tiresome forced march was made by the brigade, being much impeded by the wagon trains of the the twenty-fourth corps. They encamped in line of battle that night. On the 9th, pursuit was again resumed; and the gallant "Iron Brigade" had the proud satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the famous army of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House.

In the short campaign from March 29 to April 9, the casualties in the 6th and 7th regiments were as follows: Sixth regiment, killed, or died of wounds, sixteen; 7th regiment, killed, or died of wounds, eighteen; wounded, fifty-two. After the surrender of the rebel forces moved to Black and White's station, on the under Gen. Lee, the brigade, on the 11th of April,

Petersburg & Lynchburg Railroad, and went into camp, where they remained until the corps commanders were ordered to march their respective commands to Washington. They arrived there, and participated in the grand review on the 23d of May, and went into camp till the 17th of June, when they left Washington to report to Major-Gen. Logan, at Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 22d of June. Here they were organized into the "Provincial Division" of Gen. Morrow,—the 7th regiment in the first and the 6th in the second brigade; the latter being placed under the command of Col. Kellogg of the 6th, who, at the muster-out of Gen. Morrow, was assigned to the command of the division. The 7th was mustered out, and started for Wisconsin on the 2d of July, arriving on the 5th at Madison, where it was received by the State authorities, and was soon after paid off, and the regiment disbanded. The 6th was mustered out on the 14th, and arrived at Madison on the 16th, and were publicly received, paid, and the regiment disbanded. Col. Kellogg, the last brigade commander, issued a final order, dissolving the organization of the "Iron Brigade;" and the gallant corps, which had become the pride of our State, ceased to exist. Its history forms one of the brightest pages in our National records. Col. Kellogg of the 6th, was subsequently breveted brigadier-geneaal, and Lieut-Col. Richardson of the 7th, was breveted colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services in the final operations of the Army of the Potomac, particularly at the battle of Five Forks.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 8th regiment was called into camp from the 1st to the 16th of September, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Robert C. Murphy, of St. Croix Falls. The other field and staff officers were, George W. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; J. W. Jefferson, major; Ezra T. Sprague, adjutant; F. L. Billings, quartermaster; S. P. Thornhill, surgeon; W. Hobbins and J. S. Murta, assistants; and W. McKinley, chaplain. The companies were from the counties of Waupaca, Sheboygan, Eau Claire, Crawford, La Crosse, Racine and from Fox Lake, Fitchburg, Janesville and Belleville. The numerical strength of the regiment when it left Camp Randall was 966 men, and it was mustered into service by companies, by Major Brooks.

After being fully equipped (with the exception of arms), on the 30th of September, Col. Murphy received notice that he had been assigned, with his command, to Major-Gen. Fremont's division. On the 1st of October, orders were received to move forward to St. Louis, at which place they arrived October 13. The fine appearance of the regiment elicited universal praise. It was received at St. Louis by the Hon. S. Cameron, secretary of war, and Adjutant-Gen. L. Thomas, who paid it a high compliment. This was the first regiment that had passed in that direction from the State. The next day after their arrival, an order came for them to move forward to Pilot Knob with the certainty of meeting the enemy. They went forward, and on the 21st took part in the battle of Frederickstown. The regiment was held as a reserve.

The 8th regiment, from the time of their departure from the State, up to the middle of January, with the exception of the skirmish at Frederickstown, in the autumn of 1861, was principally engaged in guarding railroad bridges and other general duties in the southern portion of Missouri and in Arkansas. On the 16th of January they left Camp Curtis, arriving at Cairo the next day. From Cairo they were ordered to Point Pleasant, Mo., to participate in the attack on Island No. 10, whence they marched, on the 7th of April, to New Madrid.

Shortly after the reduction of this island, they were ordered to Corinth, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d of April, when they at once took their place in the army

destined for the reduction of Corinth. On the 9th of May, at the battle of Farmington, the 8th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robbins, lost in killed, three (of whom two were commissioned officers), and sixteen wounded, and one missing. On the 28th of May, leaving Farmington, the regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robbins—Col. Murphy being in charge of the brigade—went into action before Corinth, and, by their steady courage and demeanor, demonstrated their bravery under a heavy fire, losing, in this action, two killed and five wounded. This was the last effort of the rebels to defend the city, which was entered by our troops two days afterwards.

Subsequently they were ordered to Iuka, where they remained until the approach of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn, when they were again ordered to Corinth, and took part in the second battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October. During this battle, while Col. Murphy was absent, Lieut.-Col. Robbins and Major Jefferson were wounded, and carried from the field; and the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Britton, who nobly conducted the action. Their loss in this battle was fourteen killed, seventy-five wounded, and two missing. After joining in the pursuit of the rebels which followed this battle, they returned to Corinth on the 14th of October, after which time they were stationed in the vicinity of Waterford, Miss.

The 8th nobly earned the encomiums bestowed upon it. Its record is such that Wisconsin may feel proud of the "Eagle" regiment.

On the 8th of December, the regiment was at Waterford, Miss., in the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

The 8th regiment, in January, 1863, moved from La Grange, by way of Corinth, to Germantown, Tenn., where they were employed in building fortifications, and guard duty, until March 11, when they marched to Memphis, and joined the forces intended by Gen. Grant to operate against Vicksburg, which were being concentrated near Helena. Lieut.-Col. Robbins was commissioned as colonel in the place of Col. Murphy dismissed. The regiment with other attacked the enemy, and, on the 14th of May, took possession of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. They then proceeded to Walnut Hills, forming the extreme right of the investing force around Vicksburg. Here they took a part in the assault on the enemy's works. The regiment participated in many skirmishes with some loss, and on the 26th of September moved to Black River bridge, and went into camp, and remained until October 13. The 8th regiment, on the 27th of January, 1864, proceeded to Vicksburg, by way of Memphis, and encamped near Black River bridge on the 3d of February. They took part in Sherman's famous Meridian expedition, marching as far as Canton, Miss., and returning to Black River bridge, thence to Vicksburg, on the 5th of March. Here the regiment consented to remain and take part in Gen Smith's projected expedition up the river to co-operate with Gen. Banks. The regiment expected to be sent home on veteran furlough, but remained at the especial request of Gen. Sherman. Leaving Vicksburg March 10, they passed down the Mississippi and up the Red river, to Simmsport, and landed. The brigade advanced and charged upon the rebels at Fort Scurvy, capturing several prisoners, and some military stores. Continuing up the river, they attacked and captured Fort De Russy, after a short resistance. Here they were joined by the fleet, when they proceeded to Alexandria, and thence to Henderson Hill, where they found the rebels posted with artillery. A *detour* of fifteen miles was made in order to attack the enemy on the rear. About midnight, Gen. Mower succeeded in capturing the whole rebel force (350 strong), with four guns and 400 horses, and other muni-

tions of war. After a number of marches with Gen. Smith's army and a part of Gen. Bank's force, they received the attack of the enemy, and, after four hours hard fighting, drove him from the field. Our forces subsequently retreated to Grand Encore, and thence to Alexandria.

The 8th participated in an action at Natchitoches, and also at Cloutersville, where the rebels were driven back in confusion. On the 4th of May, the 8th were deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy ten miles. At Bayou La Mourie, the enemy annoyed them by continuous artillery and musketry fire. They also took part in an action at Mansura, and also Calhan's Plantation, and Bayou De Glaise; after which Gen. Smith's army returned to the mouth of Red river, and, embarking, reached Vicksburg on the 24th, and went into camp. The rebels having attempted to blockade the Mississippi at Columbia, Ark., on the 6th of June, Gen. Smith sent forward a division of 1,500 infantry, and a battery in charge of Gen. Mower. The enemy were found, and an engagement ensued. The enemy were driven from their position, and pursued several miles. In this action, known as the "Battle of Chicot," the regiment had three killed, and sixteen wounded. The command proceeded up the river to Memphis, and went into camp. Here the veterans were allowed to proceed to Wisconsin on thirty days' furlough. The remainder of the regiment moved to La Grange, and in July took part in the expedition into Mississippi, and participated in the engagements near Tupelo. They returned to Memphis after a march of 260 miles. Here they were joined by the regiment from veteran furlough. Subsequently the 8th marched from Memphis to Mississippi with the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith. On the 2d of September, they proceeded to White river and to Duvall's Bluff, thence to Brownsville, in pursuit of Gen. Price, and reached Cape Girardeau, October 1. On the 5th, they left for St. Louis, where the regiment was newly clothed and equipped. Re-embarking on transports, they reached Jefferson City, and thence to Lamoine Bridge. From this place, they were assigned on the expeditionary army against Gen. Price through Kansas. Learning of the defeat and dispersion of Price's forces, they returned, reaching Benton Barracks November 15. On the 23d of November, they proceeded to Nashville to re-enforce Gen. Thomas, and took part in the battle on the 15th and 16th of December. In this action, the regiment captured a six-gun battery, about 400 prisoners, and two stands of colors. Their losses were, ten, killed; fifty-two wounded. The regiment joined in the pursuit, marching 150 miles, and finally encamped at Clifton, Tenn., on the 22d of January, 1865.

The 8th regiment joined the pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Nashville, marched 150 miles and encamped at Chifton, Tenn. On the 2d of January, 1865, they moved to Eastport Embarking on the 6th of February, they proceeded, with the sixteenth corps, down the Tennessee to Cairo, and thence to New Orleans, and went into camp five miles below that city. On the 5th of March they moved in transports to take part in the investment of the defenses of Mobile, landing at Dauphin Island, and from thence proceeded up Fish river, ten miles, and went into camp. On the 25th they moved, and took position in the lines before the Spanish fort. Here they were engaged in fortifying, and the performance of picket duty, until the evacuation of the fort, on the 9th of April, when they moved to a position before Fort Blakely, and took part in the charge on that place with a small loss. After the surrender, the regiment marched 180 miles to Montgomery, Ala., where they remained until the 10th of May, when they marched by way of Selma, and took cars for Uniontown, on the Alabama & Mississippi Railroad. Here they went into camp, and remained until orders were received

for their muster out. This was done at Demopolis, Ala., on the 5th of September, and the regiment reached Madison on the 13th, where they received their pay, and were formally disbanded.

The 8th was known as the "Eagle Regiment," from the fact that a live eagle was carried through all its campaigns, up to the return of the non-veterans in 1864. This bird was taken from the parent nest in Chippewa Co., Wis., by an Indian, whe disposed of it to a gentleman in Eau Claire county, from whom it was purchased by members of Capt. Perkin's company, Eau Claire Eagles, by whom it was presented to the regiment while organizing in 1861. It is needless to say that it was instantly adopted as the regimental pet, and was christened "Old Abe." A perch was prepared and the royal bird was borne with the regiment on all its marches, and into every battle in which the gallant 8th was engaged, up to the muster-out of the non-veterans. Perched on his standard, above the heads of the men, the bird was more than once the mark for rebel bullets, but, luckily, escaped unharmed, with the exception of the loss of a few feathers shot away. He returned with the non-veterans in 1864, and was presented to the State, and placed in charge of the quartermaster's department, and every care necessary bestowed on him. At the great Chicago fair in 1863, "Old Abe" was exhibited, and his photographs disposed of, realizing the amount of about $16,000. He was also exhibited at the Milwaukee fair with profitable results. We are told that the sum netted to these charitable objects was about $20,000. He occasionally breaks from his fetters, and soars into his native element; but he has become so far domesticated, that he is easily recovered. Occasionally the music of a band, or the noise of a drum, will reach his ear, when he will instantly listen, and will respond with his characteristic scream, probably recognizing the strain as one with which the battle-field has made his ear familiar. "Old Abe" has become celebrated in our military annals; and his history is inextricably interwoven with that of the brave and gallant regiment who bore him triumphantly through the field of strife.

Reference has been made to the 8th Wisconsin as the "Eagle Regiment." Some account of this "eagle," from whom the regiment derived its name, will prove interesting.

"'Old Abe' was captured in the spring of 1861, in Chippewa Co., Wis., by an Indian, by the name of A-ge-mah-me-ge-zhig, of the Lake Flambeau tribe of the Chippewa Indians. The Indian sold the eagle to D. McCann, for a bushel of corn. Mr. McCann concluded that his eagle should go the wars. He took him to Chippewa Falls, and from thence to Eau Claire. The eagle being then about two months old, he sold it for $2.50 to company C, 8th Wisconsin regiment. The eagle was soon sworn into service by putting around his neck red-white-and-blue-ribbons, and on his breast a rosette of the same colors. The company, commanded by Capt. J. E. Perkins, and James McGennis, the eagle-bearer, left for Madison on the 6th of September, 1861. They arrived at La Crosse in the evening of the next day. The fact that a company was coming with a live eagle brought a great crowd to the wharf. A salute from the 1st Wisconsin Battery was fired, followed by cheers from the crowd and soldiers, 'The eagle, the eagle! hurrah for the eagle!' Arriving at Madison on the 8th of September, the company marched direct to Camp Randall, the band playing Yankee Doodle, amidst great shouting from the 7th regiment and part of the 8th. The company entered the gate; and the eagle, as if by instinct, spread his wings, took hold of one of the small flags attached to his perch, in his beak, and carried it in that position to the colonel's quarters. The excitement knew no bounds; shout after shout was heard from the crowd. Deep and strong was the conviction that the eagle had a charmed life.

"In camp he was visited by thousands, among them the highest dignitaries of civil and mili-

tary life. Capt. Perkins named him 'Old Abe,' in honor of Abraham Lincoln. By a vote of the company, the Eau Claire Badgers, its original name was changed to Eau Claire Eagles; and by general expression of the people, the 8th Wisconsin was called the 'Eagle Regiment.'

"On the 12th of October, 1861, the regiment left Camp Randall. At Chicago, St. Louis, and in fact everywhere, 'Old Abe' attracted great attention. Five hundred dollars were at one time offered for him, and at another, a farm worth $5,000 but, of course, in vain. His feathers are scattered all over the Union, so great the demand for them. 'Old Abe' was seen in all his glory, when the regiment was engaged in battle. At such times, he was always found in his place at the head of company C. In the midst of the roaring of cannon, the crack of the musket, and the roll of smoke, "Old Abe," with spread pinions, would jump up and down on his perch, uttering wild and fearful screams. The fiercer and louder the storm of battle, the fiercer, wilder and louder his screams. "Old Abe" was with the command in nearly every action,—about twenty-two battles, and sixty skirmishes. It is a remarkable fact that not a color bearer or eagle bearer, of the 8th, was shot down. The veterans were mustered out of the United States service, at Memphis, Sept. 16, 1864. It was there decided that "Old Abe" should be given to the State of Wisconsin. The regiment arrived in Madison on the 26th. The eagle was received by the governor from Capt. Wolf. The famous bird has since paid the debt of nature, and now reposes as an object of curiosity, in a glass case, on an elegant pedestal, in the rotunda of the capitol.

Men in the Eighth Regiment, from Green County.

Lewis G. Armstrong, John Warner, William Chatwood, John W. Smith, Edwin B. White, George R. Ames, Laben L. Ames, John Burr, Ellis Day, Charles L. Gilbert, Joel W. Walker, James M. McNair, James Peterson, Stephen Estee, Alonzo W. Morley, Andrew Wood, G. T. Vermilion, Walter S. Heal, R. A. Barber, William E. Barnes, Charles Baxter, Julius Behr, Russell Brownell, Abraham Burt, James C. Chamberlain, Sanford Cluxton, Charles Corse, John R. Devlin, Daniel S. Edwards, Lewis Ellis, James Gilbert, Thomas Green, Jesse Ham, Luther Havens, Nelson Heal, J. Jerryham, Cassius M. Jones, John F. Jones, William H. H. Jones, David Lewis, Joseph Lewis, David K. Loomis, Orson B. Loomis. Henry E. Mahar, Christopher C. Noggle, Edwin H. Oleson, Henry Oliver, Mr. Parker, Benjamin F. Peregoy, John M. Powell, William Ross, Milton Ross, William R. Raymer, Irvin Robison, John L. Russel, Jacob S. Rutherford, Robert Spears, William Stevens, Ferris Thompson, Otis Thompson, John Waldo and Pliny H. White.

NINTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 9th regiment was organized under a general order dated Aug. 26, 1861, giving the supervision of the organization to Lieut. W. Finkler, of Milwaukee, who acted as quartermaster to the regiment. This regiment was gotten up on a somewhat different plan from the others of Wisconsin. The men were recruited and sent into Camp Sigel and organized, to a certain extent, into companies. It was made up of Germans exclusively, and was placed under the command of Col. Frederick Salomon. The different companies were formed, generally from the eastern counties of the State—Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine and Fond du Lac, Calumet and Washington; but a portion were from Dane, Green and Sauk counties. The regiment was full on the 28th of December, 1861, and awaited marching orders.

The regiment left Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, under command of Col. Frederick Salomon, on the 22d of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and 884 men.

Though this regiment was raised under the special promise of Gen. Fremont, that it should compose a part of the division of Gen. Sigel, the successor of the former did not feel under any obligations to carry out the promise; and

the 9th left for another destination. None of the Wisconsin regiments embraced so large a number of officers and soldiers of military experience as this one. The eagerness of the regiment to encounter the enemy, was not gratified until the 30th of September, 1862, at Newtonia. In the first part of the battle, but four companies were engaged, and these against an enemy of far greater numbers, strongly intrenched. The balance of the regiment, with Gen. F. Salomon's brigade, arrived later and took part in the fight.

Four days after the battle of Newtonia, the 9th regiment, with the brigade, was again on the march for another attack on that place, which, however, had been evacuated by the enemy, who had experienced heavy losses and did not feel strong enough to resist another attack. The retreat of the rebels was so hasty that a part of their camp equipment and a rocket-battery fell into the hands of the Union forces. The official report of the regiment in this battle shows a loss of 188 in killed, wounded and missing, of which only eight were named as killed.

In the battle at Prairie Grove, the 9th was in the rear guard without taking part actively in the fight. The last report from the regiment in 1862 showed that it was encamped at Rhea's Mills, Ark.

The regiment in December, 1862, was near Prairie Grove, Ark., but not in time to participate in the battle. On the 10th of December, they returned to Rhea's Mills. A raid was made from there on Van Buren; the regiment marching sixty miles in two days, but soon returning. From this time till Feb. 20, 1863, the regiment was engaged in marching to various points, performing a sort of patrol duty, when they went into winter quarters at Stahl's creek, thirty-six miles west of Springfield, Mo. The regiment was stationed at different points in Missouri, engaged in guard duty, and on foraging parties in the vicinity of Rolla and Springfield, until July 8. On that day they moved by railroad to St. Louis, where they were engaged in guard duty until the 12th of September, where they remained until the 10th of October. They then marched to Little Rock, Ark., and went into winter quarters about the 1st of November.

The 9th regiment was at Little Rock, Jan. 1, 1864, and 230 re-enlisted men returned to Wisconsin on furlough early in February. The regiment participated in the Red River Expedition and was assigned to the 1st brigade. They left Little Rock March 23, and nothing occurred of note until the 1st day of April. A number of engagements between that date and the 24th of the same month took place, when they camped at White Oak creek. On the 15th of May another engagement took place; the enemy were driven back, when the brigade entered Camden. Up to the 23d of that month the 9th was detailed to guard the bridge across the Washita river.

At Jenkin's ferry the brigade was re-enforced, as Gen. Kirby Smith of the rebel army was near with an army of 20,000. Here a battle was fought and the 9th fought bravely. The casualties were, killed forty-seven—wounded, fifty-two. After the battle the regiment returned to Little Rock. Two companies were absent on furlough during the Camden campaign. On their return two other companies were sent home on veteran furlough.

On the 17th of November, 1864, the non-veterans whose terms of service had expired were mustered out, together with a portion of the commissioned officers. The veterans were thereupon consolidated into an independent battalion of four companies, as veterans, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jacobi. The non-veterans returned to Milwaukee, where they were cordially received, paid off and disbanded.

The veterans of the 9th remained most of the time at Little Rock until the close of the war—the only operation being an expedition to the Saline river, in January, 1865. In June the command proceeded to Camden, 100 miles

south, where they continued until August, when they returned overland, occupying their old quarters at Little Rock. The Independent Battalion (the 9th) remained on duty until February, 1865, when they returned to Wisconsin and were mustered out of the service.

Men in the Ninth Regiment from Green County.

Rudolf Karlin, John Stucky, Gottlieb Mueller, David Tschabold, Peter Bettler, Thomas Smith, Gabriel Voegli, Otto Leissring, J. Caspar Luchsinger, Gottlieb Leuenberger, John Kundert, Joachim Marty, Abraham Kundert, Peter Steussy, Casper Blum, Fridolin Blum, Jacob Blum, John Blum, Rudolph Blum, John Blumer, Franz Brunner, Peter Disch, Rudolph Dubendorfer, Mathias Duerst, Sebastian Duerst, Burkhart Fiegi, Jacob Fiegi, Melchoir Fiegi, Michael Gallati, John Gerber, Jacob Gloor, Adam Heitz, John Heitz, Henry Hoehn, Esaias Hoesly, Fridolin Klassy, Jacob Kundert, Paulus Kundert, David Legler, George Legler, John Linder, F. Nörder, John Popp, Carl Ruf, Jacob Schindler, Henry Schindler, Anton Staffaucher, Henry Streiff, Fridolin Steussy, Peter Tschudy, Balthasor Voegli, Samuel Weissmueller, Samuel Witmer, Henry Zimmerman and Jost Zweivel.

ELEVENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 11th regiment was called into Camp Randall during the month of October, 1861, and placed under the command of Col. Charles L. Harris, with the following field and staff officers: Charles A. Wood, lieutenant-colonel; Arthur Platt, major; Daniel Lincoln, adjutant; Charles G. Mayer, quartermaster; H. P. Strong, surgeon; E. Everett and C. C. Barnes, assistants; and Rev. J. B. Britton, chaplain. The numercial strength of the regiment when it left Camp Randall was 1,046 men. It was fully equipped (with the exception of arms) by the State, and was mustered into the service by Capt. Lamont, of the United States army. The regiment was unavoidably detained in camp some days after receiving orders to move forward. The delay gave an opportunity to perfect the drill. Col. Harris was a graduate of West Point, served with credit in the three-months' campaign as lieutenant-colonel under Col. Starkweather of the 1st regiment. The eleventh broke camp November 20, started for St. Louis, and went into quarters twenty miles below that city.

The regiment was stationed during the greater part of the winter at Camp Curtis, near Sulphur Springs, in Missouri, guarding and keeping in repair a line of railroad extending over sixty miles; thence to Pilot Knob, which they left on the 23d of March, arriving at Reeves Station, on the Black river, on the 27th. From Reeves Station they marched 185 miles, to Jacksonport, in Lawrence county. On the 19th of May they were at Batesville, in Arkansas, which place they left on the 22d of June, crossing the Black river at Jacksonport, where they left their sick, and pushed forward to Augusta. In this vicinity they remained until the 6th of July, when they marched fifteen miles, to "a place where the rebels had made another blockade," followed, the next day, by the battle of Bayou Cache, in which the eleventh lost four killed and fifteen wounded, the latter number including the colonel, one captain and one lieutenant. From Bayou Cache they marched to Helena, in Arkansas, arriving there on the 13th of July.

A glance at their route through Missouri and Arkansas will convey some idea of the privations they must have been called upon to undergo in a march through a comparative wilderness.

Their conduct at Bayou Cache was a sufficient indication as to what their conduct would be when called upon to assert Wisconsin valor on the battle-field.

From Helena they marched to Patterson, in Missouri, where they were at the close of 1862, in the first division of the Army of Southeast Missouri, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. W. Davidson.

This regiment, which had been in camp at Middlebrook, Mo., during the winter of 1862–3

was ordered to join the forces of Gen. Grant, who was concentrating his forces at Helena, preliminary to the attack on Vicksburg. Marching to St. Genevieve, the regiment embarked with the rest of the brigade and proceeded to Memphis, thence to Helena, and, on 22d of March, landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above Vicksburg. Taking part with the thirteenth army corps, across the river, it arrived at Bruinsburg April 30 and proceeded onward to where the enemy were found in force, near Magnolia Church, four miles from Fort Gibson. In this engagement the brigade occupied the center and the fight became severe. They advanced close to the enemy's line, and opened fire with such rapidity and precision, that the rebels soon broke and fled. They soon, however, formed again, and another engagement took place; and the rebels were again driven from the field. The commander of the brigade complimented the 11th on their bravery on these occasions. The casualties reported were six killed and fifteen wounded. On the 2d of May, the enemy having evacuated Grand Gulf, the second brigade was sent to that place. At the battle of Black River Bridge the 11th took an active part, and alone took more than 1,000 prisoners. In this engagement three were killed and eight wounded. Among the former was Capt. D. E. Hough of company A.

Moving from the bridge the next day, the 11th and the brigade took its position in the trenches before Vicksburg. In the assault on May 22 thirty-eight were killed and sixty-nine wounded. The regiment was engaged on guard and fatigue duty until July 2, when they returned to Black River Bridge. On the 3d of July the city surrendered. The 11th, with Carr's division, took part in the March of Gen. Sherman on Jackson, after the surrender of Vicksburg. On July 13, the enemy was driven to his works, and on the 17th the city was entered by our troops. They were also sent south, performing a toilsome march of 215 miles. Taking a part in Gen. Bank's operations in Texas, the 11th, with Gen. Washburn's division, embarked for Brazos, Santiago, on the 23, and, after repeated marchings, proceeded to Indianola, and took possession of that place.

The 11th remained on duty in the vicinity of Matagorda bay and Indianola until the 11th of February, 1864, when, upwards of three-fourths of their number having re-enlisted, the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization. The non-veterans were temporarily transferred to the 23d regiment, and the remainder embarked for New Orleans, on their way on veteran furlough. They reached Madison on the 21st of March, where they were welcomed by the State authorities, and received a new set of colors. On the 23d of April the men re-assembled at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and again left the State, reaching Memphis on the 29th. Here they took part in Gen. Sturgis's expedition into western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, also participated in that general's skirmish with Forrest's cavalry, and returned to Memphis on the abandonment of the expedition. From Memphis they moved down the river to Carrollton, whence they proceeded to Brashear city, where they arrived May 19. The regiment remained here until Feb. 26, 1865. During its occupation here, for nine months, the 11th regiment was employed in the usual guard and outpost duty, and in making reconnoissances in the surrounding country. The non-veterans of the eleventh arrived at Madison on the 25th of October, 1864, and were mustered out of service.

So far as is now known, only two Green county men were in this regiment—Florentine E. Andrus, of Albany, and Alfred Allen, of Cadiz.

THIRTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 13th regiment was organized under a general order dated Sept. 17, 1861, giving the counties of Rock and Green the authority to organize a regiment The regiment rendezvoused in Janesville, and was placed under the command of Col. Maurice Maloney, with the following field and

staff officers; James F. Chapman, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas O'Bigney, major; W. Ruger, adjutant; P. Eydesheimer, quartermaster; John Evans, surgeon; E. J. Horton and S. L. Lord, assistants, and Rev. H. C. Tilton, chaplain. This regiment, like all the others that preceded it, was fully equipped by the State, except arms. It was the design to make up the regiment from the two counties named (Rock and Green); but, it was found that these counties had already honored too many drafts upon their citizens to render it an easy thing to furnish one full regiment more: consequently some aid was extended from other counties, yet Rock county alone furnished 500 for this regiment. The 13th was ordered to Kansas.

From Weston, Mo., this regiment marched to Leavenworth City, where they staid three weeks; thence, they marched to Fort Scott, and afterward to Lawrence. They were subsequently ordered to Columbus, in Kentucky, where they arrived in the early part of June, 1862, and about the middle of August were transferred to Fort Henry, in Tennessee, where they remained in garrison during the year.

The 13th took part in pursuing the rebel general, Forrest, through western Tennessee, driving him towards Corinth, where his command was defeated and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan. In this expedition, the 13th marched 120 miles, and returned to Fort Henry, Jan. 1, 1863. During the month, they were employed on the river between Fort Henry and Hamburg Landing, Tenn., in guarding steamers laden with stores and supplies. On the 3d of February, in the afternoon, they learned that Fort Donelson was attacked, and that a severe fight was going on. In half an hour, the regiment was on the road to re-enforce the 83d Illinois at that important point. After driving the enemy's skirmishers five miles, they arrived in the vicinity of the fort at 10 in the evening, with the loss of one man on the march. Meanwhile the garrison, assisted by the gunboats, had repulsed the enemy with severe loss, and gained a victory at Fort Donelson on the 3d of March, holding the extreme right and front of the Army of the Cumberland.

During the spring and summer, they were in detachments, scouting and scouring the surrounding country, taking many prisoners. Participating in the forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland, they left Fort Donelson August 27, and by way of Columbia, Tenn., arrived at Stevenson, Ala., a distance of 260 miles, on September 14. Col. William P. Lyon was placed in command of the post and the whole body of troops stationed there. The regiment joined the bridge to which it belonged, at Nashville, in the latter part of October, and went into winterquarters at Edgefield, where it was employed in picket and guard duty until February, 1864, when, more than three-fourths of the men having re-enlisted, the regiment proceeded to Wisconsin on veteran furlough.

The 13th regiment arrived at Janesville, Wis., on the 18th of January, 1864, and was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by the people of the city, and from the adjacent country, who had assembled to greet them. The regiment re-assembled at Camp Utley, Racine, on the expiration of their furlough, and proceeded to Nashville on the 31st of March, encamping at Edgefield, engaged in guarding trains from Louisville to Chattanooga. Here they were assigned to 1st brigade, fourth division, and designed to operate against Atlanta; but their destination was changed, and the brigade assigned the duty of guarding the Tennessee river between Stevenson and Decatur. On the 4th of June, they marched to Claysville, Ala., and erected earthworks and, while; here, they made frequent excursions across the river, capturing prisoners and seizing confederate stores, with several skirmishes with guerillas and rebel outposts. From this place they proceeded to Woodville, and thence to Huntsville, where Col. Lyon was placed in command of all troops and railroad defenses from Huntsville to Stevenson, a distance of sixty miles.

During most of the summer, and into September, much sickness prevailed in the regiment; and, on October 1, the balance of the regiment proceeded to Larkinsville, and returned to Huntsville, and thence to Decatur.

One hundred and sixty of the non-veterans, including the lieutenant-colonel and several officers, were mustered out on the expiration of their term of office. On the 23d of November they proceeded to New Market, where they dispersed the 4th Alabama Cavalry, destroying their camps and provisions, and killing and wounding thirteen. The 13th remained at Stevenson until Hood's defeat at Nashville, when they returned to Huntsville, resuming duty on the railroad, repairing and rebuilding defenses. On the 31st of December, company G, stationed at Paint Rock Bridge, was suddenly assailed by about 400 rebels; and Lieut. Wagoner and thirty-five men were captured, and two were severely wounded.

The 13th regiment, on the 20th of March, were assigned to the 2d brigade; and Col. Lyon resumed the command. They proceeded by rail to Knoxville, in east Tennessee, on their way to Virginia; thence they marched, by way of New Market and Bull's Gap, to Jonesborough. On the 20th of April they received news of Lee's surrender, and President Lincoln's assassination. The corps were ordered back to Nashville; and on the 20th the regiment left Jonesborough, and proceeded to that city by way of Chattanooga, arriving on the 22d.

Here those men whose terms expired on the 5th of October were discharged; and a part of the 24th Wisconsin was assigned to the 13th to complete their term of service. On the 16th of June the 13th proceeded, by way of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans and to Chalmette. In July the regiment embarked for Texas, and arrived at Indianola on the 14th, from which place they went to Green Lake. They remained in this camp until September 11, having suffered much from sickness produced by the heat of the climate and the lack of a vegetable diet. Many died here who had gone through the whole war without being sick. On the 11th the brigade started on a march of 145 miles, to San Antonio, arriving on the 24th of September, and went into camp, where they remained until orders came, in November, to muster out the regiment, to proceed to Madison and to be discharged from service. Col. Lyon's term of service having expired, he left for Wisconsin on the 10th of September; and the command devolved on Major Noyes. On the 27th of November the regiment began its march to Indianola, 160 miles, and from there embarked for New Orleans, which place they reached on the 13th of December, steamed up the Mississippi, reached Madison on the 23d, and were discharged from service on the 26th of December, 1865.

Men in the Thirteenth Regiment from Green County.

James F. Chapman, Samuel F. Colby, Edwin E. Woodman, Martimer P. Main, Washington Porter, Charles H. Upham, Charles H. Van Buren, Ransom C. Condon, Louis M. Knowles, Robert H. Hewitt, Eugene F. Warren, Shephard S. Rockwood, James Reymore, Lemuel Parker, George Anderson, Henry Babcock, Simon Taylor, Walling Saxton, Charles F. Chamberlain, David E. Castator, Cornelius McCreedy, Elijah Hancock, Webster Hurlbut, Aaron Kellogg, James Abbey, Augustus W. Adams, William A. Anderson, Charles E. Barnum, Alonzo Bennett, James M. Botsford, Joseph Brayton, Sidney Brayton, James R. Patrick, James N. Patterson, William C. Pratt, James L. Price, John Redner, John Robb, Lemuel Robb, Philip Rochfert, Baldwin Rockwood, George Rockwood, Byron L. Rolfe, William M. Rolfe, Franklin M. Ross, James Sanderson, C. O. Searles, George Sherman, Chester A. Smith, John Snell, George M. Stanton, E. A. Starkweather, Henry Stockwell, Alonzo H. Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Reuben Van Loan, James E. Wade, Perry H. Walling, Franklin F. Warner, John Watkins, Emmet A. Webster, Peter G.

Wells, Martin Welsh, Ira E. Whipple, Charles H. Wardsworth, Joseph H. Baker, Leroy Baxter, Austin C. Chapel, Reuben H. Chapel, Ira Cleveland, George Brown, George W. Bump, Seneca P. Cates, E. W. Clark, Samuel M. Clark, Elijah E. Cooper, Warren Cowen, Francis Creazin, Samuel L. Grossgrove, James R. Dake, John M. Dodge, John H. Dunkelburg, Charles W. Edgar, Elling Ellingson, William H. Fayette, Michael Gapen, Edwin Griffith, Joel Heath, Charles Henn, David G. Hulburt, Ward S. Hutchins, Edgar Huyck, William Johnson, Michael F. Keely, Francis King, Thomas Lawless, Thomas I. Lyon, Elmer J. Meighells, William Maddock, George W. McCreedy, Silas McCreedy, Thomas Morris, John Murphy, William H. Murray, William P. Murray, William H. Nichols, Stewart Nichols, George D. Orcott, Francis Parslow, Uriah H. Cowan, Edwin S. Derrick, Louis Eitel, George Framy, David C. Frisbee, Hiram K. Hall, Halver Halverson, Nicholas Kiefer, John V. Martin, Nathan B. McNitt, Armstrong C. Menot, Isaac N. Menot, John M. Menot, Thomas J. Menot, Wilson S. Menot, John Penn, William H. Shaff, Osmer D. Sherry, Louis Anderson, Nelse Erickson, William H. Hall, Jonas Martin, Franklin M. Ross, Jacob Allensworth, Henry S. Babkirk, Thomas Heimbach, Madison Hopkins, Albert B. Kent, Burton H. Morrison, James Morrison, Cyrus B. Robinson, Isaac Swan, John Swan and L. C. Taylor.

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 14th regiment was organized and called into Camp Wood at Fond du Lac, during November, 1861,—David E. Wood, colonel. The 15th regiment (Sandinavian) was, on the 15th of December of that year, in course of organization at Camp Randall,—Hans Heg, colonel. The 14th was in the battle of Shiloh, and suffered severely; the 15th were engaged in the conflict of Perryville. The former were afterward in the assault on Vicksburg. More than two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted Dec. 11, 1863. The 15th fought in the battle of Stone River and took an active part in the Chickamauga campaign. They were assigned to the Army of the Cumberland in October, 1863.

The 14th came home on veteran furlough in January, 1864. They afterward participated in the Red river expedition, and fought in the engagements at Cloutersville, Marksville and Yellow Bayou; also in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville. In 1865, they took part in the operations against Mobile, and were mustered out of the service in October of that year. The 15th regiment took part in a severe engagement against Wheeler's cavalry at Charleston, Tenn., in January, 1864; they also fought at Resaca in May following, and did gallant work at Dallas soon after. On the 23d of June they participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, engaging afterward in the siege of Atlanta. Their last engagement was at Jonesborough, Sept. 1, 1864. Three companies of the regiment were mustered out in December and the remainder in January and February, 1865.

Men in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments from Green County.

Fourteenth.–Thomas Benoy, Elias H. Countryman, Charles Cowles, Henry C. Foley, James Johnson, Adam A. Willrout, and Ernest Thied.

Fifteenth.—Gulbrand Lokke, Holver Brenden, Guldbrand Dahl, Helge Espelee, Christian Gundhaus, N. Hansen, Peter Hornlebeck, Anon Irjellerrig, Halver Jenson, Christoffer H. Lee, Ole Lindloe, John Nielson, Bryngel Syversen, Christoffer Pederson, Nels J. Eide, Erick Evanson, Christian Knudson, Anders Guldbardson, Erick Nilson, and Ole G. Thompson.

SIXTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 16th regiment was organized, and ordered into camp at Madison early in November; Benjamin Allen colonel. The field and staff officers were, Cassius Fairchild, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Reynolds, major; George Sabin, adjutant; J. E. Jones, quartermaster; G. W. Eastman, surgeon; I. H. Rogers and Ira A. Torrey, assistants. The companies were filled up from the counties of Waukesha, Ozaukee, Waushara,

Green Lake, Adams, Chippewa, Dodge, Dane and Lafayette. The regiment was nearly full on the 26th of December, and was afterward fully equipped by the State, as were also the other regiments. The numerical strength of the 16th at the above date was about 900.

This regiment, one of the largest that left Wisconsin, had its organization completed about the middle of February, 1862, and left Camp Randall on the 13th day of March, under orders for St. Louis. Here they remained but one day, embarking on the 15th for Fort Henry, Tenn., to join Gen. Grant's command. Previous to their arrival, Gen. Grant had moved his command to Savannah, at which place the regiment joined him, on the 20th of March.

They took part in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April. They were posted as the advance-guard of the army, in which position they exchanged the first shot with the enemy, and afterwards nobly did their duty during that terrible first day's battle. Capt. Saxe was killed at the first fire; and Capt. Pease received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the 22d of April. Col. Allen, Lieut-Col. Fairchild, and Captains Train and Wheeler were wounded. The total loss in killed and wounded at this battle was 245. In no action of Wisconsin regiments had more bravery and determined resistance been shown than in the action of this regiment in that memorable contest. The coolness and intrepidity of the field-officers—in connection with whom should be mentioned Adjt. Sabin, and in which they were nobly supported by the whole regiment—has already become a prominent item in the history of this war. The many attempts of the enemy to entrap the regiment on the morning of the 6th instant were most gallantly repulsed, and, by the coolness of the colonel, most ingeniously thwarted.

They participated in the siege of Corinth under command of Gen. Halleck, and, after its occupation by our troops, were stationed in the vicinity during the summer, and took part in the battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, where their loss was thirty-five in killed and wounded.

After their return from the pursuit of the enemy which followed this battle, they were stationed for a short time at Grand Junction, from which place they marched, on the 28th of November, in the direction of Holly Springs. On the 30th they were engaged in the battle in front of the rebel stronghold on the Tallahatchie, which resulted in the surrender of the enemy's fortifications at that place, which were entered by our troops on the 1st of December. The regiment at this date numbered 499. Having become so reduced, it was deemed advisable by the commanding general to consolidate the ten companies into five, which was done. Col. Allen returned to Wisconsin, where, assisted by his surplus line officers, he recruited five additional companies from among the drafted men in camps of rendezvous. At the close of 1862, the regiment was near Grand Junction, Tenn.

The 16th regiment left Moscow, Tenn., on the 10th of January, 1863, and engaged on duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad; was subsequently transferred to Lake Providence, and took part in cutting a canal to the lake, where they remained until about August 1, at which time they moved down the river to Vicksburg, and, on the 28th of September, marched to Red Bone Church, twelve miles from Vicksburg. Here Lieut.-Col. Fairchild was placed in command. They remained until February, 1864, when they moved into the fortifications at Vicksburg, and acted as a part of the garrison. On the 4th of March they were joined by three companies which had been recruited in Wisconsin.

The old companies re-enlisted, and on the 6th left Vicksburg for Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, arriving at Madison on the 16th, where they were publicly welcomed by the State officers and members of the legislature. After their thirty days' respite from military matters,

they rendezvoused at Camp Randall on April 18, and reached Cairo on the 22d.

A number of changes in the regiment now took place, Lieut.-Col. Cassius Fairchild being promoted colonel. On the 4th of May, it being attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division, left Cairo and proceeded by transports to Clifton, Tenn. Taking up their line of march to join Sherman's army, they proceeded by way of Huntsville, Warrenton, Ala., and Rome, Ga., and reached Ackworth on the 8th of June, after a march of 320 miles. Here they took position and began their advance southward. The enemy were first encountered on the 15th, near Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment took part in the movements in that vicinity, including Bald Bill, driving the rebels out of and beyond their intrenchments. The 12th and 16th regiments were inseparably connected in the bloody fight of the 22d of July, both regiments exhibiting the greatest valor and bravery. Thence they proceeded towards Atlanta, and took part in destroying the railroad from that place to Jonesborough. They took part in the skirmish near that place, and also at Lovejoy. The casualties from June 9 to Sept. 9, 1864, of the 16th were: Killed, thirty-eight; wounded, seventy-two. The regiment remained at Atlanta until October 3, and participated in the Savannah campaign. From Savannah they went to Goldsborough, and thence to Raleigh, where the rebel general, Johnson, surrendered on the 26th of April, 1865.

The march homeward was by way of Richmond and Washington City, where the regiment took part in the grand reviews. Proceeding from thence on the 7th of June, they were ordered to Louisville, Ky., reaching there on the 12th of July, and going into camp, when they were mustered out, and on the 14th took the cars for Wisconsin, reaching Madison on July 16, where they were publicly received by the State officers. They were paid off on the 19th of August, and the regiment was disbanded. Col. Fairchild was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services in the war.

Men in the Sixteenth Regiment from Green County.

John J. Green, Calvin C. Smith, James Norris, Isaac T. Carr, George Richmond, Horatio G. Cleveland, John S. Steadman, George W. Andre, Louis Baker, Leroy Baxter, Alonzo Beedy, Peter Benson, James Bradley, Jonathan Brean, Edwin R. Brown, Joseph A. Brown, Sandford S. Brown, Solomon Bruger, Ezra Blumer, William Blunt, William T. Burkholder, Elmore J. Clark, John D. Cline, Albert T. De Haven, Wesley W. De Haven, Richard Denuare, Walter Divan, Dwight M. Devereaux, William Edwards, Gottleib Eitel, John W. Ennis, Thomas I. Gallion, Jacob Garrett, Richard Garrett, John K. Glass, George W. Gleason, Samuel Gyer, Norman Hill, August C. Hingee, James Heekman, Frank Hopkins, Julius C. Hurlbut, Joseph I. Jones, Joel Kelly, Charles H. Linzee, Duman Linzee, Peter Martin, William Moore, James Morton, Milo Niles, Kundt Olsen, Albert Peebles, Leonard Pierson. William Reinhart, Simon Rigel, Sylvester Roberts, Cheny Rogers, Simon Saucerman, Edwin Scovil, P. A. Sheppard, Charles Shriner, Lewis W. Shull, Morgan Shull, Morris D. Smith, Ralph Smith, Abraham Snyder, William Snyder, John Q. A. Soper, Theodore W. Spalding, Levi Starr, William Starr, Philip H. Strunk, Christian Stuky, Miner Taylor, John H. Trogner, Joseph D. Trogner, E. W. Van Horn, Sumner W. Wiggins, La Fayette W. Wilcox, Porter Whipple, James White, John A. White, Joseph White, and William H. Youngblood.

EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 18th regiment was organized at Camp Trowbridge, Milwaukee, under the supervision of Col. James S. Alban, early in the year 1862, and its muster into the United States service was completed on the 15th of March of that year. The regiment left the State on the

30th, with orders to report at St. Louis. The following was the regimental roster:

Colonel.—James S. Alban.
Lieutenant-Colonel.—Samuel W. Beall.
Major.—J. W. Crain.
Adjutant.—Gilbert L. Park.
Quartermaster.—Jeremiah D. Rogers.
Surgeon.—George F. Huntington.
First Assistant Surgeon.—Larkin G. Mead.
Chaplain.—Rev. James Delaney.
Captain Co. A.—James P. Millard.
" " B.—Charles A. Jackson.
" " C—Newton M. Layne.
" " D—George A. Fisk.
" " E—William Bremmer.
" " F—Joseph W. Roberts.
" " G—John H. Compton.
" " H—David H. Saxton.
" " I—William A. Coleman.
" " K—William J. Kershaw.
First Lieutenant Co. A—Edward Colman.
" " " B—Thomas A. Jackson.
" " " C—John H. Graham.
" " " D—D. W. C. Wilson.
" " " E—G. R. Walbridge.
" " " F—George Stokes.
" " " G—Frederick B. Case.
" " " H—S. D. Woodworth.
" " " I—Ira H. Ford.
" " " K—Alexander Jackson.
2d Lieutenant Co. A—Thomas J. Potter.
" " " B—Samuel B. Boynton.
" " " C—Allen A. Burnett.
" " " D—Peter Sloggy.
" " " E—Luman H. Carpenter.
" " " F—George A. Topliff.
" " " G—James R. Scott.
" " " H—Thomas H. Wallace.
" " " I—Ogden A. Southmayd.
" " " K—Phineas A. Bennett.

The regiment arrived at St. Louis on the evening of the 31st of March, 1862, and next day were ordered to proceed up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing. Arriving at the landing about noon of Saturday, April 5, they were assigned to the command of Gen. Prentiss, which was then in the extreme advance, about four miles on the Corinth road.

No sooner had the 18th Wisconsin reached its position on the Corinth road under Gen. Prentiss, than they found themselves confronted by the enemy. In brief, they had a position of extreme danger, as the enemy were marching in force against the Union army, and early on Sunday, the day after the arrival of the regiment, the battle of Pittsburg Landing began. The result is far more than a "twice told tale." Col. James A. Alban was shot through the body, and Major J. W. Crain was killed with eight wounds on his person. Lieut-Col. Samuel W. Beall and acting adjutant Colman were both severely wounded, and Capt. John H. Compton, company G, was killed.

Capt. Gabriel Bouck, of the 2d Wisconsin, succeeded to the colonelcy of the 18th Wisconsin, and the regiment was assigned to the second brigade, commanded by Col. Oliver. In the vicinity of Corinth, Col. Bouck, early in October, 1862, was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, but the 18th escaped, though with some loss. Company C had privates Robert E. Graham and William Downie wounded. The 18th left Corinth on the 2d of November.

In May, 1863, the 18th regiment had been assigned to the first brigade, commanded by Col. Sanborn, in Gen. Crocker's division, of the 17th army corps. At the battle of Champion Hills, private Bent Markison was wounded. The regiment acted as sharpshooters in the assault of the 22d of May, at Vicksburg, to hold a position in front of a rebel fort, and cover the advance of the assaulting column. In this movement company C met with no casualty.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Col. Bouck resigned. Lieut-Col. Beall had resigned the previous August. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville, July 18, 1865, and reached Madison on the 29th, where they were publicly received and disbanded.

Men in the Eighteenth Regiment from Green County.

Charles H. Jackson, Thomas A. Jackson, Samuel B. Boynton, Jacob Walkey, Henderson Farmer, Samuel S. Frowe, Henry T. Johns, George W. Holmes, David Aldridge, Joseph L. Shaw, M. B. Cunningham, Charles M. Ball, Herman B. Worcester, Abram McGuinness, Daniel A. Rogers, Orwin J. Ellis, John L. Hunt, Alexander Adair, Eben Adair, James Alexander, Francis M. Bailey, Hiram E. Bailey, Samuel Bailey, W. Barnhouse, Alonzo Beedy, Norris M. Bray, Benjamin Butcher, Mahlon I. Bussey, J. P. Bryant, James M. Carpenter, Joseph Carter, John W. Chase, Jonas G. Clapp, Elias Combs, Clinton B. Condon, John Conklin, Charles H. Cottle, George W. Crosby, A. J. Daughenbaugh, Benjamin S. Davis, George W. Davis, James D. Davis, Michael J. Death, William H. Denzon, Theodore J. Derrick, Alvin E. Devereaux, James W. Douglas, Richard Dunbar, Ziniri Egma, Isaac N. Farmer, James Farmer, James Fitch, Albert M. Green, John Goff, Henry Hall, James Hall, Juan W. Halstead, Charles O. Hansen, William H. Harden, Asa W. Heath, Osborn Heath, Elijah Hileman, Hiram Hitchcock, Hannibal H. Hopkins, William B. Hopkins, William Hooker, Sylvester S. Jackson, A. M. Kasson, John S. King, Isaiah Kirby, Elnathan Knapp, James R. Knapp, Richard C. Laird, George S. Loucks, Andrew J Lucia, Albert K. Marsh, David H. Mason, Redmont McGuire, Henry Meir, Michael Minneghen, Thomas Mooney, John W. Moore, John H. Myers, William W. Newberry, Wilson Olds, Charles E. Packard, Norris C. Perkins, George W. Phillips, Gilbert H. Phillips, Asa C. Price, Peter Price, Ezra W. Post, Franklin A. Rogers, William Rourke, Thomas Salmon, Joseph Sanborn, Esek S. Sisson, Francis G. Smith, Eben Soper, John Q. A. Soper, William H. Spencer, John S. Steadman, Ezra H. Stewart, Frederick Teis, P. Van Norman, Isaac W. Young, John Young, Daniel Youngblood, Edward F. Waite, Andrew Wallace, Allen Webb, George W. Webb, Wilbur F. Wilder, James Willets, Chester W. Williams, Valentine Worley, E. L. Wright, Malcom Brunner, Alexander Jackson, Michael Lennen, Charles G. Myers, Samuel C. Baldwin and John A. Farmer.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 20th regiment was recruited during the months of June and July, 1862. On the 30th of August, they left Camp Randall for St. Louis, under command of Col. Bertine Pinkney. They fought bravely at Prairie Grove, Ark., in December following. They were at Vicksburg at the time of its capitulation. Afterwards, they proceeded to Brownsville and were on duty at Fort Brown until it was evacuated July 28, 1864. They marched with the land forces attached to the expedition against Mobile, landing on the 10th of August, 1864, at Mobile Point. They took part in the stirring events which followed in the vicinity. Mobile surrendered April 12, 1865. They arrived at Madison, July 30, and were paid off and disbanded on the 9th of August.

The 21st regiment—Col. Benjamin J. Sweet—was organized during the months of July and August, 1862. They left Camp Bragg for Cincinnati, on the 11th of September following,—taking part in the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October. At the close of 1862, they were near Nashville, Tenn., in the third division of the Army of the Cumberland.

The regiment, on the 26th of June, 1863, drove the enemy from a strong position at Hoover's Gap, and in September were in the battle of Chickamauga,—suffering severely. They remained upon Lookout Mountain until May 2, 1864, when they marched to join the advance on Atlanta. They were in the battles of Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain and in other engagements during that campaign, and finally marched with Sherman "to the sea." They were discharged at Milwaukee, June 17, 1865.

Men in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments from Green County.

Twentieth.—George L. Payson, Benjamin F. Hickman, James McAven, George L. McCarty and Edward Williams.

Twenty-first.—Andrew Jackson, John W. Satterlee, Charles A. Douglas and Calvin P. Day.

TWENTY-SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 22d regiment (Col. William L. Utley) was made up almost exclusively of men from the counties of Racine, Rock, Green and Walworth. Col. Utley had been for many years prominent in military matters of the State, and twice occupied the position of adjutant-general. The task of organizing the first volunteer regiments of the State, in the year 1861, devolved upon him. In this work, new to Wisconsin, and without precedent or experience, his military knowledge and energy contributed largely to the efficiency and fame of Wisconsin soldiers.

The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, and left Racine on the 16th of September, arriving at Cincinnati on the 18th. They were encamped in Kentucky, about five miles southwest of the city, until the last of November, when they removed to Nicholasville, below Lexington. On the 12th of December, 1862, they were at Danville, Ky., from which place they proceeded in various directions through the surrounding country, to meet and foil the movements of the enemy. The order for the return of such fugitives from labor, as came into the camp, was repugnant to the feelings and principles of Col. Utley, and his men. In response to such an order, he utterly refused to be instrumental in returning a colored man to the man claiming to be his master. At one time, the colonel was indicted by a Kentucky court, and the sheriff was ordered to arrest him. The attempt was not made, however; and the regiment was allowed to depart from Kentucky without any disturbance.

They left Danville on January 26, 1863; arrived at Louisville on the 30th; and reached Nashville February 7; from thence to Franklin; and on the 3d of March, were ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Spring Hill, where an engagement took place at a place known as Thompson's Station, in which the regiment was badly defeated. Three hundred and sixty-three men went out with this expedition, of which about 150 escaped, and the rest were killed, wounded or taken prisoners; Col. Utley and eleven commissioned officers among them.

On the 8th of March, the remainder of the regiment (about 500 men), under Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, was ordered to Brentwood Station. On the 25th, while on the way to assist a Union force two miles south, they were attacked by overpowering numbers, and completely surrounded by the enemy, under Gen. Forrest. Finding that resistance was useless, Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood surrendered his whole command.

The officers and men captured in these two engagements were sent to southern prisons. The enlisted men were soon exchanged; and the officers who had been sent to Libby prison were exchanged on the 5th of May. It has since been ascertained that the rebels had a force of over 12,000 at Thompson's Station, who surrounded aud captured Coburn's forces.

After the release of the 22d, a rendezvous was established at St. Louis, where the regiment was re-organized, and newly equipped, and on the 12th of June returned to the field. Proceeding to Nashville, arriving there on the 15th, they were sent to Franklin, from whence, on the 3d of July, they proceeded to Murfreesboro, and went into camp within the fortifications. A detachment was sent in December to near Tullahoma. Here they remained in the performance of provost and guard duty until February, 1864.

The regiment moved from Nashville in April, 1864, camping for a time in Lookout valley, and proceeded to Dalton, through Snake Creek Gap, and arrived in front of Resaca on the 13th,

forming in line of battle; in which battle the 3d, 26th and 22d Wisconsin regiments took an active and conspicuous part. The 22d lost heavily, many of the men being killed in the enemy's works. This was their first battle, and they covered themselves with honor. The casualties were, twenty-four killed and forty-nine wounded. Following up the enemy, on the 25th of May he was found near Dallas, where an engagement took place; the regiment losing six killed and thirteen wounded. The position was fortified and held until June 1, when the brigade accompanied the movement of the twentieth corps to the left, and took position in front of the enemy's lines at Pine Knob and Lost Mountain. Here they took in the operations of the corps, and had ten killed and twenty-three wounded. On the 2d of July the enemy left their works. Col. Utley resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood. The regiment also took part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and had eleven killed and thirty-three wounded. They then took position before Atlanta; and the movements of Gen. Sherman caused Gen Hood to abandon that city, destroying property to the value of $2,000,000. The 22d and 26th Wisconsin were among the first to enter the city and take possession.

The regiment encamped near Atlanta, and were employed as train guard most of the way to Savannah. They entered that city with the rest of the army, and continued their march to Bentonville, where the enemy was driven before them. They were also at Averysboro on the 19th, and assisted in driving the enemy from that point, and proceeded on their way to Raleigh. The subsequent history of the closing services of Sherman's grand army has been given in the narratives of other regiments. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston, the corps proceeded to Richmond, thence to Washington, until June 12, when they were mustered out and left for home, arriving at Milwaukee, where they were paid off and disbanded.

Men in the Twenty-second Regiment from Green County.

James Bintliff, Thomas H. Eaton, Fluette Annis, Charles A. Booth, Stephen F. Ball, William S. Cole, John C. Denniston, Myron H. Puffer, William H. King, John R. Gates, Aaron H. McCracken, Leopold Seltzer, Christopher Tochterman, William J. Witham, Emmel F. Phelps, Amos H. Cole, Allen Sears, Mathias Adair, James Adair, Edward Aldinger, Gideon Allen, Ira M. Barrus, Isaac C. Blake, William H. P. Canfield, Isaac T. Carr, Josiah Clouse, Newel E. Combs, William E. Cox, George Crooks, H. L. Cnnningham, Samuel Damon, Abner Darling, Nelson Darling, Isaac M. Denney, John Denny, William A. Divan, Eben J. Donnan, Ole Enderson, Ole Erickson, Henry L. Fleek, Nels Galeson, Edwin Gardner, Ezekiel P. Gleason, Thomas Gray, Timothy Gray, Daniel Greedell, Alonzo H. Griffin, Orin J. Hale, Myron J. Hancock, Stener Hansen, William H. Holmes, William J. Hunt, Thor Iverson, Jesse B. Jackson, John J. C. Jackson, John Johnson, Ole Kettleson, Adolph Kerner, Robert R. King, Zaphna L. King, Knud A. Knudson, James McConnell, Eli Michaels, Joseph Michael, James S. Moore, Carroll Morgan, John D. Proesher, Thomas Proesher, George C. Ransom, Ole Rennelson, Marvin L. Rhines, Michael Rima, George Robinson and John McConnell.

Absolom Saucerman, Solomon B. Shrake, Martin H. Sisson, Christopher Siverson, James F. Snyder, Enoch South, Albion C. Squires, William M. Tate, Christopher Tree, William T. Ullon, Lewis Walter, Chauncy Ward, Joseph S. Wetzler, John H. P. Wilson, Benjamin F. Wright, Aaron Worley, Gottleib Zumbrunnen, Richard R. Banker, Daniel Thomas, Lester Perkins, John Stewart, Ephraim H. Newman, Van B. S. Newman, Bishop T. Raymond, William C. Penn, Thurston C. Scott, William W. Chadwick, Samuel Pletts, Harrison Lovelace, Judson Mitchell, W. P. Parriott, Jacob Stull, Warren Jones, William S. Newman, Josiah R. Clawson, John H. Berry,

Z. P. Davis, John Debolt, John G. Cramer, John C. Jordon, Sylvester R. Stephens, Elijah W. Austin, Seth Austin, Frederick Baker, George B. Ball, Peter M. Betts, William H. Booker, Byron C. Bouten, Harlow T. Bouten, Marion J. Bouten, Andrew Boyer, C. W. Bradshaw, Jacob Bridge, Elijah Brooks, Thomas A. Burns, Lewis R. Caughey, John A. Chambers, Urias Churchill, Arthur S. Churchill, Jesse D. Cole, William H. Coldron, N. Coldron, James M. Covert, Orin M. Covil, Chris. Danabaugh, Thomas J. Danabaugh, Joseph Davis, Samuel A. Davis, Nelson A. Drake, Frederick Endfield, Silas B. Faucher, Henry L. Feather, Peter W. Feather, John N. William Fulker, Snyder Gould, Francis M. Hale, William Hale, Josiah D. Hall, Peter Hanz, Alexander Hattery, August Helmer, William H. Herrington, Frederick Holz, Albert Hopkins, Harley J. Howard, Michael J. Hunholz, Alonzo Jackson, William C. Jones, Joshua P. Kildow, Charles C. Lindley, William E. Lindley, James W. Lockhart, Charles E. Matteson, Sylvester McManus, Abner A. Mitchell, Thomas E. Miner, Israel C. Moon, Robert Morris, Henry W. Morrison, Andrus Peck, M. H. Pengra, Levi Richardson, Stephen C. Richardson, Hazzard Roby, Henry W. Roby, David P. Sanborn, Jotham Scudder, Jerrold W. Sherry, Richard Shanahan, William H. Slater, James W. Stahlnicker, Peter Steepleton, Richard Swan, John Thorpe, Nelson Tillotson, Hans Turgeson, Henry Young, Samuel Young, William H. Warner, Samuel West, George M. Willis, Thomas Woodle and Levi S. Woodling.

TWENTY-THIRD WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 23d regiment (Col. Joshua J. Guppy) was composed principally of Dane and Columbia county men. Col. Guppy is a well-known resident of Portage City. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 10th regiment, and had the advantage of a military education and of one year's service in the field. Lieut.-Col. Jussen was a member of the State legislature of 1861 and 1862.

The regiment was, for the time it had been in camp, the best drilled of any from the State.

They left Camp Randall, *en route* for Cincinnati, on the 18th of September, and established their headquarters at Camp Bates, in Kentucky, about five miles above the city, on the Ohio river. They were subsequently moved near Paris, in Kentucky. Here they remained until the last of October, when they marched to Nicholasville. Thence they marched to Louisville, arriving on the 15th of November; having accomplished the march of eighty-five miles in four days. At Louisville they embarked, on the 18th of November, under orders for Memphis, at which place they arrived on the 27th, where they were at the close of 1862, in the 1st brigade, first division, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, and were unattached to any army.

Capt. Frost, company K, died on December 18, in hospital at Memphis. The regiment was at Milliken's Bend Jan. 1, 1863. On the 10th of the month they disembarked within three miles of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river. While moving forward to obtain position they were assailed by a destructive enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle-pits and artillery, rendering necessary a change of front. This having been effected, three companies were employed as skirmishers, and captured several block-houses; while the balance of the regiment attacked and carried the rifle pits. After an engagement of about three hours, the post, with its garrison, unconditionally surrendered. In this engagement the 23d sustained a loss of six killed and thirty one wounded. January 15 the regiment again embarked, and arrived at Young's Point, La., where they encamped. In this unhealthy location the regiments suffered severely from the effects of malaria and exposure, and it was until the middle of February before the regiment could muster 250 men fit for duty. From the middle of February to the 8th of March, they were engaged in several minor excursions against the enemy at Greenville, Miss., and at Cypress Bend, Ark., where

they had a severe fight, in which the 23d succeeded in capturing several prisoners and pieces of artillery. After a foraging expedition to Princeton, Miss., they ascended the river to Milliken's Bend, where the health of the regiment greatly improved. Following the thirteenth army corps in its march to the rear of Vicksburg, they proceeded to Hard Times landing, below Grand Gulf. Crossing the river to Bruinsburg, the division commenced the march toward Vicksburg, reaching the battle ground of Port Gibson May 1. In the action at this place the regiment, with the brigade, captured twenty prisoners, and on the day following took the advance, and pushing forward, was the first of our army to enter the village of Port Gibson. After several days' skirmishing, the regiment joined the movement on Raymond, and on the 16th took part in the battle of Champion Hills. It took the advance, and forced back the enemy's skirmish line to the main body, a distance of two miles; and in the battles of the 20th and 22d the regiment and brigade did excellent service. The 22d lost, in these engagements, seventeen killed and thirty-six wounded.

The regiment was subsequently occupied in siege duty until the final surrender of Vicksburg, July 4. Up to the 5th of June the regiment had been commanded by Col. Guppy, when continued ill health compelled him to turn over his command to Lieut.-Col. Vilas, who had the charge of the regiment during the subsequent progress of the siege of Vicksburg, and for nearly two months after the surrender. On the 10th of July the regiment took position before Jackson, Miss., and were there until after the capture of that place. They returned to Vicksburg July 21, and encamped until August 24, when the regiment proceeded down the river to New Orleans, and from thence to Berwick City. On the 25th of August Col. Vilas resigned, and Major Hill was appointed lieutenant-colonel. On the 7th of October the regiment took part in the expedition to southwestern Louisiana, passing through Centreville, New Iberia and Vermillion, at which place they remained until the 21st. Passing through Opelousas to Barr's landing, they moved, November 1, to Bayou Borbeaux, where, on the 3d, the enemy made a fierce assault. In this engagement they lost seven killed and thirty-eight wounded, and eighty-six taken prisoners. After the battle, the regiment, on the 3d of November, retired to Carrion Crow Bayou, and thence proceeded to New Iberia, which it reached on the 8th, and the regiment was assigned provost duty; Col. Hill being placed in command of the post of New Iberia. The regiment subsequently went to Texas, and embarked at Algiers for Matagorda, arriving on the 29th off De Crow's Point, where they landed and went into camp, Jan. 1, 1864.

The regiment were at Matagorda in January, 1864, from which place they returned to Louisiana, and to Berwick City. They took a part in Banks's Red River expedition, of which we have given an account in our record of other regiments. The 23d participated in all the movements and engagements of the expedition. Making long marches, and descending the Mississippi, they landed, on the 24th of April, at Baton Rouge, where they encamped. From the 8th to 26th of July, the regiment was encamped at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. Here they engaged in skirmish work, making reconnoissances of the surrounding country, also making an expedition, on the 3d of October, to Bayou Sara, and marching sixteen miles, to Jackson, La., and returning the next day in transports. On the 5th of October, they entered camp at Morganzia, and reached Helena, November 3, and went into camp there.

The regiment remained at Helena, Ark., until the 23d of February, 1865, at which date they were placed on transports, and proceeded south, reaching New Orleans on the 27th, and encamped at Algiers. On the 1st of March they moved to Hickox's Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, to unite with the forces designed for the reduction of Mobile. They reached Spanish

Fort on the 27th of March, and took position with the brigade, and on the 30th were ordered on an expedition toward Blakely. In the final assault, they acted as support to the attacking column. After the capture of that place, they crossed the bay, and encamped five miles below Mobile. On the 4th of July the 23d was mustered out of service, and the next day set out for Wisconsin, arriving at Madison on the 16th. On the 24th they were paid, and formally disbanded.

The only representative Green county had in the 23d regiment, was an honored one—Rev. Christian E. Weinch, chaplain. He was from Monroe. He joined the regiment in October, 1862, and died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 15, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Solomon, La Crosse, in September, 1862, and mustered into the United States service on the 14th of that month, and was ordered to report to Gen. Pope, at St. Paul, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in the State of Minnesota. They left the State on the 15th, with the following roster:

Colonel—Milton Montgomery.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel J. Nasmith.
Major—Jeremiah M. Rusk.
Adjutant—George G. Symes.
Quartermaster—William H. Downs.
Surgeon—Martin R. Gage.
1st Assistant Surgeon—Jacob McCreary.
2d Assistant Surgeon—William A. Gott.
Chaplain—Rev. T. C. Golden.
Captain Co. A—James Berry.
" " B—William H. Joslyn.
" " C—H. D. Faryuharson.
" " D—James D. Condit.
" " E—John D. Scott.
" " F—James C. Farrand.
" " G—Viruz W. Dorwin.
" " H—Ziba S. Swan.
" " I—Robert Nash.
" " K—Robert M. Gordon.

First Lieutenant, Co. A—Cyrus M. Butt.
" " " B—William Roush.
" " " C—L. S. Mason.
" " " D—M. E. Leonard.
" " " E—John W. Smelker.
" " " F—Parker C. Dunn.
" " " G—John W. Brackett.
" " " H—Chas. F. Olmstead.
" " " I—Daniel N. Smalley.
" " " K—Charles A. Hunt.
Second Lieut. Co. A—John R. Casson.
" " " B—William H. Bennett.
" " " C—Thomas Bennett.
" " " D—Charles S. Farnam.
" " " E—John M. Shaw.
" " " F—Oscar E. Foote.
" " " G—Robert J. Whittleton.
" " " H—Henry C. Wise.
" " " I—John T. Richards.
" " " K—Lewis F. Grow.

Arriving at St. Paul on the 20th of September, 1862, the regiment was divided, five companies under Lieut.-Col. Nasmith, being sent to Sauk Center, Painesville and Acton; the remainder, under the command of Col. Montgomery, was sent to Leavenworth, Fairmount, Winnebago City and New Ulm, where regimental headquarters were established.

After service in Minnesota, the regiment returned to Wisconsin, reaching Camp Randall on the 18th of December, 1862. On the 17th of February, 1863, the regiment left, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill., where they arrived on the 19th, and moved next day to Columbus, Ky., and encamped. Here the regiment was attached to the sixteenth army corps. From this time until August, which month found the regiment at Helena, they were variously employed. Lieut.-Col. Samuel J. Nasmith died of disease contracted in the service on the 17th of August, and Major Rusk was appointed lieutenant-colonel in his place. The regiment remained at Helena until the 1st of February, 1864, when they moved down the river to Vicksburg.

The regiment reached Chattanooga May 5, and immediately proceeded to join the forces of Gen. Sherman. The sixteenth corps formed part of the "Army of the Tennessee" under Gen. McPherson. On the 9th of the month they took part in a movement against Resaca, which was renewed on the 14th. In attacking the enemy at Peach Orchard on the 15th of June, Lieut.-Col. Rusk was wounded in the right arm.

On the 19th of July the sixteenth army corps was at Decatur. About noon on the 22d three regiments commanded by Col. Sprague were attacked by two divisions of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry. Col. Montgomery, with a force composed of companies B, E, F and I, of the 25th Wisconsin, and four companies of the 63d Ohio, was ordered out to ascertain the position of the enemy. They advanced about three-fourths of a mile up a road, on the west of which was a narrow, but impassable swamp, and on the other a deep, miry ditch. The enemy were met about half a mile from the swamp, by the skirmishers, consisting of company F and an Ohio company, under command of Lieut.-Col. Rusk. The enemy opened a severe fire and the skirmishers were driven down the road back to the reserve, which, under Col. Montgomery, was in position to the left of the road.

The enemy advancing in strong force, Col. Montgomery moved the reserve by the left flank, and in attempting to cross the ditch to reach the battery in the rear, his horse sank in the miry ground, and he was shot by the enemy and captured. Lieut.-Col. Rusk, with the skirmishers, held the enemy in check for a short time on the road, bnt were soon obliged to retire. In attempting to do this Lieut.-Col. Rusk was surrounded by six or eight rebels, who came at him with bayonets at a charge. One of them made a dash at him and caught his sword, which hung in its scabbard by his side, the squad crying out for the "Yankee" to surrender. The lieutenant-colonel made a characteristic reply and very coolly pressed his revolver to the side of the head of the rebel and gave him its contents. In falling, the fellow still held to the sword, which broke from its fastening. Putting spurs to his horse, the lieutenant-colonel dashed down the road, under the fire of the rebels, to which he replied with his revolver and succeeded in rejoining his regiment near the battery in the rear, not, however, until he had his horse shot from under him.

On November 15th, 1864, the seventeenth army corps left Atlanta on the grand march to the sea, the 21st acting as a train guard, as far as Monticello, when they rejoined their brigade. At Beaufort, Col. Montgomery, who had been exchanged, returned to the army and was placed in command of the brigade.

On the Salkahatchie river, on the 20th of January, 1865, the 25th encountered the enemy, drove in his pickets and dislodged a small force behind temporary breastworks. A shell from the enemy grazed the head of the horse of Lieut.-Col. Rusk, knocking the animal down, and the colonel was dismounted, the orderly in the rear having his head carried away by the missile. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 7th of June and set out for home, arriving at Madison on the 11th of that month, where they were soon paid off und disbanded.

The only person from Green county known to have been in the 25th regiment, was David G. Gilliss, of Albany.

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTIETH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 27th regiment was composed of six companies and was commanded by Col. Conrad Krez. The organization was completed in 1862, but the regiment was not mustered into the service until April 7, 1863. After leaving the State, it did garrison duty for a while at Columbus, Ky. They subsequently moved to Memphis and then to Vicksburg. After the latter place capitulated, they moved to Helena, Ark.; and were present at the capture of Little Rock. On the 23d of March, 1864, they

accompanied the march of Gen. Steele to co-opperate with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition. After a number of marches and doing duty in a number of places, the regiment was detailed to guard duty on the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad and was thus engaged until Feb. 7, 1865.

On the 20th of February, 1865, the regiment arrived in Mobile bay. They were engaged in the vicinity in various duties until the termination of the siege. After being employed in the State actively until the 1st of June, they proceeded to Texas. They were mustered out of the service at Brownsville and set out on their return home on the 29th of that month They arrived in Madison on the 17th of September, where the regiment was shortly after paid off and disbanded.

The 13th regiment—Col. Daniel J. Dill—was composed of six companies from St. Croix and Chippewa valleys, two from Waushara county and two from the county of Iowa. During 1862, the regiment was retained in the State helping on the draft. It was subsequently broken up into detachments, and these were engaged in various duties outside the State. The regiment was finally mustered out of the service on the 20th of September, 1865, arriving at Madison on the 25th, where they were disbanded.

Men of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Regiments from Green County.

Twenty-seventh.—Kittle N. Jorde and Joseph Carter.

Thirtieth.—Francis R. Drake, Emerson C. Drake, John Smith and Thomas Cunningham.

THIRTY-FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

This regiment (Col. Isaac E. Messmore) was left in 1862, by the order of the war department prohibiting recruiting, with less than the minimum. Six companies from Iowa, Lafayette and Crawford counties, were ordered into camp at Prairie Du Chien; and special permission, before alluded to, was obtained to continue recruiting for this regiment. At the close of the year, it was much above the minimum strength, and of good material. On the 14th of November, it was removed from Prairie Du Chien, in charge of the camp of rendezvous for drafted men at Racine, where it remained, awaiting orders to join the army in the field.

The regiment left the State for service in the field on the 1st of March, 1863, under orders to report at Columbus, Ky. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived at Columbus on the 3d, and went into camp at Fort Halleck. Here the regiment was stationed, and was engaged in the performance of garrison duty, until September 24, when it left Columbus, with orders to report at Louisville, Ky., which place it reached on the 27th. On the 5th of October, it marched to La Vergne, Tenn., and guarded the road until the 25th, when it marched to Murfreesboro. Three companies were detached and stationed at a point where the railroad passed Stone River. Here they threw up fortifications, and guarded this important bridge during the winter.

Three companies of the 31st regiment were engaged in the winter of 1863–64 guarding the bridge at Stone River. On the 2d of April, they rejoined the regiment at Murfreesboro, and were engaged during the month along the road between that place and Normandy, Tenn., doing outpost-duty. On the 6th of July, they were ordered to Nashville, and on their arrival had quarters assigned them west of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. From Nashville, they proceeded by rail for Marietta, Ga., which they reached on the 19th. While on the road, near Kingston, one of the trains ran off the track, wounding two officers, killing one man and severely wounding ten others. On the 22d of July, the regiment moved with the army upon Atlanta, and were placed in the front line; and here they lay under fire until August 25, when they took part in the movement of the corps. They then returned to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee, while the rest of the army swung around to Jonesboro.

On the 4th of September, the skirmishers of the 31st were among the first to enter the city. The next day, the regiment moved within the fortifications, and was assigned quarters in the city. In addition to other duties devolving upon troops in an enemy's country, the regiment were engaged in protecting forage-trains, and were very successful furnishing grain for the famishing horses and mules of the army. The twentieth army corps broke camp on the 15th of November, and filed out of the burning city, which proved to be the march to the sea. The fatigues and dangers to which all were exposed were endured by the 31st during the march through Georgia. They took part in an engagement ten miles from Savannah, capturing the works and the camp of the enemy; having one man killed, and three wounded. The regiment took part in the siege of Savannah, and after its capture was assigned quarters within the fortifications. Here they remained until the 18th of January, 1865.

On that day the regiment crossed the Savannah river, and rejoined its division at Parisburg, S. C., twenty-five miles distant from Savannah. Owing to rains, they were water-bound until the 28th. The regiment marched with the army through South Carolina, doing its share in burning and destroying, tearing up railroads, and similar duties, to drive back the enemy's rear guard. On the 16th of March they took position in the front, at the battle of Averysboro, and were under fire until night. They lost two men killed, and ten wounded. On the 19th, the 31st was at the battle of Bentonville, in which ten were killed, and forty-two wounded. The regiment reached Goldsboro on the 24th of March, having been on the tramp sixty-five days, twenty-three of which the rain fell without cessation, many of them barefoot, and often hungry for twenty-four hours. On the 10th of April the army was again in motion, in the direction of Raleigh, when they heard of Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman. The regiment went into camp at Raleigh. On the 30th of April the twentieth army corps started for Washington, passing through Richmond, Va., on the 11th, and arrived at Alexandria, May 20. On the 24th they took part in the grand review at Washington. On the 2d of June they were ordered to Louisville, where quarters were assigned to them. Six companies were mustered out, to date from June 20, and left for Madison June 21. They were paid off, and went to their homes July 8, 1865. The remaining companies remained in camp until July 8, and were mustered out, reaching Madison on the 12th, and were paid off and discharged July 20, 1865.

Men in the Thirty-first Regiment from Green County.

Francis H. West, Joseph B. Gaylor, James M. Ball, Alvin H. Thatcher, R. B. Stevenson, Nathaniel B. Treat, Thomas Beattie, Ira Winslow, Cornelius M. Bridge, George W. Noble, Isaac N. Bridge, Charles A. Weed, Jacob Schuler, Peter Gerber, Jesse Alexander, Edmund Bartlett, John T. Beebe, George U. Blaisdell, William S. Bloom, William M. Brooks, Nelson Bussey, John Campbell, Lyman F. Clark, Thomas Ellison, Jr., Conrad Elmer, Samuel Emerick, Turner Emerson, Albert Engler, William F. Folsom, Jacob Gerber, Dominic Glaus, Herman L. Glœge, Frederick Heer, Jost Hœsli, Nicholas Hoffer, Stephen R. Hogans, Joseph Grinninger, William M. Jones, Abraham Knobel, Casper Knobel, Richard Manly, Abraham Noble, Henry Pitman, Andrew Ransom, Jesse Raymer, William Robinson, George F. Schroyer, John Schuler, Caspar Snyder, Ulrich Sommer, Jacob Stievick, Isaiah Stauffaucher, Jacob Stauffancher, Rudolph Stauffancher, Ira C. Stevens, John F. Stevens, David M. Stevenson, David Stroeder, James H. VanWagener, Samuel Virtue, Thomas Virtue, August Weber, Jacob Weismueller, John Welden, Thomas Wells, Peter Zweifel, Hiram Stevens, Charles W. Burns, James Rayner, Oliver S. Putnam, William B. Dolsen, Alba D. Smith, Calvin Morse, George W. Chase, Frank H. Bancroft, John Sine, Albert W. Heal, Benjamin B. Brownell,

Patrick Martin, Charles Brown, Charles Brayton, William M. Jacobs, Henry W. Bowen, Austin W. Allen, Franklin Bennett, Edward Broderick, James Broderick, Isaac Brooks, Henry C. Bump, Henry F. Bump, Harvey Burger, George Burt, Samuel H. Carsaw, Myron Cowen, William Church, Fenton Davis, John Dick, George W. Dunn, William M. Dunn Philip Fisher, Gilbert G. Fish, Robert Fletcher, Thomas Flood, Peter Flood, Albert E. Foster Andrew Gilbertson, Peter Greidenweier, Asher Grover, Levi N. Hall, Clark Hemstreet, Joseph D. Hoskins, William H. Howard, Erastus C. Hoyt, Charles Huntington, Ole Iverson, Simon, Johnson, Horace B. Jones, Alonzo P. Jordan, John W. D. Kirkpatrick, Montg. A. Kirkpatrick, Gustave Klassy, Thomas Klassy, Alpheus Laird, Jerome Laird, Albert Leonard, Alfred Lewis, Oscar A. Loomis, George Lozier, George W. Maddock, Timothy Maddock, George McCarinon, Henry McCoy, Harvey McManus, John J. McNaught, Alexander Mills, Henry Mitchell, William M. Morton, James Mullen, William H. Murray, Isaac Norris, Clarence E. Norton, Joseph E. O'Neil, Addison J. Parker, John Patterson, Washington Potter, Leroy Remington, Jerome L. Rutty, Samuel L. Rutty, Adney N. Shaw, Lafayette Simmons, Benjamin F. Smith, Nelson Spurling, David Steiner, Samuel W. Wade, John W. Whiffle, Benjamin B. White, Charles Wilder, Alonzo Wilson, John J. Ziegler, George D. Rogers, Farlen Q. Ball, James McQuillan, Joseph Seavy, Thomas T. Blanchard, Asa Bailey, Luther T. Rowe, William Dixon, William Cameron, Alexander Adair, Ole Anderson, George L. Ballard, Arnold Bennett, George B. Bennett, George W. Berry, Simon Brown, Louis H. Butler, John Divan, Urias Divan, Jacob Elmer, Christopher Emberson, Edwin E. Forsythe, George W. Forsythe, Daniel German, Gottlieb German, Joseph J. Giesland, James Grinnell, Frederick Hayes, William R. Hawkins, Andrew Henson, William Jones, George R. King, Thomas Klassy, John Layton, John McCauliff, James McDonald, Zebulon McMullen, James Mullen, Pliny D. Muzzey, Erick Olson, Joseph O'Neil, David Sloanaker, John S. Smith, Francis Smith, William N. Smith, John Snyder, William Stair, John Stalder, Ulrich Stoller, John Streiff, Alvan H. Thatcher, Jeremiah Thurlow, Edgar Wright, David Zimmerman, Michael Kennedy, Edward Kerns, J. H. Kerns, Frank McCrillis, George Merrill, F. C. Millman, James N. Morrison, Richard Murfit, George Niemeyer, Soloman A. Pratt, Samuel Vincenviele, Samuel Wittwer, Peter Zimmerman, Justin W. Allen, Eugene Bartlett, John E. Bartlett, Ira A. Foster, Michael Kennedy, Cyrus W. Osgood, Jefferson Stanley, Benjamin Webster, William W. Farley, William C. Aldrich, Urias Kyle, and James McBride.

THIRTY-THIRD, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 33d regiment.—Col. Jonathan B. Moore—was mustered into the service in the beginning of October, 1862, and left Camp Utley, Racine, for Cairo, on the 11th of November following. In December they were in Tallahatchie. They were afterward at Vicksburg, where they remained until the city surrendered. They took part in the second attack on Jackson. On the 9th of March, 1863, they joined the Red River expedition. After a varied experience in different sections, they finally reached Nashville, on the 30th of October, 1864, taking part in the battle, when the enemy were driven across the Tennessee. They were afterwards at Mobile and remained there until the city fell into the hands of the Union forces. They were mustered out at Vicksburg, July 8, 1865; reached Madison, August 15, and were soon after paid off and disbanded.

The 34th regiment was made up of drafted militia, under Col. Fritz Anneke, and a company of sharp-shooters. The regiment was mustered into service, by companies, for nine months. They left the State Jan. 31, 1863, proceeded to Columbus, Ky., and in August, re-

turned to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and were mustered out in September.

The 35th regiment did not complete its muster-in until Feb. 27, 1864. Afterwards, they left the State for Alexandria, La. Failing to procure transportation to their original destination, they proceeded to New Orleans, and received orders to report to Gen. Ullman, at Port Hudson, at which place they disembarked on the 7th of May. At this place they remained until June 26, being engaged in guard and fatigue duty. At that date, they moved up to Morganzia, La., where the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, third division, nineteenth army corps. From Morganzia, the regiment proceeded to Port Hudson and St. Charles, Ark., arriving July 24. Here they remained until the 7th of August, engaged in guard-duty and scouting, when they returned to Morganzia. On the 1st of October, they took part in an excursion to Simmsport, in which several skirmishes with the enemy were had. They subsequently returned to Duvall's Bluff, where they remained until the 7th of February, 1865.

From Duvall's Bluff, they moved to Algiers, La. They were afterward near Mobile. Subsequently, they were ordered to Texas. They returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1866.

Men in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Regiments from Green County.

Thirty-third.—Jerome Burbank and Elijah T. Davis.

Thirty-fourth.—Paul Anderson, Israel Burbank, Arne Everson, Norway Everson, James Grinnell, Kunst Jordit, Henry Owry and Frank Hampshire.

Thirty-fifth.—Richard Barlow, Orlando H. Burr, Elijah Jordan, Leonard Jordan, Ralsey Knight, Wlliam Lemon, James Lemon, Stephen Palmer, Harrison Simmons, Sidney S. Hook, Thomas Luschsinger, Alexander Steussy and John W. Boylan.

THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 36th regiment—Frank A. Haskell, colonel—was organized at Camp Randall and mustered into the service on the 10th of May, 1864. They reached Washington four days after, and then proceeded down the Potomac to Belle Plaine Landing, and from there proceeded to Spottsylvania by way of Fredericksburg. On the 18th they acted as a reserve in the engagement of that day, and on the 19th joined in the 1st brigade and second division. On the 20th they accompanied Gen. Hancock in his march to North Anna, crossing the Matapony and North Anna. On the 23d they were assigned to the support of a battery. They crossed the stream, and threw up a line of works. Accompanying the movement across the Pamunkey, on May 30, they found the rebels drawn up in line of battle near Totspotomy Creek. At the battle at that place, the 36th suffered severely. During the night, the regiment marched to Cold Harbor ; and, on the morning of the 3d, the whole line marched on the enemy's position by brigades, when the regiment again lost severely, and Col. Haskell was killed.

The regiment reached Petersburg on the 15th of June, 1864, and were in the general charge on the enemy's works, where they formed in line of battle and fought nobly. On the 24th, the regiment marched to the enemy's position at Hatcher's Run, and, in the engagement which took place captured a large number of prisoners. They afterward participated in the movement before Petersburg. They joined in the pursuit of Lee, and were present on the 9th of April, 1865, at the surrender of the entire army of that general. The regiment was mustered out on the 12th of July following. They arrived at Madison on the 14th, where they were paid and finally discharged.

The 37th regiment was organized in March, 1864, with only six companies mustered in. They reported at Washington May 1. On the evening of the 12th of June they took part in

the general movement of Grant's army across the James river to Petersburg. They took an active part in two engagements, one on the 17th and one on the 18th of that month. They remained in the vicinity actively engaged until the spring campaign (1865) opened.

They, with the 1st brigade, on the 2d of April, marched and formed in front of Fort Sedgwick, from which place they moved for Fort Mahone, one of the enemy's strongest positions, driving them out on the other side, and turning the guns of the fort upon them. Remaining in the neighborhood of Petersburg until the 20th of April, they then started for Washington, where they arrived on the 26th. They reached Madison on the 31st of July, and in August were paid off and disbanded.

Men in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments from Green County.

Thirty-sixth—Jacob Walkey, Wesley S. Potter, Levi J. Adams, Ashley Babbitt, John Burgi, Michael Bechman, David H. Carl, Joseph W. Clemmer, Frederick Davan, David Dyson, Eli-D. Campbell, George W. Frost, George Ganz, William Hanna, William Henderson, James T. Jackson, Andrew Lownsbury, George McLain, Martin O'Connor, Wesley Patton, Stanford D. Porter, George W. Raymer, Thomas C. Raymer, Alfred Sellick, Michael Shaughenesey, William B. Scott, Godfrey Utiger, James P. Vance, Eugene Vanderbilt, John W. H. Vanderbilt, John C. Welchance, Curtis N. Wells, Frederick Wenger, Milan D. Wright, William W. Roderick and Joel Sanders.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 38th regiment began to organize March, 1864, under the supervision of Col. James Bintliff. Before the regiment could be filled, the government discontinued the payment of bounties, when recruiting fell off, and almost entirely ceased. In consequence of this, only four companies could be organized, which, having been mustered into service, left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 3d of May, 1864, for Washington. Another company was sent forward in July, and other companies in September. Col. Bintliff took command on their arrival before Petersburg, on the 1st of October, thus completing the regiment. On their arrival at Washington, they encamped on Arlington Heights. On the 30th they marched to Alexandria, and embarked for White House, at that time the base of supplies of Gen. Grant's army. On their arrival, they were temporarily consolidated with the 1st Minnesota, and assigned to the provisional brigade of Gen. Abercrombie, and were engaged in escorting supply trains to Cold Harbor. On the 12th they moved to the front line of the works; in the evening commenced Gen. Grant's grand flank movement to the rear of Richmond, arriving on the 16th of June, in front of Petersburg, and moving out under fire to the battlefield. They took an active part in the engagement on the 17th and 18th, in which the regiment had fifteen killed and thirty-five wounded.

They remained in the front lines till the 4th of July, fighting by day and working by night. On that day they returned to the second lines, the battalion being reduced to forty men fit for duty. Here they encamped until the 19th, when they moved to the front, and assisted in repulsing an attack of the enemy. On the 30th of July, when the order was given to advance, after the explosion of the mine, the regiment which was selected to lead the charge faltered. Gen. Hartruft ordered the 38th, scarcely numbering 100, to take the lead. Here they had nine killed, and ten wounded. Subsequently, the battalion was relieved from the front lines, and encamped behind the second line, where it remained until August 6, when they returned to the first line, and were engaged in siege and picket duty until August 19, when they moved towards the Weldon Railroad, and took part with the fifth corps to obtain possession of the medium of supplies to the enemy. In the engagements that followed, the enemy were driven back, and, in the attempt to regain possession of their works, were repulsed with



J. H. Bridge



great slaughter. The battalion proceeded to Reams Station, to re-enforce the second corps, and on the 26th fell back to near Yellow Tavern, where they were engaged in ordinary duties until September 26, when they moved toward Poplar Springs Church. In the engagement at that place, they took part, and also near Hatcher's Run. In the latter part of November, they moved opposite to Petersburg, and remained in their rifle-pits, under the heavy fire of the enemy, until the spring campaign opened.

The regiment was in the rifle pits before Richmond in the month of January, 1865. In the assault on Fort Mahone, or "Fort Damnation" as it was nicknamed, they had eight companies engaged. The fort was taken, but the regiment suffered severely. The regiment went in pursuit of the rebel army, capturing many prisoners. On the 6th of June a part of the regiment (one year men) was mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin The remainder was on duty at the arsenal during the trial and execution of the assassination conspirators. They were mustered out on the 26th of July; and were paid off at Madison and discharged, Aug. 11, 1865.

Men in the Thirty-eighth Regiment from Green County.

James Bintliff, Christopher Tochterman, Aaron H. McCracken, A. D. Rice, M. H. Rice, R. D. Sawyer, Gersham Bintliff, Benjamin S. Kerr, Benjamin L. Hoylands, Franklin Glover, John Wyatt, Lee Ballou, John S. Stephenson, John S. Andrews, A. M. Baker, John S. Bell, J. L. P. Bloom, Jacob Klemmer, Thomas L. Caughey, J. M. Chambers, Benjamin F. Chapman, Thomas Dumars, Jefferson Feather, Henry Frankenburger, George V. Gist, William J. Grace, T. Griffith, A. Hammond, Abner Long, M. Keith, J. W. McCracken, George J. Nobles, G. Phillips, Joseph M. Pierce, Jacob Randall, George Smith, D. Wallace, J. M. Walker, S. B. Caldwell, John Donges, Fred O Gill, I. J. Kline, Jacob Killer, P. W. Kilwine, George Newcomer, Joseph Newcomer, Frank Glover, Irwin Smith, D. W. Corey, Benjamin M. Frees, William Adams, J. B. Shank, Jr., Harris Pool, J. A. Baily, George P. White, John A. Ford, John G. Saunders, William R. Hawkins, George W. Thorp, Joseph Snyder, John C. Jordan, William Wallace, Martin Austin, J. Bailey, William Bates, A. B. Baxter, C. Blanchard, J. J. Booker, William H. Brown, William Campbell, J. W. Cory, J. Davis, L. Deetz, A. W. Dexter, Martin Dolan, C. Dunaway, Nelson Dunn, William Emerick, S. Endriken, W. H. Farlin, S. Fitzgerald, W. J. Frost, F. M. Hawkins, M. Jewett, M. Johnson, E. M. Killgore, Sidney Land, John Leray, Aagar Ligar, O. W. Lindley, Thomas Loveland, G. R. McCardle, J. S. McMillan, John Mears, Emanuel Miller, John Miller, J. S. Miller, Thomas O'Neil, A. W. Patterson, William F. Priewe, J. N. Randall, J. A. Sanders, William D. Sanders, Robert Saterlee, Frank Small, Elias Snyder, T. H. Snyder, S. S. Start, S. W. Staver, R. L. St. Clair, William H. Stubbs, John Sullivan, George Trogner, Stephen Virtue, John Warren, Joseph West, Nelson Wheeler, G. Wickersham, Andrew Winkler, E. D. Wonderly, George J. Wood, A. H. Howe, Elisha Redfield, Jacob C. Stevens, George W. Chapman, N. A. Fields, James Jefferson, Henry Kane, Jacob C. Stevens William R. Vantassel and William H. Foster.

FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-FIFTH WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 42d regiment was organized under the superintendence of Col. Ezra T. Sprague, formerly adjutant of the 8th Infantry, under the call of July 18, 1864, were finally mustered into the United States service on the 7th of September, 1864. From Camp Randall, they proceeded by rail to Cairo, Ill., at which place they arrived on the 22d of September, and engaged in the discharge of post and garrison duty. On the 24th Col. Sprague was assigned to the command of the post, and Lieut.-Col. Botkin put in command of the regiment. They were engaged in southern Illinois mainly, though a portion of them were employed at Springfield, in provost duty.

The remainder were detached to points in that part of the State where military surveillance was necessary. The regiment returned on the expiration of their term of service, to Madison, which city they reached June 20, 1865, and were soon after mustered out and disbanded.

The 43d regiment was organized in the latter part of 1864. They left Nashville on the 1st of January, 1865, and moved to Decherd, Tenn., where six companies went into camp and four were detached to guard Elk river bridge. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Nashville, on the 24th of June, and soon after returned to Milwaukee and was disbanded.

The 44th regiment was also organized in the latter part of 1864. They arrived at Nashville, in February, 1865, and were employed in post and guard duty. They afterward went to Eastport, Miss., from which place they returned to Nashville. Thence they proceeded to Paducah, Ky., where, on the 28th of August, the regiment were mustered out of the service. They reached Madison on the 2d of September, where they were paid and disbanded.

The 45th, like the two regiments last mentioned, was organized in the latter portion of the year 1864. They proceeded to Nashville, but were mustered out of the service July 17, 1865. They reached Wisconsin on their return, on the 23d of that month, and were shortly after disbanded.

Men from Green County, in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments.

Forty-second.—H. N. Bradshaw, E. H. Benson, Nelson Heal, Edward Benson, Lewis N. Bryant, Almon M. M. Doty, William H. Dick, Louis A. Ferrin, William H. Hall, William Ham, John Haskin, Albert P. Havens, Joseph Lawber, John Markham, James H. Morgan, Enos Ross, Dennis M. Spencer, Jeremiah S. Staley, Robert Turner, Martin C. Webber and J. R. Patrick.

Forty-third.—Edwin Berry, Gilbert A. Herrick, George Annon, Allen Edwards, Frank Edwards, Joseph Greenwood and Richard McGoon.

Forty-fourth.—James M. Ball.

Forty-fifth.—Karl Ruf, Henry Hoen, Jacob Jordi, John Jordi, Frederick C. Law, George Scharpf, Abraham Voegli, Balthaser Voegli, Jacob Jacobzon, Frederick Leibelt, Philip Grave, Max Nonveiler, Daniel Lentz and Christopher Niebahn.

FORTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The 46th regiment left Wisconsin March 5, 1865, proceeding to Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 10th of March. They proceeded thence to Athens, Ala. The regiment was engaged in railroad guard duty until the latter part of September, when they moved to Nashville and were mustered out on the 27th of that month, arriving at Madison the 2d of October, when they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

Men from Green County in the Forty-Sixth Regiment.

Henry T. Johns, Isaac T. Carr, Christian Ableman, Joseph C. Ableman, David Albright, Casper Baker, Mathias Baughman, George R. Beedy, John F. Beekman, Charles Beyerhoffer, Frederick Bloom, Peter Bloom, Philip Boman, Aaron A. Boylan, James C. Bradshaw, Sever A. Brager, Christian Burt, Clark E. Bushnell, Samuel S. Case, Charles A. Cessna, Edwin S. Chase, Joseph D. Cross, Joseph Cummins, Hans Emberson, Hans Erickson, Randolph Fairbank, Philip N. Fawver, Elias Frame, George Gilbert, Joseph Grayson, John C. Hansen, Adam Hefty, James Hildebrant, Hiram Hills, Nelson Hills, Daniel Hoffman, Henry C. Howard, Erick Iverson, Jacob Jacobson, Ole Jeremiahson, Thomas H. Jones, Henry F. Johns, James H. Johnson, John Johnson, Lewis Keiser, Joseph Kerr, Jesse Kimble, Thomas Klumb, Nicholas Legler, Daniel H. McLain, Horace Meachem, Gottfried Meyer, William Moore, Charles Morrison, Karl Neska, Knud Nelson, Casper Norder, Helge Olson, Fredolin Oprecht, Samuel K. Osgood, John R. Parks, William Parks, Peter Peterson,

Edwin Phillips, Daniel F. Pilley, David Pollock, Andrew Rear, Nathaniel Roberts, Hezekiah D. Rogers, Albert W. Scott, Bryugil Severson, William Smith, Frederick Smith, Joseph Smith, Jeremiah W. Springsted, Thomas Streiff, David Stuky, Richard Sutherland, Andrew Thompson, Charles Thompson, Ever Thompson, Nelson Thompson, William C. Van Horn, Aaron A. Webb, Allen Webb, Aaron Wech, John Weismiller, Jacob Zweifer, A. Luchsinger, Andrew Albertson, Anders Bakken, Ole C. Born, Seymour Davenport, John Elmer, Wamba Hatfield, Dietich Norder, Benjamin Peckham, Elias Spangler, John A. Staffaucher, Frederick Zenter, Daniel Clarke, Jr., Fridolin Elmer, Erick Michelson, Andrew Olson, F. Streiff, Erick S. Sviggum, Julius A. Ward, William Turnipseed, S. M. Sherman, William R. Johnson, John Westcott, Thomas J. Minor, Alonzo Purington, Ole Kettleson, Henry Satterlee, James H. Chapel, Henry A. Crowell, Oswald Baebler, E. R. Allen, Michael Anderson, Samuel J. Babcock, Hosea Bridgman, William Byrnes, Jarvil Coffee, David Colby, William Crooks, Rosel Crowe, Martin Disch, Thomas Durst, Michael Eidsmore, Henry Elliott, Ole Everson, Jacob Friday, R. B. Fowler, Hiram Gabriel, John Garrett, La Fayette Garrett, Henry C. Gorham, William C. Gorham, Jacob Haas, Arno Halverson, Fabian Hefty, James F. Hilton, Rollin N. Hurlbut, Jeremiah F. Jones, Stephen Kelly, Fridolin Kundert, Ole H. Lee, Solomon Lee, Isaac Edgardlartin, Isaac N. Martin, William A. Miner, Francis M. McCaslin, Daniel Nolton, Ole Olson, Peter Olson, Thor Olson, John Owrey, Jared N. Peebles, Nelson Peebles, Royal M. Peebles, Charles H. Purrington, Martin Purrington, Moses, D. Ripley, James Root, Francis E. Satterlee, Adam Schindler, James S. Smith, Salmon Smith, Samuel J. Smith, Daniel Straw, Abram Teal, Erick Thompson, Christopher Tomlin, Emanuel Trickler, John E. Westcott, Frederick Zimmerman, Henry Zimmerman, John Cameron, Daniel George, Baltasar Oprecht and Andrew Schindler.

FORTY-NINTH, FIFTIETH, FIFTY-FIRST AND FIFTY-SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

The 49th regiment left the State on the 8th of March, 1865, proceeded to St. Louis, were sent to Rolla on the 13th, and were engaged in guard duty and as escort to trains. Here they remained until Aug. 17, 1865, when they returned to St. Louis. Three companies were mustered out November 1, and the balance of the regiment on the 8th, when they returned to Madison, where they were paid and disbanded.

The 50th regiment left Madison by companies in the latter part of March, for St. Louis. From St. Louis they proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, and were ordered to Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, arriving October 10, where they were stationed up to Feb. 15, 1866. They shortly afterwards were mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin.

The 51st regiment was organized at Milwaukee in the early part of 1865. It proceeded to Warrensburg, Mo., and was employed in guarding the construction of a part of the Pacific Railroad. On the 11th of June the 53d regiment (four companies) was consolidated with the 51st. The regiment returned to Madison on the 5th of August, 1865, where they were mustered out by companies, completing the same on the 30th.

The 52d regiment never was fully recruited. Five companies were mustered into service, and were sent forward by companies to St. Louis, in April, 1865. The battalion was sent to Holden, on the Pacific Railroad, and was employed in guarding workmen on the railroad. It moved to Leavenworth, Kan., in June, where it was assigned to duty. The battalion was mustered out of service on the 28th of July, arrived at Madison on the 2d of August, and was paid and disbanded.

Men from Green County in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Regiments.

Forty-ninth—James Thomas, George D. Farmer, Charles A. Fisher, Theodore J. Buck,

Charles G. Chamberlain, E. W. Chesbro, Charles Dodge, David F. Edwards, George Gabrey, John McDermot, Andrew Mickelson, Michael Mickelson, Kanute Mickelson, George W. Miller, William W. Milligan, Thomas H. O'Neil, Nelson A. Peckham, Truman R. Phillips, George H. Rolfe, Lewis H. Rolfe, Thomas H. Skillings, John L. Sherbundy, William H. Titus, Saxton N. Walling, Charles J. Winter and Ira W. Wilson.

Fiftieth—Edwin E. Bryant, Edward Morris, Clayton Wisdom, Justin W. Allen, Joseph Harris, Henry I. Phelps, Lewis S. Daniels, Seth Edson, John O. Fox, Peter Keiser, John R. Lake, James Perkins, Sampson Turner, Elijah A. Webber, John Monroe, George Chapman, Andrew J. Estee, William Reynolds, Isaac Roe, Samuel W. Smith and Benjamin Scott.

Fifty-first—A. J. Sutherland, Thomas W. Jones, Robert F. Emerson, Charles H. Grimes, Robert Hamilton, Myron Johnson, Charles B. Pace, Oliver P. M. Hanna and Winfield Pengra.

Fifty-second—Ezra G. Warren and Jason R. Shaffer.

FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The 1st cavalry regiment—Col. Edward Daniels—completed its organization in February, 1862, leaving Camp Harvey under orders for St. Louis. They were equipped at Benton barracks. Afterward they moved to Cape Girardeau. At the close of 1862 (after doing duty in various directions), they were at Patterson, Mo. In the early part of 1863, they were stationed at West Plain, Pilot Knob, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau. During the summer they were located at various places in Tennessee, marching subsequently into Alabama. On the 14th of January, 1864, they marched to and encamped near Dandridge, and on the 17th they participated in the battle fought there, suffering severely.

During the night they fell back toward Knoxville, through which they passed on the 19th, encamping on the road to Sevierville. On the 21st, camp was moved sixteen miles beyond the latter place, on the Fair Garden road, from which point, having effected a reconnoissance of the surrounding country, they returned on the 25th, with a number of prisoners, to Sevierville. In the engagement near this place, on the 27th, the regiment occupied the extreme left of our line, and sustained but trifling loss.

During the next three days, they marched to various points in the vicinity, going into camp on the 31st at Marysville, where the regiment was stationed as guard until the 9th of February, at which date they moved to Motley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee river. On the 24th they marched to Madisonville, and moving thence on the 10th of March, by way of Calhoun and Athens, encamped on the 12th at Cleveland, where they were joined on the 26th by Lieut.-Col. Torrey, with a large number of recruits from Wisconsin.

The regiment spent the winter of 1864–5 at Waterloo, Ala., where they remained until March 10, when they moved to Chickasaw and took up their line of march for the interior of Alabama. They were at Montgomery April 12, and at West Point, Ga., on the 16th. They were engaged at the capture of Fort Tyler. The last active duties of the regiment were those connected with the capture of Jefferson Davis. From Macon, Ga., the regiment marched to Edgefield, Tenn., and were mustered out on the 19th of July, 1865.

Men from Green County in the First Cavalry Regiment.

George O. Clinton, Horace T. Persons, Francis P. Esterly, DeWitt C. Allen, Egbert D. Baldwin, David Beattie, Henry Burkholder, Roger S. Cleveland, Michael Conroy, Thomas Culbertson, Hamilton Ganz, William Gill, Madison P. Hopkins, William Matskie, John T. Mayer, Alexander T. Merritt, Albert W. Murray, John B. O'Neil, Thomas L. Palmer, Henry C. Putnam, Judson Simons, Alfred W. Seeber, William Spangler, John Stabler, Ezra H. Stewart, Casper H. Ten Eyck, William L. Warn, Henry P. Searles, Warren C. Babbett,

Jasper N. Kean, John W. Britton, Uriah H. Conren, Ira Daggett, Charles R. Green, George A. Hunt, Charles W. Clinton, Warren W. Bates, James A. Benson, Hiram A. Brisbane, Chauncey F. Callender, John B. Craps, William Craps, Samuel G. Davis, Abraham A. Faucher, William A. Garrison, Daniel Leisure, Jay J. Mitchell, Frank B. Barslow, Robert H. Pomroy, Lewis F. Shoves, Ira Woodin, Robert R. Ferguson, James W. Phillps, Arnold Rush and Edgar S. Miner.

SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The 2d Wisconsin Cavalry regiment was organized under a special permit from the general government, granted to Hon. C. C. Washburn. Col. Washburn received his commission from Gov. Randall, indorsing the action of the general government, Oct. 10, 1861, and immediately commenced recruiting for his regiment. He formed a camp for rendezvous on the fair grounds at Milwaukee.

This regiment was familiarly known as Washburn's Cavalry. It was engaged in Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out of the service on the 15th of November, 1865. They arrived at Madison December 11 of that year—were paid off and disbanded.

Men in the Second Cavalry from Green County.

George Lee, John J. Lee, Wallace Palmer and John H. Welch.

THIRD AND FOURTH WISCONSIN CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The 3d Cavalry—Col. William A. Barstow—left Camp Barstow March 26, 1862—a railroad accident the same night resulting in the instant death of ten men, mortally wounding two and slightly injuring twenty-eight. The regiment was scattered over Kansas until September, when it was concentrated at Fort Scott. Afterwards it participated in the battles of the army of the frontier. On the 13th of October, 1864, the regiment was at Little Rock, Ark. On the 19th of April, 1865, the regiment was re-organized. By the end of September the whole were mustered out of the service.

The 4th Cavalry was formed out of the 4th Wisconsin regiment of Infantry—Frederick A. Boardman, colonel. This regiment saw service in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. They were at Ringgold, in the State last named, in March, 1866, and were not long after mustered out of the service.

Men from Green County in the Third and Fourth Cavalry.

Third Cavalry—Benjamin Cross and Zadoc Harding.

Fourth Cavalry—Clark L. Alderman, George Gettle, Washington Hill, Philip H. Coon, William C. Chilton, Frederick Burk, William E. Carter, William B. Chase, Patrick Divyar, William R. Deniston, William Futts, Martin Futts, Joseph J. Giesland, James Grant, Redmond Glenon, Isaac J. Greenleaf, William S. Hamilton, Myron Haffner, Edward Henderson, William Henderson, John L. Johnson, George Johnson, John Knobel, Robert Kirkendall, Alpheus Land, Charles Land, Stephen W. Lemont, James McLain, John A. Macham, James R. Perrigo, William Phillips, Ira G. Pool, John H. Powers, Ira J. Satterlee, George C. Shaffer, Rufus N. Shaffer, C. A. Shutts, Eli Sparks, John E. W. Stuce, Josephus E. Stevenson, William Stewart, Lockwood Sympkins, David Tschabold, Charles H. Upham and Robert W. Witter.

FIRST BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The 1st battery of Light Artillery was organized at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Jacob T. Foster. Its organization was perfected at Camp Utley in October, 1861. It left Wisconsin Jan. 23, 1862. During the war this battery saw very active service. They were mustered out at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 18th of July, 1865. There was but one man in this battery from Green county—Henry Bucher.

FIFTH BATTERY—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The 5th battery left Camp Utley, Racine, March 15, 1862, for St. Louis. They were after-

ward employed at New Madrid, and then moved to Hamburg, Tenn. The fought in the battle of Farmington, on the 9th of May. They subsequently were in northern Mississippi and Alabama. The battery left Louisville October 1, with Buell's army. At the end of 1862, they were near Nashville. During the residue of their term of service, they performed much active duty.

Men from Green County in the Fifth Battery.

Oscar F. Pinney, Washington Hill, Charles B. Humphrey, George Q. Gardner, Almon Smith, George Lafferty, Elijah Booth, John Dickson, Charles M. Wyman, Braddock Stout, Aaron Eley, Robert P. Elliott, John T. McKnight, Charles Adair, Ezra Adair, Clarance E. Adams, Howard Adams, Thadeus I. Alexander, David Allen, William W. Bailey, James C. Baker, Oscar F. Baldwin, George W. Ball, William H. Ball, Rufus Barling, Charles W. Barnes, Frederick Bast, John Becktel, Cyrus Beedy, John Beedy, James N. Belt, Alfred Bintliff, Carl Black, Frederick Black, Rollin S. Black, Lyman Booth, Robert L. Booth, Joseph Bratley, Luke Bratley, John W. Bridge, Otis S. Bridges, Walter Buck, Byron I. Bullard, Thomas P. Burk, Henry Burkholder, Edward I. Busick, Martin Campbell, James B. Campton, James V. Campton, John G. Carman, John W. Caughey, Bostwick Clark, Andrew Clarno, Elisha M. Coates, Hamilton I. Coates, Washington B. Coates, John Cowen, William Crow, Charles C. Cunningham, George Dale, James Dale, Joseph Dale, William S. Davenport, James Davis, John Disch, James M. Divan, Walter Divan, Rrobert Drane, James B. Dunn, John W. Dunn, William C. Dunn, Daniel Eley, Joseph Eley, Jacob Fawver, John M. Fillebrown, George M. Foot, Josiah C. Forbes, John Forby, Frank Fry, David H. Galusha, William R. Galpin, Walter S. Gardner, James Gearhart, William George, James A. Graham, Tilbery Gray, Daniel Gundy, Oscar P. Haley, Joseph D. Hall, George H. Hamilton, David E. Hastings, Nathan H. Havens, Henry Hawver, Joseph Hayburn, Thomas A. Henderson, Charles B. Hicks, Gurdon Hicks, Jr., Joseph Hill, Samuel W. Hutchins, Joseph Hoffman, Charles A. Jewett, Volney L. Johnson, Thomas W. Jones, Isaac H. Kean, Christopher C. Kelly, Benjamin H. King, De Marcus L. Kinney, Adam Knipschield, Jerry Leahy, James Lawhorn, Samuel I. Lewis, William R. Lewis, Alonzo Loomis, Cornelius W. Loomis, Hartman Loomis, Daniel Lounsbury, Thomas C. Lord, Isaiah H. Lounsberry, John Luther, James Mack, Albert Macomber, Albert I. Marshal, Edward McBride, George T. McConnell, Stewart McConnell, William S. McCracken, Andrew I. McDaniel, Daniel McDermott, Andrew I. McKnight, Aaron Miller, Henry C. Miller, Morgan H. Miller, Allen Mitchell, Sylvester H. Morey, John Morris, Isaac R. Moulton, Samuel Mountford, Napoleon B. Murray, John Nelson, Nicholas O'Brien, John Orvis, James Parks, Royal P. Payne, Stephen Perkins, John Phillips, David W. Pratt, William Preston, Samuel C. Reynolds, Nathan P. Rice, William Richardson, Jesse Riley, John C. Robb, Charles H. Robertson, John Ross, Joseph W. Ross, Charles A. Rutledge, Henry Satterlee, Charles Sackett, Michael Sackett, John Shaffer, Thomas Shipley, Joseph Sickinger, Francis L. Sisson, Alfred Slawson, Leonard W. Small, Ellis H. Smith, George H. L. Smith, John C. Smith, John F. Smith, Orrin D. Snow, Charles A. South, Charles F. South, John M. South, James W. Sparks, George W. Staver, James Stewart, Ira W. Stiff, John W. Stiff, Cornelius W. Strohm, Daniel Sutherland, Edward Sweeny, Reuben Sweet, Charles W. Taft, S. C. Taft, John G. Thomas, Jesse C. Thompson, William F. Thompson, Daniel Titus, George Titus, Louis Titus, William H. Titus, C. N. VanMatre, Charles K. VanMatre, William A. Verley, George Walker, Michael Ward, Daniel Wareck, George Wareck, Jeremiah Wareck, John F. Wareck, John H. Wareck, Reuben Wareck, Samuel R. Wareck, Charles F. Warren, Reuben Webb, Edwin A. Webster, Samuel C. Webster, S. S. Webster,

David Weltz, William Weltz, Thomas Wells, Nelson Wheeler, George White, John White, E. C. Wickersham, George W. Williams, Levi Williams, Peter S. Williams, F. Wilson, Franklin Wilson, Sheldon L. Wilson, William G. Winslow, E. F. Wright, Oliver P. Pratt and Lewis Sickinger.

Men from Green County in the Eighth and Thirteenth Batteries.

Eighth—William H. Freeland and William J. Miller.

Thirteenth—Truman Webber.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In the summer of 1861 company K, Capt. Langworthy, of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. The 1st Heavy Artillery regiment was finally fully organized by the combination of twelve companies, numbered from A to M inclusive. These batteries have all interesting, but not all the same histories, and they were not all mustered out at the same time. Battery A was mustered out on the 18th of August, 1865; battery B on the 30th of the same month; battery C on the 21st of September of that year; and battery D on the same day as battery A. The other eight batteries were mustered out in the previous June.

Battery A did duty in the Washington defenses; battery B did service in Fort Terrill, Murfreesboro and in Fort Clay at Lexington; battery C saw service in Fort Creighton and in Fort Sherman and other places; battery D defended Fort Jackson and Fort Berwick; and the other batteries had positions in the defenses around Washington.

Men from Green County, in First Heavy Artillery.

Henry W. Peck, Cornelius V. Bridge, Charles M. Ball, William M. Hanchett, Richard Glennan, B. B. Bromfield, John H. Ostrander, George W. Miller, George W. Morse, John W. Allison, Julius H. Austin, Shadrach Austin, John Baird, John W. Baker, David R. Barmore, William Barrow, Charles F. Bennett, Joseph C. Bennett, Adelbert A. Betts, Romanzo Blair, George Brown, John A. Brownfield, Reuben Barrington, George W. Bussey, George W. Cameron, Charles W. Case, Robert B. Chambers, Isaac M. Clemans, Harvey F. Cole, James J. Crook, Joseph G. Dean, Isaac Dunkleburg, William A. Dutcher, Erastus Eley, William H. Ely, Randolph Engel, Peter Gainor, Joseph D. Hilton, John Holland, Samuel Inwhoff, George J. Jones, Peter Jones, Joshua Kildow, Daniel Lewis, Harrison Loveland, Peter Mahan, Hugh Mason, Chester C. Mather, William H. Mathews, Alonzo McKinney, William R. Meacham, Jacob Newcomer, George Nichols, Jeremiah D. Ostrander, Thomas L. Ostrander, George Rainboth, John Rainboth, John W. Reed, William A. Sawin, John W. Spalding, Abraham Stahl, Frederick R. Stolcap, Martin T. Stowell, Dennis Tierney, Henry W. Townsend, John Trow, Michael Trow, William Z. Trow, George W. Wardwell, George L. Webber, David O. Wells, George D. Williams, Joseph M. Williams, Seth C. Williams, Andros L. Wood, Calvin Yarger, Uriah Ziegler, Peter L. Welden, James H. Ludington, John Bryce, Seth M. Bradley, Eli Edleman, Franklin H. Edleman, Milton Edleman, George Kingsland, Aaron Kinyon, William Kinyon, George H. Landgraff, John M. Landgraff, Hamilton Longley, Peter Miller, William J. Ostrander, Nicholas Pop and Beard M. Stevenson.

WAR EXTRACTS FROM COUNTY PAPERS.

From the bombardment of Fort Sumter to the death of Abraham Lincoln, there were published in the county papers, many items of interest, relating to the war. These, of course, are in their nature, transitory, but of importance as reflecting the feeling of the people at home, and of the soldiers in the army. They form an every-day record of the hardships and trials of the times that should not be forgotten.

Extracts from the Monroe Sentinel.

1861—May 22.—Rev. I. A. Swetland delivered a sound and able discourse to the volun-

teers, on Thursday evening of last week. He encouraged and sought to inspire that thoughtful courage which can know and weigh the hardships to be endured in camp, in the march, in the field, in exposure to heat, to wet and cold and then resolutely to meet them with an unflinching nerve without murmur or regret. His remarks were listened to with much interest.

Under the plan of organization of the volunteers, the companies are allowed more men than was first announced. Capt. Flood's company is accepted and is to go with the 3d regiment. They will soon be called into camp. The captain wishes to increase his company to the maximum, or highest aggregate of rank and file. *Twenty or twenty-five*, more able-bodied men, can enlist into his company, by *immediately* applying. As the time is short, the applications, we repeat, must be without delay. A good fifer is needed in the company, to complete the band. Any one skilled upon the fife, will be gladly received. We trust the brave young men of Green county will respond to this call. By being a large company, the company will have a greater influence in the regiment. Little Green is eager to send all the men she can.

August 21.—We regret to state that Mr. Bryant is sick and in the hospital at the camp of the 3d regiment. That is undoubtedly the reason why we have had no communication from him during the past two weeks.

August 28.—We learn that Mr. Bryant has received a commission. Our readers will be pleased to read the following announcement which was made in the *State Journal* at Madison a few days ago: Commission issued to Edwin E. Bryant as 2d Lieutenant of company A, of 3d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers vice L. H. D. Crane, promoted.

August 28.—O. T. Pinney, of this place, who was in the United States Army for five years, and who was in the Florida and Mexican Wars, has been commissioned by the government of this State, captain of artillery, to raise a company of 150 men for three years or during the war, being the number required to constitute an artillery company as called for by the secretary of war, and by the governor of this State in his proclamation, which we published on the first page of our present issue. We hope that patriotic men in every part of the county will take hold of this matter, and assist in procuring volunteers for the company. We owe it to ourselves to furnish the number of men required for it from this county. We are behind many parts of the State in furnishing volunteers, and there is no good reason why 150 first class men cannot be raised in this county in ten days.

Albany has had an artillery company formed there for two years or more, and we hope that members of that company who have had some experience, will unite with this. Our friends at Brodhead also can assist in obtaining volunteers. Let us have a united effort! Some of our best citizens have already enrolled their names. As soon as forty men are enrolled, they will be sworn into the United States service, and their pay will commence, so that there will be no such vexatious delaying as was experienced when the company of infantry was enlisted here.

There was a large gathering of the citizens of Clarno and Monroe, at Shueyville, on Saturday last, for the purpose of raising a liberty pole and throwing to the breeze the Star Spangled Banner. There was some delay occasioned by the lack of proper tackles to raise so long a pole; but Edmund Hill, of this place and others, by their energy, soon manufactured the necessary appliances and in due time the pole was raised, and amid the cheers from the crowd the emblem of our Nation's liberties was run up. Thomas H. Eaton addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with good effect, upon the duty of the American citizens during the existing crisis, urging a Union of all patriotic men in support of the government. The meeting adjourned in the best possible spirits. Previous to this meeting, all sorts of

silly rumors had been circulated in regard to an opposition which it was alleged would be made to raising the flag; and some few, the feeblest of our brethren, believed it. We cannot believe that any man within the bounds of the loyal States, especially in this State, would object to raising the American flag. If there be such a one let him take the consequences of his stupidity, and folly.

From present appearances the ranks of Capt. Pinney's company of artillery will be filled today or to-morrow, and they expected to be ordered to camp the last of this week. We hope now that our friends on the Sugar river valley will unite and raise a company of infantry for the war, and cease dividing themselves into little squads, which can amount to nothing; and we will guarantee that another company will be raised here and be ready for camp as soon as theirs. We challenge them to beat us. Rock county has already raised more than 500 men for the regiment, and if we expect to have any interest in the regiment it is high time we were at work.

September 25.—To-morrow being the day recommended by President Lincoln to be kept as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of the States, His blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace, there will be religious services in the morning at 10:30 o'clock at the M. E. Church in this place, sermon by Rev. E. Morris, and in the evening at 7 o'clock in the Congregational chapel, sermon by Rev. M. Wierick. All the people are invited to attend.

October 23.—The honored dead—A letter from Mr. Bryant, received too late for publication in this issue, states that at the battle of Harper's Ferry of our Green county men Stewart Mosher and Henry Raymond were killed and William Foster and George Gay were wounded. From another source we understand that Edgar Ross was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner. Mr. Bryant was in the engagement and will furnish for our next issue a full and circumstantial account of it. He says that Lieut. O'Brien has proved himself to be a hero of the first water.

On Friday last the company of Switzers which is organizing at New Glarus for the war, came to town and were escorted through the streets by the German brass band. They have enlisted near fifty men, and expect to fill up within ten doys. If they get their maximum number in time, they will be assigned to the 9th regiment in Milwaukee; if not in time for the 9th they will be assigned to the 13th at Janesville.

October 30.—The German company from New Glarus expects to be ordered into camp at Milwaukee, to join the German regiment this week. It will probably have about sixty-five men, and will have to unite with a part of a company from another part of the State in order to reach the maximum number.

November 6.—The portion of a company of infantry raised at New Glarus, consisting of between forty and fifty men, came into town on Friday last, preparatory to going into camp. They expect to increase their number here. Their fine soldierly appearance, and martial bearing excited the admiration of all who saw them.

A letter from Lieut. O'Brien to E. Mosher, Esq., of this place, the father of Stewart Mosher, who was killed at the battle of Harper's Ferry, says: I was standing near your son when he fell, and had just been speaking to him but a moment before. Here marked to me "Lieutenant I want to fetch my man this time" and asked "where is the best place." I advised him to go into the house and fire through the window, but he went around the corner of the house and about ten feet from it and was in the act of raising his gun to his shoulder when he fell. He is the first man from Green county that

died on the battle field in defense of his country's flag, and she may well be proud of him. He was a brave man. Peace to his ashes.

November 20.—A private note from Mr. Bryant verifies the rumor of the death of Edgar Ross a member of Capt. Flood's company. It will be remembered that he was wounded at Bolivar and taken prisoner by the enemy. He died of lock-jaw at Charlestown, Va., on the 26th ult. Thus our brave men attest their devotion to the principles of free government.

A letter to Judge Dunwiddie from Frederick, Md., brings the sorrowful intelligence of the death of Clark Austin of this place, a member of Capt. Flood's company, who, after a very short illness, died of fever in the hospital in that city on the 15th inst. Private Austin had been taking care of the sick of our company in the hospital, and was highly valued by them as a superior nurse.

November 27.—On Saturday last, William Foster and George Gay, members of Capt. Flood's company, who were wounded in the battle of Bolivar, arrived here on a furlough. Their wounds are doing well, and they hope soon to be able to join the regiment. Gay was wounded during a retreat from a position held by the enemy, and he attributes his escape from capture to the noble conduct of Silas Gardner, who at a great risk to himself assisted him off the field.

The ladies of the village meet this Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of J. B. Treat, for the purpose of organizing a society for furnishing relief to our soldiers in the hospital and in the field, by providing such things as socks, mittens, etc., for them, which will conduce very much to their health and comfort; and which they would not have if they are not furnished by the women of the loyal States. This is a noble work, and we hope that the example of this society will be followed in every neighborhood throughout the country. Every household can contribute something. While we are enjoying the comforts and pleasures of home, let us not forget those who are offering their lives for our protection.

December 11.—Our readers will be glad to learn that for gallant conduct in the action at Bolivar, and for general efficiency in the discharge of duty, Mr. Bryant has been again recommended by the colonel of his regiment for promotion. He entered the service last spring as a private; shortly after the regiment went into camp at Fond du Lac, he received the appointment of sergeant-major, he has since been twice promoted upon merit alone; once upon the recommendation of the colonel, now brigadier-general Hamilton, he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in the Watertown Rifles, company A, recently he has been recommended by Capt. Bertram and Col. Ruger and has received his commission as 1st lieutenant in the same company. We congratualate our friend more upon the fact that he has proved himself worthy of success, than that he has acquired it, and hope that the responsibilities of his new position will not prevent him from appearing regularly, in his own proper person before the readers of the *Sentinel.*

December 18.—Last week at Milwaukee, the Hon. B. Dunwiddie presented to Lieut-Col. Wrisberg, of the 9th regiment, in behalf of the citizens of Monroe, a fine horse. We hear that Mr. Wrisberg is winning golden opinions from all connected with the regiment by his superior military knowledge, and his gentlemanly conduct. We wish him abundant success.

Deccember 25.—The ladies in the vicinity of Juda, in this county, have forwarded to the care the agents of the United States sanitary commission, at Chicago, Ill., a box containing the following articles: Twelve comforts for single beds; 13 feather pillows, and 15 slips; 1 woolen blanket; 5 sheets; 11 pairs of cotton flannel drawers; 11 undershirts; 3 bed-gowns; 7 pairs of woolen sacks; 3 rolls of bandages for the wounded; buttons, thread, pins and needles.

Many a prayer for a blessing on these benevolent ladies, will ascend from the couch of the sick and wounded.

The ladies of Brodhead are to present a flag to Capt. Jackson's company at McKey's Hall on Thursday evening next, after which there will be a soldiers' ball, refreshments to be furnished by the ladies. On Friday morning the company leaves for camp. It will be company A, of the 18th regiment. Let the ladies of Monroe contribute to the occasion.

1862—January 1.—The Ladies' Aid Society of Monroe has forwarded to the care of the United States sanitary commission at Chicago a box containing the following list of articles: Nineteen shirts, 5 towels, 2 quilts, 16 sheets, 2 comforts, 2 blankets, 3 bed gowns, 5 double gowns, 37 pillow cases, 10 pairs of drawers, 5 pairs woolen socks, 1 pair of mittens, 5 feather pillows, 1 cotton pillow, 3 rolls of bandages, 11 sponges, 7 packages of envelopes, 5 quires of paper, 1 box of pens, 7 pounds dried peaches, 4 pounds of blackberries, 2 pounds of raspberries, 3 pounds of prunes, 1 cake of chocolate, 1 can of blackberries, 3 papers corn starch, pins and needles. The society is very grateful to those ladies of Monroe and Sylvester, who are not members of the society, who have so generously aided in making up this gift to the sick and wounded in our armies.

The three commissioners, Ezra Wescott, of Clarno, E. R. Allen, of Spring Grove, and Henry Adams, of Mount Pleasant, who under the new law constitute the county board, assembled in this place on Monday last and elected Henry Anams chairman of the board. We are informed that under the present mode of disposing of the fund provided by the county for the relief of the families of volunteers, the whole will be exhausted by the 1st of April next, and in view of the enormous amount of taxes—more than $1,500,000, besides county, town, school and highway taxes—which must be raised in this State during the coming year, the commissioners are contemplating whether some change in the administration of this fund is not desirable.

March 19.—Henry Combs, of this place, who is a member of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, and who was at the battle of Fort Donelson, arrived at home on Saturday evening last on a furlough. He escaped injury at Donelson, but has since been wounded while on a scouting expedition.

April 30.—In accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Salomon, divine service will be held in the M. E. Church to-morrow, at the usual hour of morning service, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. E. Weirich in commemoration of the death of the late governor, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey. We hope that our merchants will all close their places of business for a few hours, and unite with the people in commemorating the untimely end of one of the purest and best public men of our times.

June 25.—Mr. LyBrand, who is favorably known to all the old residents of our county, and who still has interests here, is one of the faithful few who saw the cloud arising when it was no larger than a man's hand; and who has not failed to warn the country against the fearful storm of God's vengeance which is now sweeping over us on account of our participation in the great crime of human slavery.

July 9.—At a meeting of the citizens of Monroe, held at the court house, July 8, 1862, D. W. Ball, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. W. Wright chosen secretary. The meeting was called to order and was addressed in a spirited manner by T. H. Eaton, E. Bartlett, F. Q. Ball, L. Davenport; each taking a 'clatter' at the rebels and traitors in particular, and secession sympathizers generally.

On motion of F. Q. Ball, a committee of five persons was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense and object of the meeting. Messrs F. Q. Ball, L. Davenport, Dr. S. Porter, Joseph Peters and Allen Woodle were appointed said committee.

The following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were reported by said committee :

WHEREAS, Morris Rosa, having served six months in the rebel army, having contributed a large sum from his private funds for the purpose of buying Sharpe's rifles, with which to arm rebels ; and also, having come north under the protection of the stars and stripes, has here expressed treasonable sentiments, and manifested his sympathy for the present rebellion, by saying that he would rather lose his right arm than fight his southern friends,—therefore,

Resolved, That the said Morris Rosa be allowed twenty-four hours in which to leave the county, failing to do which, he remains at his peril.*

Resolved, That any other man uttering like sentiments, shall not be tolerated in our midst.

Ordered, That the Monroe *Sentinel* be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

D. W. BALL, Chairman.
W. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

July 23.—William Van Horn, of Cadiz, in this county, aged sixty-six years, came to town yesterday to offer himself a recruit in the service of his country. There is also, in this place, a man who is sixty-five years of age, who declares his determination to pass the examination of the United States musteringofficer.

COURT HOUSE, MONROE, July 28.

A traitor having been sentenced this afternoon, to five weeks imprisonment for kicking and otherwise abusing a sick and discharged soldier for the expression of Union sentiments, his secession friends said he should not go to jail, and if he did 100 men from the county would liberate him. Whereupon a general fight ensued in which "secesh" got much the worst of it—a meeting was called of the loyal citizens to be held at the court house, which was organized by calling the Hon. F. H. West to the chair and appointing A. W. Potter, secretary.

The object of the meeting was said to be the suppression of home rebels. Speeches were made by F. H. West, James Bintliff, E. Bartlett, Dr. Hull and others. A committee, consisting of J. V. Richardson, E. Bartlett and F. Q. Ball, to draft and present resolutions, reported the following:

WHEREAS, the hydra-headed demon of secession is again moving in our midst and exerting a paralyzing influence upon the cause of our country; and,

WHEREAS, a person calling himself a Union man, assaulted a disabled soldier for expressing himself in favor of the present administration, and an active prosecution of the war, and having been justly imprisoned by due legal process, in our county jail for the term of five weeks, certain individuals threaten to resist the execution of the sentence of the law, or liberate him when incarcerated; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the threats that have been uttered by the traitorous miscreants, who sympathize with the wretch who has been justly incarcerated this evening in our county jail, we *challenge them to an attempt* at their nefarious purposes ; and we also deem it an act of prudence to organize a vigilance committee whose duty it shall be to look well after those who may be guilty of uttering disloyal sentiments in the future, and bring them to the punishment which the magnitude of their offenses seem to merit.

Resolved, That in this hour of our Nation's trial, it is the duty of every loyal citizen to discountenance in every possible manner, all exhibitions of treason, come from whatever source they may, that our country is above every other consideration, and the existence and perpetuity of our Union is too dear to permit any individ-

*Mr. Rosa, considering discretion to be the better part of valor, went.—ED.

ual with traitorous cowboy instincts to strike directly or indirectly, by word or action at the effectual and vigorous prosecution of the present war and the efforts of the administration to suppress the Rebellion.

A. W. Potter offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That, in order to carry out the purposes this meeting; for self protection, and to be prepared to mete out to traitors the punishment they so justly deserve, we do now organize a military company that shall meet regularly for drill. The following gentlemen put down their names, and the meeting adjourned. The members of the military company to meet again on Tuesday evening to elect officers, and otherwise perfect their organization:

Samuel Chandler, A. J. Sutherland, B. Dunwiddie, Edmund Bartlett, Edmund Hill, Charles A. Booth, D. W. Ball, B. Chenewath, J. S. Smock, J. A. Payne, George Churchill, L. Rote, C. Witter, P. H. Coon, William Bowers, Albert Witter, Charles Usher, S. A. Mackres, William Fillebrown, Jesse Bunting, J. R. Davis, N. B. Treat, Edward Hassinger, J. S. Bloom, Allen Woodle, W. O. Carpenter, E. S. Sackett, Israel Brewer, James Bintliff, E. Bentley, Dr. S. Porter, Thomas Eaton, Edward Scoville, G. E. Thrall, W. P. Woodworth, Rudolph Shroeder, John Graham, John Durrell, John Erfert, George W. Hoffman, Marvin Rhines, J. B. Scoville, E. T. Phelps, G. S. Van Wagenen, Joseph Pool, E. A. West, G. W. Crane, I. W. Hall, A. W. Patter, E. C. Stepheson, James Norris, W. W. Wright, Harris Pool, Alvin Humphrey, F. Q. Ball, D. F. Corson, J. K. Eilert, Morris Roth, Charles D. Corson, H. W. Whitney, William H. Halleck, William Sandoe, Jacob Stevick, S. W. Wilcox, C. Payne, D. S. Millen, F. H. West, J. R. Lafferty, John Sherman, A. C. Dodge, Amos Lindly, A. Horn, F. S. Parlin, L. B. Johnson, G. A. Mosher, A. A. Bennett, George Miller, A. White, George P. Hedge and R. S. Norman.

August 6.—On the evening of the 29th ult., pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Monroe met at the court house, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Home Guards and to hear and act upon the report of the committee previously appointed with regard to the course to be pursued with disloyal men in our midst. L. Rood was called to the chair and Thomas H. Eaton appointed secretary of the meeting. The report of the committee was then called for and read as follows:

WHEREAS, the dangerous condition of our government requires the earnest and united efforts of all its loyal citizens, during this the most critical hour of her trial, the hour that is to decide whether we are to maintain the proud position of one of the first Nations of the earth, or sink into anarchy and confusion, a scorn and a reproach to the civilized world and

WHEREAS, it is feared and believed that there are persons in our midst who are not of us, or with us in this our terrible struggle in behalf of what is the dearest thing on earth, to all true patriots—our country. And in order that we may know who are against us because they are not for us; therefore,

Resolved, that all the citizens of this community be requested to take and subscribe to the annexed oath:

"I, ———— ———— of the town of ———— ———— in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, do solemnly swear that I am a loyal citizen of the United States of America, that I will bear true allegiance to the same, that I will to the utmost of my ability support the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; that in rendering such support I will discountenance in every possible manner by word or action every sentiment or expression the tendency of which may be to encourage disloyalty to the government, and that I will not, by word or deed, countenance any disloyal, secret organization, and for a violation of this oath may I suffer the just penalty of the crime of treason."

Resolved, That any person refusing to subscribe to said oath shall be considered and is our enemy, whom it is our first duty, as good and loyal citizens, to expel from our midst.

Resolved, That in all summary proceedings under the authority of this meeting, the course indicated and ordered in Gen. Pope's order No. 3, (which we annex) be adhered to and carried out, so far as applicable to the case, the same as though we were acting in his department and under his authority.

Resolved, That a judicial committee of fifteen of our best citizens be appointed to investigate and take judicial cognizance of all refusals to take, and subscribe to, and violations of said oath, and that the Home Guards being organized here to-night be authorized and ordered to faithfully execute the decrees of said judicial committee.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed such judicial committee:

B. Chenoweth, N. R. Usher, C. S. Foster, M. Reitler, John A. Bingham, Edmund Hill, J. V. Richardson, L. Davenport, A. Ludlow, D. W. Ball, W. W. Wright, B. Dunwiddie, George King, William Brown and J. S. Bloom.

Messrs. E. Bartlett, A. J. Sutherland, Harris Pool, S. E. Cole, Dr. S. Porter and C. Godfrey, were appointed a committee to invite citizens to take the oath.

POPE'S ORDER NO. 3.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"July 23d, 1862.

"Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest disloyal male citizens, within their lines or within their reach, and within their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the south beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines; or at any point in the rear, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified shall be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and confiscated."*

August 20.—We see by the Madison *Journal*, of a late date, that Silas Gardner, son of E. T. Gardner, Esq., of this village, has received a 2d lieutenant's commission in the 3d regiment. It gives us pleasure to record the promotion of men who have earned it by their good behavior.

August 27.—We learn that there will be funeral services at the Catholic Church, in this village, Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in commemoration of the death of Capt. Moses O'Brien. All citizens are invited to attend.

Early on Monday morning an immense multitude of people assembled in the public square to take leave of their friends in Capt. Bintliff's company, which was to leave for camp at 8 o'clock A. M. The company formed in front of McKey's Hall at quarter past 7, and after answering to their names, they were marched to the depot where a special train was in waiting for them. Their friends accompanied them to the cars, unwilling to leave them till compelled by stern necessity. The parting scenes were very affecting; not that many tears were shed, but the firmly compressed lips and the quivering nerves of the face showed emotion too deep and too sacred for utterance at such a time and place. The Monroe Brass Band was present and played a solemn farewell air as the cars moved slowly off. The company goes into camp at Racine, by the way of Milwaukee.

September 3.—It gives us pleasure to record that our townsman, F. H. West, Esq., has been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 31st

*The oath, before mentioned, was given into the possession of L. Rote, an attorney and justice of the peace. A large number of citizens made haste to subscribe their names to it; indeed, there were but few that refused to sign. Of the latter, one was a resident of the town of Sylvester, an old-time citizen; he was marched to the limits of the village of Monroe, and ordered to keep outside. A resident of Clarno was treated to a free ride on a rail part of the way to his home.—ED.

regiment, which is made up of companies from Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Green counties, and goes into camp at Prairie du Chien. Mr. West will fill the place given him with credit to himself and honor to his county; and, notwithstanding the slurs of the Madison *Patriot*, at the "leader of the Green county mob," we will hazard something that not only his immediate friends, but his political enemies will freely admit that a more fit appointment could not have been made.

October 1.—The Soldiers' Aid Society will meet at the court house Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make bandages, lint, etc. Let every one come, whether they belong to the society or not. The needs of the sick and wounded are very pressing just now, and we wish to send a box as soon as possible.

MRS. J. B. TREAT, Secretary.

We have seen a letter from William H. Booth, one of Capt. Flood's company, in which he confirms Lieut. Gardner's statement that only six of company C's men came out of the battle of Antietam unhurt. They went into the fight thirty-one strong. Three were killed and the rest (the six of one mentioned excepted) wounded. The killed are G. Gay, I. Thurlow and Leonard Sheffield. Kimberly, Foster and William Booth were among the wounded, but their wounds are slight. The regiment had only sixty-three left fit for duty. They are now located near Harper's Ferry.

December 3.—Green County Finances. The financial statement which we publish to day, showing the expenditures of Green county for the past year, and the amount of taxes to be raised to meet the expenses of the present year, are full of interest to every tax-payer, and will unquestionably receive the attention they merit.

They show that, notwithstanding the heavy expenses created by the war, the county is financially sound; and though $9,000 is to be raised to support the families of volunteers and drafted men, we believe that double that amount would be cheerfully given by a vote of more than three-fourths of our people, were so much necessary to keep our brave soldiers' families from want and suffering. Our county commissioners are entitled to much credit for the energy and assiduity with which they have transacted all business which has come before them, and have fully demonstrated that, although "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," it does not require a multitude to transact the business of a county board, and do it in a manner satisfactory to their constituents.

1863 – January 11.—The ladies of this village will meet at the house of Mrs. Jesse Robison to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, for the purpose of sewing for the soldiers. This is a truly praiseworthy object, and we hope there will be a large gathering. Our brothers and friends are far from home engaged in fighting the enemies of the Republic, that we and our posterity may enjoy the rich blessings of peace and National prosperity, and surely we should rejoice at the privilege of laboring a half day to promote their comfort in return.

February 25.—Death of Rev. Mr. Weirich.—Our citizens were startled last evening by the announcement that the Rev. C. E. Weirich, late pastor of the M. E. Church in this village, and for the last four months chaplain of the 23d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, was dead, and that his body had arrived on the cars in charge of his son-in-law, who was also a member of the 23d regiment. At first the statement seemed incredible; his family reside in this village,and they had not even heard of his illness. Soon, too soon, the sad tidings were confirmed. He died at Vicksburg several days since. We have heard no particulars of his death nor of the character of his disease. His unexpected fate has overwhelmed his family with the deepest grief, and all our citizens, by whom he was known and beloved, sympathize with them in their sad bereavement.

March 4 —A donation party will be held in McKey's Hall, Friday evening, March 6, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the family

of Rev. C. E. Weirich, who recently died in the service of his country. The cause is worthy. Let all attend. By order of committee.

MR. and MRS. D. W. BALL,
MR. and MRS. B. CHENEWOTH,
MR. and MRS. GEORGE H. KING,
MR. and MRS. H. PIERCE,
MR. and MRS. WILLIAM COLDREN.

MONROE, Feb. 28, 1863.

March 11.—The citizens of Monroe held a meeting at the court house, on Monday evening the 9th inst., for the purpose of aiding our sick and wounded soldiers, now in the field. A committee of ten were appointed to adopt the quickest and best method of bringing this about.

They propose to circulate subscriptions, which is now being done, to raise funds to send an agent along with any boxes of goods that may be sent, so that each box may be applied where it was intended.

If the citizens of Clarno, Juda and other portions of this county will send in their boxes of stores for the same purpose, together with money to pay expenses, this committee will take charge of them, and send by the same agent, to any company that went from this county. By order of committee.

A. LUDLOW,
J. V. RICHARDSON,
B. CHENEWOTH,
S. W. HOFFMAN,
D. W. BALL,
MRS. L. WALCOTT,
MRS. B. CHENEWOTH,
MRS. J. ROBINSON,
MRS. J. THRALL,
MRS E. B. ADAMS.

FORE THE SENTINEL.

[ritten by mrs. —— ——]

O my lonely home
Where is my Willey
noW a lass it is to true
he's gone to the War.

in Capt Blintiff Company
With hearte so brave and true
his hearte is fore his
native land his songs is
fore here glory
her Warrior Wreathe is in
there hands there lips breathe
out here story our lofty

hills and valleys green
are smiling brigh before them
and like a rainbolt sign is
seen her proud flag Waving o'er them.

September 2. The provost marshal of this district, publishes a notice in our paper to-day, offering a reward of $10, and payment of all reasonable expenses, for the arrest and delivery of any deserter.

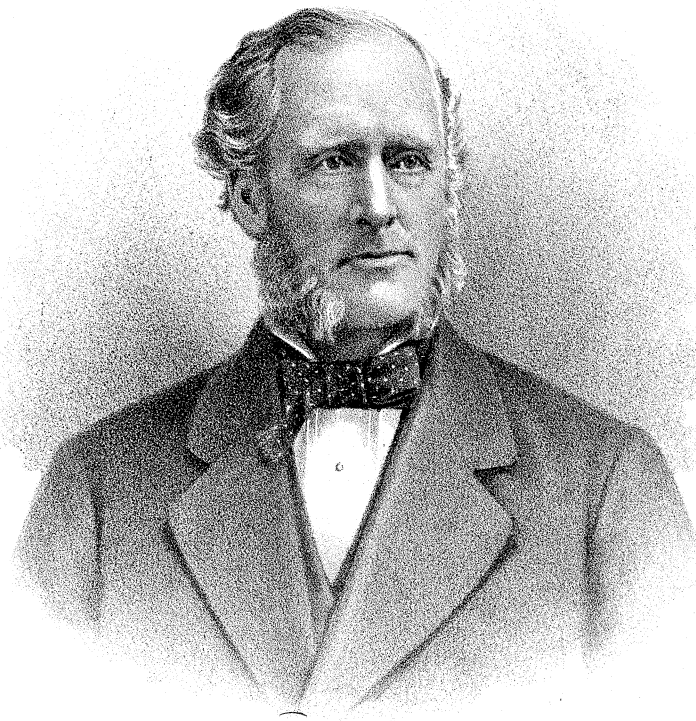
We advise men knowing themselves to be deserters, to save his money to the government by reporting to the marshal, of their own accord, as they will be quite likely to meet with better treatment.

October 7.—The ladies of Monroe will hold a festival at McKey's Hall on Thursday evening, October 8, for the benefit of our soldiers wounded in the recent battles. A supper will be served from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock, at fifty cents each. All ladies, whether in the village or country, who are desirous of aiding in this laudable work, are invited to contribute something for the table.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Fillebrown, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Thrall, Mrs. Van Wagnen, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. E. T. Gardner, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. L. Hurlbut, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Eilert, Mrs. C. S. Foster, Mrs. E. A. West, Mrs. Chenewoth, Mrs. Hassinger, Mrs. Parlin, Mrs. Edward E. Woodman, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. James Brintliff, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Ione Jones, Miss Sue Treat, Miss Nellie Miller, Miss Mary Thrall, Miss Hattie Wilder, Miss Calista Hurlbut, Miss Delia Galusha and Miss Anna McDowell.

1865—April 12. How We Got the News.—The intelligence of Lee's surrender was brought up from Janesville on Monday morning by some gentlemen, who trundled a hand car all the way



J. T. Shuman



Abby J. Sherman

on purpose to bring it. They arrived here about 10:30 A. M., and the remainder of the day, till late in the evening, was spent by our citizens in the wildest rejoicing. Bells were rung, drums beat, flags waved, patriotism, whisky and lager flowed profusely, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

April 19.—In accordance with the notice of the acting Secretary of State, that the funeral services of President Lincoln will take place in Washington at noon to-day, services will be held in every considerable town throughout the country. The governors of the several States have issued proclamations recommending this, and the feelings of the people prompt a ready response. Services will be held at the Universalist church in this village, and addresses will be delivered by the pastors of the several congregations. The heavens are weeping floods of tears this morning over the untimely fate of Abraham Lincoln, and all the people of our village feel like following the example.

Under the call of October, 1863, for 300,000 more, the quota of Green county was 223. Under the four calls of 1864, dated February 1, March 14, July 18 and December 19, her quota was 1,326. The quotas and credits of each town, from October, 1863, to the end of the war, are shown in the following table:

TOWNS.	Quotas	Recruits	Veterans	Drafted	Distribution of excess of 4532 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credited by order of war department.	Total Credits
Adams	51	30	4	14	6	....	54
Albany	95	72	11	5	10	1	99
Brooklyn	71	49	9	4	8	1	71
Cadiz	63	30	13	17	8	.....	68
Clarno	89	57	12	12	11	1	93
Decatur	115	75	17	26	23	1	142
Exeter	50	35	11	9	6	....	61
Jefferson	115	95	10	16	14	1	136
Jordan	53	32	10	9	6	.....	57
Monroe	207	139	67	32	30	2	270
Mount Pleasant	86	69	6	6	11	1	93
New Glarus	52	30	11	4	6	.....	51
Spring Grove	84	61	15	21	11	1	109
Sylvester	74	56	5	6	9	1	77
Washington	59	34	12	8	9	.....	63
York	62	19	4	20	6	1	50
Total	1,326	883	217	209	174	11	1,494

HOW GREEN COUNTY TREATED HER SOLDIERS.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors of Green county, in May, 1861, it was

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this board, the county will be willing to pay all the necessary expenses of maintaining the families of all those who may volunteer (that may need such assistance) during the war." The aid thus early promised was continued to the end of the war. The towns were severally as prompt and perseverving as the county at large. The following statement of the amounts raised to pay bounties to volunteers, and to aid the families of the same, is from the *Sentinel* of July 26, 1865:

TOWNS.	Raised By Tax.	By Subscription.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
Adams	$4,760 00	$1,100 00	$5,860 00	Stated near as possible.
Albany	11,000 00	6,150 00	17,150 00	
Brooklyn	11,900 00	3,500 00	15,431 92	Collected of tax voted,
Cadiz	4,120 00	1,000 00	5,120 00	Stated near as possible.
Clarno	9,640 00	3,136 00	12,776 00	" " "
Decatur	14,600 55	8,994 45	23,595 55	For families' support....
Exeter	8,420 00	1,885 00	10,305 00	Collected.....
Jefferson	13,500 00	7,900 00	21,400 00	
Jordan	3,300 00	1,200 00	4,500 00	
Monroe Town	20,845 00	1,777 00	22,622 00	Collected of tax voted,
Monroe Village		11,035 00	11,035 00	All collected.
Mount Pleasant	14,400 00	5,815 60	20,215 60	All collected.
New Glarus	6,200 00	3,197 00	9,397 00	Collected of tax voted..
Spring Grove	14,113 00	3,100 00	17,213 00	" " "
Sylvester	10,237 00	4,400 00	14,637 00	" " "
Washington	6,900 00	2,900 00	9,800 00	Collected of subscription
York	5,600 00	125 00	5,725 00	Stated near as possible.
Total	159,595 55	67,114 45	226,682 47	

Raised by the county for the support of the families of volunteers, or their children, from the beginning of the war up to Aug. 1, 1865	$ 54,102 35
Whole total	280,784 82

IN MEMORIAM.

When Pericles was called upon to deliver the oration over those who had fallen in the first campaign of the Peloponnesian war, he began by extolling Athens; and, having expatiated upon her glories, her institutions and her

sciences, he concluded by exclaiming: "For such a Republic, for such a Nation, the people whom we this day mourn fell and died." It is 'for such a Republic, for such a Nation" as the United States of America, that the people of the North, by thousands, "fell and died" during the War for the Union; and, to those thousands, Green county contributed her share.

Green county's war record is of such a character that her people may ever refer to it with pride and satisfaction. One of the early counties in the State, as we have seen, to respond with volunteers in the hour of gravest peril, she never faltered during the entire struggle, weary and disheartening as it ofttimes was. Her old men were not wanting in counsel, nor her young men nor middle-aged in true martial spirit. With a firm, unswerving faith in the righteousness of the Union cause, her citizens, with scarce a distinction in age or sex, were imbued with a determination to conquer or die rather than survive defeat. It was this kind of patriotism that bore the Union cause through defeat as well as victory, whenever the oft-repeated news was brought home of depleted and and scattered ranks. Green county valor is attested upon every street of our hospitable villages; upon her broad sections of fertile land; and last, but not least, within the silent enclosures of her dead. It is here that, with each recurring anniversary, the graves of her heroes are moistened with the tears of sorrow, as loving fingers bedeck them with beautiful flowers.

Although there are in the preceding pages some facts which may remind the citizens of Green county of the deeds of those who fought the good fight until the end, yet without these records, those days of peril, of suffering, and of victory at last, would not be forgotten by the present generation; they are too deeply engraved in the hearts of all. Each of the citizen-soldiers from this county who stood loyally by the country's standard through the war, has wrought his name in characters that live as monuments to the memories of men.

Many gallant sons of Green, who went out from home to battle for the Union, with only the benediction of a mothers' tears and prayers, came back to those mothers' arms with a glorious record. Many returned having left a limb in the swamps of Chickahominy, on the banks of the Rapidan, at Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, or in the Wilderness. Many still bear the marks of that strife which raged at Stone River, Iuka, Chickamauga, or on the heights of Lookout Mountain, whence they thundered down the defiance of the skies, or of that strife which was waged before Atlanta, Savannah and in the Carolinas.

But there were many who came not back. They fell by the wayside, in the prison, on the battlefield, or in the hospital. Their memory, however, is held in the most sacred keeping. Some sleep beside their ancestors in the village churchyard, where the violets on their graves speak not alone of womanly sweetness, but in tender accents of the devotion of those beneath the mounds of earth. All, all, whether buried in the distant South or at home, are remembered as they slumber on in a peaceful, glorified rest.

"Winds of Summer, Oh whisper low,
Over the graves where the violets grow.
Blossoming flowers and songs of bees,
Sweet ferns tossed in the summer's breeze,
Floating shadows and golden lights,
Dewy mornings and radiant nights,
All the bright and beautiful things
That gracious and bountiful summer brings,
Fairest and sweetest that earth can bestow,
Brighten the graves where the violets grow."

Many of the brave soldiers who battled for the Union, many, very many, have gone before, and they now wait upon the threshold of Paradise for the coming of those loved ones left behind, when they, too, shall have exchanged the feeble pulses of a transitory existence for the ceaseless throbbing of eternal life. Faithful and fearless, on the march, in the strife, at victory or defeat, they at last laid down at the mysterious frontier, leaving the exalted hope

behind that, though the world was lost forever, there would be unfurled another realm of unimaginable glory, where they, and all whom they loved on earth, might realize the promise which the great Ruler of the universe has made to the just.

Wisconsin may well feel proud of her record made in defense of the national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood in the front ranks. From her workshops and her farms she poured forth the stalwart men who filled up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of those brave men drenched almost every battle-field of the Rebellion, from Gettysburg to the valley of the Rio Grande. Establishing at an early day a reputation for gallantry and endurance. Wisconsin regiments always occupied positions where hard fighting was to be done; and those who placed them there never were disappointed in their not performing there whole duty; and no county in the State has reason to be more proud than the county of Green for the part born by her sons in this terrible war to save the Union.

CHAPTER XXI.

COUNTY OFFICERS—PAST AND PRESENT.

In a previous chapter, "Green County Formed and Organized," mention is made of the first elections in Green for county officers. These elections were held in 1838. Of the officers elected during that year and succeeding ones, down to the present time (1884), the following is a list, excluding therefrom county commissioners and supervisors, judgesof the county court, and county superintendents of schools,—these, with the dates of their election, being found in the chapters on the "The County Board," on "The Courts of Green County," and on the "Common Schools of the County."

TREASURERS.

Joseph McCracken, 1838; Abner VanSant, 1839; James Hawthorn, 1840; James Hawthorn, 1841; James Hawthorn, 1842; Hambleton C. Miller, 1843; Hambleton C. Miller, 1844; Asa Brown, 1845; L. Hurlbut, 1846; L. Hurlbut, 1847; Wadsworth Foster, 1848; Francis Emerson, 1849; Wadsworth Foster, 1850; Francis Emerson, 1852; Edmund Hill, 1854; Edmund Hill, 1856; David W. Ball, 1858; David W. Ball, 1860; William McDowel, 1862; L. Frankenburger, 1864; L. Frankenburger, 1866; William H. Ball, 1868; F. R. Melvin, 1870; F. R. Melvin, 1872; F. R. Melvin, 1874; J. Smith Smock, 1876; Sylvester McMannes, 1878; Linus Hare, 1880; Linus Hare, 1882.

SHERIFFS.

John W. Deniston,* 1838; Joseph Woodle,* 1841; Joseph Woodle, 1843; Charles S. Thomas, 1844; John Blunt, 1846; F. F. West, 1848; Charles S. Thomas, 1850; John Moore, 1852; Joseph W. Smith, 1854; A. J. Sutherland, 1856; Charles S. Foster, 1858; H. B. Capwell, 1860; Charles S. Foster, 1862; Horatio G. Cleveland, 1864; Eliakim R. Allen, 1866; Silas Gardner, 1868; Alfred Wood, 1870; Frank H. Derrick, 1872; D. W. Ball, 1874; F. K. Studley, 1876; C. Morse, 1878; F. K. Studley, 1880; Edward Ruegger, 1882.

* Appointed.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

William Rittenhouse, 1839; William Rittenhouse,1841; William Rittenhouse,1842; William Rittenhouse, 1843; William Rittenhouse, 1844; William Rittenhouse, 1845; Willliam Rittenhouse, 1846; William Rittenhouse, 1847; J. V. Richardson, 1848; James L. Powel, 1850; James L. Powel, 1852; Ezra Westcott, 1854; James Bintliff, 1856; J. Jacob Tschudy, 1858; J. Jacob Tschudy, 1860; D. H. Morgan, 1862; William H. Allen, 1864; Robert McFarland, 1866; Samuel Lewis, 1868; Samuel Lewis, 1870; C. E. Tanberg, 1872; C. E. Tanberg, 1874; C. E. Tanberg, 1876; C. E. Tanberg, 1878; C. E. Tanberg, 1880; C. E. Tanberg, 1882.

COUNTY CLERKS.

William Rittenhouse, 1841; William Rittenhouse, 1842; William Rittenhouse, 1843; E. T. Gardner, 1845; E. T. Gardner, 1846; S. P. Condee, 1847; L. Richards, 1848; H. B. Poyer, 1849; H. B. Poyer, 1850; H. B. Poyer, 1852; B. F. Hancock, 1854; A. W. Potter, 1856; A. W. Potter, 1858; Mathias Marty, 1860; Mathias Marty, 1862; J. Jacob Tschudy, 1864; J. Jacob Tschudy, 1866; J. Jacob Tschudy, 1868; J. Ja-

cob Tschudy, 1870; L. Seltzer, 1872; L. Seltzer, 1874; L. Seltzer, 1876; L. Seltzer, 1878; Herman L. Gloege, 1880; Herman L. Gloege, 1882.

CLERKS OF COURT.

Noah Phelps, 1848; Noah Phelps, 1850; Noah Phelps, 1852; J. V. Richardson, 1854; Edmund Bartlett, 1856; Thomas Lindley, 1858; W. W. Wright, 1860; W. W. Wright, 1862; W. W. Wright, 1864; W. W. Wright, 1866; W. W. Wright, 1868; W. W. Wright, 1870; P. J. Clawson, 1872; Edmund Bartlett, 1874; Edmund Bartlett, 1876; Edmund Bartlett, 1878; Edmund Bartlett, 1880; Theodore W. Goldin, 1882.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

James Churchman, April, 1838, *pro tem;* William A. Banks, August, 1838, acting. [John Catlin, David Brigham, M. Goodrich and J. P Shields afterwards served as district attorneys, but only for short periods of time. By an act of the legislature of 1843 the office was abolished, and the commissioners of the county were authorized to employ an attorney within the county to perform the duties; several times in 1845 and the year following, John W. Stewart was thus engaged by them.] B. Dunwiddie, 1848; E. T. Gardner, 1850; E. T. Gardner, 1852; Hiram Stevens, 1854; Hiram Stevens, 1856; Hiram Medberry, 1858; Moses O'Brien, 1860; E. T. Gardner, 1862; C. N. Carpenter, 1864; B. S. Kerr, 1866; A. S. Douglas, 1868; A. S. Douglas, 1870; A. S. Douglas, 1872; A. S. Douglas, 1874; P. J. Clawson, 1876; P. J. Clawson, 1878; P. J. Clawson, 1880; P. J. Clawson, 1882.

SURVEYORS.

A. VanSant, 1840; Noah Phelps, 1841; J. A. Bingham, 1842; F. F. West, 1843; Thomas Stewart, 1844; Thomas Stewart, 1845; Thomas Stewart, 1846; J. V. Richardson, 1847; Samuel Spangler, 1848; Samuel Spangler, 1850; Hiram Brown, 1852; Ranson Drake, 1854; D. H. Morgan, 1856; D. H. Morgan, 1858; D. H. Morgan, 1860; J. T. Dodge, 1862; Albert L. Cleveland, 1864; Albert L. Cleveland, 1866; Albert L. Cleveland, 1868; Albert L. Cleveland, 1870; Albert L. Cleveland, 1872; A. C. Stuntz, 1874; A. C. Stuntz, 1876; A. C. Stuntz, 1878; A. C. Stuntz, 1880; A. C. Stuntz, 1882.

CORONERS.

Amos Harris, 1838; Amos Harris, 1839; William Woodle, 1841; John Blunt, 1842; John Blunt, 1843; James Hagerty, 1844; Joseph Kelly, 1845; Joseph Kelly, 1846; Jacob Linzee, 1847; John R. Walling, 1848; Asa Richardson, 1850; Rowley Morris, 1852; Charles F. Thompson, 1854; J. H. Warren, 1856; Ira S. Dexter, 1858; Harris Pool, 1860; Robert McLaren, 1862; Isaac Williams, 1864; Isaac Williams, 1866; John Hattery, 1868; John Hattery, 1870; John Hattery, 1872; L. Frankenburger, 1874; John Wood, 1876; L. Taylor, 1878; John Wood, 1880; William Green, 1882.

The subject of this chapter is, of necessity, wholly statistical, confined, as the reader has seen, to a simple recital of those who have (with a few exceptions) been entrusted with the management of the affairs of Green county since its organization to the present time. This management has been carried on to the present time, with a single exception, honestly and faithfully. "The exception," says Miss Bingham, in her valuable history of the county, "is Horace B. Poyer, county clerk from the year 1849 to 1855, and forger of county orders. Probably no man in the county was ever more generally popular, more implicitly trusted, than Mr. Poyer at the time he was engaged in his forgeries. An investigating committee appointed by the supervisors reported Dec. 27, 1855, as follows: 'The matter is involved in much obscurity, owing to the destruction and mutilation of records and papers. We are therefore unable to make so full and perfect a report as we could desire. We have, however, detected frauds committed from the year 1848 to 1854, inclusive. The aggregate amount of which the county has been defrauded (so far as we are able to state from our imperfect means of ascertaining), including orders altered, orders wholly fraudulent, and

the same raised for weights and measures, and exclusive of $895,17 of orders, for the issuing of which no bills or resolutions can be found, is $2,541.28; from which deduct $696.80, the amount canceled by Poyer, and there remains a balance now due the county of $1,844.48.' The value of the orders which the report refers to as canceled, was saved for the county by the fact that a year before the forgeries were generally known, A. Ludlow and Asa Richardson became convinced that a large number of orders which they had bought were fraudulent. Their efforts to ascertain the truth were discovered by Mr. Poyer, who engaged two attorneys, to whom he made a confession, expressing at the same time a great desire to repair the wrong he had done. All the fraudulent orders which had been discovered were immediately canceled, and Mr. Poyer expressed great pleasure in his own reformation. He won the confidence and the deepest sympathy of all who knew his secret. They believed he had been the victim of circumstances which could never mislead him again. After some time, however, it was discovered that the confession was less full than it had been represented to be. Other forgeries, even forged certificates of wolf scalps, were discovered, and, after paying his attorneys with a forged land warrant, Mr. Poyer fled to a distant State, where, under an assumed name, he is said to be leading an honorable life."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Capt. Edward Ruegger,

sheriff of Green county, was born in Switzerland, Oct. 18, 1836. In 1854 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Green county. After coming to Monroe, he learned the trade of wagon maker, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, as private. Their first rendezvous was at Camp Siegel, at Milwaukee, where at an election of officers, he was chosen 2d lieutenant of his company, and was soon after promoted by the governor, to 1st lieutenant. Dec. 30, 1861, the regiment was sent to Fort Scott, Kan. In June, 1862, he was promoted to captain. His company was on provost guard duty, of the seventh army corps, under Gen. Steele for about eight months. He was in the Camden expedition in April, 1864, and took part in all the skirmishes and battles his army corps was engaged in. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, in December, 1864, since which time he has been engaged in various occupations. In 1861 he was married to Sophia Shober. By this union there are eight children, four sons and four daughters. Capt. Ruegger is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., the Turner society and "Sharp Shooters."

C. E. Tanberg,

register of deeds, was born in Norway, Jan. 14, 1830. In 1853 he came to this country with his parents, who located in Racine Co., Wis., where C. E. took up his trade as painter. In 1857 he moved to Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, and continued in the same business. In 1861 he enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was first camped at Madison, Wis. He was elected by the company, 2d lieutenant, and received his commission Jan. 14, 1862, and was mustered in during the month of February of the same year. Mr. Tanberg participated in the following engagements: Island No. 10, Union City, Tenn., Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Charleston, East Tennessee, (Atlanta Campaign) Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro, Ga. At the battle of Stone River, he was wounded in the forehead by a minnie ball, was left on the field and taken prisoner. He was then sent to Atlanta and subsequently to Libby prison, and was exchanged in April, 1863. He immediately returned to his regiment, and was soon after promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant, commanding company D. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and was wounded in the

fleshy part of the left thigh and lost a portion of his little finger. He remained with the regiment until they arrived at Atlanta, when, on account of poor health he resigned. In 1864 he came to Monroe, and in the fall of 1865 continued his business of painting. In the fall of 1872 he was a successful candidate for register of deeds, and was re-elected for six consecutive terms. In May, 1857, he was married to Miss A. H. Anderson, by whom he has had twelve children, eleven now living—Emma M., George E., Albert E., Eva M., Charles A., Willis M., Frank M., H. May, Ernest J., Charlotte B. and Orville Clayton. Mr. Tanberg is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.

Herman L. Gloege,

county clerk, was born at Schoenwerder, in Pomerania, Prussia, Nov. 24, 1840, where he received a common school education. When fifteen years old he was appointed clerk of the magistrate of the city of Arnswalde, where he spent one year. When sixteen years old, he, with the consent of his parents, emigrated to the United States, leaving his father's home in Germany on the 12th day of April, 1857, and arriving at Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis., June 16, thence in July he went to Janesville, Rock county, and thence in the same month to the town of Sylvester, in Green county, thence late in the fall to the town of Jefferson, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1858 he removed to Warren Co., Miss., but returned to Green county in the spring of 1859. In the spring of 1860 his parents also emigrated to the United States, with whom he located on section 25, in the town of Clarno. During the war he enlisted on the 15th day of August, 1862, in company B, 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the siege and capture of Atlanta, Ga., march to the sea, siege and capture of Savannah, Ga., and also in the following engagements: Chesterfield, S. C., Averysboro, N. C., and Bentonville, N. C., and was also in the grand review at Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1865. While in the service he was detailed in May, 1863, as clerk of the general court martial at Columbus, Ky., remaining in that position four months. From September, 1863, to the close of the war in 1865 he acted as company clerk of his company. He was mustered out on the 20th day of June, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and finally paid and discharged at Madison, Wis., July 6, 1865. On March 30, 1866, he was married to Sophia Bast, by whom he had eight children—Edward F., Clara L., Oscar H. (dead), Henry W., Martha M., Ida S., Emil H. and Minna L. In the fall of 1866 he came to Monroe and engaged in mercantile business for a short time. In the spring of 1867 he again located on a farm on section 25, in the town of Clarno, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he was elected to the office of county clerk, and was re-elected in the fall of 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Gloege are members of the Evangelical Church of Monroe. The parents of the subject of this sketch, Frederick and Louisa Gloege, resided in the town of Clarno, where they first located, twenty-three years, but removed to Santa Anna, Los Angeles Co., Cal., in the month of March, 1883, where they now reside.

Theodore W. Goldin,

clerk of the circuit court, was born in Rock Co., Wis., July 25, 1857. His parents were Reuben W. and Elizabeth E. (Bradfield)Goldin. The former was a native of New York, the latter of Ohio. In 1846 Reuben W. Goldin, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Rock county. In 1860 they removed to Brodhead, Green county, where Reuben W. Goldin died in 1883. Theodore was educated in the high schools and received a liberal education. After leaving school he learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed a short time. He was married in February, 1881, to Laura Dunwiddie, a daughter of David Dunwiddie, of Brodhead. He was elected to his present office in 1882, which he is filling with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. He is a

Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. . In April, 1876, Mr. Goldin enlisted in the 7th Cavalry regiment of the regular army, and participated in the memorable engagement at Little Big Horn, at the massacre of Gen. Custer and his noble command. After serving two years he was mustered out at Fort Buford, Dak., Nov. 27, 1877. While in the service his command was, for sixty days, on half rations, and for fifteen days had nothing except the game that they killed.

A. C. Stuntz,

county surveyor of Green county, is a native of Erie Co., Penn., born Aug. 24, 1825, and came to this county in 1866. He is a son of Rev. George Stuntz, a native of Frederick Co., Va., born July 4, 1789, and Mary (Randall) Stuntz, a native of Rhode Island, born in 1790. They were married in Erie Co., Penn., where a family of ten children were born, five of whom are living. Mrs. Stuntz died in 1836. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected by all who knew her. Mr. Stuntz was again married in 1837, to Mrs. Sarah Davis, a widow of Samuel Davis, by whom he had one child. Mr. Stuntz was a local preacher and supplied the pulpit for more than fifty years. He was a man of commanding stature, and more than ordinary ability and sterling worth. For many years he married all the couples, and preached all the funeral sermons of the county. His whole life was spent in the service of his Maker. He died at the age of seventy-six years. He had two sons who followed him in the ministry, and a number of relatives who were preachers. The subject of this sketch, A. C. Stuntz, grew to manhood in his native county, and obtained his education in the pioneer schools. In 1847 he left Erie county and went to Grant Co., Wis. On his way there, passing through what is now the city of Monroe, and thence to the pineries, where he remained one year. He then commenced studying in the office of his brother, who was a civil engineer and government contractor,, with whom he continued uutil 1854. In 1855 he removed to Lake Superior, where he was engaged as government contractor, and remained until 1864. There were plenty of Indians in that country, and he became familiar with their language. In 1863 he was appointed government agent to look after lands, which position he held until 1868. In 1864 he was elected to the assembly from the northwestern district of the State, comprising six counties. He came to Monroe in 1866, and in 1874 was elected to the office of county surveyor, which position he has since occupied. In 1849 he was married to Nancy C. Bradt, by whom he had four children, three daughters and one son—Samuel E., Isadore M., Sylvia and Mary E. Mrs. Stuntz died March 28, 1862. He was again married July 14, 1864 to Lydia A. Sturdevant, a native of New York. By this union there were four children—Nettie, James A., Hattie E. and Stephen C. Mr. and Mrs. Stuntz are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of Royal Arcanium.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

There are many incidents transpiring in every county, as the years go by, which cause considerable excitement at the time, and are of much importance, frequently, in shaping the destiny of people, but which, by the large majority, are either entirely forgotten or remembered only as circumstances bring them to mind. The following are some such events appertaining to Green county.

FIRST ENUMERATION OF GREEN COUNTY PEOPLE.

When nearly all the territory now constituting this county, ceased to be a part of the county of Crawford, it did not contain over a dozen inhabitants, all told; but when it no longer formed a portion of Iowa county, but was erected into the county of Green, its population had largely increased; but the exact number of its inhabitants is unknown. As there was no census taken in Crawford county between the time of the arrival of the first settlers in this county and the date of the erection of Iowa county, it follows that no enumeration of those who had taken up their residence herein was made during that period. But the census of Iowa county was taken by the United States in 1830, which of course, took in all the residents in that part of its territory now constituting Green county. This may be said to have been the first enumeration of Green county residents, though they, in fact, lived in Iowa county.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The Early Settlers—where are they?
They are falling one by one;
A few more years will pass away,
And leave but few or none.
My memory often carries me
O'er a lapse of years,
And in my dreams I often see
Those happy pioneers.

But they are gone, those sturdy men,
And few are left to tell
The hardships they encountered when
They first came here to dwell.
A few gray-headed ones still link
The present to the past,
And sad it is for me to think
That I'm almost the last.

Oft in my wanderings to and fro,
Through prairie, field and wood,
I pass the spot where, long ago,
Their rude log cabins stood.
I see them not as once they were—
Scarce one of them remains,
Perhaps a stable here and there,
Bleached by a thousand rains.

Quite rude those habitations were,
And few and far between,
That stood upon the prairie fair,
And some in groves of green.
But now a mound of stone and earth,
That mound so rude, so small,
Tells where was once the happy hearth,
And this, and this is all.

The Early Settlers—where are they?
I miss them more and more;
Each year, when it has passed away,
Leaves fewer than before,
Like leaves of autumn from the trees,
One after one there flown,
And soon will Death's cold wintry breeze
Remove the last, last one.

When I to church now sometimes go,
Their seats are vacant there;
I miss them, they are gone, I know,
But where, O, tell me where?
Some in the East, some in the West
Are buffeting Life's wave;
But far the greater number rest
Low in the silent grave.

Ye settlers in the Western world,
Though few may now remain,
Ye have not labored here and toiled
And spent your life in vain.
Another race of men may fill
The places you have filled,
And other hands these fields may till
Which yours have cleared and tilled.

And when ye all have passed away—
The last old settler gone,
Your deeds will yet survive, for they
In living lines are drawn.
These lines upon the prairies fair
Can never be effaced,
You leave the country smiling where
You found it wild and waste.

THOMAS WOODLE.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, June 7, 1854.]

The West Union Iowa *Pioneer* of the 17th inst. [ult.] contains an obituary notice of the Hon. Thomas Woodle, judge of Fayette Co., Iowa. He died at West Union, on the 12th inst.

Mr. Woodle was formerly a resident of this county; he came here in 1836, and removed to West Union some four years ago. As a citizen, and in the several social relations in life he was highly esteemed, and many of the old settlers will regret to learn that he has fallen in the prime of manhood and in the midst of usefulness. His relatives,among whom is an aged mother, reside among us, and we truly sympathize with them in this sudden and deeply afflictive bereavement. He had for some time held an important and responsible public trust with honor to himself, and much to the satistion of the people among whom he has resided. And now that he has gone from earthly responsibilities and dangers, his consistent Christian life leaves to the surviving friends the consoling assurance of his acceptance with Him who rewards true excellence with his divine approval.

JOHN G. PERCIVAL.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Nov. 11, 1855.]

We spent a brief time with the State geologist, on Monday morning in examining the formations of magnesium limestone in this vicinity. Mr. Percival is now something over sixty years of age. His appearance is that of a man bent with years, but his mind is clear, and habits industrious. To see him at a distance no one would take him for that poetical genius who used to thrill us with his exquisite verse in our young days. But talk with him and you discover that quiet tone and varied expression of eye that indicates the fine and shrinking organization of the man of genius and the devoted lover of nature. Our mind was carried back to the time when we knew John G. Percival only as the poet whose muse went far into the human soul and laid it open to weeping or worship.

MARRIED.

"In Brodhead, Green county, on the 30th ult., by Rev. O. Curtis, George W. Tenney, editor of the Monroe *Sentinel*, to Mattie E. Love.

"The above notice escaped our attention last week, but not from any design. We congratulate George upon his success in *Love*-matters, and trust that each little *Tenny*-elfin may prove as *Love*-ly as *Mattie*-rimonial felicity could wish.—*Monroe Sentinel* Oct. 29, 1856."

SHOCKING MURDER.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, July 8, 1857.]

We were informed on Monday, by J. B. Perry, Esq., of Albany, before whom an investigation was made, that about sunset on the 4th inst., Nehemiah Root, an old man of seventy-five years, residing in the town of Mount Pleasant, shot Eben C. Foster, a son-in-law, killing him instantly. The circumstances are briefly these :

There had been a personal difficulty between the parties for a long time, and about sunset of the day mentioned, Root approached within a short distance of Foster and levelled his gun at him, which he perceiving, turned to flee, and immediately received the contents of one barrel loaded with a slug or slugs in his left shoulder breaking that, also the collar-bone and burying itself in the lung. He took two or three steps and fell upon his face in the sand, a corpse. His wife hearing the gun and cries of a child, hurried to him, turned him upon one side, saw one gasp, and all was finished. The murderer went into the house, barricaded the doors and windows and declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to enter. One Gideon Gillett, by a ruse, having succeeded in entering, grappled and secured him after a violent resistance. He was tried before Esquire Perry, of Albany

and in default of bail committed to the county jail.

A coroner's jury having been summoned to sit upon the body of Foster, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

It is thought by some that the murderer was insane at the time of the commission of the deed, but as far as we can learn, it is generally conceded to have been one of the coolest, most wanton and unprovoked murders that ever have been recorded.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL THEFT.

"Our citizens were startled on Saturday morning last, by the announcement that James Hawthorne, who resides about a mile south of this village, had been relieved of between $1,200 and $1,500 in gold the night before.

"It appears that the thieves (there were two of them, as the tracks indicated) entered the house sometime between 12 o'clock and daylight and proceeded to the bedroom where slept Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, removed a cradle containing a child, drew out a heavy trunk from under the head of the bed, picked up Mr. Hawthorne's pantaloons and left, rifling the pantaloons and leaving them upon the door-step. They then took the trunk to the barn, broke it open, took out the gold, dropping a couple of twenties in their haste, and decamped, their tracks leading up towards this village. When the almost impossibility of entering a house in the dark without making a noise, the danger of wakening the child, who was almost always restless, the necessary noise that would be caused by drawing out a heavy trunk, and carrying it off, are all taken into consideration, the boldness of the theft is wonderful.

"On Saturday morning suspicion having rested upon two young men stopping at the Monroe House, named Samuel Jackson and William Garrington, they were put under arrest, and their personal property examined by Sheriff Sutherland. No case, however, having been made out against them, they were discharged. Mr. Hawthorne offers $500 for the arrest of the thieves and return of the money, or half the contents of either wallet for the return of the same.—*Monroe Sentinel* July 29, 1857.

ANOTHER CASE.

The State of Wisconsin *vs.* George Davis. On Friday of last week, upon complaint of Benjamin Chenowoth, for passing counterfeit money, George Davis was arrested and brought before Justice Hill for examination. Hiram Stevens for the State and A. J. Brundage for defense.

Defense submitted a motion to dismiss on grounds of informality of warrant, which motion was argued, and decided for the defense, and prisoner acquitted, whereupon a new warrant was served upon defendant. On Saturday, upon examination, the prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court, which bail was immediately paid by a man who announced himself as a stranger to Davis. Monday morning Davis commenced a suit against the complainant, the justice and the sheriff, laying his damages at $2,000. This is the last shape affairs have assumed."—*Monroe Sentinel*, Aug. 19, 1857.

THE HAWTHORNE BURGLARY.

"We, in common with numbers of our citizens, were most splendidly *sold* in that counterfeit three dollar bill case which we mentioned last week. *That trial* was all a *sham*, as will be seen.

Word reaching a pretty sharp detective officer, whose name has now escaped us, that there had been light-fingered work going on at this point, he appeared, and per an understood arrangement passed a counterfeit bill and was put in the same cell with Garrington—one of the supposed burglars—to await his examination. Here he elicited from Garrington, a full account of the Hawthorne affair, as also some other serious affairs of a like nature. He managed the thing very adroitly. Garrington and Jackson now confess the whole matter. The former says that

he entered the house about 2 o'clock in the morning, alone, Jackson remaining on guard. Carefully he entered the room—crept under the bed—found a cradle in the way and removed it—carefully worked the trunk out from under the bed—picked it up (together with the pantaloons) and went to the barn and broke it open, as has been previously stated. They deposited the funds in a bank near 'Smith's Mill Pond.'

"Their card was very adroitly managed. They could prove, by the clerk of the Monroe House, that they were in the house at 1 o'clock of that same morning, and appeared as usual at the breakfast table the same morning.

"We called on the prisoners, Friday morning, and found Garrington evidently under deep conviction for his sins. He has no further hope of freedom, and no surety but that a violent death may soon be his fate. Jackson is very much younger in crime and has become quite sobered of late. He thinks he has learned a life lesson, and that he will profit by it.

"The money is nearly all accounted for."—*Monroe Sentinel*, Aug. 26, 1857.

REMOVAL OF GARRINGTON.

"On Thursday of last week, G. G. Davis appeared in town with a requisition from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and also a warrant for the person of William Garrington *alias* William Jones, *alias* William Macy, *alias* Nebraska Bill, who has been for some time occupying rooms in our county jail. The documents charge upon the prisoner the murder of Cyrus Beebe, a city marshal of Columbus, Ohio, a murder committed in open daylight and in the streets of the city.

"In accordance with the summons, on Friday morning Sheriff Sutherland delivered the prisoner to Mr. Davis, who immediately left with him for Ohio. By politeness of the sheriff, we had a short interview with the prisoner prior to his departure. His manner was calm, and not materially changed from his former appearance, though there was, however, a more anxious and perturbed look upon his face than we had previously noticed. He had evidently passed a restless night, for the summons to leave was considered almost equivalent to a sentence of execution. After taking his seat in the carriage he appeared to be overwhelmed with emotion, and bade some acquaintances 'good-bye, boys, forever.' May God have mercy on him.

"The sheriff retains a memento of his prisoner in the shape of a complete and ingenious set of burglar's tools which had recently been made for use in this locality. They betoken an amount of skill, that should have been exercised in a legitimate business.—*Monroe Sentinel*, Sept. 2, 1857.

CIRCUIT COURT.

His Honor, Judge J. M. Keep, is now holding the September term of court, in this village. He is disposing of the docket rapidly. Yesterday afternoon, Samuel Jackson was brought into court and plead guilty to the indictment of theft—he having previously plead guilty to the indictment for burglary—and received his sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, the court sentenced him for the first indictment, six years confinement in the State prison, the first ten days of each January being solitary confinement; for the second indictment, three years confinement in the State prison at hard labor, the first ten days of July in each year being solitary confinement; the sentence to take effect from Tuesday noon, Sept. 8, 1857.—*Monroe Sentinel*, Sept. 9, 1857.

ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

"Samuel Jackson whom we mentioned last week as having been sentenced to nine years hard labor in the State prison, for burglary and theft, on Friday morning of last week, made good his escape.

"The escape was made about the hour of 7 A. M., and in manner as follows: By aid of a small strip of wood torn off from the cell partition, he succeeded in picking the key to his cell door out of a lock in the cell opposite, and

turning the lock up to the grating, unlocked it —as any person can readily do—passed through the open doors into the street and southerly through the village into the woods.

"The officers—sheriff and jailor—came in for a large amount of censure from the public, and naturally enough, since the prisoner could not have escaped without remissness somewhere. The sheriff is principally blamed for not fettering the prisoner's feet, and the jailor, because he left both doors in the hall opening to the cells unlocked, and in that condition himself left the jail. Our columns are open to these officers to make any explanation or defense they may choose.

"Active efforts have been made since the escape of Jackson, to retake him, but up to the present writing—12 M. Tuesday—without success. See reward offered in another column." *Monroe Sentinel*, Sept. 16, 1857.

THE MURDER OF BEEBE.

"Jones, who murdered Cyrus Beebe, in this city, on the 27th of April, 1854, we understand, has two or three *aliases*. He was sometimes known as William Jones, then as William Mason, and again as Nebraska Bill. The last title is doubtless a fitting one, for there is not much doubt but that he is as bad a Bill as the Nebraska Bill, of Douglas. He is said to take his arrest very calmly, and that he acknowledges that he shot Beebe, but did not know that he killed him. He is committed to jail to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. His trial will take place in October next."—*Ohio State Journal*, Sept. 1857.

SAD CASUALTY.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Sept. 16, 1857.]

On the 9th inst., in the town of Albany, Green Co., Wis., Mrs. Juda Crook, wife of John Crook, while drawing a pail of water at the well, by the house, by some means lost her balance and was precipitated to the bottom of the well and instantly killed. The well was eighteen feet in depth, and it is supposed that she had lain there some nine hours before discovered.

MONROE IN 1858.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Jan. 27, 1858.]

Monroe is the capital and center of Green county, one of the finest counties in the State. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It is more substantially built than most of the interior towns, and contains several most elegant brick blocks. Monroe is built upon a gently rolling prairie, skirted on three sides by a belt of heavy timber. Green county is one of the richest and most varied and beautiful, in sources of wealth in the whole State. Its surface is rich, rolling prairie and woodland, interspersed with beautiful streams, and gemmed with thousands upon thousands of springs of sparkling water, which bubble from the base of every hillock. The earth is filled with the richest of lead deposits, and many thousands of pounds are annually raised.

From Mr. Tenney, of the *Sentinel*, we derive the following information:

"The nearest important town on the north is Madison, distant forty miles; on the east, Janesville and Beloit, thirty-five miles; (we have not mentioned Brodhead, which, as a railroad town, will be the principal business point for the four eastern towns of the county;) on the south, Freeport, twenty-six miles; on the west and northwest, Shullsburg and Mineral Point, forty miles each. This allows Monroe for business, twelve towns in Green county, to which add three towns in Stephenson county—Oneco, Winslow and one other—the town of Wayne, Wyota and Argyle in Lafayette county and the town of Waldwich, in Iowa county—the trade of which towns will center to this railroad point—and we have as a result:

	TOWNS.	SQUARE MILES.
Green County	12	432
Stephenson County	3	108
Iowa County	1	36
Lafayette County	3	108
Total area		684

All of this area is well settled and is the finest portion of all Wisconsin and Illinois for agricultural resources. Some of the towns have been settled twenty-five years.

The trade of 684 square miles, well settled, then, is one reason why Monroe will flourish.

All this region of country has heretofore principally been accommodated at Freeport on the Galena & Chicago Railroad. But few firms in Monroe have done any considerable trade at Milwaukee. They understand the importance of this market for their produce, and will avail themselves of it. Not one quarter of the wheat crop of last year has yet been marketed—all of which will come forward before another harvest. Even with the present low price for wheat, thirty-eight to forty-two cents, at Monroe, they ship enough to pay the expenses of running the branch to that place. About 20,000 bushels of wheat are now in store awaiting shipment.

DEATH OF JOHN B. PERSONS.

[From the Albany Times, June, 1858]

Drowned in Dayton, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., William Persons, aged thirty-seven years, son of John B. Persons. The deceased leaves a wife and five small children, as well as an aged father, to mourn his loss—he being the last of twelve sons and daughters that this aged veteran has been called upon to follow to the grave. The funeral, on the 24th, was attended by a large concourse of people to pay the last sad rites to the departed.

MAN KILLED.

[From the Monroe Sentinel Feb. 2, 1859.]

We are informed that Charles McLane of this village [Monroe], was suddenly killed on Monday evening of the present week, by the overturning of a load of hay upon which he was riding. The accident occurred about eight miles northwest of Monroe, on the Mineral Point road. Our informant says the unfortunate man fell upon a stump, the binding pole at the same time falling upon him, crushing him so badly that he died in five minutes after being carried to the nearest house. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

TWO VANDERBILTS.

[From the Brodhead Reporter, Nov. 1859.]

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Sarah Vanderbilt, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore all persons are forbidden to harbor or trust her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. D. VANDERBILT.

CLARENCE, Oct 14, 1859.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.—In reply to the above I would say that so far as my *leaving* is concerned, it is strictly true; but when he states that I did so without just cause or provocation, he states what not only he and I, but all our neighbors and this community generally, know to be a bare-faced falsehood. Mr. Vanderbilt has been unremitting in his efforts ever since our marriage to swindle me out of my property which I held in my own right when I married him, and has succeeded to quite an extent. In regard to board, he knows as well as many others that my money has bought what we have lived upon for the last two years. I therefore forbid any one harboring or trusting him on my account after this date; and I furthermore forbid all persons from purchasing any more of my property from Mr. Vanderbilt, as I shall hold them strictly responsible for the same. "SARAH VANDERBILT."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

[From the Brodhead Reporter, April 26, 1861.]

We have never been called upon to chronicle an accident in this country more shocking than that which happened at Monroe during the general gathering last Monday evening.

Judd Hurlbut, son of Col. L. Hurlbut, and Edward Morris, son of the Rev. Edward Morris, and other young men of Monroe, were firing a cannon, and, as is often the case, while loading, the gun was discharged prematurely by the heat caused by the rapid firing. The two young men were working at the ramrod. The right hand of young Morris was completely

blown off at the wrist and shivered to atoms—his face frightfully burned and torn by the slivers of the rod. Mr. Hurlbut's left arm was also blown off, his right hand burned and mutilated shockingly, so that half of it has since been amputated.

The shattered arms of both have since been amputated.

Both of them were young men of generous and noble impulses, and men of good habits and bright prospects for the future. They were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Charles Humphrey, who was thumbing the cannon, had his thumb torn and his face badly burned.

Such accidents as the above are common. Young men are too careless in times of excitement.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, May 21, 1862.]

On Friday last, near Twin Grove, in the town of Jefferson, Horace Hunt was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. Hunt was at work in the field near a straw stack. He had a team, hired man and two boys with him at the time. The hired man was stunned so severely that he did not recover his consciousness until the team had gone some distance. The boys were also affected so that they were blind for a short time. The electric current struck Mr. Hunt upon the neck and passed down the body and both limbs to his heels. Only about one week ago while Mr. Hunt was taking shelter from a rain storm in a horse stable covered with straw, the stable was struck by lightning and he was stunned, from the effects of which he had not fully recovered.

CAPT. JAMES BINTLIFF'S COMPANY.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Aug. 27, 1862.]

Names of the members of Capt. Bintliff's company, in the 22d regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers:

James Bintliff, captain; Thomas H. Eaton, 1st lieutenant; Fluette Annis, 2d lieutenant; Nelson Darling, orderly sergeant; Charles A. Booth, 2d sergeant; Stephen F. Ball, 3d sergeant; W. S. Cole, 4th sergeant; William W. King, 5th sergeant; C. R. Deniston, 1st corporal; Leopold Seltzer, 2d corporal; Aaron H. McCracken, 3d corporal; Myron H. Puffen, 4th corporal; Emmet F. Phelps, 5th corporal; Edward Aldinger, 6th corporal; A. H. Cole, 7th corporal; William J. Witham, 8th corporal.

Privates:—Gideon Allen, Andrew Arnot, Golac Anderson, Isaac R. Blake, William D. Bennett, Israel Brewer, teamster; Ira M. Barrus, William Cox, N. E. Combs, W. H. P. Canfield, Isaac T. Carr, H. L. Cunningham, George Crooks, Josiah Clouse, Samuel Damen, John Denny, Eben I. Dorman, John C. Denniston, Abner Darling, William A. Divan, Ole Erickson, Klouse Erickson, Ole Enderson, Madison H. Fleek, Nathan C. Gould, P. E. Gleason, Thomas Gray, Edwin Gardner, Timothy Gray, John R. Gates, Alonzo H. Griffin, Nels Gallexson, Hans Gulbrandson, Daniel Gradel, W. H. Holmes, M. J. Hancock, William Human, William J. Hunt, Amos G. Hill, Orrin J. Hale, Halber Halberson, Stener Hanson, Thor. Iverson, Jesse D. Jackson, J. J. C. Jackson, John Johnson, Hozel Johnson, Martin Johnson, R. R. King, Z. L. King, Henry Knor, Ole Kittelson, Adolph Kerner, Knut A. Knutson, James R. Lafferty, Carroll Morgan, James S. Moon, James McConnell, John McConnell, Lars Mickleson, Eli Michael, Edward Nelson, John D. Precher, Thomas Proctor, Marvin L. Rhines, Henry Roberts, Michael Rima, George Robinson, Ole Renelson, M. H. Sisson, A. C. Squires, Christopher Syverson, James F. Snyder, Enoch South, Absalom Saucerman, Solomon Shrake, H. L. Sowls, Christ Tochterman, Christopher Tree, William N. Taft, Aaron Worley, Benjamin F. Wright, Chaney Ward, L. J. Wetzler and Brunnen G. Zum.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF MONROE GONE.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, Nov. 26, 1862.]

The following letter from Norman Eastman, Esq., our Washington correspondent, brings the sad tidings that one of our old citizens, D. S.

Jones, Esq., is dead. Mr. Jones was a brother-in-law of Mr. Hill, the landlord of the United States Hotel, and we believe well known to most old residents :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862.

EDITORS SENTINEL :—It is with feelings of sorrow that I have to announce to the citizens of Monroe, the death of D. S. Jones, formerly of that place, but latterly a resident of this city. Mr. Jones died on Friday evening, the 14th inst. He has been sick for about six weeks. He has been for several years an invalid, at times suffering from hemorrhoids or piles. Since his residence in this city he has been acting as night watchman in the interior department. His position afforded him a great deal of leisure time, and since the organization of the Soldiers' Aid Society he has devoted that leisure time to the work of looking after and caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. His special field of work was in the hospital of Alexandria. He was faithful, assiduous and untiring in his labors, and by his unremitting kindness and attention he had gained the good will of the hospital officials and attendants, and particularly of the Wisconsin soldiers with whom he came in contact. Many of them will miss him, and with us will have cause to regret his death.

By his unremitting exertions in behalf of the soldiers he aggravated his old disease, which soon prostrated him, and has carried him to his final resting place, a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. Those of us who were daily brought in contact with him, and knew him will deeply mourn his loss, for a faithful co-laborer has left us forever.

Mr. Jones was thirty-eight years of age, and has left a wife and one child to mourn his early departure to the spirit-land, and well may they mourn, for as a husband and father, he was kind and faithful.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore to-day, and buried there by the side of his father and other members of his family.

I remain, yours, truly.

NORMAN EASTMAN, Sec'y.

Sudden Death.

[February 10, 1864.]

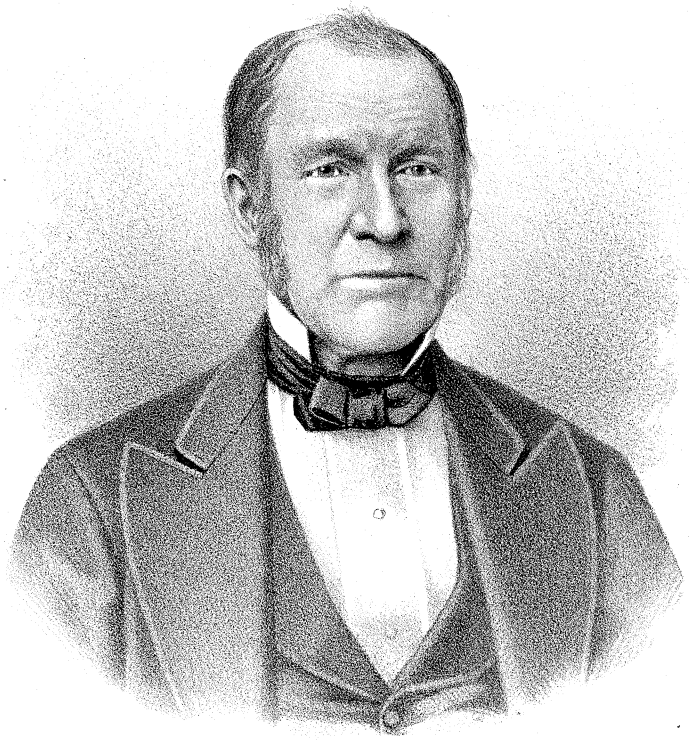
On Wednesday evening of last week, John Ellis, of the town of York, died suddenly, as follows :

He had been in our village with a load of grain and was driving out to the house of Samuel Truax, (some three miles from town) to stop for the night. When about half a mile this side of Mr. Truax's he suddenly dropped the lines and tumbled out of the sleigh. A young man named Thurston was riding with him, and immediately seizing the lines and heading the horses for the fence, he hitched them, and hastened back to where Mr. Ellis was lying in the road. Raising him up he discovered a little foam on his lips, but very little sign of life. He called for help, and Mr. Shrake, whose house they had just passed, hastened out. With Mr. Shrake's assistance the body of Mr. Ellis was placed in the sleigh, and Thurston drove rapidly to the house of Mr. Truax, but when he arrived there life was extinct. Justice Rote, of this town, next morning impaneled a coroner's jury, before which evidence was adduced showing that deceased had for some time been subject to occasional fainting spells, originating in heart disease, and they accordingly returned a verdict that he died a natural death of that disease. We learn that Mr. Ellis leaves a wife and three children, in comfortable circumstances, so far as property is concerned.

Horrible Affair.

[Feb. 8, 1865.]

A terrible tragedy was enacted in the southern part of the town of New Glarus on the night of the 5th instant. A German named Joseph Trogner, a farmer in good circumstances, who had been accustomed to loan out money from time to time, had just received some $800 or more from a person who took up a mortgage. The money was paid either Saturday or Sunday, and was kept in Trogner's house. On Sunday night Trogner's daughter, a girl some twelve years old, was aroused by seeing a man enter



E. D. Clinton

her bedroom, in the upper part of the house. Instinctively she feigned sleep, and the burglar went to a corner of the room and took from an old almanac the money which Trogner had lately received, and retreated down the stairs.

As he passed Trogner's door, (who, with his wife, was sleeping in a room below,) Trogner came out to arrest him. As he opened the door the burglar struck him on the head with an ax, which seemed to stun him for a moment, but he quickly recovered and made at the burglar again. The latter struck him another fearful blow with the edge of the ax, cutting the whole side of his face and head open, and leaving him on the floor apparently in a dying state. Mrs. Trogner then came toward the door, but before she had reached it the miscreant met her inside the room and attacked her with the ax, (the girl looking through a stove-pipe hole from the room above and witnessing the assault,) and struck her three or four blows. With great presence of mind she feigned death, and the burglar left her,after having inflicted several severe wounds. The girl looked from her window, and in the bright moonlight saw the man, dressed as a soldier, stand by the side of the house for some minutes (apparently listening for sounds from within), but after satisfying himself that all was quiet he walked leisurely away up the road.

The girl immediately descended and hastened to the neighbor's in the opposite direction, who, on hearing her story, sent for medical assistance and proceeded as soon as possible to the scene of the double crime. Mrs. Trogner was soon restored so as to be able to make a statement of the facts, but her husband, up to the time our informant left there on Monday morning, was insensible, though still alive. It is thought that Mrs. Trogner may recover, though severely injured, but we believe there is no hope for her husband.

Up to this time no one has been arrested for the crime, though strong suspicions are entertained of his identity. Whoever it was, it is evident that he was no stranger to Trogner's house and the place where he kept his money, as he went as directly to it as if he had himself placed it there. We do not deem it expedient at present to state on whom suspicion rests, but we may learn something further in relation to the matter before we go to press. Meanwhile, we can only hope that the perpetrator of the crime will speedily obtain his just deserts, for society is indeed unsafe if such criminals can long go unwhipt of justice.

New Glarus Tragedy.

[February 15, 1865.]

In the account which we published last week, of the burglary in New Glarus, with its horrid accompaniment, there were some inaccuracies which we will correct to-day. We stated that the burglar entered a room up stairs, in which a young girl was sleeping, and took the money therefrom, and that he made no assault on any one until Mr. Trogner attempted to stop him, as he came down stairs. Later information shows that this was incorrect—that the burglar first entered the room where the old people were sleeping, on the first floor, and the girl was a spectator of what took place, (so far as she could be in the dim light) by looking through a stove-pipe hole in the floor, from the room above. On the first sound made by the old people, the burglar struck them with an ax, which he had brought in with him, and did not cease until he had silenced them. Mr. Trogner's skull and face are even worse mangled than we stated last week, and we presume there is no probability of his recovery, though he was still alive last Saturday. Mrs. Trogner's arm was broken in several places, and she was otherwise severely injured.

A young man named Friedolin Blum, a returned soldier of the 9th Wisconsin regiment, who had served three years in that organization, has been arrested for the crime, and on examination was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of court, in the sum of $1,500, but failing to give the required security, he was committed to the county jail, where he now is.

We understand that Blum's character, while in the service, was good, and that many who were acquainted with him before enlisting speak well of him. Of course, we are not prepared to say whether he is or is not guilty of the crime attributed to him, and therefore do not wish to manufacture any public opinion on the subject. If he is not guilty, we hope he will be acquitted; is he is guilty, we shall more than ever deprecate the mawkish sentimentality which abolished capital punishment in the State of Wisconsin.

Judge Dunwiddie, who was present at the examination, has furnished us with the following abstract of the testimony given by Mrs. Trogner and her daughter, which will make the case plainer to our readers than anything we can say:

Mrs. Trogner swears that on Sunday night of the 5th of February, after they had all been in bed sometime, and asleep, some person entered the house. She and her husband were sleeping in the room on the ground floor. The person who entered the room made a noise in opening the door, which awakened both her and her husband, and they called out "Who is there?" Immediately the person commenced striking her husband on the head; struck him four or five times. She was making some noise, and then the person commenced striking her; struck her four or five times on right arm and hip. She then feigned that she was dead. Her husband was still, and she supposed him dead. She was now lying on her left side, with her face to the wall. The person who had done the deed then took up her husband's pants, took out a key, went to the bureau and unlocked it, took out a drawer, carried it to the table, and commenced working among the papers. By this time, her husband had come to, and commenced stirring and moving in bed. The person who then was at the table, took up the ax, went back to the bed and again struck him four or five times. Her husband then became still again. The person then returned to the table and stood between her and the window, and she then knew who it was—she saw that it was Friedolin Blum; she knew him by his cap and clothes, and the way he stood. She did not see his face, and only saw him for a moment. She had before thought it was him by the sound of his footsteps in the room, but now she knew him. She was at the time, in the northwest corner of the room, in bed, and when she first knew Blum by his clothes, he was standing at the window—close by the window—on the east side of the house; the moon was shining in the window,—Blum's cap was part fur and part cloth. This was a little before 12 o'clock. There was about $4,000 in money taken.

The young lady testified that she was up stairs in bed, and heard the noise below; was much alarmed; kept quiet until she heard the man below go out of the house, then she got up and looked out of the west window; saw the man down at the spring; he turned and looked up towards the house, and she knew it was Blum; he had on soldier's clothes, blue pants, and had black whiskers.

On the part of the defense, it was proved that Blum had on, that day and evening, citizens dress, and that the spring was four and a half rods west of the house.

DEATH OF DAVID S. ANDRICK.

[From Monroe Sentinel, Feb. 14, 1866.]

We copy the following from the Fort Scott *Press*, as many of our readers were well acquainted with the deceased, and no doubt will feel a deep sympathy for the bereaved ones who mourn the loss of one so favorably known to the citizens of Green county. The *Press* states that the deceased was buried with Masonic honors, and that the occasion was one of deep interest and emotion:

Died.—At his residence in Fort Scott, Kansas, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., of consumption, David S. Andrick, aged twenty-eight years and fifteen days.

Mr. Andrick came to this county with his parents in 1857, from his former home in Monroe, Wis., and located with them at their residence about a mile west of this town. A few

years later he engaged in the drug business in Fort Scott, in which he continued up to the time of his death. During his residence here he has been a member of the city council, and has taken an active and prominent part in all questions of public interest. He married a daughter of our late townsman, A. Walker, who, with one child, is left to share the sympathies as well as the grief of this whole community.

Death of an Old Citizen.

[Aug. 29, 1866.]

John Chadwick, for many years a resident of this county, died in this village on the 19th inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Chadwick came to Green county from Pennsylvania in the year 1837, and was a resident of the county ever since that time, and for the past ten or twelve years lived in Monroe. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was much respected by his fellow-citizens as a man of sterling integrity and consistent Christian deportment. His remains were followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of our citizens. Mr. Chadwick was a constant patron and reader of this paper from its first issue to the time of his death.

Death of Farlin Ball.

[Dec. 18, 1867.]

In the village of Juda, Green Co., Wis., on the 4th day of December, 1867, Farlin Ball died, aged seventy-nine years, seven months and one day. This venerable man, whose sudden death has caused much sensation in the two villages where he was well known, was born in the State of Virginia, on the 3d day of May, 1788. When a young man he emigrated with his parents to the now new northwest territory, and settled in what subsequently became Jefferson Co., Ohio. There he married, raised a large family, and spent the greater part of his life. In 1849 he moved to this State, and in 1850 settled in the town of Jefferson, where he remained until his death. His ancesters were English Quakers, from whom he inherited the equanimity, firmness and stability of character peculiar to that class of Christians. Nearly sixty years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for that long period maintained an unblemished Christian character.

Died.

[Aug. 5, 1868.]

Died, at his residence in this village, on the 28th ult., Stephen G. Lombard, M. D., aged forty-seven years.

Dr. Lombard came here from Cayuga Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1851, and from that time until his death has been engaged in the practice of his profession in our town and county. The doctor was extensively known throughout this portion of the State as a man of sterling character, of superior ability in his profession, and as a valuable citizen. He will be missed from among us—his place will not be readily filled—and for many, many years to come he will live in the affection of his friends and in the kindly regard of those who have been blessed by the beneficence of his professional ministrations.

Death of Crotty.

[Jan. 20, 1869.]

Last Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the Monroe House was the scene of a fatal unpleasantness between an Irishman by the name of Patrick Crotty, a well-to-do farmer of this county, and a servant girl, employed in the above mentioned hotel, by the name of Angeline Shroyer, whom Crotty had seduced about two years ago. From various parties we learn the following particulars concerning this terrible affair, and vouch for the truth of the reports only so far as they appear to be the versions of many persons condensed and corroborated:

It seems that Crotty was a gay deceiver, and, among several young and inexperienced girls, Angeline was but one frail creature whom he had wronged, after gaining their affections and promising to marry them. She had obtained a judgment against him for $700, and afterwards consented to a compromise for half the judgment. The Crottys proposed a less sum ($300),

but the terms were not accepted. Some time after these transactions, on the day mentioned, Crotty, his wife (lately married) and mother-in-law came to town, and, after getting well "set up" with *courageous* whisky, went to beard the lioness in the Monroe House. The proposition to settle was again broached. Angeline would accept the money, but would not sign any papers releasing Crotty from further demands; whereupon the negotiations were broken off. A few minutes thereafter Pat returned, after being warned that Angeline could put up with no more of his abuse, and again commenced calling her names, and very indecent ones, too; whereupon the enraged girl drew a pistol and shot her seducer through the breast, near the heart, and sent the leaden messenger through his body, the same lodging near his back bone. Crotty rushed from the house bare headed, got into his sleigh, and the man who was with him drove off; but, on reaching a distance but a few rods from the hotel, Patrick Crotty expired.

The Old Settlers' Meeting.

[Feb. 3, 1869.]

The pioneer settlers of Green county had a very pleasant social reunion in Monroe last Wednesday, the 27th ult. The attendance from all parts of the county was unexpectedly large, considering the brief time the notice had been published.

The meeting was organized in the court house in the afternoon, by the election of O. H. P. Clarno (the oldest resident of Green county now living,) as president, and Hiram Rust as secretary. J. W. Stewart stated the object of the meeting, and entertained the audience with some amusing and interesting incidents of pioneer life in this county. After remarks of a similar character by B. Dunwiddie, Hiram Brown, Hiram Rust and others, and the transaction of some business, the meeting adjourned till 6 o'clock at Turner Hall.

At Turner Hall in the evening, the real festivities of the occasion commenced. Mr. Gleissner, of the American House, had a splendid supper prepared for more than 100 guests, and the cornet band took a position in the gallery, from whence they discoursed good music during the evening. Many of the pioneers brought their wives and daughters with them, and tickets were issued to a limited number of outsiders, so that the hall was comfortably filled with genial gentlemen and ladies, all intent upon having a good time; and so far as we could judge, they were not disappointed.

After partaking of the excellent supper, the house was called to order, and, by request, J. W. Stewart read a lengthy and highly interesting paper, pertaining to the early settlement and history of Green county. (We will say, in this connection, that Mr. Stewart, who is now absent from home, has collected many of the most important facts connected with the early settlement of this county, and has promised to prepare them for publication as soon as he returns.) After brief and amusing speeches and anecdotes by several others, the roll was called, and the following persons reported themselves as having been voters in the county for twenty-five years:

1829—Ezra Gillett.

1831—James Slater.

1832—O. H. P. Clarno.

1833—Noah Phelps, Levi Starr.

1834—Hiram Rust, Nicholas Cornelius.

1835—William Beard, Peter Wells, John H. Bridge, O. J. White.

1836—D. S. Sutherland, Thomas S. Bowen, Asa Richardson, T. J. Bragg, Allen Woodle, Hiram Brown.

1837—Franklin Pierce, Alexander Morton, John Chadwick, Jotham Chadwick, Joshua Whitcomb, Addi Whitcomb, A. H. Woodle, A. J. Sutherland, Mordecai Kelly.

1838—David Davis, Sol. Sutherland.

1839—John Woods, Samuel Truax, J. T. Sutherland, A. W. Sutherland.

1840—Elijah Evins, J. R. Pace, Ashford Trickle, John Thorp.

1841—John Morrison, Christopher Minert, W. D. Boice, Jesse Robinson, George Michaels, A. Conkey, J. V. Richardson.

1842—J. W. Stewart, B. Dunwiddie, Sylvester Stephens, George Adams, Samuel D. Ball, F. F. West, William McDowell, J. V. Roberts, Thomas Stewart.

1843—Jesse Gist, W. S. Wescott.

Died.

[July 7, 1869.]

In Albany, Wis., Dr. S Fayette, after an illness of fifteen days, on Friday, July 2, 1869, of apoplexy, aged fifty-seven years, two months and twenty-four days.

Dr. Fayette was born in New Durham, Green Co., N. Y., April 8, 1812, and has resided in Albany, Green Co., Wis., since June 10, 1848.

The remains were interred with Masonic honors in Albany, Sunday, July 4, and a large number of acquaintances followed to the last resting place, of earth, a form familiar and beloved. Thus, still another old settler has passed to the "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Another Old Settler Gone.

[July 7, 1869.]

We publish in another column the obituary of Hiram Dunwiddie, who died at his residence in the town of Jefferson, in this county, on the 17th of June, 1869.

A friend of the deceased has furnished us with the following brief notice of his history:

In 1843, at the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to Wisconsin and settled on a farm, where he remained till the time of his death. He was a very successful farmer until his health failed him. He left his bereaved family sufficient property to make them comfortable. He was identified with the public officers of the county, from soon after the settlement in the county until within a few years of his death, as a member of the county board of supervisors.

Among his friends and neighbors he always manifested a deep and lively interest in their welfare. In politics he was an earnest and devoted member of the republican party from its organization. In religion he was a Baptist, and had, for many years been a member of the Juda Baptist Church. About six days before his death, he felt that his disease was culminating, and sent for his old friend and family physician, Dr. Hall, who, in company with Dr. Monroe, called to see him. He desired them to state to him, candidly, what they thought of his case.

They informed him that he could live but a short time. He received the information with calmness and composure. He gave his family instructions how to manage when he was gone, made his will, called his family and friends around him, and advised them to make every suitable preparation to follow him. One of the deacons of the Church being present, he said: "Deacon Davis, tell Elder Patton to request the Juda Baptist Church to prepare to meet me in heaven." Elder Patton preached the funeral sermon, and made an eloquent appeal to the church to heed the admonition.

The Shroyer Case.

[Sept. 29, 1869.]

Angeline Shroyer, who was tried last week for the murder of Patrick Crotty, was acquitted by the jury after a trial of nearly four days, ending on Thursday afternoon. The court house was crowded most of the time during the trial, but the room was as quiet as a Quaker meeting, and the trial throughout was conducted in a manner which reflects credit upon this age and generation. District Attorney Douglas, was assisted by Messrs. Conger, of Janesville, and Gardner, of Monroe; and Hons. B. Dunwiddie and Charles G. Williams, ably conducted the defense.

The court house was filled to suffocation when the announcement went forth on the tones of the bell, that the jury were ready to give their verdict. When the "Not Guilty" was pronounced by the foreman, the accused was immediately released from custody, and left the court house, while a smile of satisfaction was visable upon the faces of all present. Every one in attendance had "predicted" and "told just how it would be." The verdict surprised no one, and the peo-

ple are content. A purse of money was made up by our citizens last Friday and Saturday, and we are informed that Angeline will immediately go to her friends in Iowa.

The Old Settlers.

[Feb. 2, 1870.]

The second annual re-union of the old settlers of Green county, held in this village at the court house and Turner Hall, was, everything considered, a very successful and pleasant affair. Several names were added to the roll of members, and such other business as naturally comes before gatherings of this nature was transacted in the afternoon at the court house, when the meeting adjourned to Turner Hall, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Supper was served for the members and invited guests at about 8 o'clock, by J. A. Gleissner, of the American House. The three tables, reaching the entire length of the hall, were liberally patronized by the pioneers of the county, who, with their wives, gave ample proof of the quality of the repast and the healthfulness of the parents of our present civilization. The American cornet band, enlivened the occasion with good music; and, with short speeches by a few who felt like talking, general greetings and talk of old times, the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent by all who attended.

These re-unions can, and will, doubtless, be made a permanent institution; and there can be no reason why they might not be so conducted as to be a source of much pleasure and profit to those who came in advance

To hew the forests
And break the way,
For greater things
In a future day.

Let the records be made perfect, and the last days on earth of those who braved the wilds of the unsettled wilderness, to make their circumstances and open up to future generations happy homes, fertile farms, and the general prosperity which we younger citizens now enjoy, be a continued reign of happiness. Let us honor the "old settlers," for their numbers are few and they are passing away, while their children go forth to be hereafter called "old settlers" of other States, and, as yet, unheard of counties.

THE ROLL OF PIONEERS.

The roll as now made up by the secretary, J. V. Richardson, is as follows:

1827—E. T. Gardner.

1829—Ezra Gillett.

1831—James Slater.

1832—O. H. P. Clarno.

1833—Noah Phelps, Levi Starr.

1834—Hiram Rust, Nicholas Conelius.

1835—William Beard, Peter Wells, John H. Bridge, O. J. White, John Douglas.

1836—D. L. Sutherland, Thomas S. Bowen, Asa Richardson, T. J. Bragg, A. DeHaven, John Cameron, Allen Woodle, Hiram Brown.

1837—Franklin Pierce, Alexander Morton, John Chadwick, Jotham Chadwick, Joshua Whitcomb, A. H. Woodle, A. J. Sutherland, Mordecai Kelly, Jonas Shook.

1838—David Davis, Sol Sutherland, A. R. Sylvester.

1839—John Woods, Samuel Truax, J. T. Sutherland, A. W. Southerland, William C. Green, Justus Sutherland, Melzer Colton.

1840—Elizah Evins, J. R. Pace, Ashford Trickle, John Thorpe, Charles Reed.

1841—John Morrison, Christopher Minert, W. D. Boise, Jesse Robertson, George Michael, A. Conkey, J. V. Richardson, F. H. Derrick.

1842—J. W. Stewart, B. Dunwiddie, Sylvester Stephens, George Adams, Samuel D. Ball, F. F. West, William McDowell, J. V. Roberts, Thomas Stewart, A. L. Cleveland, Donald Johnson.

1843—Jesse Gist, W. L. Wescott, J. B. Chase, Daniel Dunwiddie.

Telegraph Completed.

[Aug. 10, 1870.]

The first message over the wire from Milwaukee to Monroe, was sent last Thursday afternoon, and received, in a remarkably short

time, at this office. The following is the message and our reply, which was published in the *Evening Wisconsin*, the same evening.

Milwaukee, August 4.

To the Monroe Press:

Milwaukee to Monroe sends greeting. 'Our lines have gone out through all the earth and our words to the end of the world. Answer.

THE SENTINEL'S ANSWER.

Monroe, August 4.

To the Milwaukee Press:

Monroe sends greeting: Blessed be the Lord who created electricity; blessed his creature who discovered its utility, and blessed be he who invented the telegraph. Bully for the Northwestern Company whose lines touch us with the throbs of intelligence as they pass from city to city.

The following, the same hour, was sent to the Janesville *Gazette:*

Monroe, Aug. 4, 1870.

To the Janesville *Gazette:*

The *Sentinel* sends greeting. Monroe is now in the world instead of on the outside. We have it now and can keep it.

SENTINEL OFFICE.

GAZETTE OFFICE.
Janesville, August 4.

To the Monroe Sentnel:

The *Gazette* welcome you to fraternal relations. May your energy and enterprise be equal to the responsibilities of your new position.

Death of Lieutenant G. D. Jennings.

[Nov. 15, 1871.]

Jennings.—In Omaha, on the 5th day of November, 1871, Lieut. G. D. Jennings, aged thirty years, formerly of this place, recently of the V. R. C. U. S. A.

The funeral of Lieut. Jennings was largely attended by the citizens of this place who deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their great loss. Dud. had been a faithful brother and a dutiful son. Even the vicissitudes and estrangements of a soldier's life could not break the ties which bound him to kindred, nor wean him from those whom he had loved in childhood. He was attended in his last hours by his sister Jennie, who left her duties as clerk in the treasury department at Washington, to go across the continent on her mission of love, and devoted herself to the task of bringing her dying brother to his home. By a series of journeying from San Diego by way of San Rafael, Cal., they reached Omaha, where poor Dud. gave up his sword to the Conqueror of the Universe, and left his faithful sister to journey home with his mortal remains. What peace must she now feel, and enjoy hereafter, to know that her dear soldier brother wanted not a sister's loving hand to soothe his dying pillow. And what comfort and bliss to a faithful soldier—used to the vicissitudes of camp and field—when he wraps the mantle of death about him, to feel the parting kiss of the purest friendship known on earth.

The journey from Omaha, though a sad one, was not so tedious. A sergeant and a file of soldiers were detailed to guard the corpse to this place. The party arrived on the evening train Friday last, and remained at the United States House until Saturday afternoon, when the corpse was taken to the home, from whence he had gone, when he was a mere lad, as a volunteer in the old 3d Wisconsin Infantry.

Lieut. G. D. Jennings was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, in the side and hip, the ball passing through the body. His wound was a severe one, and was the cause of his early death, as it sapped his vitality, and caused him continual pain. He had hoped to outgrow his injury, and live to a good old age, but when on his last visit to Monroe, he told the writer that he should come back only once more to the old town, and should not go away again.

The record of his deeds, when the country need brave men and true, will ever remain to bless his name, and will be a fitting epitaph. Every soldier of old company C,—there never was such another company "C" in the hearts of Green county—the *first* which took the flag to

defend and lay down their lives to honor, will drop a tear, and in their hearts fire three volleys over the resting place of a brave comrade, gone to "headquarters," "discharged to receive promotion."

The bugle note and rattling drum,
Shall from dreams ne'er wake him more;
The lights are out, and ceased the hum
In the camp by the dark river's shore.

C. ———.

Death of an Old Citizen.

[Sept. 25, 1872.]

Charles S. Foster, well known by the people of Green county as one of the first settlers and public spirited gentleman, died at his residence in this village Sunday morning last, after a short illness. This community will miss Mr. Foster very much, his enterprise and activity in public matters, his many good qualities as a neighbor, friend and husband and father, made him prominent in the community. During his life, for nearly thirty years, he had often been elected to official positions, which he filled with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. He at different times aided with his influence and money, public enterprises, and was a liberal subscriber to the new manufacturing establishments now being built. He was also a member of the board of education of this place; the subject of common schools having always received a large share of attention from him. His family have the sympathy of many friends who are called to mourn with them in their great loss.

Another, Old Settler Gone.

[June 24, 1874.]

Jere Chandler, one of the pioneers and a highly esteemed and valued citizen of Monroe passed peacefully from earth, last Thursday, at his residence, where he had lived for many years. "Uncle Jere" as he was called by all who knew him, came to Monroe in 1845, and established his family here, for many years carrying on the wagon making business. He had acquired a good property during his working days, and provided with the aid of her who survives him, a beautiful home of comfort and plenty. "Uncle Jere" was not a noisy man, though his convictions were strong, and he adhered to them constantly. He had been quite feeble for the past two or three years, and prior to his death had been confined to the house for nearly a year. He was seventy-one years of age when he died, and he leaves a host of relatives and friends who will long remember his life of industry and true worth. The funeral took place from the residence, last Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. E. Powell assisted by Rev. Mr. Palmer and Z. H. Howe conducted the exercises and a large concourse of people followed the remains to the last resting place on earth.

Our old men are passing away, one by one, but more rapidly now than hitherto. Those who came before the multitude, to break the way to a prosperous estate for the generations of the future, are growing old, and each year sees the clods heaped above the faithful, manly forms of our old men and women, the grandparents of this prosperous people. Let us cherish them while they stay with us; for it has taken many storms to bleach their locks, and many days of sunshine to tune their smiles, and when they are gone we shall never see their like again.

Death of William C. Green.

[Aug. 5, 1874.]

In the death of William C. Green, of this village, Green county has lost one of its oldest and best citizens, a man who had filled the measure of life nearly full to its brim, and that, too, with consistent, straightforward works. Mr. Green had been in poor health for more than a year, and he repeatedly told his friends that he expected to leave this country soon and go toward the setting sun.

The deceased came to Green county in 1839, from New York State, and had lived here ever since, rearing a large family; seven children of whom are now living, the oldest being over fifty years old. He was a farmer during the better time of life, and his two sons are now

carrying on the farm at "Green's Prairie"—named by the deceased. Besides being a good farmer, Mr. Green was possessed of a good education, and in his younger and older years taught school. He served several years acceptably as school superintendent of Green county, to which position he was elected by the republican party, of which he was a faithful and steadfast member.

William C. Green was born in 1802, and was seventy-two when he died, at 2 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 3, 1874. The funeral takes place to-day, Wednesday, August 5, at 11 o'clock.

Honors to the Dead Soldiers.

[June 4, 1873.]

The first upon the list is that of Capt. Oscar F. Pinney, of the 5th Wisconsin Battery, who fell mortally wounded, on the 31st day of December, 1862, at the fearful battle of Stone River, the horrors of which cannot be exaggerated.

"For three long days the battle raged
In front of Murfreesboro,
And cannon balls tore up the earth
As plows turn up the furrow."

Capt. Pinney lingered in hospital until the 17th day of February, 1863, when he died and his remains were brought home by his brother and buried here.

The testimony of all the members of the gallant 5th Battery, who were with him in that terrific contest, and some of whom I recognize here to-day, is, that he was a brave man.

Joseph Hall, a member of the 5th Battery, returned home with consumption, contracted or aggravated bythe hardships and exposures incident to military duty, and died in the village of Monroe.

Chaplain, C. E. Weirich, 23d Infantry, died at Vicksburg from over exertion on the battle field in behalf of the wounded.

Lieut. Charles Ruf, of the 45th Wisconsin Infantry, died in Madison, Wis., and his remains were brought here for interment.

Sergt. James McQuillian and Plinny D. Muzzy, both of the 31st Wisconsin Infantry, are buried here, but the circumstances and place of their death I have been unable to ascertain.

Thomas Virtue, of the 31st Wisconsin Infantry, died at his home in Monroe, of disease, contracted in the army.

Jacob Ruegger, also of the 31st Infantry, is buried here, but I have learned nothing of his history.

Samuel Hopkins, of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, died of disease in Monroe.

Oliver Hancock, of the 18th and Edwin Gardner, of the 22d Wisconsin Infantry, died of disease in Monroe.

G. W. Holmes, of the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, was brought home sick from Pittsburg Landing, and died in Monroe.

Hans Gulbrandson, died in Monroe, since the war, of disease contracted in the army.

Elijah McGinlay, of the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded in battle, returned to Monroe where he died from the effects of his wound.

George McLain, of the 36th Wisconsin Infantry, died in Madison, Wis., and his body was brought here for interment.

Joseph Snyder, of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, is buried here, but the history of his military service, and the place and cause of his death, are unknown to me.

Francis C. Glascott, of the 30th Missouri Mounted Infantry, died in camp at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, induced by the hardships of military service. His remains were brought here for burial.

The remains of Lucius A. Belden, of the 4th Kansas Cavalry and of William Daggett, of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, rest in this cemetery, but I am unable to give any of the incidents of their history.

Capt. G. D. Jennings, of the United States Army, formerly of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, was seriously wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was distinguished for his gallantry, fought his way to a captaincy in the regular army, went under orders to the

Pacific coast, where his failing health, the effect of wounds received in his country's battles, admonished him that his time on earth was brief, and he sought to reach his home that he might die among kindred and friends, but his vitality was not sufficient for the undertaking, and, at Omaha, his brave spirit passed to the better land, and yonder shaft of white marble marks its last resting place. Col. E. M. Bartlett and Col. Ezekiel Clapp, soldiers of the War of 1812, were also buried here.

Of those whose remains are not here, I have the following names:

James McLain, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, died at Baton Rouge, his remains, I believe, are buried there.

John Wyatt was killed at Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg. I understand his remains are buried somewhere in this county.

Charles Miner fell at the battle of Gettysburg.

Oscar Haley, of the 5th Battery, died at Jacksonville, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1872, of sickness.

John F. Smith, of the 5th Battery, who was well known in Monroe, was killed in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

Jefferson Feathers was killed in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Lieut. Almond Smith, of the 5th Battery, died at Iuka, Miss.

Capt. Moses O'Brien, of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, one of the bravest of the brave, died of repeated wounds received in the fearful conflict of Cedar Mountain.

Stewart Mosher, of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, whom all the old residents of Monroe well remember, was the first hero who fell a martyr to liberty, from Green county. He was killed at the battle of Bolivar Heights, and was buried near the spot where he gallantly fell, upon the banks of the classic Potomac, whose waters, as they roll through the mountain gorges, on their way to the sea, shall ceaselessly chant his solemn requiem through all the ages to come, till time shall be no more.

Death of Justus Sutherland.

[December 17, 1873.]

"The circle is broken—one seat is forsaken,—
One bud from the tree of our friendship is shaken,—
One heart from among us no longer shall thrill
With joy in our gladness, or grief in our ill."

Justus Sutherland died at his residence in the town of Sylvester, in this county, December 6, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was born at Rutland, in the State of Vermont, on the 27th day of September, 1797. He lived for a long time in Madison Co., N. Y.; subsequently resided in Illinois, and, in 1836 he moved to Green Co., Wis., where he reared a large and highly respectable family, and by industry and good judgment he acquired considerable wealth, and where, at the end of a long and active life, he has been cut down like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, and consigned to the "narrow house appointed for all the living." Mr. Sutherland lived in this county thirty-four years, and was one of its earliest settlers. The brave, enterprising and adventurous spirits who constitute the vanguard of civilization, who carry the implements of husbandry, and the habits of industry into the wilderness, or those of them whose rude cabins usurped the places where stood the red man's wigwam in southern Wisconsin, knew him well, and called him to many positions of honor and trust; and the few who remain of the companions of his manhood's prime, say that he never betrayed the confidence which they reposed in him, and that at all times, and under all circumstances he stood a grand specimen of God's noblest work, *an honest man.* He was a person of most exemplary habits, and his loss will be deeply felt beyond the circle of his immediate relatives, beyond the neighborhood in which he lived, by all who knew him, but by none more keenly than by those who shared with him the dangers, hardships and privations of pioneer life. Ten sons and daughters of mature years stood around his coffin and listened to the falling clods whose resonance

spoke to all of man's mortality. His neighbors and friends came from far and near to perform the last sad rites, and pay the last melancholy tribute of respect, until the funeral cortege assumed proportions greater than ever before witnessed in this county. It is a consolation to his friends, that his last hours were tranquil, and that he passed quietly and painlessly to the other, and happier shore.

"As a cloud of the sunset slow melting in heaven,
As a star that is lost when the daylight is given,
As a glad dream of slumber, which wakens in bliss
He hath passed to the world of the holy from this.
He has gone but a little before us,
We can only say, now, in the words of the poet:
Farewell! a little time, and we
Who knew thee well, and loved thee here,
One after one shall follow thee
As pilgrims through the gate of fear
Which opens on eternity."

A Sensation for Winslow.

[Aug. 19, 1874.]

About eleven years ago a man by the name of Alvy Gaylord left the neighborhood for California, leaving a wife and children. For some years he had been given up as lost to his family, and his wife was declared a widow. A few days since a man claiming to be the husband of Mrs. Gaylord came to Winslow and succeeded in making the widow and her son believe that he was the identical Gaylord, and he was taken to the bosom of his family. He immediately set about disposing of property belonging to the estate preparatory to returning back to California. Here a brother of Gaylord comes forward and declares the would be "Alvy" an imposter and that he is not the true husband of the widow. But the son of his mother declares that the stranger is his own father. Now, it is not every boy that knows his own father—especially after he has been gone eleven years, and when he left home the boy was quite young. But so determined was the brother to expose the imposter that the whole affair was noised about, and parties who had known Gaylord in days of yore came forward to identify him. It seems that Gaylord had a finger torn off by a threshing machine before he went away, he also had one foot split open on top in an early day. This man had no such marks. Then comes one certain Mr. Burbridge, who walks up to the stranger and offers him $2 to show his arm. There was a mark on it he would like to see. The stranger scouted the idea of showing his arm but he finally was induced to do so. There in deep blue were the initials "J. T.,"John Traverse, well known by all the neighbors. John Traverse, of California, who evidently knew Gaylord and his family, as he spoke familiarly, calling them all by name. He knew his neighbors too, and they knew him now. He had married a daughter of Burbridge fifteen years ago, and had gone off to California. An old woman had recognized him a few days before this singular denœument, when he was making inquiries about the Burbridge family. "Did they know of a man who had married a daughter of Burbridge, year ago and run away to California." They knew such a man, and "Thou art the man," said an elderly woman. So, on Monday the brother of Alvy Gaylord demanded the arrest of Traverse. A warrant was made and a posse undertook to capture him in the street at about 3 o'clock P. M. He drew two revolvers, and retreated to the house of widow Gaylord, where he barricaded himself in a room up stairs. Four men, braver than the rest, John Gordon, Lou. Blair, Peters and Lloyd, volunteered to go in and take him for the sum of $20, well knowing that that amount might possibly be necessary to bury some one or more of them, for they were bearding a lion in his den. The door was burst open, and a rapid firing of pistols ensued, but without hurting anybody seriously. Traverse alias Gaylord, was wounded, a ball had traversed the arm that bore the tell tale, "J. T." and it was strongly suspected that the stranger had tried to wipe out the "dammed spot," but it wouldn't out. The alias is now in custody, and parties have gone to Winslow to identify him,

and there can be little doubt that he will be put "where he can do the most good." Where that place shall be is not for us to say, at present.

Death of John Bridge.

[June 11, 1884.]

On Thursday evening last a telegram was received by George B. McLean informing friends in this city [Monroe] of the death of John H. Bridge, who left this place in excellent health, with his son, Joseph, to visit in Iowa, Kansas and take a trip west through Colorado, and California, to see the lands beyond the Mississippi. A letter received by relatives Monday last, which was written from some place in Colorado, stated Mr. Bridge had had an attack of cholera morbus, had been very ill, but was recovering. The deceased was about seventy years old, was one of the old settlers of the county and was unusually vigorous. His death is a great surprise to his friends here. He had lived an industrious, plodding sort of life until within a few years, when he retired from farming to live in Monroe, investing in real estate, and receiving a handsome income from his accumulated wealth.

AN EXPENSIVE EPISODE.

"'Bless me this is pleasant,
Riding on a rail." SAXE.

In a previous chapter mention has been made of an oath being prepared during the war for the citizens to subscribe to, which some refused to take and that, as a consequence, one citizen a resident of Sylvester was ordered to keep outside the limits of the village of Monroe, and another—a citizen of Clarno—was treated to a free ride part of the way home, *on a rail.* The last method of treating obnoxious persons did not, however, work well when again tried except for the time being. A Mr. Steves, of Durand, happened to be in Monroe and took occasion to denounce the proceedings which required the taking of the oath.

At this point, we cannot do better than give the particulars as recited in Miss Bingham's history:

"He [Steves] was denouncing the proceedings in a violent manner, when some one remarked that probably Mr. Steves had better take the oath. A crowd formed, and escorted him to the court house, and summoned Mr. Rote from his supper table to administer the oath. Mr. Rote read it and asked the prisoner if he would subscribe to it. Being answered in the negative, he said nothing more, for by that time the office was so full of men who wanted to take it that he was obliged to light a candle and go up into the court room to accommodate them. When about sixty men had been sworn, proceedings up stairs were interrupted by a cry that those who had been laboring with the man below were riding him out of town on a rail. Mr. Steves' fate made copperheads cautious about expressing themselves in Monroe; and his resistance taught Union men to be less busy in seeking out offenses. This was the last encounter of the kind during the war, but it was long before men heard the last of this. Mr. Steves brought suit against twelve citizens of Monroe. In selecting the twelve, he was assisted by Monroe men whose opinion of the war was the same as his own. All those selected were zealous supporters of the war, and most of them were members of the committee of fifteen appointed the 29th of July; but a majority of them were opposed to such violent measures as were adopted in Mr. Steves' case, and some of them did not reach the square that night until the work was done. One of those sued was Mr. Rote, whose part in the affair has been told. On the other hand, some who helped carry the rail were not mentioned in the suit. The case was tried in 1865 in Milwaukee; Judge Miller presided, and during the trial gave vent to his feelings by exclamations of 'oh'! and 'horrible!!' The disunion element predominated in the jury, and damages was awarded Mr. Steves to the amount of $5,000 and costs."

CHAPTER XXIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND POOR FARMS.

When, on the 26th of March, 1838, the "commissioners court" (as the county board was first called) got together for the first time, there was no house belonging to the county for them to meet in, and they were compelled to hire a room for that purpose. At that meeting it was resolved by the commissioners that the district court should be held at the house of Jacob Ly Brand until otherwise ordered. Of course the necessity for a court house was at once felt and it was not long before a temporary one was provided for.

OF THE THREE COURT HOUSES.

On the 8th day of July, 1840, the county commissioners

"*Ordered*, That the clerk of this board give notice, by posting up in three or more of the most public places in this county, notices that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk of this board at his office, until the first Monday of August next, for the building and enclosing a two-story frame house, 20x30 feet, in the town [village] of Monroe, for a temporary court house, said proposals to designate particularly the size and description of the timber, quality of shingles and siding, etc. Bond and security will be required to the faithful performance of said contracts."

On the 4th day of August, 1840, the following entry was made in the record of the "commissioners court:"

"WHEREAS, Proposals were ordered to be received, and have been received by the clerk of this board, for the purpose of erecting a two-story building in the town of Monroe, for the purpose of a temporary court house, be it

"*Ordered*, That the proposals of James Campbell and A. J. Sutherland be accepted by this board, and that they give bond in the penal sum of $900 for the faithful performance of said contract, to the board of commissioners of the county of Green, agreeable to the tenor and effect of said proposals on file, to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1840."

This building was accepted on the 4th of November, as appears by the following entry upon the record of the board:

"WHEREAS, James Campbell and Andrew J. Sutherland are bound to the board of commissioners of the county of Green, by bond, dated Aug. 4, 1840, to erect a two-story building for the purpose of a court house in the town [village] of Monroe, and in the opinion of the court, the condition of the said bond has been complied with, it is

"*Ordered*, By this court that the said house and job of work be received and that an order be made out to them for the balance due them on said contract, amounting to $150.30."

But this temporary court house soon after took fire accidently and was totally destroyed. It was erected on the lot upon which is now (1884) the United States House, owned and occupied by Louis Schuetze, as a hotel.

The next spring, the county commissioners agreed with Demas Beach to lend him $400 for six years, for which consideration he was to erect a building in which the county should have the use of certain rooms. This building,

afterward known as the American House, had a court room and county offices on the second floor, while the ground floor was used for a store and dwelling. When court was not in session, a shoe shop was kept in the jury room. The building was ready for use in November, 1841, as appears by the following entry upon the record of the board: "Nov. 1, 1841,

Ordered, That the county commissioners' court be hereafter held at the court house in the town [village] of Monroe."

This so-called court house was occupied until April, 1846, when another one took its place. As to the last mentioned structure, the one which is still to be seen (1884) in the center of the public square, we have the following record from the "commissioners' court:"

April 23, 1844.

" *Ordered*, That William Dunten, of Rochester, Racine Co., Wis. Ter., be employed to build a court house in Monroe, Green Co. Wis. Ter., for the sum of $3,500, said building to be put up with brick and in all things agreeing with the plan and specification on file in the clerk's office, for which said Dunten is to receive payment as follows, to-wit: One payment is to be made when the foundation or stone work is done, to two-thirds of the amount of the estimated value of the work done and materials furnished, one-half of which payment is to be made in drafts on the county treasury and the other half to be made in bonds issued by the board of county commissioners, bonds drawing interest from the 1st day of January next. One payment is to be made when the brick work is done to two-thirds the amount of labor and materials furnished, one-half of which payment is to be made in drafts on the county treasury and the other in bonds issued by the board of county commissioners with interest, and the remainder to be paid in bonds drawn by the board of commissioners on the 1st day of August 1845 or when the job of work shall be completed; and, be it further ordered that said Dunten file his bond with approved security for the performance of said work."

The work of "William Dunten, of Rochester," still stands; but, as a "magnificent temple of justice," worthy of Green county, it cannot be said to be a success. It is neither useful nor ornamental. It will soon be torn down and a new court house erected.

FIRE PROOF BUILDING.

The increasing business of the county and the danger of fire consuming the valuable county records, induced the county board to order the erection of a fire proof building as an "overflow," so to speak, to the court house. Therefore, on the 4th day of June, 1857, it was

"*Resolved*, That a building be erected for the county offices, and that the same be located on lots 132 and 133 in Ly Brand's donation to the county of Green, and that there be a committee appointed by this board to superintend the erection of the same.

[Signed] "WILLIAM BROWN."

The following is also taken from the records of the county board:

"Nov. 20, 1857.

"The committee appointed to superintend the construction of a fire proof building for the different county offices, beg leave to submit the following in addition to the foregoing report of the chairman of said committee now absent, he being sick and unable to attend the meeting of the board. The statement accompanying the report of the receipts and expenditures shows an amount of receipts of $1,600, and disbursements of $1,563, leaving a balance of $37 in the hands of the chairman, and would further report and beg leave to submit the plan and specifications, contract and bond as a part of their report, and would say that they have examined the material used, and have frequently examined the work in the course of its construction, and believe that Mr. Brewer has done a fair, honest and honorable job in the erection of said fire proof building, but has not completed the job by the time the contract called

for it to be done. Your committee would recommend that the time may be extended to said Brewer for the completon of said job until the 1st day of January next, and further recommend that an order be issued to said Brewer for $400, being the full amount of the appropriation made at the extra session of the board last June, leaving a balance of $200 due on the contract, for which no provision is made, said sum of $200 will more than doubly cover the amount yet needed to complete the job, and we recommend an appropriation of $200 to be paid when the job is completed, and we would further recommend that there be placed two stone conductors under the eave spouts to conduct the water from the building, and the committee herewith submit the accounts of the different members of the committee on fire proof building, all of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] "WILLIAM MUNSON,
"RANSOM DRAKE,
Committee.

This building is now (1884) occupied by the clerk of the board, the clerk of the court, the register of deeds and by the county court as a depository of his records. It was completed Jan. 1, 1858.

GREEN COUNTY JAILS.

The first jail in Green county was a log structure—a very rickety affair. It was burned to the ground on the 2d of February, 1855, as appears by the following, from the Monroe *Sentinel* of Feb. 14, 1855:

"We omitted in our issue last week to notice the conflagration of the Green county jail. The fire originated about 10 o'clock A. M, of Friday, the 2d inst., and before assistance could be rendered the flames had burst through the roof, making the destruction of the building inevitable. The jail proper was a log building. A frame addition on the north was occupied as a dwelling by a Mr. Annis. In this addition the fire originated from a pipe which passed through the roof.

"The brewery was threateningly menaced by the devouring elements, but was saved by the efforts of our citizens, who kept the roof and west end continually moistened with the contents of some large vats inside. Several barrels must have been used in this manner. We understand that Mr. Annis saved most of his furniture."

The burning of this building led to the erection of a stone jail. Concerning the erection of this building the Monroe *Sentinel*, of Aug. 1, 1855, says:

"The contract for building the new jail has been awarded to Messrs. Emerson & Condee, of this place. The known enterprise of this firm, and they fortunately have abundant means, too, will ensure the speedy completion of the jail. The contract specifies the 15th of November next. There have been some alterations suggested by the contractors which it would be well for the building committee to consider. Under the contract, the roof is to be made of shingle. This is certainly an oversight. A cement roof would be vastly better, because more safe, and cost about the same. The contractors will put on a fire proof roof if the committee approve. There can be no good reason for having a shingle roof on a building costing $4,500. A decided mistake is this shingle roof. A reversal of some other arrangements would be an advantage also."

This building was occupied until 1870, when the present jail was built and took its place. The record of the county board shows the following entries concerning the incipient steps taken in the erection of the former edifice:

"May 23, 1855.

"The committee on location of jail, through its chairman, Mr. Smith of Clarno offered a report as follows:

"The committee to which was referred the location of a site for a county jail beg leave to report, that after due consideration of the different locations proposed, would respectfully recommend that the site for said jail be located

on the old site on lands owned by the county of Green where the old log jail stood.

"Your committee would further recommend that the building committee be authorized to sell said old site and purchase another within the limits of the village of Monroe if thought advisable by the said building committee, provided such exchange should not increase the amount in building said jail, but to the contrary, provided further, that such site should not be located upon the public square.

"ISRAEL SMITH, Chairman of Com.

"Report accepted and laid on the table voted to take up the report of committee on estimation of cost of draft and building. Voted to adopt the size for the jail recommended in the report of the above committee.

"On motion to build the jail of stone the ayes and noes were called the vote stood, ayes Messrs. Smith of Adams, Smith of Clarno, Smiley, Flood, Brown, Ball, Munson, Hurlbut, Jenny, Pengree, 10. Nays, Messrs. Clark, Leonard, Johnson, Roby and Green, 5; carrried.

"Voted that the walls be built of range work in the ordinary way, except that part of the second story which shall enclose the cells of the prisoners, and which shall be of blocks of range work running the whole thickness of the wall, and of the same length both on the outside and inside.

"May 23, 1855.

"On motion of Mr. Smith of Adams, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the height of the main wall of the jail edifice, from its foundation to the bottom of the first tier of joists be not less than seven feet, and its thickness not less than two feet, that from the bottom of the first tier of joists to the bottom of the second tier, the height be not less than nine feet six inches, and the thickness not less than twenty inches, and that from the bottom of the second tier of joists to the bottom of the third tier, the height be not less than nine feet and the thickness of not less than eighteen inches.

"Voted to take up the report of committee on location.

"Voted to strike out all of said report after the re-consideration.

"On motion to adopt the remaining part of the report, Mr. Smith of Adams moved to amend by adding as follow: and that it be left to the building committee, either to erect that edifice on the ground on which it formerly stood or on any other lot within the village limits the public square excepted, as to them shall be deemed most advisable, and best adapted to promote the public advantage.

"Voted to take up the report of the committee on finance.

"Voted to adopt the report. Mr. Ball offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this board appropriate the sum of $3,000 for the use of the building committee to be expended in the construction of the jail, leaving such other amount as may be necessary for its completion to be appropriated by the board at its November session."

On the 24th of May, 1870, the county board determined to build a new jail and jailor's residence "on the old jail site." The jail building committee of the county board, by their final report showed that the cost of the new jail, including $1,800 "for the purchase of Beebe lots," was $25,405.69. This report was submitted, Nov. 25, 1871.

The jail is built of stone, brick and iron. The brick upon the outside are white. The sheriff's dwelling is about 40x20 feet, two stories. The jail part is two stories in height and contains eight cells. This part is of stone, brick and iron. The whole on the inside is encased with boiler iron. The cells are made also of boiler iron and are set inside of an inclosure of iron bars. There is a ward for females separate from the jail proper. This is likewise encased in boiler iron and contains room for six beds. No one has as yet broke this jail. The building



Geo. C. Spaulding

is heated by a furnace. The jail is located on lot 152, in Ly Brand's donation.

GREEN COUNTY POOR FARMS.

The first poor farm purchased in Green county was in the town of Mount Pleasant in 1861. It was used about sixteen years and then sold. Light is thrown on the transactions resulting in in buying of this farm by the following extracts from the record of the county board:

"Nov. 21, 1860.

"E. R. Allen made a motion that the sum of $1,500 be appropriated to purchase a poor farm.

"D. S. Sutherland moved to amend by inserting $2,000 instead of $1,500. The vote being taken on the amendment, eight members voted for the amendment and seven against it. The amendment carried, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated for said purpose, this sum to be placed in hand of the superintendents."

"Dec. 21, 1860.

"Mr. Flood offered the following resolution, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, By the county board that $2,000 of the expected surplus in the treasury be placed at the disposal of the superintendents of county poor for the purpose of purchasing a county poor farm and defraying such other expenses as they shall deem proper in the performance of their duties as superintendents of the county poor.

"On motion, said resolution was adopted."

The following concerning the first poor farm and poor house is from the Brodhead *Reporter* of May 24, 1861:

"Hiram Rust, Esq., of Monroe, and D. Drake, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, were in town yesterday, and gave us a call. They are about purchasing lumber for the building on the poor farm in Mount Pleasant and were here getting prices from our lumber dealers. The building is to be of wood, with a basement of stone; three stories in height, including the basement; size of building 24x36 feet.

"The farm contains 130 acres of rich and productive land, pleasantly located in the town of Mount Pleasant. Cost of farm $2,900.

"From all that we can learn, having heard both sides, the pretended dissatisfaction on the part of some in the county with the action of the superintendents arises more from outside causes than anything else. We believe the superintendents acted in good faith, and performed their duty as they understood it; and we believe farther that no better selection of a farm could have been made. They have kept within the limit of their means, and have made a judicious appropriation of them. They are candid and honorable men.

"The work on the building will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible, and the building ready for use in a few weeks."

"Nov. 15, 1861.

"Money drawn from the treasury for poor purposes by the county superintendents of the poor is as follows, to-wit:

Upon May 20, by county order			$250 00
" July 22,	"	"	250 00
" Aug. 19,	"	"	500 00
" Sept. 9,	"	"	750 00
Making in all			$1,750 00

"With the above money the superintendents have built a county poor house 27x33 feet, two stories above the basement. The cost, separate from boarding the hands, amounts to $773.38 furnished with ten comfortable beds, twelve chairs, five stoves, dishes to feed twenty persons."

"Nov. 12, 1862.

"The superintendents of the county poor presented the following report, which was adopted, to-wit:

"To the Hon. Board of Supervisors:

"The superintendents of the poor of Green county herewith submit, this their annual report:

"The county poor farm, 130 acres cost	$2,900 00
"Improvements thereon since purchase	850 00
"Amount of personal property	729 53
Total am't of real and personal property	$4,479 53

EXTRACT FROM THE MONROE SENTINEL.

On the 20th of June, 1877, the county superintendents of poor were instructed by county board to sell the old county poor farm "in the best possible manner."

The poor farm (a small part having previously been sold) was disposed of March 1, 1878, by William Brown, Daniel Smiley and Cyrus Troy, "county superintendents of poor of the county of Green, in the State of Wisconsin," to Simon Brown, for the sum of $4,000.

On the 15th day of May, 1879, the county of Green purchased of Samuel Truax, "the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven (27) ; the west half of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-seven (27); also the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22); all in township No. two (2) north of range No. seven (7) east in said county of Green, and State of Wisconsin," for the sum of $12,000, as a poor farm. The new farm contains 320 acres, more or less, and is located in the town of Monroe, about two miles northwest of the city of Monroe.

When on the 21st day of June, 1877, it was determined by the county board to build a new poor house on the poor farm last purchased, it was resolved that it "should be built of brick, two stories high, not exceeding in cost $6,000." What kind of a house was built, and what was its entire cost, will more fully appear hereafter.

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

On the 18th of November, 1881, $2,000 were appropriated to build an asylum for the chronic insane of Green county, on the poor farm, not to exceed in cost, $6,000. The building was let to Churchill, Dodge & Soaper, contractors, for $6,390. The building was completed in the fall of 1882.

The building is 34x68 feet ; is two stories in height ; and has a capacity for forty inmates. The number of the insane at present (1884) in this asylum, is thirty-six. R. C. Whitcomb, the overseer of the poor house and farm, is also overseer of the asylum, at this time (1884) and has been since its opening for patients.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LITERATURE—SCIENCE—ART.

LITERATURE.

In the domain of English literature, there has been, in Green county, no one in the past, nor is there one at the present time, who has achieved a national reputation nor even, perhaps, one co-extensive with the limits of the State; but several have written fugitive pieces of poetry published in the county papers of considerable merit; and there are not a few who, in prose, have done themselves equal credit. One book, however, has been written in Green county, of a high order of merit, and is deserving of special commendation. It is the "History of Green County, Wisconsin," by Helen M. Bingham. It was published in 1877 and is a small 12 mo. volume of 310 pages. The author, in her excellent preface, says:

"In the effort to make this history correct, a great many letters have been written, and a great many visits have been made in the several towns. Assistance has been received from over 200 persons, more than one-fourth of whom came to the county before 1840, some of them before 1830. With all the avidity of Dryden's reaper, who

'——fills his greedy hands
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands,'

I have seized upon these individual gleanings from memory's field and bound them together." And thus she concludes:

"With just one plea in its behalf, the history is now submitted to the people of Green county. The plea is this: It is often said, though whether the saying originated with an unsuccessful historian cannot now be ascertained, that 'that people is most fortunate whose history is most wearisome to read.' Will those to whom this history is the dullest and most monotonous of books have the charity to infer that Green is the most fortunate of counties?"

But the fair author is altogether too modest. She has written a book which is neither dull nor monotonous, and one which, it may safely be said, has been fortunate for Green county. It is the best county history, not biographical, written by any Wisconsin historian. The style of the author is terse and lively and her generalizations are marked with much more than ordinary ability. There is but one matter of regret connected with the publication of Miss Bingham's history, and that is, that so few of the citizens of Green county have purchased the book and attentively perused it. It is worthy a careful reading by all.

Helen Maria Bingham

was born in Monroe, Green Co., Wis., Oct. 10, 1845. She is the daughter of the late Judge John A. Bingham and Caroline E. Bingham, (*nee* Churchill) who is still living, and is a resident of Green county. Dr. Bingham received her early education in Monroe. She afterwards attended the State University at Madison and Lombard University, in Galesburg, Ill., graduating from the latter in 1867. She has taught school not only in Wisconsin but in Arkansas, and was, at one time, an instructor, in her Alma Mater. She was, also, employed for awhile on the Janesville *Gazette*. She is the author of the "History of Green County, Wisconsin," published in 1877, mention of which has already been made in this chapter. In the fall of 1877, Miss Bingham went to Boston, and the succeed-

ing spring began the study of medicine. She graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, in June, 1881, with honors. In January, 1882, she established herself in the practice of her profession in Milwaukee, where she now (1884) resides.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MONROE SENTINEL.

I.—Helen M. Bingham.

[July 27, 1870.]

Helen Bingham, daughter of the late John A. Bingham, of this place, will take up the editorial pen and scissors for the Janesville *Gazette*, next Monday or Tuesday, as assistant editor. Miss Bingham is a young lady of good taste, education, and, what is worth still more, is possessed of that rare quality, good common sense. She will undoubtedly make an efficient and valuable acquisition to the *Gazette*, as a writer and compiler of entertaining and instructive reading. We wish her success in her new vocation.

II.—A Card.

[March 15, 1876.]

To MISS HELEN M. BINGHAM:

MONROE, March 1, 1876.

The undersigned residents of Monroe feeling confident of your ability to give an entertaining and instructive lecture upon some literary subject of your own choice, extend to you a pressing invitation to do so at some future time, to be selected by yourself, for the benefit of the Young Ladies' High School Literary Society: A. C. Dodge, Edmund Bartlett, P. J. Clawson, W. W. Chadwick, F. R. Melvin, J. Bolender, C. Payne, A. S. Douglas, H. Medbery, B. Dunwiddie, A. M. Wolcott, Z. H. Howe, P. W. Puffer, E. M. Bartlett, J. H. Foster, H. W. Whitney, Lewis Rote, John C. Hall, William Monroe, J. B. Treat, Lewis McKahn, S. W. Abbott, W. E. Noble, E. P. Treat, W. P. Woodworth, J. S. Harper, J. B. Galusha, J. H. Van Dyke, F. S. Parlin, C. A. Booth, N. B. Treat, William Gray, W. S. Wescott, J. S. Smock, H. N. Bradshaw, John Chadwick, I. T. Carr, A. W. Goddard, C. E. Adams, D. W. Ball, Henry Tschudy, George B. McLean, Henry Ludlow, William W. Wright. Messrs. Dodge, Bartlett, Douglas, Chadwick, and others:

I thank you for the invitation of March 1. I am anxious for the society to succeed in the the work it has undertaken. Therefore, though I feel that you have done me an unmerited honor, I accept the invitation, leaving the time of the lecture to be determined by the society.

Respectfully, HELEN M. BINGHAM.

Dated Monroe, March 13, 1876.

Helen M. Bingham will lecture at the Universalist Church, on Tuesday evening, March 21, upon the "Early History of Monroe." Miss Bingham has lived here all her life. Her father came to Monroe in 1841, and was the first county judge of this county.

SCIENCE.

The attention of the people of Green county, as well as of those of other counties of the State, have of late years been drawn more and more to the importance of a scientific education as one calculated not only to develop the powers of the mind, but easily to be put in practice. In this utilitarian age, mere theories go for little. What is demanded is that which is practical. Knowledge is perpetuated and aided by literature; systematized, by science. As one of Green county's representative men in a profession dealing largely with scientific research, mentioned may be made of

Joseph T. Dodge,

who was born at Barre, Vt., May 16, 1823, and who is the son of Joseph and Azubah (Thompson) Dodge, both natives of the same place. The "Dodge" family in the United States is now very numerous, but believed to have a common ancestor. A large branch of it has descended in a direct line from Richard Dodge, a native of England, who became a citizen of Salem, Mass., Aug. 29, 1638. A well authenticated family register, in possession of our subject, shows him to be a lineal descendant of the said Richard in the seventh generation, the intermediate links in the genealogical chain being

Joseph, a younger son of (Richard), born 1651; Joseph, Jr., born 1676; Elijah, born April 18, 1709. Thus far the family had continued to reside in Beverly, Mass., originally a part of Salem. Elijah married Dorcas Brown and removed to Winchester, N. H., where he died at a ripe old age, and where his wife also died, October 1809, aged 100 years and six months. He had three sons—Elijah, Joseph and Nathaniel Brown. The last named married Lydia Barber, in 1761, and removed to Barre, Vt., where he raised a large family, and died in 1823. One of his sons, Asa, born in 1770, married Abigail Blodgett, and became the father of Joseph, who was born in 1795, and who married Azubah Thompson, in 1818, and became the father of our subject, who perpetuates his name (which seems to have been a favorite patronymic with the family) affixing to it, however, the maiden name of his mother. Thus far the successive generations had been tillers of the soil and had by the sweat of their brows wrung a frugal subsistence from the rocky hill sides of their native New England. Their habits were simple, their lives blameless and contented; they were a hardy and long-lived race, blessed with physical vigor and vital force, and were not disobedient to the divine injunction regarding the perpetuation of their kind. On the maternal side our subject is descended from James Thompson, a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch Covenanter stock, born 1671, who emigrated to America in 1712, in company with his son Samuel, born 1698, and settled in Holden, Mass. The latter was the father of Capt. Samuel Thompson, born 1735, who served in the Revolutionary War, four of whose sons and two of whose daughters afterward settled in Barre, Vt. The Thompsons also belong to the agricultural classes, and were mainly long-lived. The mother of our subject, however, was an exception to the rule; she died at the age of thirty-three, and bequeathed to her son a slender frame but an active nervous organization. Joseph Thompson Dodge attended the common district school till the age of sixteen. In 1839 he entered Newberry Seminary, where he was prepared for Dartmouth College, which he entered in 1841, but not enjoying the atmosphere of the institution, he was honorably dismissed by letter at the end of one year, and admitted to Vermont University, from which he graduated with honors in 1845, ranking the first in his class in mathematics. During the latter part of his college experience he determined to devote his life to the profession of civil engineering, the various lines of railroad then in course of construction and in contemplation seeming to offer an inviting field in this department. The Vermont Central Railroad Company, then being organized, afforded the desired opening, and he served an apprenticeship of three years as assistant engineer of this road, and until the completion of the work. The building of a railroad through this part of Vermont was, perhaps, the best school of discipline that an incipient in the art of enginery could have enjoyed, and proved to be an excellent recommendation to him in after life. In 1849 he was employed to make the preliminary survey for a projected railroad from Montpelier to Bradford, Vt., by the way of his native town of Barre. Having completed this, he, in the following autumn, removed to the west, and after visiting the principal cities of Illinois and Missouri, accepted a subordinate position on the macadamized roads of St. Louis county, in the last named State, his principal being J. B. Moulton, Esq., who has since played a conspicuous part in developing that city and the State of Missouri, and for nine months had charge of the work on the St. Charles road. In 1850 he engineered the Illinois Coal Company's railroad, from East St. Louis to Caseyville, Ill. Soon after the completion of the track, however, all the bridges and embankments were swept away by the high floods of the Mississippi which occurred in 1851. The disaster proved to be a serious loss to the company, and for a time laid an embargo on the work. In 1852 he obtained a contract on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and

spent that year in directing the work, but the climate proving injurious to his health, he resolved to move farther northward, and in the spring of 1853 settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and during the five years following was engaged in engineering on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having control of the work, first from Stoughton to Madison, and afterwards from Janesville to Monroe. During this period he invested largely in real estate in the county of Green and in the city of Monroe, and thereby laid the foundation of the large estate that has so amply rewarded his industry and wisdom.

The money panic which prevailed in 1857 and following years laid a temporary embargo on railroad construction, and Mr. Dodge retired to the then village of Monroe, and was employed by the corporation to take the oversight of the improvements provided for in the new charter, which he carried to successful completion. In 1860–61 he published a very complete map of Green county and the State of Wisconsin, which has since been the standard authority on matters of geography within its scope. During the last named year he also served several months as clerk of the mustering and disbursing officer of the United States army at Madison. From January, 1862, to July, 1863, he was principal of the high schools of Monroe, a position for which his thorough education and large experience eminently fitted him. In the autumn of 1863 he was employed on the Minnesota Central Railroad and placed in charge of the work between Minneapolis and St. Paul. He also engineered the Winona & St. Peter Railroad from Rochester to Kasson, and made its location through Dodge and Steele counties. In 1866 he made the location of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad, but owing to a difference of opinion which arose between himself and the officers of the company, he resigned his position and for a time retired with his family to his early home in Vermont. Returning to Monroe in April, 1867, he bought a three-fourths interest in the Monroe Planing Mill Company, of which he intended to take the management, but receiving an overture from the general government, he spent the following year in making a survey of the battlefields in the Atlanta campaign. For the next three years, ending March, 1871, he was resident engineer of the Winona division of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, and during the two succeeding years held the position of chief engineer of the line, completing the work at La Crescent.

It is worthy of note here, as illustrating the accuracy of Mr. Dodge, as an accountant, that although during the last named period, over $1,000,000 had been disbursed by him, yet, a rigid audit of the accounts, failed to reveal an error of even one cent. Subsequently he was chief engineer of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, and directed its construction from Carver to Glencoe. He also engineered the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad, from Algona to Spencer, Iowa. At this point we will make a slight digression, in order to place on record a matter of history, which cannot be otherwise than gratifying to our subject. In the fall of 1871, he had made the location of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, from Winona to La Crescent, and after a careful survey of the river—its banks, channels, islands and bottom lands—for two miles, he made a location of the bridge that was to span its channel at La Crosse, and connect that line with the La Crosse division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which was immediately staked out, and has since become celebrated, as the location of the La Crosse bridge. The citizens of La Crosse, however, interposed objections to the proposed site, because it did not terminate in the heart of their city, and much local feeling was engendered by the circumstance. The late secretary of war, Gen. Belknap, lent himself to the citizens of La Crosse, and appointed a commission of three government engineers, who twice reported against the location in question. An injunction was obtained from the United States circuit court, to restrain the company from proceeding

with the construction of the bridge, but the court in rendering the opinion commented so severely upon the injustice of the proceeding, that the opinion itself became one of the strongest grounds for contesting the decision. In the trial of the case, six of the most eminent civil engineers of the northwest had given their testimony, in the most emphatic manner, in favor of Mr. Dodge's location, and their report ultimately proved the turning point in the case. After a flight of years all obstacles were finally removed, and now a magnificent triumph of engineering skill spans the "Father of Waters" at La Crosse, having been completed and put in operation during the centennial year of the republic, and the wisdom and skill of our subject have received the most flattering indorsements and commendation from the most eminent engineers of the county. The name of Mr. Dodge is indissolubly connected with that magnificent enterprise.

The panic of 1873 being followed by a persistent "granger crusade" against railroads, nearly all public works were, in that year, suspended, and the year following, our subject made an extensive tour in Enurpe,visiting many of the cities and monuments of art and science in that distinguished quarter of the globe. In November, 1875, he removed his family to Monroe, from Madison, where he had resided for some years, and took charge of his interest in the planing mill,which he had owned since 1867. Mr. Dodge was raised in the communion of the Methodist Church, to which his ancestors for several generations belonged, but his theological views have undergone a change; he now attends the Universalist Church. He is in politics a republican, although reared a democrat. He having, in early life, become indoctrinated with anti-slavery principles, he joined the republican party soon after its organization, and is still identified withit. On the 24th of October, 1850, Mr. Dodge married Melissa J. Marble, of North Hartland, Vt. This union has been blessed with a family of one son and three daughters:—Joseph, Marion, Florence and Mattie. In 1862, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A., and in 1875, the still more complimentary distinction of Ph. D., an honor worthily bestowed.

ART.

As the kindred art of poetry and music, that painting is gradually gaining a prominence in Green county, as, indeed, all over our country. That which illustrates knowledge is certainly worthy the consideration of the greatest and best of minds; and, in all ages of the world, it has received it, but not more generally than at the present time. The growing desire of the matrons of Green county to adorn their dwellings with beautiful pictures is one of the "signs of the times" of the progress of enlightened culture right here at home. The labor of the artist is more and more appreciated. This is as it should be. To the people of Green county we would say, cultivate the fine arts.

Wilber C. Woodworth

war born in Monroe, May 7, 1861. He is the son of W. P. Woodworth and Almira Prescott Woodworth, both of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Monroe. He early developed a talent for drawing and received his first instruction of H. G. Austin of Monroe in colors, at about the age of eighteen years. Mr. Woodworth's first paintings were landscapes. Two paintings —Mt. Washington and Hoosatonic—have attracted much attention. Portrait painting, however, with Mr. Woodworth is more of a specialty than landscape. One deserving of particular attention is an antique portrait of the mother of Mrs. A. Ludlow. Mr. Woodworth has received advantages in his artistic career in sojourning in the east, studying master-pieces and typical scenery, and in Chicago, where he has spent much time with profit. He has taught large classes in painting and drawing in Monroe, with flattering and deserved success. Mr. Woodworth is unmarried.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF GREEN COUNTY.

Green county had "a local habitation and a name," thirteen years and a half before any newspaper was printed within its limits. It was in April, 1850, that J. W. Snow started the first Green county paper. It was called

THE GREEN COUNTY UNION.

Subscriptions to this paper which was neutral in politics, might be paid "in cash, grain, potatoes, butter, eggs, wood, lumber, saw-logs or labor." It was published in Monroe, in Francis Emerson's stone building on the south side of the square. The first number contained this promise: "In reference to the subject of politics we shall studiously avoid injuring the feelings of any one." It started out with about 150 subscribers. It was in size 22x32 inches—a six column folio. It was first issued on Tuesdays; then changed to Wednesdays. The *Union* lived just a year. Its materials then fell into the hands of John W. Stewart, who, early in May, 1851, changed its name to

THE MONROE SENTINEL.

The *Sentinel*, the size of which was the same as the *Union*, was a whig paper. In five months, it was disposed of to John Walworth and O. D. Moulton, who made it an organ of the democratic party. Mr. Moulton sold his interest to Walworth, who conducted the paper as sole editor and proprietor, gradually changing its politics to republican. On Sept. 13, 1854, the paper, which had been enlarged one column at the beginning of Vol. III, was leased for one year, as appears by the following announcement:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The undersigned having leased the office, rooms and fixtures of the Monroe *Sentinel*, for the term of one year from the 13th of September inst., would respectfully solicit an extended patronage. The paper will sustain the principles of freedom with what ability and earnestness we may possess. All questions involving the interests of society (political or otherwise) will be freely discussed and commented upon without fear or favor. We shall excuse no act of a public nature, that shall seem to require comment or condemnation. While we shall studiously avoid all personalities, principles and measures will be handled without gloves, or any faint-hearted fear of consequences to ourselves. We belong, in all matters interesting the public, to that public, and shall not permit our position to be prostituted to private ends.

"N. L. STOUT,
"G. W. TENNEY."

On the 16th of May, 1855, the lessees, Messrs. N. L. Stout and G. W. Tenney, purchased the *Sentinel* outright as indicated by the following:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"Having recently disposed of my interest in the Monroe *Sentinel* and the printing office, after a connection with it as editor and proprietor for the last three years, a due regard to a long established custom, as well as a sentiment of gratitude to the friends and patrons of the paper require at least a respectful retiring bow.

"Upon due reflection the only regret that we now feel in relation to the course pursued, and the principles advocated by the *Sentinel*, is that we have not accomplished more for the public good—but we have done what we could, and it has not been in vain, our political opponents being judges.

Within the last three years a man has been elected as President of the United States, who probably more than any other man, has disappointed the hopes of his best and truest friends, has with impunity trampled upon the constitutional rights of one portion of the people to promote the unconstitutional and oppressive claims of another and minor portion. And no administration that has proceeded it will stain the page of our national and political history with so many deep and dark spots of ignorance or wickedness and depravity, as that of Franklin Pierce. But these usurpations and departure from the long established democratic principles, has called forth a just deserved constitutional resistance and repudiation of the present administration, from nearly all of the free States of the Union. The rebuke has been loud and unmistakable, and from no State has it been uttered with more firmness and effect than from our own beloved Wisconsin.

Since the organizations of the republican party at the State capitol, on the 13th of July last, the political change has been unprecedented; and the triumph of liberty more complete than its most sanguine friends would dare to anticipate under circumstances so unfavorable. Every important election has resulted in the triumph of the republican party, or rather its principles. Our State legislature, a judge of the Supreme Court, our representatives in the next Congress, and a United States senator for the next six years, has already crowned the united efforts of the party, and next fall the governor and the entire State administration will be elected upon the same issue as the others, and grace the triumph of the friends of freedom over the advocates of slavery.

In this struggle the *Sentinel*, though a regular democratic paper, took an early and a firm stand against the Nebraska swindle, and the usurpations of the slave power, the interests and prospects of the paper were at once laid upon the altar of freedom, and in this position the paper has been sustained in this county. Of its efficiency, the public will, of course, decide. Retiring for a time only from the perplexities, and pleasures of the editorial sanctum—though we carry away not much of the treasures of wealth, and certainly no official endowments, as the reward for our hard toil, yet we do feel a proud satisfaction, in the reflection that we have stood in truth and right—that God, and conscience and *good* men approve the course which we have pursued, while we have contended for the same principles (embraced in the declaration of rights), for which the fathers of the revolution fought so nobly, and bled so freely—the doctrine of the immortal Jefferson, the letter and the spirit of the constitution. As our successors, Messrs. Stout & Tenney, are already so favorably known to the readers of the *Sentinel* from their connection with the paper, it is unnecessary to say more than that we hope they will continue to meet and receive the public confidence, and a liberal patronage. Let Green county give its paper a good support, it is abundantly able—the paper will, in time, promote the best interests of the county.

Wishing success and prosperity to the *Sentinel*, its readers, and the rest of mankind—we ask leave of absence until they shall hear from us again.

"J. WALWORTH."

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SENTINEL.

The undersigned, having purchased the office, good will and fixtures of the Monroe *Sentinel* beg leave to make a statement to the public of what they intend to do, and also, what they desire their friends may do. We have now been connected with this office since the 12th of last September. The public are the judges of our course, and we leave what has been done, with that public. The course we shall pursue has been partially indicated in the past; and if we meet with proper encouragement, we shall accomplish more than has been done, and hope to meet with the support which the interests of Green county, the village of Monroe, and the principles we advocate seem,

at this particular crisis to demand. There is now due the office, on the last volume something over $500. We are desirous that this debt should be promptly paid. If so, we shall be enabled to improve the *Sentinel* with a new dress throughout, and give a larger amount of reading matter every week. We also desire that a prompt advance payment will be made on the incoming volume. Our friends will see the necessity for prompt action and cordial support by material aid. If *every one* will render unto the printer the money that is due the printer, we shall be enabled to furnish our office complete with new material. Spare us from duns. At the present time the expenses attending the publication of a newspaper are enormous. All the stock for the business has recently advanced, and invariably requires cash, and the expenses of living, too, are vastly increased over what they have heretofore been, still we shall make no change in the terms of the paper. It will be furnished to subscribers as in times past—$1.50 in advance or $1.75 if paid within the year; we always preferring the advance payment. Within the next few weeks one of the undersigned will visit the different townships in this county with a view to extending the circulation of the *Sentinel* and we hope thereby its usefulness.

We acknowledge the courtesies of editorial brethren, and shall reciprocate them as well as we can.

In conclusion, we may properly reiterate that we are pledged, in principle, to the cause of universal liberty, and shall carefully and conscientiously live up to such a standard, and we shall endeavor to make our paper of local importance to the citizens of Green county, as well as a medium of news proportioned to our journal.

N. L. STOUT,
G. W. TENNEY.

On the 12th day of September, 1855 the *Sentinel* contained the following announcement:

TO OUR PATRONS.

"The present number of this paper closes the year in which the present publishers have had entire charge of the matter and manner of the Monroe *Sentinel*. It has been a year fruitful with events in the political annals of this State and Nation. The redress of great political outrages have reverted to the popular will, and the crime against free institutions has been signally rebuked by the popular judgment. We have confidence in the integrity of the popular heart. The consciences of the people have been thoroughly aroused. They will take care of the future. In regard to the business of this office, it has not been remunerating to a degree that will warrant the continuance of the business connection of the present publishing firm. The senior editor withdraws from the publication of the *Sentinel*, but will continue editor in connection with George W. Tenney, who will be hereafter sole publisher of the *Sentinel*. This step is taken because the present publishers have come to the conclusion that it will be better for both; and the senior feels that he can do better pecuniarily, than to have his earnings and interests longer in the *Sentinel*.

"Thus far there has been a mutual harmony in the business of this office, and we trust that our friends have been well satisfied with the character of the *Sentinel*. We have never reprinted any of the many encouraging notices of our course by the press of this State; for the reason that we chose to devote our room to matters of greater public concernment than the favorable opinions expressed of us by our cotemporaries. They have our thanks.

"The senior hopes that those who are indebted to the office will pay promptly whatever may be due the same, *immediately*; and in future to keep the cash receipts of the business on something like an equality with its expenditures. The business looks well enough—is well enough—on paper, but newspaper credit is a bad business at best. If a paper is worth having at all, it is best to pay for it in advance."

Mr. Tenney continued to edit and publish the *Sentinel* until August, 1860, when the paper passed into the hands of James Bintliff and E. E. Bryant. Mr. Bryant retired from the *Sentinel* in May, 1861, to enter the army in the War for the Union. Mr. Bintliff continued the paper until the 6th of November following, when he sold a half interest to E. E. Carr, as appears by the following announcement of Mr. Bintliff on that day, in the *Sentinel:*

"We have sold a one-half interest in the *Sentinel* office to Egbert E. Carr, of Shullsburg, who becomes jointly interested with us in the publication of the *Sentinel* with the present issue, and who we expect will, about the 1st of December next, introduce himself to its readers as one of its editors. Mr. Carr is a thorough practical printer of more than twenty years' experience, and come to us with the best recommendations of his integrity as a man, and his qualifications to conduct a printing office.

"Our only object in making this change is to relieve us of the responsibility of managing a business we do not understand, and to give us more time to devote to our editorial duties. We hope by this arrangement to improve the *Sentinel*, and make it still more worthy of the support of this county. It is now fifteen months since we became connected with the *Sentinel*, and during that time it has received the hearty support of a very large class of the best citizens of the county.

"Our subscription list is as a whole as prompt pay as any in the State, but there are a few who have not paid one cent since we took possession of the office. To such we take this opportunity to say that we cannot afford to send you a paper longer than one year unless we get pay for it. All the expenses of a printing office are cash, and no man can publish a newspaper and do justice to himself and those who pay him, and give credit to any man longer than one year. Come friends, pay up."

Mr. Bintliff entered the Union army, but continued still as co-editor of the *Sentiuel*, and retained his interest therein. On the 28th of July, 1865, the paper was sold to A. J. High and Charles A. Booth. Their announcement upon assuming control was as follows:

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SENTINEL.

"In accordance with the announcement of Messrs. Bintliff & Carr last week, the undersigned to-day assume the editorial management of the *Sentinel.* In entering upon the arduous duties before us, we do so with a degree of diffidence proportionate to the great responsibilities devolving upon us; and, while we do not lay down any extended programme of future action, a due regard for the customs of the times and the opinions of our readers seems to demand a declaration of the political faith that will govern us in our new relation.

"Politically, the *Sentinel* will remain unchanged. As in the past it has been the bold and earnest defender of moral and constitutional right, so in the future, while under our control, it will support those principles and measures best calculated to secure the liberties of the people and maintain the integrity of the government. We march with the great Union army. Whether in the field or in the sanctum, we are fighting in the same good cause. In the field we stood opposed to treason in high places, boldly proclaimed and defended, while now, in the sanctum, it is only necessary to 'change front' in order to meet that more contemptible, sneaking, cowardly treason which skulks in darkness and stabs in the rear.

"In these eventful days of progress and reform, party creeds are very brief. The great questions which once agitated the public mind now stand recorded in the political catechisms only as a part of our past history. Slavery, once the all-absorbing topic, the cause of bitter party strife, the moral and political curse of the Nation, has been wiped out of existence.

"Banks, tariffs, sub-treasuries, public lands, internal improvements, compromises and provisos 'no more divide our choice' or gender strife. These questions, if not obsolete, have

been so nearly arbitrated that the political lambs and lions, on common ground, lie down together. We believe that at the present time a single question involves the whole character and responsibility of the American citizen: 'Are you loyal to the government of the United States in the maintenance of its National honor and the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution undivided and unimpaired?' It seems to us there can be no neutral position taken upon the great question now at issue between the government and traitors. 'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.' 'He that is not for us is against us.' Every man within the wide limits of our country is either a friend of the government or an enemy. Holding 'these truths to be self-evident,' our path of duty is plain, and all our energies shall be given to sustain the State and National authorities in every lawful act to enforce justice and to promote the peace and welfare of our country.

"We will endeavor at all times to keep the readers of the *Sentinel* well informed in regard to the news and general topics of the day, both at home and abroad. It is our desire to publish a paper entertaining and instructive to all classes of society; something for the family, the professional and literary man, the farmer, mechanic, merchant, student, young and old, grave and gay.

The *Sentinel* will be especially devoted to the advancement of the growth and prosperity of Green county. We desire to establish our home among this people, and therefore our interests are identical. Whatever will promote your welfare will benefit us, and when we labor for the highest good of the citizens of this county, we but discharge the plain duty of every local publisher, who should always seek to build up the community which supports him. In a word, we shall pay particular attention to the local affairs of the town and county.

"We cannot close this article without offering a word of congratulation on the return of peace and the bright future which seems to await our Nation. After serving three years amid the toils, hardships, dangers and sufferings of a terrible war, how gladly we hail the day of peace! With gratitude we acknowledge that kind Providence which has safely led us through the great strife and back to home and friends again. We also acknowledge that Almighty Power which has given us the victory in a life and death struggle for National existence. Thank God, the Nation lives! Thank God, *slavery is dead!* That foul stain upon our National character is obliterated forever, and henceforth we can say without blushing that *America is free!*

"Let us learn lessons of wisdom from the experience of the past, and in the future be careful to avoid those political rocks on which our good ship of State was so nearly wrecked. The severe trials through which we have passed should teach us to appreciate our liberal government, and at the first approach of danger, to stand up manfully in its defense against the encroachments of corrupt politicians and the intrigues of traitors. If faithful to the great trust committed to us, all will be well, and the beauty of constitutional liberty will shine forth as a beacon light to nations of the earth, to lead them to a higher and holier destiny.

"A. J. HIGH,

"CHARLES A. BOOTH."

Messrs. High & Booth conducted the *Sentinel* in partnership until the 7th day of December, 1870, when Mr. High disposed of his interest to S. E. Gardner, as appears by the following—

'TO THE READERS OF THE SENTINEL.

"With this number of the paper, my business connection with the Monroe *Sentinel* ceases. Having decided to engage in other business next spring, I have sold my interest in the *Sentinel* establishment to S. E. Gardner. As I shall remain in the office for a time as associate and corresponding editor, I will not now bid a final editorial farewell to the readers of the *Sentinel.*

"After a continuous term of service of twenty-five years in the printing office, either at case or in the editorial chair, I am glad to be released from the cares and responsibilities of the newspaper business; and yet there is, to me, a fascinating influence about the printing office which may, at no distant day, draw me back to it again.

"It is highly gratifying to me to be able to state that the permanency of the *Sentinel* is established beyond a question or doubt. After passing through the political and financial storms of nearly twenty-one years, the patrons and friends of the *Sentinel* are to-day much more numerous than ever before; its subscription and advertising patronage has steadily increased during the past five years, and is still rapidly increasing. We are pleased to know that the *Sentinel* is in so prospering a condition at the present time, and sincerely hope that the same liberal support may be extended to it in the future. The members of the new firm are worthy young men and will leave nothing undone, on their part, to merit the confidence and good will of the public.

"The personal and business relations between Mr. Booth and myself have always been harmonious and satisfactory. I have ever found him to be a true and genial friend, an agreeable and efficient business partner. In severing our business relations, we part as we met—warm personal friends.

"Wishing prosperity and peace to the *Sentinel* and its many friends,

I remain, as ever, yours,

"A. J. High."

SALUTATORY.

Patrons:—The new firm greet you with a full determination to do their utmost in presenting a readable local newspaper. We shall make no boast or promise as to what we may accomplish, but prefer to let a generous public judge for themselves how well we shall succeed. We shall ever uphold those sacred principles of the Constitution of the United States as it now is, and shall not hesitate to point out corruption in the management of public affairs, wherever it shall come to our notice. In all things concerning local matters, we shall endeavor to act justly, though independently, and use the influence we may have for the greatest good to the greatest number. As our interests are identical with those of our generous patrons and our will is to live and let live, we have no fears for the future; on the contrary, we go forth with courage and hope that we shall receive that hearty encouragement which it has been the lot of our predecessors to receive for twenty years past. Again we greet you.

"Charles A. Booth.

"S. E. Gardner."

On the 18th of February, 1874, Mr. Gardner leased his half of the paper to Mr. Booth and the latter became sole editor. The half he thus leased was, on the 8th of July, 1879, purchased by him; so that he then became sole proprietor. Mr. Booth has continued to edit and publish the *Sentinel* to the present time (1884).

THE SENTINEL OF TO-DAY.

The *Sentinel* is now (1884) a nine column paper, with a large circulation (the largest, indeed, of any in the county). Its size is 28x44 inches. It began its 33d volume with a new dress of burgeois and nonpareil. It is all printed at home. It carries from seventeen to eighteen columns of local advertising—mercantile, manufacturing and legal. It is the official county paper and has been for thirty years, without change. It is printed on a Fairhaven power press, and in mechanical point of excellence is not excelled by any office in the county. Its pages are always clean and bright. It is always free from slang or personalities. It labors for the general welfare of the people, and the especial interests of Green county and the city of Monroe. It is bold in exposing rascals and swindlers. It still holds to the faith of republicanism. It has one of the best equipped job offices to be found anywhere outside the

larger cities and its pamphlet, mercantile and general printing is first-class. Mr. Booth is a terse writer and edits the *Sentinel* with marked ability.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SENTINEL.

The following brief history of the *Sentinel* appeared in that paper Jan. 19, 1876:

"EDITOR SENTINEL:—Having noticed on your return envelopes that the Monroe *Sentinel* was 'established in 1848,' I thought it would be proper to give you a brief history of the foundation of your paper.

"It was on or about the 16th day of April, 1850, that there appeared in the village of Monroe, for the first time, a small six-column paper, 22x23 inches. It was christened the 'Green County *Union*.' This was the first newspaper printed in Green Co., Wis. The office of publication was in Francis Emerson's stone block, south of the court house. The *Union* was edited and published by J. W. Snow, who was also the sole proprietor of the concern. Mr. Snow was a gentleman of refined taste, and of extremely good habits, but of a very reticent nature; he made no effort to form an acquaintance with his patrons; he seemed rather to avoid them. Of course a man of such 'make up' will scarcely succeed in the publication of a country newspaper. Mr. Snow was not a politician, he took no interest in political affairs, consequently the Green County *Union* was a 'neutral' organ on the political questions of its time. It was by hard work, close cutting, and good engineering that the editor managed to continue to publish the *Union* for one year, after which it ceased to have any existence. Thus ended the first newspaper published in Monroe.

"The type, press and fixtures of the defunct Green County *Union* were traded to J. W. Stewart, who brought into existence the "Monroe *Sentinel*," about the middle of May 1851. Mr. Stewart removed the office to the front room of the second story of A. Ludlow's brick block, immediately after taking possession of the same. Mr. Snow took for the payment of his press and fixtures an old, dilapidated dwelling house in Monroe, considered to be worth about $250. The *Sentinel* was the same size as the defunct *Union*.

"Mr Stewart being an active politician of the whig faith, of course the *Sentinel* was an advocate of the principles enunciated by the leaders of that party in its day. The *Sentinel* was a lively local paper, and names were rapidly added to the subscription list. Its business also increased. But Mr. Stewart soon became weary of the duties and perplexities of a newspaper manager, and, before he had worn the editorial harness six months, sold the office, together with its good will, to Rev. J. Walworth and O. D. Moulton. The new publishers at once changed the tone of the *Sentinel*. Now it advocated democratic principles. As the supporters of the *Sentinel* were mostly of the whig faith, this sudden change in its tone was severely felt by its publishers, in the loss of many of its best paying patrons. From that time to the close of the first volume the *Sentinel* only just existed. It scarcely paid expenses. Its ownership and its editors changed two or three times during the second half of its first year. At the commencement of the second volume Rev. J. Walworth was the sole proprietor. He secured Israel Sanderson, from Galena, to take full charge of the mechanical department of the office. Mr. Sanderson was master of his profession; he was also a rich and racy writer. Together they made a good paper of the *Sentinel*; and from that time onward the Monroe *Sentinel* has ranked among the best local paper of Wisconsin Mr. Sanderson was connected with the office about two years when he retired on account of poor health. George W. Tenney succeeded Mr. Sanderson in the mechanical department of the *Sentinel*. Soon after, Mr. Tenney, in company with N. L. Stout, purchased the office from Rev. J. Walworth; and in less than two years from the time he went into the office as foreman, George W. Tenney

became the sole proprietor and publisher of the Monroe *Sentinel*. This was somewhat remarkable for one so young, as he was yet in minor years when he assumed the responsibilities in the publication of a first class country newspaper. It is proper to say the *Sentinel* did not lose any of its good qualities after it passed into Mr. Tenney's hands. He continued its editor and publisher till the summer of 1860, when he retired in favor of James Bintliff and E. E. Bryant, having sold the office to them. From 1860 to the present time the history of the *Sentinel* is familiar to all of its patrons.

"At about the commencement of its third volume, in 1853, the *Sentinel* was enlarged one column to the page, or was made a seven column paper. During the year 1857, or 1858, I am not certain which, Mr. Tenney enlarged the paper.

"It may not be out of place to say that your correspondent played 'devil' in the Green County *Union* office, commencing with the first issue of that paper; and was also a typo in the *Sentinel* office, 'off and on,' for the first three years of its existence.

Fraternally yours,

L. D. YOUNG."

IONIA, IOWA, Jan. 10, 1876."

John Walworth

was born at Big Sodus Bay, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 28, 1804. His ancestors emigrated from London, England, about the year 1765, some of whom located in Virginia, and others in Herkimer Co., N. Y. At the age of seventeen, John was sent to Norwich, in Chenango county, for the purpose of being educated, where he remained about six years. He afterwards engaged for several years in teaching school. During this time, he was married to Sylvia Lambson, of Hampden Co., Mass. He then moved to Michigan, where he entered upon the ministry as a profession. In 1840, Mr. Walworth went to Illinois and traveled four years as a missionary. In 1846, he removed to Monroe, Green Co., Wis., where he subsequently became proprietor and editor of the Monroe *Sentinel*, then democratic in politics. By constant labor, Mr. Walworth soon gained for his paper a large circulation for that day of newspapers, not only in Green but in the counties adjoining. At this time the encroachments of the slave power upon the courts of justice on free territory, and the capture of both political parties in the enactment of the fugitive slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had thrust upon the people very grave questions in regard to the fate of freedom in this country, or under our government in the near future. The *Sentinel* was the first democratic newspaper in Wisconsin that came out emphatically against the aggressions of the slave power, and the legislation of both democrats and whigs in the interest of slavery. On the 13th day of July, 1854, a people's convention met in Madison, without respect to previous affiliations; and Mr. Walworth, in consideration of the active part taken by him in the movement, was chosen its president. This convention organized the republican party in Wisconsin. In 1858, Mr. Walworth located at Richland Center—he having purchased the office of the Richland County *Observer*. He was afterward twice elected to the legislature from that county. He was made chaplain of the 43d regiment of Wisconsin, in the fall of 1864. Since the war, Mr. Walworth has resided at Richland Center.

Death of Mr. Tenney.

[From the Sentinel of Dec. 14, 1864.]

George W. Tenney, for many years the publisher of this paper, and for the last three years engaged in the publishing business at McGregor, Iowa, died at his home in that city a few days since. His remains were brought to this village, and were, yesterday afternoon, buried with Masonic honors. We understand that his sickness originated in a hurt produced by excessive labor, while assisting to extinguish the fire in his office in September, 1863. Within a few weeks it assumed the form of quick

consumption, which speedily terminated his existence.

James Bintliff

was born Nov. 1, 1824, at Salterhebble, near Halifax, Yorkshire, England. All the school education he received was at the village school in England, before he was twelve years of age. When he was sixteen years of age his father emigrated to the United States, leaving him behind. The next year, in the spring of 1842, he came also. He soon after engaged in a woolen factory in New York State. In 1847 he was married; and soon after he commenced farming. Having accumulated $1,000, in the fall of 1851 he moved to Wisconsin, and purchased a farm in Green county, where he remained two years, after which he moved to Monroe. After a two years' residence in Monroe, he was employed as a book-keeper and cashier in a banking office at that place. In the fall of 1851 he was elected register of deeds of Green county. In the spring of 1860 he purchased a one-half interest in the Monroe *Sentinel*, and, one year later, he purchased the whole office. In 1862 he was commissioned to raise a company for the 22d regiment of volunteers. He then sold one-half of the *Sentinel* to E. E. Carr, who edited that paper during Gen. Bintliff's absence from the State in the field of battle. We refer our readers to the foregoing account of Wisconsin in the war for Gen. Bintliff's war record. It will suffice here to say that he won distinction on the battle-field. Soon after he returned from the war, he sold his one-half interest in the Monroe *Sentinel*, and started for Missouri with the intention of locating there; but, after traveling all over the State, he found society in so unsettled a condition, that he did not deem it wise to remove any family there, and returned to Monroe, where he purchased a book, stationery and wall paper business, and continued in it until July, 1870, when he purchased a one-half interest in the Janesville *Gazette*, and became the editor of that journal. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Home, and president of the board. He was a delegate from Wisconsin to the National republican convention which assembled in Chicago in 1868, and nominated Grant, and again to the convention which re-nominated him in 1872 at Philadelphia.

Charles Asa Booth

was born in Covington, Tioga Co., Penn., Feb. 15, 1839, and is the son of George W. and Artemisa (Crandall) Booth, both of whom were of English descent, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was a master builder by occupation, and erected many of the depots on the New York Central Railroad, and large blocks in various towns in the central and western States. They had a family of eight boys and two girls, of whom five boys and one girl are living, Charles A. being the second child. At the age of six he was taken by his parents to western New York, where the family remained about eight years. Meantime he learned a variety of "trades," beginning with "watching crows" on a cornfield stump, from sunrise till sunset, for a conpensation of two shillings per day; he also worked one season in a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment; for a time was assistant for a brick mason, but soon found the work more than he could endure. He was a precocious youth, and when not otherwise engaged, attended the district school, and, like other boys of his station in life, learned the three R's—'readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic—but, as the sequel proves, his forte lay in the middle R, and he has since become great in the use of the pen. He always sought the company of those who were able to give information and help him in his intellectual growth. Fond of antiquities, he read Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus, Plutarch and Macauley, Emerson's prose works, Lowell, Holmes, and other distinguished authors, before he reached the age of sixteen years. The family removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1853, and he has a very distinct recollection of



Thos A Jackson

the Fremont-Buchanan campaign of 1856, in which he rigorously espoused the cause of the former, and though he was not in a position to give his favorite a vote, yet he derived strength and political nourishment from the campaign that told in future times, and since then his candidates have always been successful. He attended school one or two seasons in Wisconsin and became a fair English scholar, and in the spring of 1858 he came to Monroe, and in August of the same year entered into an apprenticeship in the Monroe *Sentinel* printing office, which was then owned by the late G. W. Tenney, and of which he has since become sole proprietor and editor. He served three years as an apprentice, and at the end of his first year as a journeyman printer he was made foreman of the office; but the war was raging in the south, his country needed his services, patriotism triumphed over the tears of a mother and her younger children, of whom he was the support, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in the 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Utley. At the organization of company G, to which he belonged, and which was commanded by James Bintliff, then one of the proprietors of the *Sentinel*, he was appointed by a unanimous vote, to the position of 2d sergeant; from this he was promoted to the rank of orderly, and thence to that of 2d lieutenant—all within a year. The 22d regiment was the first fully equipped and one of the best equipped and disciplined regiments that ever left Wisconsin. It was known during the earlier part of the war as the "nigger" regiment, being the first that absolutely refused to give up "contrabands" who came into the Union lines. At the battle of Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tenn., which occurred March 5, 1863, our subject received a severe wound by a rifle ball, and had his clothes riddled by bullets, but did not desert his post for several hours, and while going to the rear narrowly escaped capture by the rebels. The enemy in this engagement outnumbered the Union forces ten to one. The lines of the latter were broken and scattered, many prisoners were made, and many others, alas! were left on the field. Nearly four months intervened before he was again fit for duty. In the autumn of 1863 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of his company, and was subsequently appointed on the brigade staff (2d brigade, third division, 20 A. C.) as assistant aid-de-camp and provost marshal, and was with his brigade and regiment in all its subsequent battles. He participated in the famous Sherman campaign on Atlanta, and commanded in person the right flank of the line of skirmishers which first entered that city after the battle of Jonesboro. He was also at the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Golgotha, Kenesaw, Culp's House and the siege of Atlanta, besides numerous skirmishes, experiencing many narrow escapes, but never receiving a scratch after the first fight. He participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and in the "fire and smoke" campaign through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Averysboro, fought by a part of Sherman's men with the army of Joe Johnston, which had confronted the Union troops, having disputed the march of the western army for more than two years. Thence the victors marched by way of Richmond, Va., to Washington, participating in the "grand review" by the President, and was mustered out in June, 1865. In July of the same year he bought of his former employer a half interest in the Monroe *Sentinel*, the other half being bought by A. J. High, and for five years the business was conducted under the firm name of High & Booth. In December, 1870, Mr. High sold to S. E. Gardner, who, in 1872, leased his interest to Mr. Booth, and since then the *Sentinel* has been under his sole charge. It is one of the most ably conducted weeklies in the west. Its articles are spicy and readable, while it discusses questions of National and State policy with an ability and pungency that makes it either a powerful ally or a formidable opponent. It is the organ of the people, to whom

its columns are always open. It is, furthermore, conducted on the highest moral principles, strenuously opposed to all shams or humbugs, and excluding from its columns all advertisements of an immoral or dishonorable character. Mr. Booth has participated in every political campaign since 1865, stumped the county every fall for the republican party, and is one of the most indefatigable and successful workers in the State. During the Rebellion he was a frequent correspondent of the Wisconsin *State Journal* and the Monroe *Sentinel*. He is not a member of any Church, and contributes his full share to religious and benevolent organizations. He is a total abstainer, and has been W. C. of the Good Templar organization of Monroe. He was also N. G. of the order of Odd Fellows, and has been representative in the grand lodge of the order. On the 10th of September, 1862, he married Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Elijah T. Gardner, who was born in the first frame building erected in the village of Monroe, which now has a population of about 4,000. Mrs. Booth is a lady of genuine good sense and superior cultivation, to whose advice and influence her husband is indebted for much of his success in life.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

This paper was commenced under the auspices of George C. Baker as editor, Aug. 14, 1856. The following is his

SALUTATORY.

"We this day present to the public the first number of the *Jeffersonian Democrat*. In establishing this journal and assuming the control thereof, we but act in compliance with the expressed will and wishes of a large number of the residents of Monroe and the surrounding country. This portion of the community have long felt the want of a democratic newspaper in their midst, and it is to supply that want and to furnish a suitable channel for the expression of the opinions of the democracy, as well as for the purpose of keeping them advised of the various political movements and organizations of the day, which has induced us to spread our sheet before the people. It would be well, perhaps, to mention that our own feelings have had considerable influence in prompting us to this step. The principles for which we shall contend are as dear to us as the apple of our eye, and we shall advocate those principles with all the love and ardor of an amateur. As stated, in our prospectus (which we publish in another column) the course of the *Democrat*, while under our control, shall be thoroughly and uncompromisingly democratic; and, as it will not, we presume be considered out of place, in this connection, we shall indulge in a brief survey of the ground occupied by the democracy in the political contest now waging. Questions of great magnitude are at the present agitated among us, they will continue to be agitated for some time, and their discussion and final decision must involve consequences of the most serious nature. It is the duty, therefore, of every citizen to prepare his mind that he may be enabled to decide properly upon them. When the elements of disorder are gathering in their strength for the overthrow of our political and domestic interests, it is time for all good men to rally to the rescue of *sound* principles. Such, we conceive, are those embodied in the democratic creed.

"The present position of parties is one that calls for calm and dispassionate deliberation on the part of every one who feels that he has an interest in the well-being of our common country; and we shall, therefore, at this time endeavor to portray faithfully, yet succinctly, the most prominent land-marks and guide-stars which have always, and do still, distinguish between the *genuine* Jeffersonian democracy, and the base counterfeits which unscrupulous politicians aided by a venal and hireling press are trying to foist upon the masses.

"In the first place, then, the democratic party believes that no more power should be delegated than is imperiously required to produce the good intended, because history clearly shows

that the tendency of power is to exceed its proper limits, and that assumption and usurpation on the part of rulers have always been destructive to free governments. Again, one of the most prominent articles of its faith is that recognizing the doctrine of State's Rights, which doctrine *forbids* all interferences on the part of Congress with the domestic policy or municipal institutions of the States, thereby insuring the stability of the Union by avoiding the exciting causes of danger. The democracy believe that in construing the Constitution of the United States, that no jurisdiction should be extended beyond the obvious meaning of the language in which it is conveyed. They believe, furthermore, that congressional interposition with regard to the Territories of the United States should be confined to the organization of governments, leaving untouched the domestic relations, whether of husband and wife, of parent and child, of master and servant, or of any other of the social conditions of life; maintaining that the people of the Territories like those of the States, should be left perfectly untrammeled, to decide in their own way upon all questions relative to the domestic policy and domestic affairs within the limits of the Territories. In other words, they leave with the general government all the powers which are granted to it, and claim for the people the remainder. They regard slavery as *local and municipal*, and not as National in its character; and, entertaining this opinion, they do not recognize the right of our National legislature to interfere with the institution. They contend, also, for an equality of the States, holding that every section of the Union has an equal right and interest in the general government and to the National domain or territory.

"In regard to our foreign policy—to adopt the language of our noble standard bearer in this campaign—'it ought ever'—and will be if the democracy triumph—'to be based upon the principles of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return.' Having thus briefly, and truly, though somewhat hastily, glanced at democratic principles, we now ask every candid reader of our journal if they are not such as they can readily, nay heartily subscribe to. Are they not clear, plain common sense stand-points? There can be but one response from every American heart. They, and they alone, are the principles which have secured to us the prosperity that we now enjoy, and they are the *only ones* through the medium of which we can hope to retain the blessings of civil and religious liberty. In conclusion, we tender the hand of fraternal fellowship to our brethren of the quill throughout the State and country, hoping and trusting that even the heat of party warfare may not lead us astray from the paths of courtesy and gentlemanly conduct."

The *Jeffersonian Democrat* lived only to April 1857.

VARIOUS MONROE PAPERS.

In the fall of 1857, the *Independent Press*, edited by S. P. Condee and E. C. Moulton, arose from the ashes of the *Democrat*. Mr. Moulton withdrew from the *Press* in January of the next year; and three or four months later, Mr. Condee sold it to a gentleman who transformed it into the Albany *Times*.

The next venture in the way of a newspaper, was that of N. L. Slant, who published the *State Rights* a year or two, beginning in the spring of 1859. The next was that of A. W. Potter, who, in January, 1870, started the Green County *Republican*. In the fall of 1872, F. J. Mills started the *Liberal Press*, which in September, 1873, was consolidated with the *Republican*, the new paper being known, at first, as the *Republican and Press*, but latterly as the Green County *Reformer*. It was edited by A. W. Potter and George H. King, until January, then by Mr. Mills until April, then by G. J. Patton until January, 1875; afterwards by I. T. Carr, with whom William Bullock was associated the first year.

THE SUN.

A younger brother of G. R South, having got possession of an amateur novelty press and sufficient old type, rules, etc., to publish a small three column paper, an office was fitted up in the loft of an unused shop, and it was resolved by these brothers, to publish every two weeks, a paper, without advertisements, to be called the *Sun*. The first number was issued Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875, with the following

INTRODUCTORY.

"We presume it is in full accordance with precedence and the eternal fitness of things, for us to make a few casual remarks pertinent to the occasion, in this, the first issue of the *Sun*, and state what we 'propose to do about it.'

"Well, we are going to run a peaceable little *Sun*—very peaceable. The immense interests of this great and glorious village—commerce and trade, hog and hominy, pork and beans, corn and its etherial essence, the fair and the fair sex, accidents, irregularities, circusses, weddings, balls, and a little genuine slander thrown in occasionally, as a gentle stimulant seasoning. Gentle reader! dost thou love slander and scandal? dost thou revel in human foibles and frailties? dost thou delight in frost-bites and back-bites and 'sich' like? Dost thou sometimes glory in human imperfections? If yea, we will feed you on some sweet morsels. Art thou sick, or hip-shotten, or colicky, until you feel that earth is full of sorrows that Heaven cannot heal and you want to be an angel, and with the angels stand? Scan our fresh and fragrant columns attentively, and, *perhaps* you'll find a balm for every ill—a weal for every woe. The *Sun* is a public functionary and shines on all and for all alike. We intend to cater and caper for the 'dear people.' The 'body politic' is a menagerie, and the different beasts require, and must be fed on different foods. Our 'Bill of Fare' is before you. If you like it, board with us, and pay as you go, (price two cents) and when you get tired, quit. This is a free country.

"The genial *Sun* does not propose to dapple in the reeking maelstrom of politics at all. It graciously leaves all the grave and momentous political questions of the day to the profoundly soporific pen of our great Boss Bourbon and finance philosopher—whose 'living lyre' has once more awoke to ecstacy, after a dismal and protracted silence, and opened his sluices to deluge a long suffering people with his 'chromatic,' glittering incongruities. No, the *Sun* will take no politics in his'n, but will be independent and outspoken in all things, and neutral in nothing.

"With malice toward none; with charity for all, and firm in the right, as far as the sinuosities of our original sin will permit us to see the right, we intend to express our opinion impartially and boldly, and pursue the even (or uneven, according to circumstances), tenor of our way, without fear or favor. There *are* persons whom it is perfectly safe to 'go for' at any time. We desire it to be distinctly understood that to that species of hair-pins we do not belong. Our 'composing-sticks' will be double-leaded as accession may require, and we flatter ourselves that we have had sufficient practice in the 'art preservative of arts,' to use them with skill and precision. In the use of the 'shooting-stick,' our devil considers himself proficient, and if any one has a hankering to have his 'form justified,' 'locked up' in a neat-fitting rosewood overcoat and 'sent to press,' he can be accommodated with neatness and dispatch, and on short notice, and—'that's all there is of this business.'"

Money not coming in very fast, the young brother who did the mechanical work on the paper grew discouraged and finally retired from the "company" leaving George to publish the paper alone. The office was removed to a much more eligible location near to the public square, where, unaided by any one, the paper was published regularly by George every two weeks. The first number issued after the change was made, contained the following:

"TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING.

"The *Sun* Printing Company,' having collapsed and been dissolved by the 'devil' forsaking us, we have, after an infinite amount of patient meditating, cogitating, ruminating, thinking, studying, pondering and soliloquizing, finally settled down to the settled determination to run our little concern alone, according to the dictates of our own conscience and our true inwardness, as guaranteed to us by the grand palladium of our liberties and civil rights, Andy Johnson, and play our own 'devil' to the best of our ability. And now let the winds that sweep the prairies carry the glad tidings to afar, that owing to the fact that Christopher Columbus discovered America—in consequence of which George (Washington) couldn't tell a lie, and to the additional fact that it has been as cold as blazes every day that it has not snowed for the past thirteen months, and consequently there is not much 'bloom upon the rye,' to speak of, and the corn is not waving, Annie dear,' by a long shot, we decided to issue semi-monthly this paper for the sole benefit of this fodder-stricken community, so that the people who have found by bitter experience that farming is an honest way to get a hard living, can store their minds with useful and ornamental knowledge, while bewailing their unfortunate condition. The ends we aim at are our 'country's, our altars and the greenbacks of our sires." This edition is gracefully contributed to this generous, confiding community, like salvation, without money, without price, and, we will add, without passing a contribution box, etc., etc."

The little paper became immensely popular, and was a success from the start, and being confined principally to local and society matters it soon had a large *bona fide* paying subscription list. The publication of the paper was continued reglarly twice a month—with the exception of a month or over in the heat of summer, when its publication was suspended while the editor was taking a trip somewhere—for six years, until the year 1881.

About a year after the death of his father, which occurred in the spring of 1880, George, foreseeing that the support of his mother and sister would in all likelihood, eventually devolve upon him, resolved to make journalism the more serious and responsible business than it had been, and he therefore went to Chicago and purchased a Washington hand press and the necessary type and material to publish a seven-column folio weekly paper. Under circumstances of the most depressing and discouraging nature, and with well-founded misgivings as to the success of the venture—a few democrats becoming alarmed at the prospect of having another republican paper here (it being assumed that the *Sun* was to be run in the interests of that party) made a desperate and successful effort to start a democratic paper ahead of the *Sun* with the avowed purpose of crowding the paper to the wall. And so the *Gazette* was started, the editor, a worthy but impecunious young man having been induced by flattering promises to remove his printing office from Jefferson, in this State, to Monroe. But the editor of the *Sun* had gone too far to think for a moment of abandoning his project, and although it was almost "rushing in where angels feared to tread,"—starting another paper in a city the size of Monroe where there were two English and one German paper already established—yet he went courageously to work fitting up his office, etc., and on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 26, 1881, the first number of the weekly Monroe *Sun* was given to the public, the editor making his salutatory in the following words, addressed

TO THE PUBLIC.

"With this issue the *Sun* makes its first appearance as a weekly newspaper, and in an enlarged form, and takes hearty pleasure in presenting its greetings to all its old friends and patrons, and to all the new ones as would like

to try our board. It introduces itself to the public with the determination to win support.

"It is quite unnecessary, we presume, for us to make any announcement in relation to the political affiliations of the *Sun* in the good hereafter. It will, however, be reasonably independent in politics, neutral in nothing, and fair in all things. We shall be bound by no clique and no party, general or local, and the dictates and behests of leaders, self-appointed or otherwise, will, as such, have no influence with us whatever; but we shall on all subjects of public interest, express our views unbiased by the dictates of any power save our own opinions and a desire to aid, so far as in us lies, public well-being. No caucus nomination or party orders will, as such, receive from us any obedience whatever. We believe neither in the cry of 'party, not men,' nor in that of 'men, not party,' but we believe in 'men with principles.' In local affairs whenever any matter of considerable interest is at issue, we shall be guided by such interest. When no such interest is at stake we shall choose the best men for our support, or where no choice is warranted, we shall remain neutral. It is quite possible that we may make occasionally, mistakes in judgment, but it shall be our aim to make as few as possible, and if made, to acknowledge them freely when discovered. No party owns us, and no clique controls us, and what we do will be done in what we believe to be the interest of all. This much we promise, and so far as we redeem this promise, shall we, in our opinion, have succeeded or failed. Failure or success of our own views or candidates will mean to us as editor, little, but a neglect to labor earnestly for those views and candidates would mean to us a complete and disgraceful failure. *We shall not thus fail.*

"The *Sun* will be specially devoted to encouragement of all commendable public enterprises and interests and a faithful chronicler of matters relating to the local affairs of this town and county.

"It will open its columns at all times to courteous communications, irrespective of political, social, or class distinctions.

"Special efforts will be made to continue the *Sun* as well-deserving the regards and confidence of the generous public and as welcome a visitor into the household as it has been as a semi-monthly.

"The worth of a journal is to be ascertained as it represents well or ill, the best interests of the people. The *Sun*, therefore, asks the public to judge it by its future; and as it deserves so may it be rewarded."

The first year of the publication of the weekly *Sun* was not encouraging; but the paper struggled along, money going out in a constant and never-failing stream and nothing but promises and "great expectations" coming in. However, the editor persevered and now, at the commencement of the 3d volume, he begins to realize the fruition of his fondest hopes in finding himself at the head of a prosperous and popular weekly newspaper.

George Reppert South,

oldest son of John and Sophia C. Reppert South, was born in the picturesque little city of Brownsville, situated on the banks of the romantic Monongahela river, about thirty miles above Pittsburg, Penn., March 23, 1841. His father, after a hard two years struggle to establish himself in his chosen field of labor, that of carriage building, removed in 1842 to the city of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg, where the clear, pellucid waters of the Allegheny river joins Monongahela's murkey tide to form the noble Ohio river. Here a much more lucrative and more extended field opened to the struggling but rising young mechanic. A few years of close application, endowed, as he was, with keen business capabilities and an indomitable energy that could not be discouraged, and he began to realize the fruition of his fondest hopes and aspirations, by finding himself the independent possessor of a large carriage manufactory, employing scores of skilled me-

chanics, and with a trade extending far into the southern States, in addition to the large and constantly increasing home patronage. His fame as a builder of superior vehicles increased at home and abroad as the years came and went, and when the first ominous mutterings of the coming storm were heard, which eventually culminated in the great Rebellion, "South's carriages" was the synonym of all that was excellent and beautiful in those vehicles. In the meantime the family continued to increase until ten children, six sons and four daughters were gathered beneath his roof-tree, all of whom are still living, excepting the youngest, a daughter, who died in infancy. In this city George's early life was passed, with about the usual unimportant events common to the boyhood of all, attending the public, and occasionally select or private schools, until the spring of 1853, in the twelfth year of his age, when the almost fatal event occurred which resulted, finally, in his losing a leg, and undoubtedly changing the whole tenor of his future life. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into details as to the causes which led to the above misfortune. Suffice it to say, that with the thoughtlessness and rashness of childhood, he plunged into the cold waters of the Allegheny river while overheated from running, and received a severe chill. The effects of this indiscretion manifested themselves the morning following, when upon attempting to rise out of bed, he found himself unable to stand, in consequence of the intense pain such exertion subjected him to. This was the beginning of a long, tedious languishing upon a bed of pain for two and a half years, when, by having a leg amputated above the knee, he was soon able to hobble about on crutches and thus liberated from his weary confinement. Up to the beginning of George's illness, it had always been his desire and intention to follow mechanical pursuits, for which he already displayed a natural aptitude full of promise of future excellence in whatever branch he might devote his energies, but losing a leg put an effectual veto upon his engaging in any mechanical pursuit, and so from his fifteenth to his nineteenth year he applied himself diligently and studiously to acquire as thorough and practical a common school education as circumstances would permit, attending for this purpose a select private school for boys, and this was all the schooling he received. The eventful spring of 1860 found George in charge of a carriage repository in Pittsburg, in the interest of his father, who, finding his southern trade liable to be cut off, began to give more of his attention to home trade. Adjoining the repository was a book and variety store, in which George served a clerkship, which proved very advantageous in giving him a drill and confidence, and what was still more acceptable, some money of his own earning. The knowledge of business thus acquired enabled him at a later period to embark in business on a small scale by himself, and when, in the fall of 1864, his father finding his business in the south entirely destroyed by the war and, no signs, at that time, indicating the near close of the fratricidal strife, he disposed of all his real estate, some of it at a great sacrifice, in Allegheny, and with the family, George alone excepted, removed to Wisconsin to pass the remainder of his days. George, as above stated, remained behind to carry on his business, selling jewelry, varieties, etc, which had just begun to prove highly remunerative. But so assiduously did he devote himself to business that his nervous system began to suffer and dyspepsia intervening his health broke down completely. He grew gradually worse in health until the spring of 1870, when he was reluctantly compelled to close up his business, now very profitable, and go home to die, as he then firmly believed. This step proved the turning point in his life and changed its whole course and undoubtedly saved him from a premature grave. The pure, invigorating and bracing air of Wisconsin, combined with the change of scene and living, wrought so beneficially upon

his enervated system and debilitated digestive organs, that quite restored him to his pristine health and hopeful spirits. Two years subsequent be began to take a lively interest in literary pursuits, and got his first most needed drill in the use of the pen, laying the foundation for his future success in the field of journalism. His first feeble efforts were somewhat satirical criticisms and burlesques of the literary effusions of some local scribes who had got into a jangle upon religion, and were carrying on a wordy warfare in the public prints, and, although sent anonymously to an opposition sheet, were deemed of sufficient merit as to impel the editor to give the articles insertion, instead of consigning them to the waste basket, the general fate of anonymous communications. Thus encouraged he put forth still greater efforts, and his contributions on other topics, published over the *nom de plume* of "I. U. N." attracted so much attention as to induce the editor, himself, to ask in his paper, "who was this literary feller?" He at length was pursuaded to take charge of the local columns of the *Liberal Press*, in which capacity he did good work, as his spicely written "locals" and pungent paragraphs attested. He continued to act as local editor, more for the love of it and the discipline it gave than what money there was in it, until the paper, for the third time, changed ownership, and I. T. Carr took control. George took this opportunity to retire from a position where the pay was not near commensurate with the amount of labor entailed. But having once tasted of the sweets of publicity, he could not be content to pass much of his time in obscurity. He thereupon, in connection with a younger brother, as already explained, commenced the publication of the *Sun*.

THE MONROE GAZETTE.

A paper was started in Monroe, by J. W. Odell, called the *Gazette*, on the 4th day of November, 1881. This periodical was first started in Jefferson, Jefferson Co., Wis., and then continued in Monroe; so that the first number issued in Monroe was "No. 15, Vol. III," instead of "No. 1, Vol. I." In issuing the first number in Monroe, Mr. Odell explains his views and determination in the following:

SALUTATORY.

"In commencing the publication of a democratic paper in Green county, we are aware of the difficulties that we shall be called upon to encounter, therefore we realize at the beginning that to make the *Gazette* a success as a permanent institution, we must have the hearty co-operation of every independent thinker who acts up to his convictions in this country. This will induce the great majority of those who call themselves democrats and a portion of those who go by the party name republican, and quite a number of those who belong to other parties.

"All the people of this county we argue, will agree that an independent democratic paper is needed here. Believing this to be the case ourselves, we come here for the purpose of publishing such a paper. We desire also to state in this connection, that our paper is not to be built up on the ruins of others that have gone before us, neither has it any connection with any democratic paper heretofore published in this county. We bring our own press with us and start out on our own hook as the saying is, hoping to merit the patronage of men of all parties and creeds.

"Our columns will be open to fair and free discussion so far as we may have the space, but *not* open for the purpose of slander and abuse of others. We shall endeavor from time to time, to set forth true democratic doctrines and principles, and uphold so far as we are able to do so, honest government. We do not deem it necessary because we publish a democratic paper that we shall be in favor of every person and idea called by the name democrat. Still we shall finally hold to the cardinal principles of the great National democratic party, and at the same time act in all these matters as becomes an independent citizen.

"We therefore without saying more under this head, ask the co-operation of the people generally, while we give them as good a paper in return as we are able under the circumstances to get up. In conclusion, we desire to say that we will do our part in helping to build up the business interests of this community, while our paper shall be conducted so as to merit a place in every household and be a welcome visitor to every family in the community who favor us with their patronage."

The *Gazette*, when first started in Green county, was an eight column quarto. The editor, in his first editorial, emphatically declares that he is "in favor of free trade; or, what is the same thing, a tariff for revenue only." In 1883 the paper was cut down to a six column quarto and the name changed to the Monroe *Gazette*. It is ably conducted.

J. W. Odell

was born in Montreal, Canada, Aug. 27, 1848. He came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in Evansville, Rock county. He remained there until 1859, when he removed to Jefferson, Jefferson Co., Wis. He lived there until June, 1872. He served a regular apprenticeship in the Jefferson *Banner* from 1862 to 1865. Mr. Odell occupied the position of baggage-master at that city in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for four years prior to June 1, 1872, at which time he went on the road as brakeman, moving to Janesville, Wis. He continued in this employment for eight months, then took a job as fireman, which position he filled until March 13, 1876, at which time he severed his connection with the railroad company by mutual consent and moved down to Grant Park, Kankakee Co., Ill., a small place fifty miles south of Chicago on the C. & E. I. Railroad, where he first started a paper called the Grant Park *News*, a small sheet 12x16 inches. The first issue was on July 4, 1876. This paper he continued in that small form until Aug. 11, 1877, when he enlarged it to a four column quarto and published that until June 1, 1879, when he went to Jefferson, Wis., and commenced publishing the *Independent*. This paper he published to July 24, 1881, when he moved the office to Monroe and commenced the publication of the *Gazette*, a democratic organ, mention of which has just been made.

GREEN COUNTY HERALD.

The Green County *Herald*, a German paper published at Monroe, Green Co., Wis., was established by R. Loewenbach Sept. 15, 1877. It is published every Wednesday, has four pages, size 26x40 inches, and is independent in politics. R. Loewenbach, of Monroe, was born Oct. 9, 1853, in the city of Milwaukee. He received an academic education and is by profession a printer, being engaged in his father's printing office. In 1877 he came to Monroe, and for the last seven years has been proprietor and publisher of the German paper, the Green County *Herald*, which position he holds up to this date (1884).

THE JUDEAN.

On the 13th day of July, 1877, was issued No. 1 of Vol. I of the *Judean* at Juda, by the "*Judean* Publishing Company." It was an exceedingly diminutive sheet of four pages with only two columns to the page. "It is not the intention," say those who started the paper, "of those who have it in charge, we may safely say, to make it a money making institution, but merely to collect and diffuse throughout the community such items of news as may be of general interest to the public." However, in the third issue is found among other matters of an editorial character, the following: "The observing ones who look over this number of the *Judean* will notice that it contains at the head of this column a small but important line reading thus: 'Terms, fifty cents a year.'" The circulation was thirty-six.

During the latter part of February, 1878, "some indefatigable worker in the lower depths of arch-deviltry" notified the postoffice department at Washington that the *Judean* was only

"an advertising dodge," and thereupon the *Judean* Publishing Company were notified that their paper could no longer pass through the mails at paper rates. The result was the discontinuance of the *Judean* under that name and the establishing of a newspaper that could not be in any way considered as "an advertising dodge." "This is the last issue," say the publishers, March 31, 1878, "of our paper under its present form. Next week we shall not print a paper, but shall prepare for the publication the week following of a larger sheet (eight pages of four columns each). The subscription price will be $1 per annum." So, on the 3d day of April, 1878, No. 1, Vol. I was begun of

THE LATEST NEWS.

This paper was published by J. B. Stair and H. C. Witmer. "We herewith present," say the editors in their salutatory, "our readers with the first number of the *Latest News*. We shall not urge you who have not already done so, to subscribe for it, but every one may by this feel himself especially and personally invited to favor us with their name and $1 for a year's subscription."

On the 19th of July, 1879, Mr. Stair retired from the paper and Mr. Witmer became (and still is) the sole editor and proprietor. "Having assumed," says the editor, "the responsibility of continuing the *News*, our name appears at the head of this column. We take charge of it feeling as though we would not continue it long, not being equal to the situation"—but the paper "still lives" and is in a flourishing condition, having a large circulation, and an extensive advertising patronage. It is edited with much ability.

MONTICELLO ITEMS.

The Monticello *Items* was published for a brief period, in Monticello, Green county, beginning in 1874, by Messrs. Stair & Lane, who were both editors and proprietors. The paper was neutral in politics. It continued about one year. Although a small sheet, it had quite a local circulation; however, it did not pay, and, as already explained, was soon discontinued. Its editors were both young men—medical students.

Henry Clayton Witmer,

was born in Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., son of David and Catharine Witmer. He was two years old when the family moved to Juda, Wis. When he became old enough, he went to the village school, also in later years assisted his father in a drug store till the spring of 1873, when he went to Monroe to clerk in a dry goods store. After staying there fifteen months, he again returned to Juda, and re-entered the village school. In the beginning of 1876 he went to R. C. Spencer's Business College, Milwaukee, from which institution he graduated in May, returned home, and after his father died in June of the same year he assumed his business, which consisted in making loans and the business that would necessarily be connected. He also settled his father's estate. He was appointed notary public when he was twenty-one, also chosen a member of the school board. In partnership with Dr. J. B. Stair, a village physician, he started a small newspaper called the *Judean*, in July, 1877, but the paper was enlarged and called the *Latest News*, in March, 1878. His partner retiring in March, 1879, Mr. Witmer assumed the responsibility of editor and publisher alone. In the spring of 1882, in company with four business men of Monroe, he helped to start "The Citizens' Bank," of Monroe, of which he was chosen vice-president. During his stay in Juda, he took quite an interest in keeping up the life and growth of the village. He was one of the foremost in building its Town Hall. His habits are strictly temperate. He belongs to no Church; in politics is a republican. He is a bicyclist—no further comment.

Joseph M. Witmer, born of the same parents in Juda, Wis., Aug. 27, 1858, went to the village school until the fall of 1874, when he went to school in Monroe, and in the fall of 1875 went

to the State University at Madison, entering the preparatory department; remained at Madison three years, and in the spring of 1878 passed examinations at Cincinnati for admission to Howard University; entered the class of 1882 at Howard, but did not like the change, so returned home; returned to Howard College, however, in the fall of 1879, and joined the class of 1883, with which he graduated. He started in business with his brother in the fall of 1883. Witmer Brothers' business is mostly an outgrowth of M. H. C. Witmer's business, and although it has been quite extensive, amounting to $500,000 a year, it nevertheless will be closed up in the fall of 1884, owing to a removal of the two members of the firm to Los Angeles, Cal.

David Witmer

born in Londonderry township, Lebanon Co., Penn., Oct. 1, 1813, is a son of John and Hannah Witmer, both natives of Lebanon Co., Penn. The family is of Swiss descent, some five or six generations since. The subject of this sketch lived at home with his parents on the farm until he was about eighteen years of age, when he went to Palmyra, a post village not far distant, to enter the mercantile business as a clerk in a dry goods store. In speaking of his financial start in life in later years, he was heard to remark that he clerked for $2 per month the first year, and at the end of the year was $36 in debt. How long he remained at Palmyra as a clerk is not definitely known by the writer; but it must have been about 1837 or thereabout that he went to Aaronsburg, Center Co., Penn., to engage in a like capacity in a dry goods store belonging to his uncle. At this time he also used to buy cattle in Ohio for his uncle and ship them east. Having saved a little money, he resolved in the spring of 1842 to take a trip to the west, and together with a friend he purchased lands where now stands the city of Burlington, Iowa. But at that time Burlington consisted of but a few houses and the prospect of its great growth was not promising. The taxes on the land being great and the tenant careless, the land was sold. In the year of 1846, in partnership with John Harper, now of Monroe, Wis., he bought out his uncle's store and the business was carried on under their names until 1852, when Mr. Harper retired. Selling out in the spring of 1855, he again went west, purchased lands upon which the southern portion of Juda now stands, and in the fall of the same year he moved to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., where he purchased a half interest in a dry goods store. Here he remained till the spring of 1858, when he removed to Juda, Wis. During the years 1858 and 1865, inclusive, he was busily engaged in the general merchandise business, principally in dry goods, also in grain. His business was quite extensive, amounting to $100,000 or upward a year. He built several large buildings and being one of the early settlers of Juda, he took a deep interest and contributed in no small degree to its growth and development. In 1865 he retired from active business and devoted most of his attention to his lands in the vicinity of Juda, but in 1870 he again entered the mercantile business, having purchased a drug store in which he thought he might interest his two sons enough to keep them out of mischief. In the winter of 1875–6 he sold out again and the next spring he prepared to go east for the purpose of trying to regain his health and restore, if possible, his shattered constitution, but he became enfeebled and a severe attack of the palpitation of the heart coming upon him, he was obliged to take his bed, from which he never arose. He died June 25, 1876, and his body was buried in the Juda cemetery. Mr. Witmer was married, March 12, 1846, to Catharine Corman, of Miles township, Center Co., Penn., by Rev. William Yereck. They had seven children, three of whom died in infancy, leaving two daughters and two sons,

all grown—Mary Agnes, born August 12, 1848, now Mrs. Samuel Lewis, of Monroe; Anna Victoria, born Sept. 2, 1854; Henry Clayton, born Aug. 25, 1856; Joseph M. Witmer, born Aug. 27, 1858. Mr. Witmer's characteristics in brief are, straight-forward and careful in business transactions, successful, temperate, industrious, benevolent, unassuming, generous, public spirited, friend of the people in general, especially of the poor, ardent republican, never aspired to office, but held quite a number, mostly township offices. Do not know that he belonged to any Church, yet took an interest in all religious societies, and generally ai ed them (financially).

THE BRODHEAD INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* was established the first week in March, 1860, by a joint stock company of which I. F. Mack, one of the original proprietors of the village, was president. The stockholders failed to respond and the paper virtually was the property of Mr. Mack from the outset.

The entire outfit of the *States Rights*, which had been published at Monroe, was purchased at a low price and removed to Brodhead; and the first number of the new paper was issued. On the 1st of November, 1864, Mr. Mack made arrangements by which his son I. F. Mack, Jr., (now of the Sandusky, Ohio, *Register*) became proprietor, while he still retained the position of editor. This continued until Aug. 10, 1866, when the following notice appeared in the paper:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"From this date this paper will be under the sole control, both in its editorial and business management of myself. I. F. Mack, Sr., for the past five and a half years the editor, has withdrawn from the concern. I. F. MACK, JR.

August 9, 1866."

On the 31st of the same month, Mr. Mack felt called upon to publish the following notice:

"In answer to numerous inquiries, I wish it distinctly understood that no one whatever has anything to do with the editorial or business control of the *Independent* save myself. No other person has any voice in the management of this journal, or one dollar's interest in it.

I. F. MACK, JR."

On Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1868, Mr. Mack announced the sale of the paper in the following

VALEDICTORY.

"With this issue of the Brodhead *Independent*, I cease to be its editor and publisher, having sold the office and newspaper establishment to D. W. Tyrrell and E. O. Kimberley.

"Four years ago I became the publisher and proprietor, and two years ago last August took upon myself its sole editorial management. When I entered the office, Nov. 1, 1864, the business had run down and the office was not paying its expenses. With what business tact I had, I proceeded to make it pay, which it did the first year about $1,100. Since the close of the first year, the business has steadily increased and it now pays as well as any country paper in the State. So much for the business.

"Believing in radical political principles, my efforts since becoming the editor have been directed to making the paper thoroughly radical. With what measure of success the files of the paper will show. Manhood suffrage, universal liberty, the right of royal men to rule where traitors had misruled, the honorable and just payment of the debts of the Nation, have been advocated in these columns without fear or favor. Whatever I have said on those and kindred subjects cannot be unsaid, nor would I unwrite one word the editorial columns have contained for the past two and one-half years.

"In local matter I have attempted to deal justly with all men, and have never as a local editor knowingly injured the feelings of any man.

"Believing that literary honesty is the brightest ornament of an editor's life, I have never to my knowledge failed to give proper credit for every line taken from an exchange, and have uniformly preferred to write as best I could

rather than gain a fictitious reputation by stealing from my neighbors.

"For many kind words from many kind friends, I am a thousand times grateful.

"For my successors I ask the hearty good will and generous support of all my old patrons and many new ones. My successors are well known to the people of this village and county. D. W. Tyrrell has been nearly four years the foreman of the office, is a thorough practical printer, a straight forward, honorable man, and a far better writer than the average of country editors. During all our intimate connection, for during all these years he has been a member of my family, we have had no unpleasant word. E. O. Kimberley was for years a resident here, learned the trade in the old *Reporter* office, and worked for me some months. Modest, unassuming but straight forward and prompt; Mr. Kimberley will bring to the business a determination to make the paper better than it has been under my management. It need not be said that both these gentlemen are radical republicans, and will never fail to advocate the radical policy of the republican party. In their hands I feel safe in leaving the *Independent*, for the prosperity of which and political soundness of which I shall ever pray.

"I shall go into another paper not far distant, as soon as my business here is settled up.

"To the business men of Brodhead, and to the people of the town and country about, who have encouraged me in my business, with these last words as your editor, I bid you farewell.

I. F. MACK, Jr."

"Kimberley & Tyrrell's salutatory was published Nov. 27, 1868. The partnership lasted until December, 1869, when Mr. Kimberley took full charge and so continued until July, 1873, when he sold to Willis J. Stone and Charles M. Morse. On July 2, 1875, Mr. Morse published the following:

"NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.

"With this issue of the *Independent* our labors cease as editor and proprietor. During our connection with this journal or nearly two years we have endeavored to do our duty and labor for the best interest of our village; but in looking back we realize that errors have been made. We sincerely regret that it is thus, and trust that the people will 'forgive and forget.'

"To our many friends who have encouraged us both by liberal patronage and kind words we return our gratitude.

"Our successor E. O. Kimberley, formerly editor of the *Independent* needs no commendation from us. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage.

"With these few words we close, bidding our friends farewell, and again thanking them for kindness in the past.

Most Respectfully,

CHARLES M. MORSE."

In taking charge of the *Independent*, Mr. Kimberley published an historical salutatory in these words:

SALUTATORY.

"After an absence of two years we return to our former charge, as proprietor of the Brodhead *Independent*. During the interval we note some very trying changes,—in the world at large, and more particularly in domestic life, applicable to ourself. In this will readily be seen the allusion to the sickness coming upon us and which well-nigh ended our days. Details of the same, herewith, would be superfluous, as all, perhaps, are cognizant of the fact. We were tenderly brought home after the critical time declared past, not to die, but to be nursed in convalescency; and to-day we feel grateful for a degree of good health, such as was never our lot before to enjoy. To some, our return may seem strange, and others may regard it alike with ourself. Brodhead is and has been our home for many years past, and need we say it was with a view of being at home that prompted the change on our part. There are some very desirable features connected with city life, and there are other features of an unpleasant nature. The quiet of the country,

the never ending confusion of the city, and *vice versa* are contrasts of great magnitude, and a sudden change from one to the other seems strange indeed, and for a time almost beyond the powers of endurance. From country to city, our experiences, physically, as related, were anything but pleasant. Such a change from a two-years' sojourn in the city, we would very reluctantly anticipate.

"In 1857, we took up our abode in Brodhead, and since then have been a citizen a greater part of the time. Perhaps it may be truthfully said that we are favorably impressed with the place, hence our departure at different times and subsequent return. These occurrences have been frequent. Between ourself and the *Independent* we note the following: In the month of February, 1861, a stock company, with I. F. Mack, Esq., president, and W. W. Shepard, (afterward killed at the battle of Pea Ridge), secretary, purchased the press and material of the *States Rights*, owned and published at our county seat, by F. Stout, Esq., and removed the same to Brodhead. Out of that material our hands set the first type on the *Independent*. These were the trying times of a Nation's uprising in armed conflict. Treason was asserting itself day by day, until the "first gun" was fired at Sumter.

"We well remember the day when this dreadful evidence of war came upon us. A messenger came to the office in great haste with the intelligence, and with patriotic hearts and patriotic songs the "boys" of the office could not be induced to "stick" another type. (The management, however, succeeded in issuing their paper regularly.) After thirteen months of army life we returned home, and again to the *Independent*, then edited by I F. Mack, Jr. This was of short duration however, for we rallied the "blowers," and again donned the blue. After the wearisome marches attendant upon Sherman's campaign, and after peace was declared, we were permitted to again return to Brodhead and confront a "case" in the *Independent* office. Very soon after we were a resident of the very pleasant village of Monroe. Remaining there among good friends two years we returned to Brodhead, formed a co-partnership with D. W. Tyrrell, and purchased the *Independent*, of I. F. Mack, Jr., at a good round price. After a partnership of about eight months Mr. Tyrrell associated himself with Mr. Potter, then publisher of the Green County *Republican*, at Monroe. Being then left to our own responsibility we did the best we could. In July, 1873, we sold the office to Messrs. Stone & Morse, taking ourself to the great city of the northwest—Chicago. Two years have passed and again we are found in the *Independent* office, as proprietor, having effected the purchase on the 28th ultimo. What there may be for us in the dim and unknown future, we cannot of course predict with any degree of safety. If our past history has wrought anything to our good, the patrons of the *Independent* shall reap the same at our hands as one week succeeds another, and as good health is spared us.

"Our promises will not be numerous. We will promise this much, that we will conduct the *Independent* to the best of our ability, and *always* to the best interests of its patrons and all interested in our beautiful village. Can we say more? If we know what morality is, our paper *shall* be moral. If we know the meaning of discretion our paper *shall* be discreet. If we know what right is, our paper *shall* be as near the same as it lies in our power to make it. We shall not attempt to revolutionize local business in excess of local capacity, but shall advocate the full use of that capacity to the best interests.

"In politics, we shall not be "on the fence" but shall always advocate republicanism, and may be *depended* upon as republican; and the *Independent*, we are sure, while in our charge, will labor for the best interests of republicanism at home and abroad.

"The firm of Titus & Kimberley, printers, Chicago, will continue, at 120 and 122 La Salle street. Under the excellent management of Mr. Titus, the business of that office will be correctly and judiciously managed. Charles Titus, a brother, will represent our interest.

"While we shall be ever ready and anxious to accommodate our friends with any kind of ordinary job work, at this office yet there may be, possibly, some beyond our capacity. Anything of this kind will be forwarded to our city office, executed by the best of workmen, and returned promptly.

"The former proprietors, Messrs Stone & Morse have our best wishes for success. Mr. Stone will return to Chicago and engage in business. Mr. Morse, after two months more preparation, will present himself for examination at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. We sincerely trust that his efforts may be successful. In the event of his being admitted, we are sure he will advance rapidly, do himself credit and honor the State of Wisconsin.

"We now leave ourself with the good people of Brodhead, and surrounding country, and sincerely hope to merit their good will and patronage. We want to find a friend in every one. Shall this be our good fortune?

E. O. KIMBERLEY."

Mr. Kimberley continued as publisher of the paper several years. In June, 1878, he made a trip to Dakota, from which he wrote some interesting letters. Returning home Aug. 23, 1878, he offered the office for sale. About a month later (September 19), he left for Sioux Falls to engage in business again, offering the office for sale, but announcing it would be kept up by his father and John E. Bartlett.

On the 14th of October, 1878, Burr Sprague bought the office, and four days thereafter Mr. Kimberley issued his

VALEDICTORY.

"The last issue of the *Independent* (October 11), closed our work upon its pages and in the office. On Monday of this week, Burr Sprague, Esq., purchased the establishment, together with the subscriptions of the paper. Gay Sprague, a promising young man and a good printer, will superintend the mechanical department, and, as we are informed, will publish the paper. Burr Sprague is so well and favorably known to all that it is not necessary we should say any more of him. As for ourself, we have discharged our duties to suit ourself. If others have been suited, all right; if not, all right. The paper will remain republican. We hope the new helmsman will be liberally patronized by all classes of people. Sioux Falls, Dak., is to be our future home, and in one corner of a new paper will read, Kimberley & Morse. And now to all a fond farewell.

E. O. KIMBERLEY."

On the same day was published Mr. Sprague's

SALUTATORY.

"By the transfer of the *Independent*, duties and responsibilities with which we are not familiar, have suddenly devolved upon us, and we acknowledge that it is not without some reluctance and misgivings that we assume them.

"Trusting in the sympathy and kind wishes of our friends, and hoping they will not demand better results than we may accomplish, we shall earnestly endeavor to make the *Independent* as good a local paper in the future as it has been in the past.

"In its columns shall be found as much of the general and local news of the day as necessary economy of time and space will permit.

"Whatever measures or principles we may conceive to be in the interest of *real reform*, it will zealously advocate and defend.

"Upon the present political issues it will remain republican in letter and in spirit; and in the cause of temperance it may always be relied upon to tally one.

"In the interest of education, and especially of the public school system, it will be ever ready to disseminate encouraging words; and in regard to Churches and religious rites and beliefs,

it will exhibit 'charity for all and malice toward none.'

"Mr. Kimberley, who has established the reputation of the *Independent*, and of the fine job office connected with it, takes his leave to enter upon a larger, and it is hoped a more prosperous field of labor, in which he has the best wishes of ourself and many warm friends.

"Gay Sprague, who has served an apprenticeship of nearly four years with friend Booth in the office of the Monroe *Sentinel*, will have full charge of the publishing and job printing department, and we shall rely largely upon him for aid in the general conduct of the paper.

BURR SPRAGUE."

Burr Sprague continued in charge of the *Independent* until May 23, 1879, when he sold to E. A. Charlton, and made the following

VALEDICTORY.

"We have sold the *Independent* and the subscription accounts to E. A. Charlton—who will fill the advance subscriptions; and he will take possession of the office and assume control on Monday next.

"We have had charge of the paper but little more than seven months, and during the most of this time we have been so burdened with other pressing duties that it has been impossible for us to devote the time and attention to the paper that has been desirable, and seemed necessary; but we have thus far, to the best of our ability under the circumstances, fulfilled the promises made in our first number. How well we have succeeded during this brief period of time is wholly for our readers to decide—they having the best opportunity to know, and being the most competent and impartial judges—and be their verdict in favor of or against us, it will doubtless be correct, and we shall not complain.

"We have always endeavored to exclude from our columns everything of a personal nature which would be liable to cause or excite ill-feeling, aiming to speak plainly and boldly for principles only, and not in any sense for personal ends. If, in doing this, we have unwittingly given offense, we regret such result—for we harbor no malice or ill-will toward any one—but having acted according to our best judgment, and with good motives, we have nothing to retract; and only wish we might have dealt still heavier blows in the cause of right.

"If we have erred or blundered at times, we only are responsible, for no one has dictated, counseled or advised us.

"We have been constantly cheered and encouraged by kind words and substantial tokens of regard and appreciation, and our numerous exchanges have treated us very respectfully and kindly; for all of which we are truly grateful.

"We have become warmly attached to the *Independent*, and shall feel more than a common interest in its future welfare and prosperity.

"After a few weeks' travel for recreation, we shall take up another line of business which awaits us.

"In making this transfer, we feel entirely confident that we are doing no injustice to our subscribers, fully believing that our successor is competent to greatly improve the *Independent*, and that it will be his aim to do so. Eight years' experience as president of the State Normal School at Platteville, and the liberal endorsement given him by eminent and worthy men, occupying high positions of trust in our State, afford unquestionable proof of his ability and honesty of purpose; and coming among us as he does, a comparative stranger, free from the piques and prejudices in the personal or neighborhood differences which too frequently exist between older residents, we bespeak for him a hearty welcome, hosts of friends and abundant success.

BURR SPRAGUE."

E. A. Charlton's salutatory was in these words:

"In accordance with the announcement made last week, we have assumed control of the *Independent* as editor and publisher.

"It is not without some misgivings that we enter upon these new duties and responsibili-



John H Woodling



Nancy B Woodling

ties, but relying upon the kindness and forbearance of our friends and patrons, we hope to become "masters of the situation," and in due time to satisfy all reasonable expectations.

"It will be the aim of the *Independent* to promote the best welfare of the community in which it is published. Whatever we can do through its columns to promote the moral, intellectual and social interests of this village, will be cheerfully and heartily done. We shall advocate those principles and practices that in our judgment tend to improve society and to make human life more happy and more useful.

"Our long experience as a teacher has made us so familiar with public and private education and has given us such an interest in this subject, that we can hardly refrain—if we would, from devoting especial attention to the interests of our common schools and other institutions of learning. The educational affairs of this community, and of this State, shall receive due attention. In this direction we shall advocate thorough preparation and faithful work on the part of teachers; efficient and liberal management on the part of boards. We believe that teaching should be recognized as a profession, that only competent and skilled teachers should be employed, and that these should be justly paid for their services.

"In politics, we shall not be partisan. While we shall, in general, advocate the principles of the republican party, as party lines are now drawn, we shall give credit for honesty, integrity and patriotism in public service, whenever and wherever found.

"While the *Independent* must necessarily give especial attention to local matters and interests, we shall endeavor to present such original and selected articles as will prove acceptable to our more distant readers. In this connection it may not be improper to say that Mrs. Charlton will be a frequent contributor to our columns, and will aid us in our editorial work.

"But we are aware that we shall be judged by what we perform, rather than by what we promise. We can only assure our readers that whatever can be done by entire devotion to our work shall be done.

"To the citizens of Brodhead, we beg leave to say that we have come here hoping to stay. We propose to cast in our lot with you, and become identified with the interests of your beautiful village, and to do our part, so far as in us lies, to sustain all its beneficent institutions. Our *business* will be in connection with the *Independent*, and we ask your liberal patronage not only in subscriptions but in every department of our work. We shall make such improvements from time to time as your support will warrant us in doing.

"Thanking our friends both far and near for their cheering words and kind encouragement, we extend

'A kindly greeting to old friends,
A hearty welcome to the new.'

Respectfully,

E A. CHARLTON."

On Sept. 13, 1880, Mr. Charlton took charge of the Brodhead High School and continued through the school year, closing June, 1881. During this time he exercised a general oversight over the affairs of the office, but the bulk of the editorial work was done by Mrs. Charlton, while the foreman attended to the business of the office. With this exception he has given his entire time and efforts to the paper, since he became its owner.

On the 21st of June, 1881, Mr. Charlton purchased of Walker & Co., Madison, a Prouty Power Press, turning over to them, in part payment, the old hand press which had been in service from the outset, and had previously done duty for the *States Rights*, at Monroe.

The paper was in 1864 a seven column folio. On Oct. 7, 1881, Mr. Charlton enlarged it to its present size, an eight column folio.

The original price of the paper was $2 a year. In 1870 it was made $1.50, in advance, and has since remained at that price.

Early in 1869 "ready prints" (patent insides or outsides) were used, and have been in use most of the time since.

In Mr. Charlton's salutatory reference is made to Mrs. Charlton's expected help in editorial work. More recently, her name appears as one of the editors.

In 1879, when Mr. Charlton took charge of the paper, Brodhead was suffering from the general depression of business which prevailed. The *Independent* was naturally at a low ebb. It has to some extent shared in the general revival of business. The edition on May 30, 1879, was 16 quires, 384 copies, it is now, Aug. 1884, 38 quires, 912 copies. There has also been a corresponding increase in advertising. The *Independent* has always been a republican paper.

I. F. Mack, Sr., one of the early settlers of Decatur and one of the founders of Brodhead, is now a resident of Chicago.

I. F. Mack, Jr., (commonly known as 'Foster') is now senior partner of I. F. Mack & Bro., editors and proprietors of the Sandusky (Ohio) *Register*.

Willis C. Stone is now a publisher in Chicago. Charles M. Morse is in Dakota. D. W. Tyrrell is a publisher in De Kalb, Ill.

Burr Sprague practices law, as shown in a previous chapter, in Brodhead. E. O. Kimberley has been a publisher and now has a job printing office at Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Edwin A. Charlton

was born at Littleton, N. H., Sept. 29, 1828, and was the eldest child of Walter and Mindwell (Moulton) Charlton. His father was also a native of Littleton, being the son of Robert Charlton, who came from England in the latter part of the last century, and made a home upon the banks of the Connecticut where he lived for many years and died at a good old age, honored and respected by all who knew him. His mother was the daughter of Job and Anna Moulton who were among the first settlers of that part of the adjoining town of Lyman which was subsequently named Monroe. The family was of English origin and came to Lyman from southeastern New Hampshire. Job Moulton was a "minute man" in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Anna Way, of whose eccentric father many stories yet linger in local tradition. When the subject of this sketch was about five years of age, his parents removed to Jay, Orleans county, in the extreme northern part of Vermont. This was then a new country, heavily timbered, and but sparsely settled. It was a work of no small magnitude to remove the primeval forest and make a home in the wilderness. But his parents were intelligent people and fond of reading, and as far as their means would allow, supplied their home with books and newspapers, which were eagerly read. The district school, too, was there, which, though limited in its scope and imperfect in its management, afforded the rudiments of an education. There were no church edifices, but the Methodist circuit rider preached at regular intervals in the school houses. Other denominations were occasionally represented—not omitting the Mormons, who from this sparsely settled community induced at least one family to accompany them to Nauvoo. Amid such surroundings his early boyhood was passed. In the spring of 1845, his father desiring better opportunities for the education of his children, removed to Hanover, N. H., and some two years later, to Claremont, in the same State, which continued to be the family home for many years. Both parents died at Lowell, Mass., in the month of April, 1875. "Their children rise up and call them blessed." While at Hanover, he attended school a few terms and made partial preparation for college, but the lack of pecuniary means interfered with study and a considerable portion of his time was devoted to manual labor. At Claremont he found employment in the factories, and having studied under private tuition at intervals, and having attended school a term or two, he was admitted to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., at the opening

of the fall term in 1850. During his college course he taught school every winter and during two of the fall terms; still he graduated in due course, in July, 1854, standing among the best scholars in a class of fifty-seven members. Leaving college, he found employment as principal of the academy at Haverhill, N. H., where he remained one year. He then became preceptor of Gilmanton Academy in the same State, and remained there until the close of the fall term, in 1856. He then returned to Claremont and entered upon the study of law, but soon after he accepted an invitation to become principal of the Union School at Lockport, N. Y., and entered upon the duties of this new position in April, 1857. His work in this place was pleasant, and the school prospered under his charge. In the spring of 1861 he resigned his position at Lockport and went to Schenectady, N. Y., as vice-principal of the Union School and secretary of the board of education. In the following spring, March 20, 1862, he was married to Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hon. Alfred Holmes, of Lockport. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Gilmanton, N. H., and again became preceptor of the academy, Mrs. Charlton being preceptress. But changes having occurred in the schools at Schenectady, he was invited to return to that place as superintendent; and accordingly, in the fall of 1863, he resumed work in that place. Here for five years he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the board of education and of the entire community. But feeling that a change would in some respects be desirable, in the fall of 1868 he accepted the position of principal of the high school and secretary of the board of education in Auburn, N. Y. His work in Auburn was pleasant and his social surroundings agreeable, but a constitutional tendency to asthmatic and bronchial trouble became greatly aggravated, and it soon became evident that his only hope of relief was in a change of climate. Through the intervention of his old friend, Prof. B. M. Reynolds, then of Madison, he was introduced to the board of normal regents of Wisconsin, and was called, in the summer of 1870, to the presidency of the State Normal School at Platteville, and entered on duty at that place at the opening of the fall term in September. For a little more than eight years —or until the close of the fall term in December, 1878—he performed the duties of his position to the best of his ability. Of his work in this school it is not necessary to speak in detail. That it was successful is attested by the grateful remembrance in which it is held by hundreds of his former pupils who are scattered through Wisconsin and other portions of the great northwest; and the high estimation in which he is held by the citizens of Platteville, attests his worth as a man as well as a teacher. After closing his work in the Normal School at Platteville, while still undecided as to his future course, Mr. Charlton accepted an invitation from T. C. Richmond, then county superintendent of Green county, to assist in institute work at Juda, and went to that place on the 10th of March, 1879, and remained there about five weeks. This was his first introduction to the county which was destined to become his home. While at Juda, he made a brief visit to Brodhead, and was so attracted by the beauty of the place, that he made a subsequent visit with a view to seek a business location. This resulted in his purchase, of Burr Sprague Esq., of the Brodhead *Independent*, of which he took formal possession, May 26, 1879. Of his five years and more of work in connection with this paper, including one year during which he was principal of the Brodhead high school, it is not necessary to speak in this place, as the facts are sufficiently set forth in the history of the *Independent* itself. Suffice it to say that under his management the circulation of the paper has largely increased, and it maintains a creditable standing among the local newspapers of the State. In his earlier life he was trained in the democratic faith, but before he became a

voter, the anti-slavery agitation swept over the land. In that cause he took a warm interest, and counted himself a "free soiler" before the formation of the republican party. And when that party came to the front he found in it the embodiment of the principles in which he thoroughly believed, and to which he has steadily adhered. As mentioned elsewhere, he was married March 20, 1862, to Helen Elizabeth Holmes, of Lockport, N. Y., whose father, Hon. Alfred Holmes, is now the senior member of the Niagara county bar, having been engaged in the practice of law for upwards of fifty years. His wife has proved, in the full sense of the term, a helpmeet. She has given him valuable aid in his school work, and as associate editor of the *Independent*, has made frequent contributions to its columns, both in prose and in verse. Two children have been born to them—Walter Holmes Charlton, was born at Schenectady, N. Y, Jan. 4. 1866, and died at Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1875, while on a visit with his mother at her old home. The second and only surviving child, Winifred Holmes Charlton, was born at Platteville, Wis., May 13, 1874.

THE BRODHEAD REGISTER.

The Brodhead *Register*, the latest newspaper venture in Brodhead, was established and its first number issued Nov. 1, 1883, by Louis A. W. Sprague, doing business as the Peerless Printing Company. The salutatory of the editor, we give entire:

"The Peerless Printing Company commenced business just two years ago, on a small scale, with no special inducements and but little to encourage such an undertaking.

"Thus far our work has been confined to job printing exclusively.

"We did not anticipate *great* results in so short a time, and in this have not been disappointed; but we have endeavored to turn out a class of work that would fairly merit favorable consideration and a reasonable share of patronage. Our hopes in this respect have been fully realized. The field is small, at best, but our business has steadily increased until we have deemed it both safe and expedient to secure pleasant and convenient rooms for a long term of years, and to add largely to our stock and materials, until we have every facility requisite to publish a small weekly paper.

"At the earnest solicitation of very many citizens of Brodhead and vicinity, among whom are numbered some of the ablest and best business men, we have consented to commence the weekly publication of the Brodhead *Register*, at the beginning of our third year.

"In this enterprise we shall make no vain pretensions, but, as in our jobbing department, shall endeavor to give 'value received' to all our patrons, and submit the result to their candid judgment.

"It may be said that there are already newspapers enough in Green county. This may be said of any trade, business or profession; and yet many more merchants, farmers, mechanics and professional men will doubtless begin business and *succeed* in our midst, and we feel assured that no large-hearted public-spirited man or woman will presume to oppose or discourage the establishment of any new firm, business or enterprise that is honorable.

"The writer has resided in this village since he was five years old, received his schooling here, and learned the art of printing during that time. His home and his interests are in Brodhead. It is and has been impossible for him to pursue the trade of his choice *at home*, in any other way or manner than the one he has adopted. He believes there is *room* for him to earn an honest living by hard work and close application at home as well as abroad.

"As announced in our New Year's greeting we are *'here to stay,'* and whether our pathway shall be strewn with more of roses or of thorns and thistles, we shall at least put forth a hearty effort to overcome obstacles, and above all else to please our customers and give them the worth of their money.

"We prefer to begin in a small way with a hope and prospect of steady and certain growth, to shouldering a burden too heavy for our youthful shoulders; and in so doing we trust that every change may be for the better.

"We are not united with any sect or political party, and are consequently free to advocate any principles or views that may seem to us just and equitable. It is our purpose to remain unfettered and untrammeled, and to speak fearlessly in the cause of right at all times, treating all as friends who are willing to be such, and show themselves worthy.

"Our subscription list is thus far composed of unsolicited subscribers. This issue will be mailed to some who are not subscribers, and we shall be pleased to continue the paper to them all, with the understanding that it shall be discontinued at any time when requested.

"Our subscription price is $1 a year, and to those who pay in advance before the 1st of January next we will send the paper until January, 1885—fourteen months from date."

The *Register* is, really, an ably conducted paper, and though unpretentious as to size, has doubtless, before it, a brilliant future.

Louis A. W. Sprague

was born June 23, 1862, at Oxford, Rock Co., Wis. He moved to Brodhead with his parents—Burr Sprague and Vina B. Sprague—when six years old, and has resided there ever since. He was educated in Brodhead at the high school. He has worked at the printing business since the fall of 1878, most of the time in Brodhead. He opened a jobbing office Nov. 1, 1881, and has since kept the same in operation. He commenced the publication of the Brodhead *Register*, Nov. 1, 1883. He married Dec. 31, 1883, Mattie E. Barber, of Brodhead.

ALBANY WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The first paper was a seven column folio by I. S. Dexter and Y. T. Lacey in 1858 or 1859. In the early part of the year 1860 the paper passed into the hands of Joseph Baker, under the original name of the Albany *Times*, who ran it about one year, when it was purchased by Dexter & Klaesy, who continued its publication until August, 1862, when the enlistment of the junior editor (Gustave Klaesy) in United States service, together with the entire force of the office, caused its suspension. In the fall of 1865, at the close of the war, C. W. Osgood and your humble servant, J. E. Bartlett, revived the patriotic old type, and under the name of the Albany *Journal*, which existed for the short period of six months. In June, 1878, the *Journal* was again started by Brundage & Bullock. After running about six months it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, J. E. Bartlett. When it was survived this time it was changed to a five column quarto, 26x40 inches. It had been a staunch republican paper. Its entire outfit, presses, type, etc., save the file of copies, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of November, 1883, together with a large part of the business portion of the village, but was immediately re-established and published, only losing one issue.

John E. Bartlett,

editor of the Albany *Journal*, was born in the town of Corinth, State of New York, Aug. 9, 1847. In 1856 he came with his parents to Wisconsin, and located in Beloit, Rock county. His parents now reside in Brodhead. In 1857 he came to Albany, and in 1858 was apprenticed to Lacy & Dexter, editors and proprietors of the Albany *Times*, to learn the printer's trade, for which business he seemed to have a natural adaptation. He remained upon the force publishing that paper until 1862. Meanwhile the *Times* had changed hands twice, being controlled after the first change by Joseph Baker, who was in turn succeeded by Dexter & Klaesy. Upon the 6th day of August, 1862, the subject of this sketch, together with the junior editor (Gustave Klaesy), and C. W. Osgood and Ira A. Foster, associate employes, responded to the call of his country and enlisted in company F, 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. This company was organized by Capt. C. W. Burns. This action of so many of the

force of the *Times* caused the suspension of that paper. After three years of service in the army Mr. Bartlett returned to Albany, broken down in health, consequent upon exposure and hardship incident to the life of a soldier during those dark days of the great American conflict. He was a good soldier, and thus sacrificed upon the altar of his country his young strength. Upon his return, in company with C. W. Osgood, a former associate in the printing business, he revived the patriotic old press and type which had so long been silent, and under the name of the Albany *Journal*, embarked in a newspaper enterprise, which, on account of his failing health, had only a brief six months' duration. In 1878, upon the earnest solicitation of time honored friends, he resumed the publication of the Albany *Journal*, and has since continued, with varied success. He was not exempt from the disastrous fire which laid waste so great a part of this thriving village, and everything he had went up in smoke; but with characteristic energy the *Journal* was again put on a footing, and is now among the better class of papers of the county. Mr. Bartlett was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Emma Payne, a native of New York State. They have had two children—Flora Stella, who died in infancy, and Spencer E., who was born Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ALBANY VINDICATOR.

The *Vindicator* is published every Thursday at Albany and is now in its first volume. It is published by the *Vindicator* Publishing Company. It is edited largely in the interests of prohibition and is ably conducted.

RANDOM EXTRACTS CONCERNING GREEN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

Brodhead Reporter.

"We have received the first number of the Brodhead *Reporter*, L. Winthrop Powell, editor and publisher. The paper is republican in politics, devoted to the general interests of the town and county in which it is published; is a seven column sheet, very neatly gotten up; and bears evidence of earnest management. We wish friend Powell a good list of subscribers and a thrifty business."—*Monroe Sentinel*, May 4, 1859.

A Brief History of Two Papers.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, May 11, 1859]

About the first week in May, 1850, Mr. Snow commenced the publication in this village [Monroe,] of a six column paper, neutral in politics, entitled the Green County *Union*. After continuing its publication one year, he sold the office to our fellow-townsman, J. W. Stewart, who put the paper partly in a new dress and made a regular whig organ. After continuing as editor and publisher for little more than three months, he sold the office to Rev. J. Walworth and O. D. Moulton, who changed the politics of the paper from whig to democratic, and published it through the volume, when Mr. Walworth beccame sole editor and proprietor. He afterwards enlarged to a seven column size and continued its publication until Sept. 15, 1854. It is proper to remark that, about the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Walworth took grounds against the step and took part in the organization of the republican party. On the 15th of September, 1854, N. L. Stout and G. W. Tenney leased the office and fixtures for the term of one year, and came out wholly and unequivocally in favor of the republican party —a position the paper has maintained ever since. On the 16th of May, 1855, Messrs Stout and Tenney purchased the office and continued joint editors and publishers until September 15, of the same year, when N. L. Stout retired and left the present publisher in sole possession. On the commencement of the next succeeding volume, in May, 1856, we put the *Sentinel* in an entire new dress, and on August 11, following, enlarged it to eight columns to the page.

Gone Out—Disappeared—Busted—Vanished.

"INDEPENDENT PRESS.—The paper which has been published in this village [Monroe] for the

past seven months, bearing the above title, has gone out, disappeared, busted, vanished

'Without
Word of premonition, or signal of alarm,'

something after the manner in which an ideal vision of dimes is ofttimes dissolved by the introduction of a dun. It undertook to carry Lecompton, to which absurd idea it probably is in a measure indebted for its dissolution. We understand the materials have been taken to the village of Albany, in this county, at which place a new and distinct paper will be issued."—*Monroe Sentinel*, May 12, 1858.

Retired.

"By the last number of the Albany *Times*, we learn that I. S. Dexter has surrendered the honors, emoluments and tripod to his associate, Yates T. Lacy. Dexter is one of the tallest kind of editors and looked at matters about him from a high stand-point. May his shadow never be less."—*Monroe Sentinel*, May 18, 1859.

Editorial Change.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, April 25, 1860.]

We hear it stated that friend Lacy of the Albany *Times* has disposed of that paper to Col. Baker, formerly of the Janesville *Free Press*. Mr Baker drives the pen with vigor and talent and we cordially extend our hand in welcome. Our relations with Mr. Lacy, who, we suppose, retires from the paper, have led us to regard him as a true and honorable gentleman.

To the Friends and Patrons of the Green County Democrat.

[From the Monroe Sentinel, June 13, 1860.]

It is due the patrons and friends of the *Democrat* that I should make a statement of facts in regard to its discontinuance. The office was purchased upon the following terms: Nine democrats of Brodhead and vicinity endorsed a note or bond for me, for $300, payable three months from date, and I gave my own notes for the sum of $412; this added to the $300 note, made the amount $712 in all. The $300 note became due on the 16th of April last, but as my endorsers nor myself could not raise the amount, I had it extended thirty days more. It also expired, and we could not pay. The 16th of May one of my own notes, of $140 became due also, and I could not meet it, and thus the office was left in a bad situation. It was understood that donations from prominent democrats in Brodhead and other places, were to be made to pay off the $300 note, but no donations were ever made, nor were any of the *glowing* promises, which were made to me fulfilled. I received but five very small sums as donations, three of *fifty cents* and two of *two dollars*. There was a great hue and cry made by *one* very prominent democrat that we were extravagant in our funds and received plenty of money. I had no means of my own, and all I had to depend on to support myself, and pay the expenses of the office, was the subscription money, which was "few and far between." The advertising did not amount to anything; and here let me say that the democratic business men of Brodhead *did* lend their influence and patronage to the *Reporter*, a republican sheet, in preference to one of their own party—but four democrats advertised their business, and that upon a *very small* scale. Mr. J. Brant, saddler, being the last advertiser I had. Yet in the face of all this, I was accused of extravagance! Kept too much help, etc. Had the democrats canvassed the county, and performed the work they promised to do, our expenses would not have been half of what they were, but the democrats failed to canvass, and it was left for me to do the work in the office as well as to canvass. Any person, of sense, will see that it was utterly impossible for me to do the work and canvass too. I was compelled to hire an employe, and to keep my matters in running order. I was kept from home the most of my time in collecting money and canvassing, and I could not get far enough ahead without hired help.

Reports of all kinds were circulated to my injury, by several disappointed democrats, because

I would not be controlled by them, and do and write as they dictated. It was well understood before I started the *Democrat*, that I would not be controlled by any one man, clique or sect, but was willing to be ruled and governed by a majority of the democrats in the county. Those democrats who made those glowing promises, had all a remunerative office in view, and as soon as it was discovered that they would not get the "loaves and fishes," their purses as well as their devotion to the principles of democracy collapsed. They are no democrats from principle, but from office. I have always been opposed to such democracy and always will be. I want a man to be one thing or the other, out and out. There are several sound and *live* democrats in Green county, and the most prominent are S. P. Condee, of Monroe, Samuel Northcroft and Samuel Rowe, of Decatur, and John Taylor, of Brodhead. To John Taylor I am indebted for many favors extended towards me, and he is a true and tried democrat. For the past four weeks I did not receive $2, and we could not buy our paper on credit and run in debt for board. Last Monday the office was closed by Messrs. Rounds & Langdon. I never toiled and devised ways and means to keep the office running, as I did in Brodhead, but all to no purpose. The office closed and I am $50 in debt, and borrowed $3 with which to leave town. I think it will be a long time before they get a printer in their clutches. I am a democrat and always have been, and always expect to be, but I shall never stoop to low trickery to gain laurels and fame. The above statements I can corroborate, and I do not publish them for the purpose of injuring the party in Little Green, but for the purpose of placing the blame where it belongs. More could be told, but I think this sufficient.

ELIJAH H. EYER, Editor Democrat.

SIDNEY, Ohio, June 6, 1860.

New Paper.

[Oct. 18, 1865.]

We have received the first number of the Albany *Weekly Journal*, published at Albany, in this county, by Osgood & Bartlett. C. W. Osgood is the editor, with Joseph Baker assistant editor. The paper professes to be "free and independent, and will not intermeddle with party quarrels or controversies." What do you mean, Mr. Osgood, by "free and independent?" You say that you will publish other men's opinions; but have you no political opinions of your own? You say you have served in the army; what did you fight for? Were there no *political principles* involved in that great struggle with Rebellion? Is there nothing for patriots to do *now*? Have you no opinion to express on the great and vital issues which now convulse the Nation? We cannot understand how any man can be neutral, with all these momentous National questions before him.

[June 29, 1870.]

Gen. James Bintliff, for a long time a prominent citizen of Green county, takes up his pen to edit the *Gazette*, in Janesville, Wis., to-morrow, Thursday, June 30. By those who know him best, Mr. Bintliff is regarded one of the ablest writers and speakers of this State. He has a rich store of practical knowledge of human nature, and the history of the important events of modern times. He has always taken a front rank in the republican party, since its organization; served his party and the great principles of freedom faithfully, on the stump, in the field of war and in the sanctum. He will take to the *Gazette* a degree of energy, good will, ability and experience in the things which make men valuable, excelled by none, equaled by few. His going will take from us a valuable citizen, and will add to the editorial fraternity of Wisconsin, one more bright particular star, who will, we predict, rise rapidly to that high position for which he is so fitly qualified. Yet we are satisfied that his zeal and labors for the welfare of Rock county will not prevent his taking some interest in the affairs of his old "stamping ground."

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE SWISS COLONY OF NEW GLARUS.

BY JOHN LUCHSINGER.

In the northern part of Green Co., Wis., about sixteen miles north of Monroe, is situated the little village of New Glarus. This village, as well as the township in which it lies, was so named after the canton and town of Glarus in eastern Switzerland, of which place the inhabitants are natives or their descendants. Pleasantly located on the west bank of Little Sugar river, on sloping ground, and in the midst of varied, rather rough, yet pleasing scenery, it presents a romantic and somewhat un-American appearance, owing to the diversified style of its buildings; and its plain yet queer church-tower, unlike any other outside of the old country. The houses are mostly built on the border of the streets, there being no sidewalks for foot passengers, nor space in front for shade trees. The village contains about fifty dwellings, with barns and other out-buildings. There are two churches, two school houses, a grist and saw mill run by water-power, a large cheese factory, a brewery, three stores and four hotels and saloons.

The population is about 200. A physician, a minister of the Swiss Reformed Church, and two schoolmasters reside in the place, and attend to the medical, religious and educational wants of the people. There are, besides, artisans, mechanics and laborers of all trades and occupations needed by a community of this size, thus rendering this settlement quite independent of the surrounding villages—in fact, it is a community within itself.

The people of the village, as well as of the surrounding country, speak among themselves almost exclusively the German-Swiss dialect. All school and town meetings and elections, and even proceedings in justice's courts, are of necessity conducted in this language. A stranger stopping here for the first time could easily imagine that he had dropped down upon a portion of Switzerland. They occupy, with the exception of a small portion on the northern and eastern boundaries, the whole of the township; the only persons of other Nationalities in the town being three or four families of Norwegians and Irish. In fully one-half of the town of Washington, and large portions of half a dozen other towns in Green county, and also in the southern part of Dane, a number of Swiss have gained a foothold. The number of Swiss and their descendants in Green county alone exceeds 3,000, comprising about one-seventh of the entire population of the county. The village of New Glarus is the central point of gathering on all holidays and festivals; and is also the place where religious services are held for most of the Swiss in the county.

The people of this settlement are noted for their industry, frugality and economy, qualities which with them are inherited, their ancestors having from necessity been obliged to practice them for many centuries, owing to the sterile and mountainous character of their fatherland, where nature yields her bounties grudgingly, and with scanty measure. One cannot help observing, on entering the settlement, the effects of these good qualities; good, comfortable houses, spacious and substantial barns, and other out-buildings are seen everywhere;

and nowhere in Green county is so much money expended in permanent improvements as here, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the country is very broken and rough, the soil on the uplands thin, liable to wash away at every heavy rain, and in many places stony.

But the people at an early period betook themselves to dairy farming and the raising of cattle. To this branch of industry they were well adapted, and thoroughly understood it, that being of necessity the only branch of agriculture possible among the mountains of their old home. This vicinity is also well suited for the purpose; for the hill pastures produce sweet, nutritious, if scant, grasses, while the natural meadows in the bottoms yield an abundance of good hay, and springs and streams of pure, cool water abound, almost every farm being supplied with running water. All these are requisites in order to produce excellence in the product, and health in the stock.

The people, as a rule, are hard-working, believing that honest, old fashioned, sturdy strokes and blows are required to secure a livelihood and competence. They are economical also, to the verge of penuriousness; spending less than they earn, the mystery is easily explained why they get on in the world better than many of their neighbors of American or other Nationalities, who are so often heard to express wonder how people with so many obstacles, natural and artificial to contend with, should have done so well. Industry and economy will bring about the same good result in any Nation or country. The people are generally less involved in debt, and less complaint of hard times is heard here than in other sections of the country.

Prior to the year 1845, for about fifteen years, the times in Europe were prosperous. A long reign of peace had given an impetus to trade, and manufactures had greatly increased, so that the large surplus population of Switzerland, that had formerly found vent by enlisting in foreign armies now found employment in the factories; and as long as trade was good, every one prospered. About this period, a general stagnation in business occurred, which threw large numbers of the poor out of employment; and added to this, a partial failure in crops caused a rise in the price of the necessaries of life, so that distress was great among the working classes, and it became a serious question to the governments of the Swiss cantons as to what would be the fate of many of those who had hitherto obtained bread, and were contented, during prosperous times.

The portions of arable land which were owned by the different parishes, and allotted to each citizen for cultivation annually, were becoming smaller and smaller as the population increased, being at that time from forty to 160 klafters of six feet square each, for the head of every family, according as the parish he happened to belong to, was rich or the reverse. The parishes and communes in many instances not only owned these portions of arable land, but also the summer pastures on the Alps, which were leased from time to time to private parties. The income from this source, and also from the forests, which are mainly owned in the same way, is applied to the payment of salaries to preachers and the civil officials; taxation, in con equence of this large income, is very light in many localities.

Every citizen in Glarus is entitled to the use of one of these portions, which he may cultivate himself or by others; or he may give or lease it to others, if not in condition to use it himself. When any left the country, the value of such a share, together with other privileges, was estimated, and paid in money to those who migrated, being, in fact, a premium on emigration These small parcels were mainly planted with potatoes, beans and other vegetables, the raising of grain being almost unknown in Glarus, the people depending for breadstuffs partly on Italy, but mostly on Hungary. In times of depression, the food of the poorer working classes is mainly potatoes, with salt or green cheese, called schabzieger, for spice or seasoning. The cheese is

made from skim-milk coagulated with acid whey, then packed in casks and left to ripen, which occurs in about four weeks. It is then ground in a mill, and mixed with a certain proportion of leaves of a species of blue pansy, which are previously dried and pulverized for the purpose. After being thoroughly mixed, the cheese is pressed into conical moulds, which hold about two pounds; and, after drying, is ready for use. When ripe, it is of a dark green color, and so hard that it can be grated like a nutmeg. The so-called sap-sago cheese is its counterpart. Coffee is made from the roots of chickory, and is drank without sugar, and in many families, without milk. The supply of bread, even in prosperous times, is limited, the house-wife allotting to each a certain portion, and no more.

The leading men of the canton of Glarus cast about for means by which this over-population and consequent distress could be relieved. Meetings were held, and it was thought that an emigration under the care and control of the government would be the best method of relief. Another meeting to devise ways and means was called, and was largely attended at Schwanden, and a committee was appointed to wait on the authorities and ask their co-operation. This was extended, and the sum of 1,500 gulden or florins was appropriated for the purpose of sending two pioneers to the United States of America, to seek and locate a tract of land for a colony. An Emigration Society was also formed, and took charge of the funds, which were increased by private subscription; and appointed two intelligent men to select a suitable location, and purchase lands on which to plant the colony—one was Nicholas Duerst, then forty-eight years old, who came out only to see the settlement well under way, and then returned to Switzerland, where he died in 1874, at the good old age of seventy-seven years; his associate was Fridolin Streiff, then twenty-nine years of age. Mr. Streiff agreed to remain three years with the colony, and extend to them every assistance and advice. Before that time expired, he sent for his family, and now resides at Monroe, Wis.

On the 8th of March, 1845, the pioneers started on their voyage and search for a new home, accompanied by the warmest wishes for their success of those who remained behind, but were soon to follow. In due time they arrived in this country, and sought W. H. Blumer, in Allentown, Penn., a fellow Swiss, who assisted them with his advice; and from his many years' residence in America, was well capable of rendering them very essential aid by his knowledge and experience.

They had received from the Emigration Society, instructions to buy 1,200 acres of land in one body, with sufficient timber. After wandering through several States in search of a location, which, according to their instructions, must have a healthy climate, good water, and plenty of timber, they came into the vicinity of Mineral Point, and proceeded to the land office, then located there, for advice and directions. They first examined a tract in Rock county, close to the line of the Mineral Point and Milwaukee land district; but on returning to the Point, found that it had just been bought. After further fruitless search in the Wisconsin river valley, in Dane and Sauk counties, they were finally directed to Little Sugar river, where, on both sides of the Mineral Point and Milwaukee road, they found and located a tract according to instructions. Twelve hnndred acres were purchased in one body, and eighty acres of heavy timber two miles south of the main location.

It was considered an excellent selection. Springs abounded, the soil appeared good; and as it was on one of the most frequently traveled roads at that time in the State, a railroad seemed to be a possibility; but this expectation has not yet been realized. Owing to location, and the difficult character of the country, railroads have passed us by; the nearest station is Brooklyn, fifteen miles east, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. If the pioneers had

not literally followed the instructions to buy in one body, it would have been better, as the 1,200 acres included much rough and worthless land which could have been avoided, and valuable land bought instead; but it is of little consequence now, as it all, good and bad, belongs to the colonists, their children or their countrymen.

As soon as possible after taking possession of the land, the two pioneers commenced building a little cabin on the western bank of Little Sugar river, near the east wall of the old graveyard, covering it with boards; it was a small affair, and is only recollected, and referred to, as the primitive hut of the settlement.

And here we will leave them awhile, and rehearse the story of the migration, and final arrival, of the little colony of which they were the precursors. On the 10th of April, 1845, 193 persons, of all ages and both sexes, were collected on the banks of the Linth canal, which runs alongside of the Linth river, a tributary of the Rhine, in the canton of Glarus. They were the colonists who had declared their readiness to venture into the strange, far-off land, called America, of which they had read and heard so much, as being the home and haven of the poor; and where those who came with stout hands and willing hearts were sure eventually to reap a rich reward. But among all who were ready to go, but few could look back upon the frowning, yet beloved mountains, on whose sides they had left their poor homes, humble friends and kindred, without feeling their courage tried almost to failure. But in the land they were leaving poverty stared them in the face, and want and oppression were always the lot of the poor, with no hope of improvement. Before them lay the land of golden promise, where they believed that honest labor would meet its just reward, and where they could lift themselves and their children to competence, independence, and equality with other men, by their own exertions—which was well nigh impossible in their old home. Therefore, with hearts full of grief, and tearful eyes, they took leave of friends and father-land; and with few earthly goods, but with bright hopes for the future, they embarked in an open boat or barge.

Before starting, M. Jenny, a delegate from the government, addressed them in a feeling manner. He urged upon all the necessity of industry and concord as indispensible to their success, and after commending them to the care of providence, bade them God speed, and amid the tears and good wishes of hundreds of friends, who had come to witness their departure, the emigrants started on the way, and slowly commenced their wearisome journey to the New World.

The emigrants chose two of their number, George Legler, Sr., now of New Glarus, and Jacob Grob to act as leaders and spokesmen during the migration, and to preserve order among the party, and exercise general care and supervision over everything connected with the journey. The colonists, on their part, promised to render due obedience to their directions and commands. On reaching Zurich the weather became very inclement, and snow fell. The women and children would have suffered greatly, but for the kindness of a Swiss gentleman, Cosmos Blumer, the then representative of the canton of Glarus in the Swiss legislature, who accompanied them on this part of their journey, and provided covered wagons, in which they followed the boat on shore until all reached Basle.

The journey from this place to Rotterdam, in Holland, was continued on the Rhine; it was slow and tedious, which, combined with the cold wintry weather, and an uncertain future prospect, was the cause of much depression to all. Arriving at Rotterdam on the 6th day of May, they learned that the ship on which they were to sail lay at New Dieppe. Proceeding to that place, the ship was found to be not yet ready to sail; it having been engaged in carrying cotton from New Orleans to Europe, was not provided with berths, etc., for the accom-

modation of passengers. The colonists were thus delayed six days, until the ship was fitted for their reception. This caused the already needy people a great expense, which, however, was partially alleviated by an advance of 100 gulden by a warm-hearted Swiss gentleman, P. Jenny. However, on the 12th of May, they embarked for Baltimore; and, after a stormy, toilsome voyage of forty-nine days, arrived at that place on the 30th of June.

They there contracted for passage to St. Louis, that being the point where they were directed to await orders from the pioneer agents, Duerst and Streiff. At Baltimore they were, for the first time, put on railway cars and were carried about fifty miles, to Columbia, Penn. At the point where the road crossed a mountain, the first cars were drawn up by an engine on the top, by means of wire ropes, and then the descending cars were made to pull up the others. At Columbia they were placed on board canal boats, in which they were conveyed to Pittsburg, Penn. From thence they descended the Ohio in barges to Cincinnati; thence for the first time they rode in a steamboat, which took them to St. Louis, where they arrived on the 23d of July. They were here kindly received and entertained by Swiss countrymen who were settled in that city.

No intelligence, no directions, had yet been received from the pioneer agents. On the contrary, after waiting some days, the discouraging but false rumor reached them, that in penetrating into the interior those adventurous agents had lost their lives. What was to be done? Long delay would inevitably break up the party; some had already, through fear, dissatisfation or other causes, dropped off, and sought and found work at some of the various stopping places by the way.

After remaining, with no little anxiety, in St. Louis two weeks, with no tidings from their agents, it was resolved that two of the party should go and search for them. Jacob Grob and Matthias Duerst were selected for this service. They proceeded to Galena, Ill., and there learned that those whom they were seeking had been there some weeks before, and had gone northward. They were advised to go to Mineral Point, where there was a government land office, and where the pioneer agents would have been likely to enter land, in case they had bought in Wisconsin. The searchers went to "the Point," as it was termed; and, on inquiry at the office, found that their agents had bought land in township 4, range 7, on Little Sugar river. The men were much rejoiced when this good news was communicated to them, and at once sent back word to St. Louis for the party to start for Galena immediately. They then resolved to find the location. Theodore Rodolph, now of La Crosse, who was then at Mineral Point, offered his services as guide, which were thankfully accepted. They commenced their journey at once, over a trackless country for thirty-two miles, fording creeks and streams, with a compass to direct their course, until they came to a point directly north of the location about three miles, according to a corner stake which was found on a hill.

Rodolph led the men due south, and, on rounding a point of brush land, came directly upon the pioneers, on the 8th of August, who were busy erecting the primitive hut of the settlement. After the first joyous greetings were over, it was decided that Nicholas Duerst should go to St. Louis and guide the colonists to their new home.

The two new comers were eager and anxious to remain, and assist in the work of building. Duerst at once left, and had proceeded as far as Galena, when, just as he was about to leave for St. Louis one morning, he heard some one remark that a large party of emigrants had arrived in town the evening before. Curiosity caused him to make inquiries, when, to his astonishment, he found that those whom he was going to St. Louis to escort, were already in Galena. He at once directed that the able bodied men should start for the new settlement, and assist in build-

ing the necessarry shelter for the reception of the colonists, while he would arrange to follow with the main body.

On the afternoon of the same day, eighteen men started on foot for the settlement, with eager steps, a distance of sixty-two miles. They traveled all night and the next day, when they arrived at Wiota, in Lafayette county. There they obtained a night's shelter in a stable; and the next morning, after procuring the services of a guide, there being no traveled track there, and buying some flour at a mill on the Yellowstone river, they, without much difficulty, walked the rest of the way to their land, arriving late in the evening, foot-sore and weary.

They related that every person whom they met fled at their approach, and no wonder; for bearded, unkempt, and ragged as they were, carrying axes and tools of every description, and bags of flour and provisions, they at a distance more resembled a band of robbers than a party of honest emigrants.

Upon their arrival they united with their three predecessors, and erected a much larger hut than the primitive structure. This was located near the west wall, and within the enclosure of the old grave yard, and close to where the district school house now stands. Its size is not recollected. A large excavation was made in the hill side, posts were inserted in the ground, the sides inclosed with boards hauled sixty-two miles from Galena, and covered with boughs and wild hay. The floor was constructed of split poplar logs, the riven side uppermost; and no windows, nor chimney. All possible dilligence was used to complete the rude structure, and have it in readiness for the coming colonists. Autumn was at hand, and winter approaching. Some of the men were carpenters, who had brought their tools with them from their old Switzerland home.

After the shelter was prepared, which took but a few days, the colonists all arrived, teams having been hired at Galena to convey the women and children, provisions and other necessaries; but not in sufficient numbers to carry them all. So they had to take turns in alternately riding and walking. The main body arrived on the 15th of August, the whole long journey having been made by water, except the short distance from Baltimore to Columbia, and the sixty-two miles from Galena to New Glarus. One hundred and eight persons, out of the original 193 remained, the rest having, from various causes, become discouraged, and dropped off along the way. Many of these, however, in after years, rejoined their friends, and shared in the fortunes of the colony.

Many of these original colonist brought their pots, pans, kettles and other utensils all the way from the Old World, all of which did duty for a long time in the colony, in the days of its infancy, when it required all the means the people possessed, and could obtain, to supply food and clothing. About a dozen pans and kettles had to do duty for all the families; and it is related, that for some time a single broom sufficed for the whole settlement. It was, no doubt, better than the modern made article.

When the colonists arrived, there was scarcely any food on hand, as their arrival had not been so soon expected, and the necessary provision had not been made. In this emergency, the streams were largely drawn upon for food, being abundantly stocked with fish. As there were not many hooks and lines, the party was divided—some caught fish, and others bait—namely, grass-hoppers. In this way a plentiful supply of fish was caught, which were cooked and eaten without seasoning, as the supply of salt had given out.

Even in later years, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the necessary food for the colonists was sometimes very short; for as late as the fall of 1850, the Rev. Wilhelm Streissguth, the first preacher, wrote that there were not fifty pounds of flour in the settlement, on account of the

threshing machine having broken down, and no wheat threshed. The threshers had to go to Milwaukee, 100 miles, for repairs, which trip could seldom be made in less than a week. Oxen were used to run the first threshing machine for several seasons. The good pastor wrote that he frequently made his meals three times a day upon boiled potatoes alone, and with relish, for "hunger is the best of sauce."

The clannish spirit of the native valleys, in spite of the common poverty, early asserted itself in the New Glarus settlement. The inhabitable portion of Old Glarus is mainly separated into two natural divisions—the Great and Little Valleys. Each locality has some peculiarity of language and customs that differ from each other; and consequently the inhabitants of each section cherish a sort of clannish affection for their own clan-people, whether Great or Little Valleyites. This is more particularly true of the people of Little Valley, perhaps from coming less in contact with the rest of the canton and the world, because of their secluded location. About one-quarter of the original settlers of New Glarus were from Little Valley; and very soon after their arrival, began to evince their ancient spirit of clannishness, finding some cause of disagreement over often very trifling matters. This soon led to a secession, on a small scale—some twenty-five persons, including the Little Valley portion, retiring from the contracted quarters of the common hut or cabin, and erecting a separate shelter for themselves on the east side of Little Sugar river, about eighty rods from the main habitation, and close to the bridge, on the road leading east from the settlement. But in the eusuing spring, they assisted the others in building additional cabins, and rejoined the main body. Several families, however, at an early day, abandoned the colony, removing some twelve miles east, into the towns of Mount Pleasant and Sylvester, where much prosperity has attended them. The people have since become more homogeneous, and little, if any, of the old clannish feeling of distrust toward each other is seen or cherished by the younger generation.

The beginning was now made, it is true; the land was bought and the people were on it, but the immediate outlook was dismal enough. In a strange land, among strangers, ignorant of the language, manners, customs and mode of farming of the country, and bare of clothing and the necessaries of life, with winter approaching, it certainly looked dark to these settlers; and if it had not been that the sum of $1,000, to meet their necessities, had arrived from the old home, and been made available, it would have gone hard with the colonists. This money was expended for food, tools, and some stock of various kinds, and for building material.

The large cabin or hut, built partly in the hill-side, answered the intended purpose of a make-shift until others could be erected. This original shelter for the colony was so contracted that at night, and on rainy days the inmates were crowded together like sheep in a pen. New log houses, of rude structure, were erected, some twelve to sixteen in number, so as to accommodate the several families, by putting two in each cabin. So, by Christmas the several families were distributed in their new homes, and somewhat prepared for the expected severities of the season.

The first winter was thus encountered, indifferently provided for, but fortunately it proved a very mild one. In the following spring, the land was portioned off into sixty lots of twenty acres each, and, according to the arrangement made in Switzerland, each colonist who was the head of a family, twenty-two in number, received twenty acres of tillage or meadow land, the location being determined by lot. The timber lot was, for eight or ten years, held in common, each using, under certain rules what he required ; but it was at length divided into two and a half acre lots, and apportioned among the heads of families. It was understood that the value of the land at the time of the purchase,

$1.25 per acre, should be repaid within ten years, by the colonists, without interest; and should any persons abandon their portion before payment, the next emigrant settler arriving might make claim thereto. However, few portions were abandoned, and all were paid before the allotted time expired. The remainder of the allotment tracts, after supplying the original emigrants, was subsequently granted to new comers, to several single men of age, and, in some cases, to widows who claimed them.

After the division had thus been made, each colonist began to clear and break up his lot in small way, in which labor the women rendered assistance, as most of them were accustomed to out-door work from childhood. This breaking was slow and laborious, as teams and plows had not yet been obtained. Most of the first breaking was done with spades and shovels.

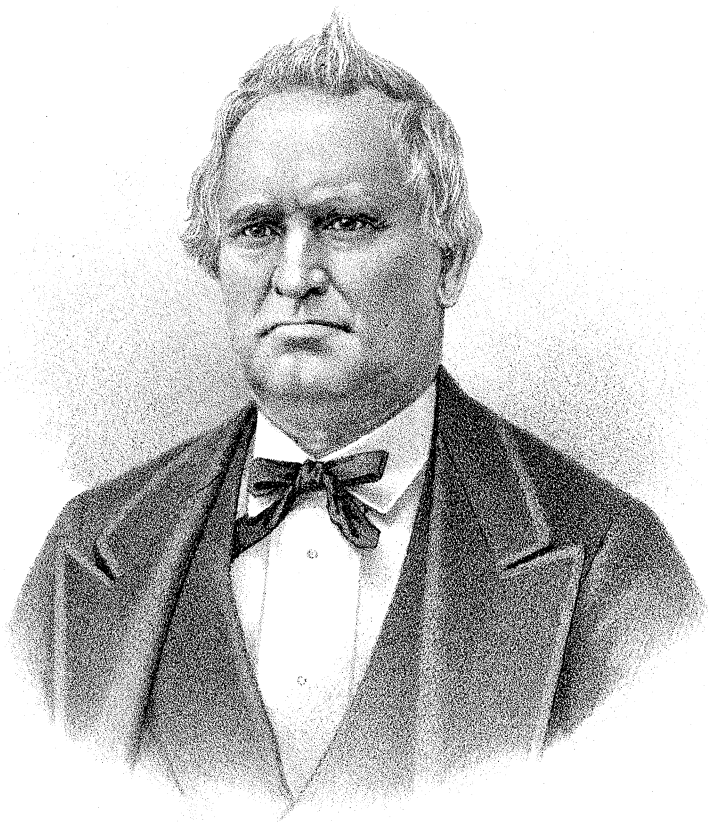
Some time during the spring of 1846, drovers from Ohio brought a lot of cows to Exeter, a mining town eight miles east of New Glarus. The colonists hearing of it, at once set out to purchase some; and, being excellent judges, soon selected the best animals of the herd in sufficient numbers to give each family one. These cost $12 apiece, and were paid for out of the unexpended balance of the $1,000 aid, before mentioned. Additional log huts were now erected in sufficient numbers, so that each family had one for its occupation. These were built close together, apart from the twenty acre apportionments, so as to form a small village. In after years, when the several lots had been increased, houses were built upon the farms, while mechanics and tradesmen occupied those in the village.

Progress toward the hoped for independence was for some years very slow, owing in part to poverty, and yet more to ignorance in tilling the soil, and handling the crops after the fashion of this country. Generally in their old Switzer homes, no horses nor plows were used in agriculture; all spading, sowing, mowing, etc., being done by hand. The hay and other crops are carried on the backs of men and women; even manure was, and is still carried there in tubs made for the purpose, up to the steep mountain slopes where it was used. In fact they were ignorant of all modes of farming, except the care of cattle, in which they excelled.

This beginning certainly looked discouraging to the people. Without money, without skill in a strange land, and among those whose language was different from their own, it required firm determination, courage and faith to hold out. With some, it is likely it was only the want of means to return that prevented their leaving. Most of the men, hwever, made up their minds to win success by unceasing efforts. They, as well as the women, sought and found work elsewhere, the men at the lead mines at Exeter, and Mineral Point, and on the farms of older settlers; the women as domestic servants, washer-women, in fact anything by which they could honestly earn something. Their earnings were scanty—about fifty cents a day being a man's wages, and even this was paid mostly in flour, meat, potatoes and other produce, which they carried home on their backs, often a distance of twenty-five miles. Money was an almost unknown commodity. In this way they managed to live until they could cultivate enough land to enable them to find work and food at home.

As the year advanced, Mr. Streiff purchased four yoke of oxen for the common use of the colony. They were used, in turn, by each family, for breaking up land, drawing wood from the timber tract, or anything else necessary to be done. After one person had used a yoke of cattle the allotted time, he turned them over to the next on the list entitled to them. The oxen are reported to have had as hard a time of it as any of the colonists, if not harder fare, and harder service.

When the colonists went into winter quarters about the close of 1845, much to the regret of



HON. JAMES CAMPBELL



MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL

all, Nicholas Duerst, one of the pioneer adventurers and locators of the colony, returned to his native Switzerland. J. J. Tschudy was prevailed upon by the friends of the enterprise to take Mr. Duerst's place as leader and advisor to the colonists, and reached New Glarus in the autumn of 1846, and continued his residence there until 1856, securing, in a high degree, the confidence and esteem not only of his countrymen, but of all classes of people. About this time, the connection between the colony and the father-land was, in a great measure, dissolved, the lots having all been disposed of, and paid for. Mr. Tschudy, now advanced in years, resides in Monroe, highly respected for the good services he rendered the New Glarus colony in its infancy, and for his worth as a man and good citizen. The names and memories of the two Duersts, Streiff, Tschudy, Legler, P. Jenny, Sr., Egger, Streissguth, Zimmerman and Etter, will long be held in grateful remembrance by the people of New Glarus and their descendants.

From this time, 1846, onward, although the progress of the Swiss emigrants was slow, it was sure. The money earned by most of them was carefully hoarded; and as soon as enough was saved to buy a forty acre tract, it was thus promptly invested. The journey to the government land office at Mineral Point, a distance of thirty-two miles, was often made on foot, for prior to 1850, there were few horses in the settlement.

The early unfavorable reports sent home by the discouraged ones, very naturally tended, for some years, to deter others from following; and, until 1850, their numbers were not much increased. After that time, owing to the better and nearer markets, and afterward the outbreak of the Crimean War, and the consequent rise in the price of wheat, at that time the principal product in the New Glarus settlement, a steady acquisition of emigration from Switzerland was received each year, and that mostly of a class who possessed means to buy land and stock, and make needful improvements.

At length the long toiled-for result, so anxiously hoped for, yet so long doubted and despaired of by some, was realized beyond expectation. Strong and self-reliant, the colony is not only a success, but is a standing proof of what a small amount of money, well directed and expended, may do to better the condition of the honest poor of over-crowded cities, towns and localities in the old and new world. The money expended has long since been refunded, so that in fact the founding of this colony cost literally nothing, while the benefit to thousands has been priceless.

Owing to the fact that the cheap lands have all been taken up, and there being little disposition to sell among those possessing landed estates, immigration has now almost altogether ceased. On the other hand, many young men, far more in number than the original colonists, have gone to the fertile prairies of the west, in some instances again forming small colonists; but many have dispersed, each striking out for himself.

Many of those first comers, who had nothing but their poverty and their willing hands, are now not only in good circumstances, but wealthy. And all, without exception, of those who retained and practiced the old-time habits of industry, economy, and, above all, sobriety are much better off than it would ever have been possible for them to have become in the country they left, to which, though dear the memory be, few would return to stay. And little need is there to return, for here the Swiss finds everything he left at home, language, people and customs the same, only lacking the towering snow-clad mountain to complete the resemblance.

In sketching briefly the customs and institutions as they now exist here, it is proper that the Church and religion of the colonists should be first in order. The first house of worship was built of hewn logs, in 1849, by voluntary

contributions of labor and money, and was for the time a roomy and substantial structure. It was also used for school and town purposes. The village school district bought it when the present structure was erected; and when, in process of time, a new school house was needed, it was sold to a farmer living three and a half miles east of the village, who removed it, and now occupies it as a dwelling. The present church was built of stone, in 1858, at a cost of $1,950 in money, and 550 days' work by the members of the congregation. It is a plain structure, with a square tower, surmounted by a dome, and provided with two bells. The first bell was bought by the Rev. Mr. Streissguth in Milwaukee, in 1852. It weighs 327 pounds, and cost $112. The second was bought in 1859, weighing 468 pounds, and cost $172.50, of which $120 was raised by subscription.

Before the arrival of a clergyman, Mr. Tschudy conducted religious services. The first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Streissguth, now of St. Paul, Minn., who was sent to the colony in 1850, and was supported for two years at the expense of parties in Switzerland. He remained five years. He is spoken of as a man of good ability, a true Christian, and in every way worthy and charitable. He had some knowledge of medicine, which he exercised gratuitously for the relief of the sick, at a time when physicians resided at a distance, and the people were too poor to employ them. His successor was the Rev. John Zimmerman, now of Burlington, Iowa, who was pastor from 1855 to 1859. He was engaged when Mr. Streissguth left, and on his recommendation. He resigned on account of disagreement with the trustees in matters of government, rules, etc. The present minister, Rev. J. T. Etter, came in 1860, and has uninterruptedly served the congregation ever since; and during the eighteen years of his pastorate, he married 115 couples, christened 861 children, and attended the burial of 267 persons.

The second church belongs to the Evangelical Association; the members are few, and the manner of worship is identical with that of the Methodists. The first itinerant preachers came into the vicinity in 1847. They gained some converts in spite of the opposition, distrust and dislike with which the colonists regarded any religious innovations. In 1859, they built a large, frame church, on the hill, about two miles from the village; not daring at that time to build in the village, so strong was the prejudice against them. In 1865, this feeling having considerably moderated, the church was removed into the village, and worship is held regularly without molestation or disturbance from others. They now seldom receive any accession to their numbers, which are few; but among them are some of the most worthy and substantial citizens of the colony.

The reason why the New Glarus people have so generally adhered to the faith of their fathers, is, doubtless, because at an early day they organized a Church with regular services after the customs of the father-land, which, with people disposed, as these are, to venerate everything that their ancestors did, went far to strengthen their attachments to their ancient forms of worship.

Of the two Churches, the Reformed Church was first organized in 1849. It has a membership of 170 heads of families, representing about 600 persons. The men of families are alone called upon to contribute for its support; and this is done by levying a tax equally upon all, whether rich or poor, sufficient to pay expenses. The amount is determined by the annual meeting of the male members, at which all rules for the government of the congregation are made and altered; and all such meetings are almost always fully attended, great interest being taken in the proceedings. The congregation is independent of any other Church or synod of the same denomination in America. Repeated efforts have been made by synods to bring them into connection, but all attempts in

that direction have encountered an independent spirit of opposition on the part of this society, which would not brook even the semblance of control.

The Church is nominally in connection with the synod of Eastern Switzerland, but the relation is practically of little benefit to either party. The hymn books and catechisms are the same as those used in Switzerland, and are imported as required, none of this kind being printed or used elsewhere in this country. The liturgy is also from the same source, containing prayers which are read for each Sunday, holiday and other occasions of worship. Prayers are always read—never extempore in Church service.

As it may be interesting to others to know how the services are conducted, the following order on Sundays, will give a proper idea: At about 9 o'clock the first bell is rung, not tolled, as in many other churches; and between the first ringing and 10 o'clock, the worshipers begin to come in, taking seats where they please, except that the sexes sit separately on either side of the church. At 10 o'clock both bells are rung, which is the signal that the minister has started from his house, about eighty rods away; the ringing continues until he enters the building, when the people rise as he enters, and remain standing until he reads prayers, and announces the text, and also during the singing, which is led by a good choir of male voices, accompanied by an organ. After the sermon is over, prayers are again read, followed by singing and the benediction. Then follows the singular custom of the female part of the congregation leaving the church first, the bell ringing the while, and the men standing; and not until the last skirt has passed the door, does the male part follow, led by the pastor.

The origin of this custom, according to tradition, is as follows: Some 500 years ago, the Austrians being at war with the Swiss, attempted to surprise the town of Nafels, in Glarus; or, as other traditions have it, a battle occurred between the combatants in the neighboring canton of Grisons or Graubundten. In either case, the circumstances were the same—the people were at church—whether Sunday or holiday is not recorded; but a woman leaving church during service discovered the enemy, and gave the alarm; and, it is related, that the women on that day did valorous service, rolling and throwing rocks upon the enemy, and aiding in a great measure, to gain a decisive victory over their old enemies, the Austrians. Since that time, tradition says, the right and honor are accorded to the female worshipers in all the churches of the canton of Glarus, to leave the church first, the men standing in deference while they pass out. This custom is rigidly, and without exception, kept up here, no matter what the occasion for meeting and worship.

Weddings are for the most part solemnized by the ministers; seldom by a justice of the peace. Tuesdays and Thursdays are the only days on which a Swiss will be married; the latter is the favorite day. The other days of the week are not regarded as fortunate; Wednesday is especially considered the most unlucky. Persons about to enter matrimony, some time before the ceremony takes place, go together to the houses of those whom they wish to invite as guests to the wedding, and verbally request their presence. Wedding feasts are of late mostly arranged at a hotel; but formerly at the home of the groom or bride. After being pronounced man and wife, at the church or in the minister's house, the couple, with the invited guests, partake of the wedding dinner, after which dancing is indulged in till a late hour. Before and after the marriage ceremony, the lads and young men salute the bridal party with a profuse discharge of fire-arms. The more noise, the greater the honor. Very rarely do the Swiss here intermarry with the people of other nationalities; almost without exception, they marry among their own country folks.

The baptism of infants is another occasion for a feast. Children are usually christened when less than three months old; and the ceremony takes place in the church, except in a few instances, a god-father and god-mother invariably witnessing the baptism at the altar. According to Church rules, parents are not permitted to act as sponsors. If parents are Church members, no fee is required for weddings, baptisms or funeral services; otherwise a fee is collected, which is paid into the Church fund, and not as a perquisite to the preacher, as in other societies.

When a person dies, the relatives, friends and countrymen are notified by messengers of the time of death and burial; and the accompanying of the dead to their last resting place is a duty which is faithfully fulfilled, over 150 teams being often seen at a funeral. The church bells are made to do duty on all of these occasions. A couple of bell-tolls give notice to the sponsors that the minister is at the altar, ready to proceed with the baptism. On account of the baptisms being always performed at the close of the regular services, the god-mother and child remain in some convenient dwelling near the church, until summoned by the bell. This is so arranged that the congregation may not be disturbed by any fretfulness on the part of the infant, to whom no doubt the services would often become as tedious as they sometimes do to older children, not only in this, but in numerous other churches.

At weddings they ring a merry peal; and at funerals the bells are tolled until the coffin is lowered into the grave. They are also rung twice each day, as is the custom in Switzerland, at 11 A. M., and at dusk every evening, for five minutes each time; and at midnight of the 31st of December they are rung a whole hour, to welcome in the New Year.

Kilbi, as it is termed here—a corruption of *Kirchwethe*, or church hallowing—is the holiday of all days. The 4th of July is celebrated with American fervor; but Kilbi is a blending of all holidays into one. This day occurs on the last Sunday of September of each year; and, as its name denotes, is strictly a religious festival, being the anniversary of the dedication of the church. On that day the pastor, at the close of the services, dedicates the building anew; and this is as far as religious observances are kept. In the afternoon, target-shooting, and dancing, are moderately indulged in; but Monday is the great day. Strangers come from a distance, and neighbors and friends meet, and renew friendships, over loaded tables and foaming glasses. The youth, and, in fact, almost everybody, repair to the village; and music and dancing begin about noon, and are kept up until next morning, at three or more different halls, and all are crowded. In spite of the crowd, and the quantities of beer and wine drank—but stronger drinks are scarce, and consequently so are quarrels—the best of humor and hilarity prevail.

The way these dances are managed is a novelty to Americans. Usually there is a committee of three managers at each dancing place, whose business it is to provide the music, keep order, collect the entrance fee from the male dancers; and, above all, supply them with female partners. For this purpose, the best looking manager is sent with a gay and ribbon-bedecked team, to all places where it is known young ladies live, and politely invite them to take seats in his carriage; and, unless there is a prior engagement, the lasses are always ready to comply. When his carriage is full, he drives to the hall at which he is a manager, unloads, and again sallies forth in another direction until a sufficiency of partners is secured, or the supply of lasses are exhausted. His fellow managers in the meanwhile keep order, arrange the couples, and direct things generally, for the enjoyment and comfort of all.

A good time is had at the homes, as well; the best that can be afforded is cooked and eaten; and among all the cakes and dishes of

every kind, honey is accorded a prominent place. Few there are who do not eat bread and butter and honey on Kilbi. The general good time extends into Tuesday, sometimes, but usually Monday night closes the feast, which not only is kept up by the Swiss, but by American youth from a distance, who have learned to share in the celebration.

The earliest attempt at English education was made under difficulties. The first district school was taught in 1847, by Mr. Cowan*—only a short term—in a small log house belonging to Balthasar Schindler. The next school was kept in the house of Matthias Schmidt, in 1848, by a certain James Kilroy, an Irishman, who, as report says, walloped learning into the youth well. But conceive the circumstances: A small log house, a family of nine persons, an Irish pedagogue and about twenty Swiss scholars, all in one room, and not very large at that. Many are still living in this vicinity who belonged to that primitive school; and the log house, the scene of these early pedagogic exhibitions, is still standing.

A school house was built in 1849 in the village, and Peter Jenny was teacher for some six years. Afterwards J. C. Zimmerman taught three years; and since, with few intermissions, Matthias Steussy has taught the district school in the village for the last eighteen years. All these teachers were Swiss. The outlying districts in the township are taught as is usual by different persons almost every term. Several young men of Swiss descent have qualified themselves for teaching at academies elsewhere; but no "school-marm" has New Glarus ever produced. The reason for this is not apparent, unless it be the general belief here entertained, that much education for a girl will spoil her for a house-wife. A knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is considered sufficient for women. A girl is early taught the mysteries of cooking, washing and sewing; and her education is not considered complete unless she also understands milking, making butter and cheese, and binding grain in the harvest field. In consequence of the active out-door labor, which in addition to their household duties the females perform, they are in general more healthy, robust and fit to fight the battle of life that awaits all, than are their American sisters who seldom allow the summer sun to shine upon their unprotected hands and faces, and who as a rule are hardly allowed the needful exercise which health demands. Weak nerves and hysterics are often the rule with the latter, while with the former they are unknown.

The German schools in the village have been fully as ably conducted as the English. First, a Mr. Ernst and Mr. Tschudy, and then the Rev. Mr. Streissguth, and subsequently Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, taught the German school; and, in addition to the ordinary branches of study, included such religious instruction as the rules of the Church required. In 1867 F. Knobel, a teacher from the canton of Glarus, settled here, and has taught German uninterruptedly since his arrival. Christian Luchsinger has taught a German evening school for those who, more advanced in years, and employed in labor, could not attend in day time. German school books were first brought from the old country; but the supply giving out, American printed books were adopted. The desire for education is universal; and, as a whole, the people of New Glarus compare favorably in learning with other rural sections of the country.

The political partialities of the people are largely with the democratic party, two-thirds usually voting that way; and it is another instance of the conservatism of these Swiss settlers that they have adhered, through all changes, to the political creed they first embraced when they settled here. For a man to change his political belief is quite as rare as to change his religion. Among the younger generation the leaning is toward the republican

*About the time, or since, this was written, Mr. Cowan died in the Green county poor house.

party; but members of both parties have almost unanimously supported at the polls deserving persons who were well known to them, without regard to party affiliations.

Politicians are few; politics being a subject not so much discussed as among Americans. Elections are always conducted quietly, with but little of the jobbing and pettifogging usual at some places. J. J. Tschudy was the first Swiss elected to a county office in Green county. He served as recorder, then register, and afterward served four terms as county clerk. Matthias Marty was county clerk while Mr. Tschudy was register. John Luchsinger has, for the fourth time, been elected to represent the north district of Green county in the legislature, and was the first person of Swiss birth sent to the legislature from Green county, and has served longer than any other representative from that county.

No lawyers have ever found any encouragement to locate in the settlement. The few cases where their aid has been required were managed by the Monroe attorneys. There has been little need of the profession, as the people are too busy and economical to think of litigation.

Mr. Tschudy was the first to render assistance to the sick, having some knowledge of medicine and being provided with a stock of medicines from his father, an experienced physician in Old Glarus. Rev. Mr. Streissguth afterwards administered medical aid to the settlers. A person by the name of Bonjour, a French-Swiss, dispensed drugs; but, in 1853, he was displaced by Dr. Samuel Blumer, a good physician, who arrived from Glarus. He remained here until 1866, when he removed to Iowa. His son, J. J. Blumer, M. D., who received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, is now located here, and is justly considered an excellent physician.

There is a fine glee club organized, which contains some good voices, and is, as well as the church choir, under the direction of F. Knobel, the German teacher. The songs and ballads of Switzerland are sung with the same pathos and feeling here as there, and seldom any others. A rifle club, consisting of about twenty members, is active in drill, and numbers many excellent shots, who have won prizes at the annual competitions in this and other States. There are no secret societies whatever, and, as far as known, no members of any in this settlement.

When the Civil War broke out, the Swiss in New Glarus and vicinity furnished their full proportion of volunteers, according to the best authority, about ninety-eight boys in blue, who did not dishonor the memory of their sires who fought at St. Jacob, Nafels, Morgarten, and other well-fought fields in the father-land.

The people are very conservative in most things, especially in their adherence to the customs and usages of their ancestors, and in their language, religion and politics. It is illustrated by the fact that the same pastor has preached, and the same schoolmaster taught, for eighteen successive years. There has been scarcely any perceptible change or diminution in the hearty, homely manners of the New Glarus people and their descendants; nor in their disposition to work, to economize and achieve independence in all things. Even dame fashion has been able to make but small inroads among the fair sex; a basque, pin-back overskirt, or any other fashionable contrivance, is looked upon as a snare and an abomination by the elderly women; but their daughters trespass somewhat, in a mild way, in that direction. And happily the barbarous fashion of banged-hair has not yet appeared. Should any girl thus attempt to disfigure herself, there would, without doubt, be banging enough from the unfashionable *mater familias*.

Attachment to the father-land is strong and sincere. From time to time, fully thirty persons, who have gathered a competency here, have returned to Switzerland, some having been twice and even three times; but not to ex-

ceed half a dozen have returned to remain. The large farms, grand distances, and enlarged thought of this country tend to give larger views to both sight and mind; so that, it is said, everything in the Old Country appears close and contracted by comparison; and, as some have expressed it, that there seemed to be hardly room to breathe there. Still the love for the "old home," as it is still affectionately termed by all, is undying; and few who were adults when they came here but cherish the wish and hope to behold their loved native mountains once more before they go hence to the undiscovered country.

How long this reverential feeling will continue, will depend upon circumstances; but it would seem, from past experience in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, where many whose ancestors migrated 200 years ago, still speak only German, that unless the iron horse finds his way to these hills and valleys, it is more than likely that 100 years hence will make little change in the language and customs of the New Glarus people. With all this adherence to what is ancient, and aversion to mixing, and inter-marrying with those of other Nationalities, those who read, and few do not, are well informed, and quick to comprehend whatever is of advantage to themselves, and of general interest. From being almost entirely ignorant of the modes of American farming, they are now considered the equals of the best farmers in the country, taking advantages of, and purchasing the best labor-saving machinery, and in enterprise and endurance are scarcely equalled by any.

In public spirit they are not lacking. In addition to the fine district school house, there has also been built another in which German is taught. In 1870 when a railroad was projected in the vicinity, the township promptly voted $20,000 to aid in building it, besides $100 in cash to assist in defraying the expense of surveying. As yet there is no prospect of the road being built. In 1861 news was received that the town of Glarus, Switzerland, was almost destroyed by fire. In a short time, the sum of $1,250 was contributed, and sent there for distribution among the suffering people.

In 1850 the parsonage was built of hewn logs and framed. It was then considered the finest house in the village. It is still the parsonage, but it is sadly the worse for wear; and we may safely conclude, that in the onward march of improvement, it will soon be supplanted by a much better one.

In 1852 the scarlet fever raged in the colony, and in a short time seventeen children died. In 1854 a new comer arrived, by the way of Freeport, Ill., who was infected with the cholera; and the disease spread, and proved a very sad scourge, no less than twenty-two persons, adults, dying in a short time from its ravages.

The town of New Glarus was organized in April, 1850; prior to which, the settlement had been generally known as the Swiss colony, but to those in Switzerland as New Glarus. The territory comprising it had been hitherto attached, for all civil purposes, to the adjoining town of York. The village of New Glarus was laid out and platted, in 1851, by Mr. Spangler, of Monroe. During the year, the first framed house was erected by Ott Bros., since of Madison, who opened the first store; and the same year Joshua Wild built a saw mill with an undershot wheel. The first hotel was erected by Baumgartner Brothers in 1853. In 1862 David Klaessy built a grist mill, with two run of stones, propelled by water power; and with this mill was probably connected the first barley hulling machine in Wisconsin. The demand warranted the outlay, as hulled barley soup is a favorite dish among the New Glarus people. In 1867, a brewery was built by Dr. Blumer & Co; and beer has been brewed since, supplying the settlement, which formerly received its national beverage from Madison and Monroe.

Swiss cheese was made by many farmers as early as 1854, and much of an excellent quality

was sold; but dairy cheese making has given way to the factory system. The first cheese factory was established in 1870; and since then eight others, large and small, have gone into operation. Three-fourths of the cheese made is Limburger, and is said to pay the maker better than any other variety. The number of cows whose milk is brought to these factories is about 2,500; and fully 600,000 pounds of cheese are now made in a season in the township of New Glarus alone. It is a branch of farming that, on these rolling lands, assures the farmer a steady income. There are no fortunes made quickly by it, but it gives a surer return for labor than any other branch of farming industry, and is a direct benefit to the soil, more land being in grass, and better manured than with grain culture.

The factories are built by the farmers, and leased to cheese makers, who buy the milk at a fixed price, thus differing from many other places, where the farmers hire the cheese maker and divide the net proceeds. Some Swiss cheese is still made here, but not to compare with former years in quantity. Of the cheese product, the most was formerly shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis; but of late, cheese has been sent to Great Britain, and, incredible as it may seem, some even to Switzerland, that land of cheese.

In the year 1849 the stock in the colony, according to the report of the Rev. Mr. Streissguth, consisted of one horse, one bull, forty-one oxen, forty-nine cows, forty heifers and steers two years old, fifty-one calves, fifteen sheep and 482 hogs. The crop of that year was sixty-five bushels of oats, 545 of corn and 495 of potatoes—the product of 104 acres of cultivated land. The population was then rated at 125.

Bilten is the name of a branch of this colony, in the adjoining town of Washington, and was founded in 1847 by the authorities of the parish of Bilten, in Glarus, Switzerland. In that year sufficient funds were sent to Fridolin Streiff, one of the pioneers of New Glarus, to purchase seventeen forty acre tracts; and in the same year twelve families, mostly from the above named parish, settled thereon. The Bilten settlement has shared with the main colony in reputation for thrift and industry; and the people, as a class, are doing well. They have by purchase extended the original boundaries, which were about five miles from New Glarus, so that now the two settlements have blended into one, with no intervening settlers of other nationalities.

The pastors of New Glarus formerly held divine service in Bilten once in four weeks; but for some years this has been discontinued, and those who do not come to New Glarus for worship have themselves built a handsome church, at which preachers from Monroe officiate. The chief branch of farming in this settlemeut is also the making of cheese, for which the land is well adapted, being rolling, and well watered by brooks and springs; and it now comprises about one-half of the township, being the northern and rougher portion.

Thus, from feeble beginnings, has the New Glarus colony, with its adjacent Swiss settlements, expanded from something over 100 poverty-stricken people, to fully 4,000 in number; and from 1,280 acres of wild, uncultivated land, to over 60,000 acres, transformed into comfortrble homes, with all the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of life. With comfortable residences and barns, churches and schoolhouses, fruitful orchards, well cultured fields of golden grain, well filled granaries, with herds on many a hill-side, horses and carriages, and pianos and melodeons scattered here and there through the settlement, the people of New Glarus and their descendants have abundant cause to thank God for the success of the past, and put their trust in him for the future.

December, 1878.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON NEW GLARUS.

[By J. Jacob Tschudy.]

The colony of New Glarus was founded by an association of several political communities

of the canton of Glarus, in Switzerland, who organized themselves into a society under the sanction of the government of the canton, in the year 1844; and had the following aims or purposes in view for the benefit of the overcrowded population of that small and mountainous canton, which are copied from the records:

1. The emigration shall be executed in common, and directed to one of the States in the northwestern portion of the United States. The idea is to found a community similar to that of the canton of Glarus. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri shall be first explored in seeking for a suitable locality for the colony.

2. In the course of 1844, two agents shall be sent to visit those States for the purpose of selecting a tract of land large enough for the experiment, and to arrange the necessary steps to execute the plan in view. These agents shall have the necessary instructions for their work, and be fully empowered to carry the design into execution.

3. Every family willing to emigrate shall receive twenty acres of land; the money to pay for the land shall be advanced by the association. All the expenses of the voyage or emigration must be provided for by the emigrants themselves.

4. The expenses of the agents the association agrees to pay.

5. The several communities are invited to ratify these resolutions, and thereby become members in fact of the association.

These resolutions were ratified by the several communities, and by the government of the canton, who also donated a large part of the expenses of the agents, say about $600. A committee was appointed who drew up the regulations for the rule of the association, which were accepted and ratified; and in the persons of Messrs Nicholas Duerst and Fridolin Streiff, were found and selected the agents for the important trust. They departed for their far-away field of responsible labor the 8th day of March, 1845; and, after a stormy and disagreeable voyage, landed on the shores of the New World, where they were directed to consult a commercial house in New York, and an old countryman, Mr. Blumer, in Allentown, Penn., who would assist them with counsel and every needful help. Mr. Blumer secured Joshua Fry, a man able to speak English, to accompany the agents to the far west, and to aid them in carrying out their instructions, which were as follows:

1. The agents will journey from Switzerland, *via* Havre, to New York.

2. They will find an amount of money (about $2,500) deposited with a house in New York, sufficient to buy a certain quantity of land for the emigrants, according to the respective shares to which they will be entitled.

3. This money they will not draw before they have selected and bought the land, or are ready to buy; and shall be guided in this matter by the counsel or advice of Mr. Blumer, of Allentown.

4. As soon as they arrive in New York, the agents will proceed to the said Mr. Blumer, and ask him either to accompany them, or aid them with his knowledge of the relative advantages of the conntry in the northwest.

5. In regard to the purchase of the lands, the agents will consider the climate and the nature of the soil, which ought to be as near as possible similar to those in the old country, and suitable for the production of grain and cattle.

6. The agents are not positively bound to purchase government land; but they shall, if possible, try to secure enough that each colonist may have twenty acres, for the amount of money, $1.25 per acre, which is the price of government land.

7. The agents shall try to buy all the land in one tract, well situated in regard to communications with the rest of the State, by means of roads, etc.

8. After the purchase, the land shall be divided in timber, bottom and field land, so as to make as just a partition as possible.

9. The agents will take charge of the emigrants from St. Louis, where they will wait for them; and when they arrive on the land, the lots shall be equitably distributed to each family.

10. The agents will also have the oversight of the families on their first arrival in the colony; but the emigrants must defray their own expenses.

11. In all important matters, the agents must consult, besides Mr. Blumer, the heads of the commercial house in New York, from which they draw the money.

12. It will be necessary to provide for the breaking up of some land to raise produce for man and beast, for which the agents shall make provisions.

13. The purchase of the land shall be made in the name of the "Emigration Society of the Canton of Glarus." Mr. Duerst will have a plat made of the lands, divided into lots, and numbered, with the names of the owners. The head of every family will draw his lot of twenty acres, and be the exclusive owner. The price thereof, as well as advances made afterwards, must be repaid within ten years, without interest. Mr. Streiff will keep a copy of said plat, and all the papers; also keep an accurate record of the names of all owners, their increase or decrease, etc.

14. The agents will do their utmost to provide, as soon as possible, for the establishment of a Church and school, and for the relief of the poor of the colony.

15. When the agents think that they have executed these instructions according to the best of their ability, Mr. Duerst will promptly return to his father-land.

16. Mr. Streiff will remain with the colonists, and report to the association concerning everything of interest from time to time; he will also keep accounts of all expenses, etc.

17. Mr. Duerst shall receive for his service $1 per day till his return, with all expenses. Mr. Streiff shall have his personal expenses paid from his departure from home until Mr. Duerst returns to Switzerland; after which he shall receive such remuneration for his services as the executive committee of the association shall consider just and proper.

When the people arrived on the land, in August, 1845, wholly destitute of money, and unable to live through the approaching winter without help, the agents drew on the association, which honored the draft, to the amount of $1,000, which was used to make advances to the families in provisions, cattle, tools, seed, etc. This money had to be refunded, with the price of the lots, within ten years from the foundation of the colony. In 1855, all these debts were fully paid and cancelled, and deeds issued by the association to each owner. Messrs. Fridolin Streiff and Fridolin Egger were at that time the agents representing the association, with full authority to settle with every colonist. The last papers were issued, if I am not mistaken, in 1856; and from that time the so-called colony was perfectly independent of the parent association, although there existed, and yet exists, only the kindest remembrances and relations.

In the fall of 1846, a successor to Mr. Duerst, and assistant to Mr. Streiff, was sent from the old country by the association, in the person of J. J. Tschuddy, who arrived at New Glarus, in October, when he at once proceeded to collect some statistics in relation to the financial and agricultural progress of the colony up to that time. On a visit made to every cabin, he found that, although some families were suffering from sickness, and had yet only poor accommodations, still, in general, there was a steady improvement, a hopeful out-look for the future, and reasonable contentment with the new home and the progress thus far made. The winter of 1846–47 was a hard one. From January till the spring of 1847, men and beasts suf-

fered much from exposure in the rough, unfinished huts and stables, and with scarcity of fodder for the cattle. Still, spring found all well, and ready to go to work with a will, and with new courage, to break land, plant and improve according to their best ability. They were, however, often hindered and retarded for want of teams, tools, and other necessaries, which were provided, as far as possible, by advances from the association.

As information was sent by the parent association that more emigrants would be sent in the spring of 1847, the agents bought, by instructions given them, another tract of land in the adjoining town of Washington, on the south, which was also divided into twenty acre lots, and distributed among the new comers in that year. But this second colony never kept together so exclusively as did the men of New Glarus, who named the whole township after their old country home, together with the village therein. The settlers of New Glarus founded their own Church—the Reformed Church—according to the rights and usages of the Old Country; and had their German school from the beginning, as well as an English one.

In 1853, the first celebration of the 4th of July was held by a few of the colonists, associating with it the vivid remembrance of a day of festival kept in their father-land—very similar to the American holiday; and, from that time, Independance day has been celebrated every year more or less in the village by all the people, old and young. A number of the primitive settlers have gone to their everlasting rest; but those remaining may be seen on these festive occasions, taking part in the celebration of the 4th of July, which serves to remind them of their native land, and of the battle-day which delivered their ancestors from the tyranny of their oppressors on the 9th of April, 1388, when 800 men of Glarus defeated several thousand Austrians.

I now append the statistics of the colony as I took them on my arrival in the autumn of 1846: Land broken for tillage, 109 acres, which I think was well done under the circumstances, oxen and plows being owned in common, and had necessarily to be used in rotation, making it often rather difficult to keep the work all going on in peace and harmony. Up to Nov. 20, 1846, there were two births and seven deaths in the settlement. On the 19th of November, in that year, Mr. Streiff brought the first sheep to New Glarus. Lot No. 13 was selected as the village plat, and had thirteen cabins at the time. There were then twenty cabins in the whole colony. Poultry was largely kept, but no enumeration of the number was taken. Garden produce of various kinds was planted on all lots cultivated, and gave very rich returns.

There were at that time in the colony of New Glarus 129 persons, men, women and children; and the number of twenty acre lots taken, and partly improved, twenty-nine. One settler had two horses, while another was the owner of a bull; four yoke of working oxen were held in common by the whole settlement; eighteen cows were held separately, fifteen heifers, twenty-five calves and 199 hogs. Their first harvest, that of 1846, yielded the settlers 700 bushels of corn, and enough potatoes for the use of the colony. All things considered, this was a good showing for the first year's operations, and all seemed satisfied with the results, trusting in the good providence of God that still better days were yet in store for them. Nor were their hopes disappointed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWN OF ADAMS.

The town of Adams embraces congressional township 3 north, range 6 east. It is bounded on the north by the town of York, on the east by Washington, on the south by Jordan, and on the west by Lafayette county. The surface of the town is rather broken, and a good share of it is covered with timber, yet many valuable and well cultivated farms are found here. There are 22,752 acres of farming land in the town, the assessed value of which is $6.01, and total assessed value, $136,849, The total assessed value of all real and personal property is $217,902. In 1875 the population of the town was 913; in 1880, 930. The stock in the town is estimated as follows: 765 milch cows valued at $17,406; 485 horses, assessed value $45.97 total $22,297; 2,295 head of cattle, assessed value, $14.22, total, $32,655; 8 mules, assessed value $47.50, total, $380; 1,272 sheep, assessed value $1.77, total $2,256; 1,713 swine, assessed value $3.88, total, $6,663. The principal farm products grown in the town of Adams in 1882 were as follows: 3,598 bushels wheat, 68,750 bushels corn, 54,130 bushels oats, 320 bushels barley, 1,954 bushels rye, 4,312 bushels potatoes, 1,360 bushels apples, 40 bushels clover seed, 1,540 tons hay, 42,685 pounds butter, 128,000 pounds cheese. The principal farm products growing in the town at the time of making the assessment in 1883 were as follows; 348 acres wheat, 2,621 acres corn, 2,050 acres oats, 14 acres barley, 155 acres rye, 87¾ acres potatoes, 65½ acres apple orchard, 3,260 acres growing grasses, 5,124 acres growing timber and 2,137 bearing apple trees.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

James Biggs, of Ohio, made the first settlement within the limits now comprising the town of Adams. He came here before the Black Hawk War, intrusted by the government with the work of surveying and subdividing range 6. He finished this work in 1834. While prosecuting his work he discovered on section 8, in this town, a rank growth of what is termed "lead-weed," or more properly "lead-plant," called masonic in an early day, whose roots are said to extend forty feet below the surface. Gen. Biggs knew that both scientists and Indians regarded a line of this weed on the surface as an indication of a fissure that might contain lead, and at odd moments he began to dig there. In 1835 he settled here, but for several years his family spent much of the time at "Hamilton Diggings."

William Brazel, a native of Illinois, came here in 1837, and made a claim on sections 32 and 33; erecting a log house on the latter section. Three years later he moved into what is now the town of Jordan, and entered land on section 4. He erected a log cabin and lived there until 1849, when he sold out and removed to section 32, in the town of Adams, where he had previously entered land. Here he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1851. His family still occupy the homestead.

In June, 1837, Jonas Shook arrived in Wiota, where he settled. In 1838, he removed to the town of Adams, this county, locating on section 24, where he purchased forty acres of land on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter.

He built a double log cabin, afterwards putting in a substantial stone basement. He lived in the town of Adams until 1881, when he removed to Monroe. Shook's Prairie received its name from this pioneer settler.

Richard Gabriel, a native of Ohio, came to this county in 1838, and entered land on section 13, this town. He lived here a few years, when he removed to the town of York, where he still resides.

William L., James H. and David D. Bailey, sons of Robert Bailey, came here in 1840, and entered land on section 23. William improved a farm and lived here until 1874, when he sold out and removed to Bremer Co., Iowa, where he still lives. James H. lived here several years, then sold out and removed to Monroe, where he died in 1882. David lived on his farm until the time of his death, which was caused from a cancer in his face.

Matthew Cunningham, a Virginian, came in 1842 and settled on the northwest quarter of section 24. He improved a farm and lived there for several years when he sold out and removed to Iowa county, where he died.

Michael Crotty, one of the pioneers of the town of Adams, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, in 1819. He was there reared to manhood, and was united in marriage with Mary Swectinan, who was also born in county Sligo. In 1842, Mr. Crotty emigrated to America, and took a claim on section 28, township 3, range 7 east, now known as the town of Adams, in this county. Not having the means to enter the land, he engaged with Jonas Shook, and followed mining during the winter. In the spring he went to Wiota and engaged in mining there. He was there joined by his wife and two children. They lived in Wiota two years, during which time he had entered his land, and had some improvements on it. In 1845, he removed to the Badger Digging on section 11, and engaged in mining there. He employed a man to improve his farm, and he also erected a log cabin. He continued to follow mining until 1846, then removed to his farm, and devoted his time thereafter to farming, and is now one of the substantial moneyed men of the town. He owns 640 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He also owns valuable mill property in Argyle. His wife died in 1857, leaving four children—John, Patrick Nancy and Joseph. He was married the second time to Marcella Gavigan. They have five children—Michael, Sarah, Francis, George and Joseph.

In 1843 Cutler Wilkins came from near the State line and settled on the northeast quarter of section 31. He remained a few years, then sold to Richard Scott, and moved away.

Davis Roub came in 1844 and claimed the southeast quarter of section 33. He remained there seven or eight years, and then removed to Dane county, where he still lives.

Samuel Kelly, a native of Kentucky, came here from Ohio in 1844 and lived for two years in the town of Clarno. In 1846 he settled on section 34, in the town of Adams, where he improved a farm and remained until the time of his death, in 1870.

Martin Mullin, one of the pioneers of the town of Adams, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1800. When twenty years old he left his native land and came to America. He spent four years in the States of New York and New Jersey, then returned to Ireland and was married to Jane Wallace, also a native of county Sligo. Four months later he came to America, accompanied by his bride. They first settled in New Jersey, where they lived two years, then removed to the State of New York, and lived there three years. They then immigrated to Illinois and settled near Joliet, where he was engaged upon a canal. Four years later they removed to Stephenson county, in the same State, and there bought and improved land near Davistown. They remained there until the spring of 1844, when he came to Green county and made a claim on section 19, township 3, range 6. During the summer he erected

a log cabin and cut some hay upon his claim. He then returned to Illinois and harvested his crops. He traded his land there for stock. In the fall of the year he removed with his family to this county. The following spring he broke a small tract of land and put in a crop of corn. He also raised a crop in Stephenson county upon land which he had rented. He afterwards devoted his time to farming upon his own land, clearing and fencing over 100 acres. He built a frame house and barn, and made this his home until the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1872. His widow still resides at the homestead. They were the parents of six children—James, Frank, Mary A., Robert, Charles and John. Mary A. died at the age of two years and four months.

Frank Mullin, chairman of the town board of Adams, was born in the State of New York, Feb. 18, 1837, and was seven years old when he came to Green county with his parents. He received his educa ion in the schools of Stephenson Co., Ill., and those of the town of Adams. He was married Feb. 28, 1867, to Mary Barry, a native of Green county. He had previously traded for a farm of 200 acres on sections 7 and 8, of the town of Adams. Upon the place was a log cabin in which they began housekeeping. Four years later he built the frame house they now occupy. They have six children—Joseph, Frank, Martin, Elizabeth J., Edward and William. Mr. Mullin has been a member of the town board several terms, and is serving his second term as chairman.

Another old settler of the town of Adams was William Morrison, who came from Ohio at an early day and located on section 35.

R. M. Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Illinois in 1845 and entered land on section 12. He improved part of the land and lived here until 1861, when he sold out and removed to Monroe, where he kept the Junction Hotel (which he erected) for a short time, and then went to Missouri.

Reuben Holcomb came at about the same time. He was a native of the State of New York, but came here from Iowa Co., Wis. In the fall of 1845 he purchased the northeast quarter of section 13, but did not settle here until 1850. He still lives on that section.

David Covey, a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., came to Green county in 1845 and settled on the Rust Branch, in the town of Jordan, where he purchased 200 acres of land. He was a shoemaker by trade, and spent a good deal of time working at his trade, aside from improving his farm In the fall of 1847 he sold out and moved to what is now the town of Adams, purchasing 200 acres of land on section 19. He put up a log house near Dougherty's Branch, and lived there six years, then removed to Argyle, where he worked at his trade and bought the Cottage Inn, and ran hotel. In 1861 he sold the hotel building and erected a larger one, naming it the American House, and ran this hotel until the time of his death, in April, 1874. His widow still lives in the village, and his son, David S., now manages the hotel.

George Devoe, one of the pioneers of the town of Adams, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 14, 1806. He was married to Elizabeth Kinney, a native of the same county. In 1815 they emigrated to Michigan, going by land, to Buffalo, thence by the lakes. They lived in Jackson county, where they rented land until 1845, then with one ox team, the family started west to seek a home, taking with them their household goods and camping out by the way. They came to the Territory of Wisconsin and made a claim near the present site of the village of Wayne He built a log cabin and lived there until July of that year, then sold out and came to Green county, making a claim on section 6 of what is now the town of Adams. He had three yoke of oxen and engaged in teaming lead from Mineral Point to Milwaukee, a distance of 125 miles. He built a log house and made some improvement on his land that fall, and the following year raised a

crop of spring wheat and some corn. At that time he had seven sons, some of them grown, and the boys were engaged in mining, teaming and farming. Game was plenty, and the boys being expert deer hunters, kept the family well supplied with meat. In 1861 Mr. Devoe removed to Argyle, where he bought a house and lot and spent the remainder of his days. He died July 8, 1862. His widow now lives with her son, William A., in the town of Cadiz. There were twelve children born to them, six of whom are now living—Orson B., George S., Loron B., William A., Phebe A. and Mary A.

George S. Devoe now owns and occupies the old homestead. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 4, 1833, and was but four years old when his parents moved to Michigan, and twelve years old when they settled in this county, where he grew to manhood. He assisted his father in clearing a farm, in mining, teaming, etc., and shared with his brothers the pleasures of hunting and fishing. He was married, Dec. 6, 1855, to Oretta M. Oviatt, who was born in the State of Ohio, June 9, 1839. He bought forty acres of land on section 7. He built a house on his father's land and lived there one year, then moved to Lafayette county and rented land three years, then returned to the town of Adams and setttled on the old homestead. They have six children living—William S., Richard L., Lawrence G., Charley W., Clarence O. and Millie A.

Reuben Holcomb, one of the early settlers of the town of Adams, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 16, 1816. When he was one year old his parents moved to Niagara county and settled in the town of Hartland, where, six years later, his father died. After this he lived in different places in the State of New York, until he was twenty-five years old. He then went to Michigan and located in La Pere county, living there and in Oakland county until 1844. In that year he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled in that part of Iowa county now known as Lafayette county, remaining there until the spring of 1845, when he came to Green county and spent two months. He then went to Michigan and remained through the summer. In the fall of that year he returned to Iowa county and entered land in the town of Fayette. The next four years he spent in Iowa and Green counties, working as carpenter and joiner. In 1849 he bought eighty acres of land of Richard Gabriel, on section 13, of the town of Adams, and soon after entered adjoining land. He was married in 1855, to Sarah E. Wilderman, who was born in St. Clair Co., Ill. They settled upon his land on section 13, going to house-keeping in a small log house that was standing upon the place. In 1866 he built a good frame house which they now occupy. He now owns 300 acres of land, and is engaged in grain and stock raising, also keeps a dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have had five children—James A., Ernest, Florence M., Reuben and Jennie L. In 1853 Mr. Holcomb's mother came to Green county, and died here in the fall of that year. Their daughter, Florence M., died at the age of seventeen months.

Russell Allen, a stone mason by trade, came here in 1846 and erected a cabin on section 24. He remained in the town, working at his trade in the summer and mining in the winter for several years, and then removed to Iowa.

Levi C. Allen, a native of New York, came at the same time and settled on the northeast quarter of section 1. He died there about twelve years later, and his family soon afterward went to Polk Co., Iowa, where they now live.

Uriah G. Bailey, a pioneer of the town of Adams, was born in Jackson Co., Ga., in March, 1808. In 1811 his parents moved to Kentucky and settled in Logan county, where they lived three years, then removed to Illinois and settled at Saline Salt Works. Two years later they removed to Sullivan Co., Ind., where they were among the early settlers. They remained there six years, then removed to Vermilion Co., Ind., thence to Vermilion Co., Ill. Here his father bought timber and prairie land and

improved a farm. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until the time of his marriage in 1835, to Harriet McMillan, a native of Licking Co., Ohio. He bought land in Vermilion county, on which they settled, and lived until 1846. He then sold his land and came to Green county, moving with teams and bringing their household goods. They also drove some cows and sheep along with them. He entered 200 acres of land on section 13, of the town of Adams, upon which he built a log house in which they lived several years. He then erected a good frame house. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had five children, only one of whom is now living—William E. Mrs. Bailey died in 1878.

William E. Bailey was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., in January, 1836, and was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Green county. He grew to maturity in the town of Adams, receiving his education in the district school. He was married in April, 1857, to Jane McDonald, and settled on his father's farm. In September of the same year, his wife died. He was again married in 1859, to Synthia Long, who died April 10, 1870, leaving three children—William G., John R. and Priscilla. His third wife was Lydia Shrake, and they were married in October, 1874. Five children have been born to them—Elsie, Edith, Florence, Alma and Adam. Florence died in infancy.

Oliver Fuller, a native of Cornwall, Conn., came in 1846, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 19. In 1850 he sold out and removed to Monroe, and later to Wiota, where he died in June, 1882.

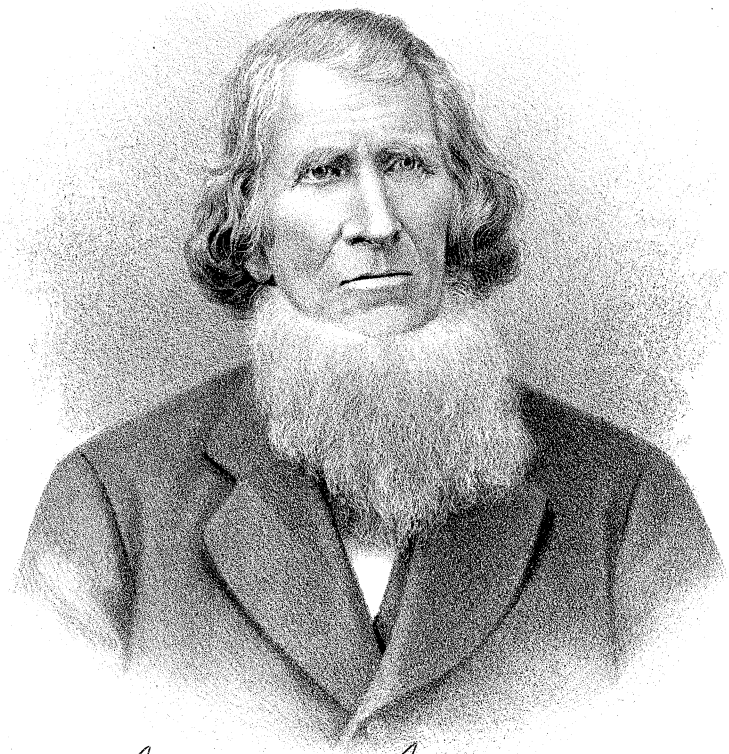
Adam Shrake, a native of Licking Co., Ohio, came to the county in the fall of 1847 and settled in the town of Monroe. In 1869 he came to the town of Adams, settling on section 24, and remained until 1881 when he went to Brule Co., Dak.

Orville Spaulding, a New Yorker, came in 1847 and entered land on section 1. In 1849 he built the first frame house in town. He remained here six or seven years, then sold out and went to Ohio, where he has since died.

Robert P. Grinnell, a native of New York, came here in 1847 and entered forty acres on section 1. He improved a farm and lived there several years, and then moved to section 12, where he died.

Robert P. Grinnell, one of the pioneers of the town of Adams, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 16, 1795. When he was young his parents moved to Fulton county, where he grew to manhood and was married to Esther J. Montgomery, who was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1805. They lived in Fulton county until 1836, then removed to Monroe county in the same State, where they rented a farm until 1847. In that year they came to Wisconsin, traveling upon the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence upon the lakes to Racine, where he hired teams to complete the journey to Green county. He entered land on section 1, township 3, range 6, now known as Adams. He built a log cabin and commenced improving the land. He soon after entered other land on section 6 of the town of Washington, a portion of which he improved. In 1859 he traded for land on section 12, to which he removed, and built a frame house and barn. He made this his home until the time of death which occurred in 1868. His widow lives with her son Amos, in Iowa. They were the parents of five children—Amos L., Willard E., Silas M., John F. and Elizabeth M.

John F Grinnell is the only one of the children now living in the town of Adams. He was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., July 21, 1829, and was eighteen years old when he came with his parents to Green county. Here he was employed in farming in the neighborhood, in the summer seasons, and attended school winters. In the spring of 1849 he went to the pineries on the Wisconsin river and engaged in rafting lumber down stream to St. Louis. He was married in 1853, to Catharine Shook, who was



George Goodrich



Mrs Martheus Goodrich

born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Oct. 3, 1831. He built a log house on section 12, where he had previously purchased land, and commenced housekeeping. He has since improved a large farm and erected a good frame house and barn. He now owns 320 acres of land, and is engaged in raising grain and stock. He pays particular attention to the raising of fine horses, and always drives a good team. Mrs. Grinnell died Jan. 6, 1871, leaving two children—Garrett C. and Harry B. Mr. Grinnell was again married June 4, 1873, to Sarah Perkins, a native of the province of Ontario, Canada. By this union there are two children—Dorman M. and Edith.

Among the arrivals in 1848 were James Land, Giles M. King and E. D. Jackson, who came from Ohio. Mr. Land entered land on the south half of section 11, and improved a farm. About 1860 he sold out and removed to Cadiz. He died in Monroe in 1881. Mr. King settled upon the southeast quarter of section 2. He lived here until 1863, when he removed to Monroe, where he now lives. He is a carpenter and joiner. Mr. Jackson located on the southwest quarter of section 12. He improved a portion of the land and lived there about twelve years, when he removed to Monroe. He now lives in Illinois.

George Smith, a native of England, came in 1850, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 17. He was a single man, and kept "bachelor's hall" in the little log cabin which he erected upon his place. He remained in the county a number of years, and then removed to Iowa, where he died.

Edmund Barry, a native of Ireland, came here in 1850, and lived nearly one year on Shook's Prairie, then settled on land he had entered on sections 20 and 21, erecting a house on the latter section, where he still lives.

Richard Scott came to Green county in 1851, and purchased 120 acres of land on section 31. Twenty acres of improved land, a log house and stable constituted the improvements on the place at that time. He now owns 280 acres of good land, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. He was born in that part of Wayne county now known as Ashland Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1819. In September, 1840, he was united in marriage with Sarah McCauley. They settled on his father's farm, and lived there six years, then removed to Illinois by team. They started on the 10th of May, and arrived in Stephenson county on the 9th of June. He purchased sixty-five acres of land, which he improved, living there until 1851, when he removed to Green county, as before stated. Mrs. Scott was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 26, 1821. She died Jan. 31, 1867, leaving five children—Jacob, Sarah J., Franklin P., James B. and Lizzie A.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth in the town was Julia, daughter of Gen. James and Angeline Biggs, who was born in 1835. She is now the wife of Jackson Andrews, of Lyon Co., Kan.

The first death was that of an infant daughter of William and Mary Brazel, in 1838. She was buried at Wiota.

The first election in the town was held at the house of James H. Bailey.

POSTOFFICES.

Willett postoffice was established in 1848, with Jonas Shook as postmaster. It was on the route from Belvidere and Beloit to Mineral Point. Mr. Shook served as postmaster for eight and a half years, when he resigned and the office was discontinued. It was soon afterwards re-established, with Eliphalet Bray as postmaster. He served several years. The present postmaster, William Montieth, was appointed in 1884. Mail is received tri-weekly.

William Monteith, the postmaster of Willett, was born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, March 18, 1827. When he was eighteen years old, he went to England and spent two years, then returned home and engaged to learn the trade of stone mason, at which he worked in his native country until the fall of 1850, then came to America, first stopping in Caledonia Co., Vt., where he

spent the winter, then starting west, spent some time in Ohio and Indiana, then come to Grant Co., Wis., where he worked at his trade for several years. His parents joined him there and he bought a farm on which they settled. In 1856, he went to Kansas, and was there two years of those stormy times preceding the "Great American Conflict" at arms. In 1858, he returned to Grant county and there remained until 1860, then went to the Carabou mines in British Columbia and lived two years, then to Oregon, California and Nevada, engaging in mining, principally, until 1864, when he came to Green county and engaged to build a flouring mill for Mathew Newkirk. After the mill was completed he was employed by Newkirk, to take charge of the farm and the mines. In 1868, he bought the place and has since made it his home. The farm contains 240 acres, all improved except twenty acres of timber. He was married in 1866, to Mary Bleiler, a native of Germany. They have eight children—Jessie, St. Clair, William, Henry, Robert, John, Edward and Isabella.

A postoffice, called "Walnut Springs," was established in 1848, with James Biggs as postmaster. The office was on a route from Madison to Wiota, and mail was received once each week. It was discontinued after a few years.

ORGANIZATION.

The town of Adams was organized in the spring of 1849, at an election held at the house of J. H. Bailey, on section 23. There is no record of this election, but the following, it is learned, were among the officers elected at that time: Supervisors, Samuel Kelley, chairman, Mathew Cunningham and John Morrison; clerk, T. M. Biggs; treasurer, James H. Bailey; school superintendent, James Biggs; constable, J. F. Wescott; justice of the peace, Amos L. Grinnell.

At an election held on the 2d of April, 1850, of which Reuben Holcomb and Silas Grinnell were clerks, the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Samuel Kelley, chairman, Russell Allen and John Morrison; superintendent of schools, James Biggs; clerk, R. M. Jackson; assessor, James Ticknor; justices of the peace, James Biggs, Amos L. Grinnell, Cutler Wilkins and Russell Allen; constables, Erastus R. Allen, W. E. Grinnell and Thomas Steele. For the office of treasurer there was a tie between Levi C. Allen and Samuel Kelley, which by lot, resulted in favor of the former. Among others who have been prominent in town affairs are the following: Jonas Shook, John F. Grinnell, William Montieth, Adam Shrake, Frank Mullin, Thomas Byrne, Fred Hunnell, Jonas Land, A. L. Grinnell, James Smith, Royal M. Jackson, Richard Scott, L. P. Duncan, Joel Kelly, T. M. Biggs, E. D. Jackson, C. M. Ball, Henry Gilligan and Gen. E. D. Bray.

A very sad accident occurred in the town of Adams, at the raising of a log house for a Mr. Morrison, which resulted in the death of James Brown. In fitting the logs at the end it became necessary to cut away a small portion, and in turning the log over Mr. Brown slipped and fell, the log following, striking him on the head and killing him. Mr. Brown was a young man, and well known, and the accident cast a deep gloom over the entire community.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in district No. 1 was erected on section 13 in 1848, before the district was organized. U. G. Bailey, Jonas Shook, R. M. Jackson and Matthew Cunningham furnished the logs, and Richard Gabriel helped them erect the building. Mr. Cunningham went to Milwaukee and got the shingles. Mrs. Ann Carr taught the first school in this district. The school house was in use but a few years when a frame school house was erected on the south line of section 14, in which Addie Newman was first to teach..

The first school in district No. 6 was taught by Elizabeth Brazel in 1866 in the house of Knud M. Lee. During the same year a stone school house was built in the northern part of section 10. Francis Cleveland was the first teacher in this house.

The first school house in district No. 2 was on section 35. It was built in 1864. The first teacher in this house was W. H. Morgan.

The first school house in district No. 5 was erected of logs on section 22, in 1854. Sarah Scott and Sarah Wilderman were the first teachers in this house. Since then another log school house—the only one in the town—has been erected on the northeast quarter of section 20.

The first school taught in district No. 7 was in a log cabin on the southwest quarter of section 24, in 1841. Jeff Wescott was the teacher.

The first school house in district No. 7 was erected in 1851, and was a brick building. The first teacher was Mrs. Freeman Derril. She went to the town superintendent for a certificate, and upon her return one of the neighbors asked if she had passed the examination, and she answered, "yes." The neighbor then enquired how many questions were asked and she replied: "Two; the first was "can you write?" and the second was "can you write your certificate?" She replied that she could, and did. The first school house was used until the present building was erected near the old site, in 1875.

The first school house in district No. 3 was erected in 1852 in the northern part of section 32. Sophia Scott was the first teacher in this building. The school house was removed to section 29 and used until 1879, when the present building was erected on section 32. William Dowling was the first teacher in this house.

The first school house in district No. 4 was erected of logs in 1851, near the centre of section 8. Miss A. Corbin was the first teacher in this house. The present school building was erected in 1881, on the same section. It is frame. The first teacher in this house was Clara Corson. Previous to the erection of the first school house, Altheda Corbin taught a term of school in Gen. Biggs' house.

MILLS.

In 1845 a saw mill was erected on section 21, by Charles and Chauncey Smith, the power being derived from Daugherty's creek. It was run by a scroll wheel with some reaction buckets. The mill did a good business for several years when it was washed away by a flood. At this time it was owned by Hilliard & Ball. Soon afterward they erected a woolen factory which was run successfully for several years. Leander Stevens bought the mill and put in two run of stone for grinding corn and wheat, and ran it for some time.

RELIGIOUS—LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first meetings of this denomination were held at private houses by Rev. Monk, from Wiota, services were held at different private houses until 1865 when a neat frame church building was erected on section 3, Rev. J. Fjld, from Dane county, was the first preacher to hold services in the church. Since then Rev. Halend and Rev. C. Aas, have served as pastor, Rev. T. Reamstad, from Argyle, is the present pastor. There are now about sixty families belonging to this church.

ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.

The first mass in the town of Adams was held at the house of Michael Crotty in 1852, by Father Dailey from Shullsburg. Services were held at other private houses for some years, including those of Martin Mullin, Edward Barry, Eugene Knight, Stephen Murphy and John Finn. In 1861, a frame church was erected on the southwest quarter of section 21, in which Father O'Conner was the first priest to say mass.

There is a cemetery in connection with the Catholic Church. The first burial in it was of the remains of John Gallagan.

LEAD MINES.

In early days the lead mines of Adams bore the names of Badger and Newkirk diggings. They were located on sections 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 24. This matter received further attention elsewhere in this volume.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following are a few, of the representative and prominent citizens of the town of Adams:

Levi P. Duncan, an early settler in Green county, was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1827. When a young man he engaged with a brother-in-law, Steward McMillan, to learn the trade of wagon-maker. In 1847 they came to Monroe, Green county, where Mr. McMillan opened a wagon shop, and the subject of this sketch worked with him until 1851. In that year he bought a farm on section 31, of the town of Adams. The improvements upon the land, at the time of his purchase, consisted of a partly completed log cabin and a few acres of broken land. He now has a good frame house, and quite a tract of land under cultivation. He was married in 1850, to Adeline A., daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Haynes) Doane. They have one daughter—Jennie. Mr. Duncan is a preacher of the Baptist denomination. He first preached, under special license, in the town of Jordan, in 1854. He was ordained at Juda, in 1858, since which time, he has been engaged in preaching at different points in Green, Lafayette and Dane counties. Their daughter, Jennie, was married to Alex. E. Patterson, who was born in Scotland, and came, when very young, with his parents to America. He grew to manhood in Lafayette county. In 1862 he enlisted in the service of the United States, and was mustered in as corporal. He served until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in many of the important battles of that memorable campaign. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned home broken down in health. He never recovered his former vigor, and died April 7, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had three children—John, Charles and George.

Eliphalet D. Bray came to Green county in 1851, and settled in the town of Adams. He purchased 640 acres of land on sections 5, 8, 9, 13, 15 and 16. He built a log house on section 15, and commenced improving the land. He made his home there until the time of his death, Sept. 5, 1860. He was born in Oxford Co., Maine, in 1798. When he was quite young his parents removed to Franklin county in the same State where his father bought timber land and improved a farm. There the subject of this sketch spent his youth. When a young man, he joined the State militia, and was commissioned as colonel and breveted general. He was known throughout the State as "Gen. Bray." He became interested in lumbering, and for several years was prominent among the lumbermen of Franklin and Somerset counties. He was at one time a member of the legislature from his district. In 1834 he was married to Caroline Chipman, a native of Oxford county. They settled at the time of their marriage, in New Portland, Somerset county. He bought unimproved land and made a farm. They began housekeeping in a log house, but soon after built a frame house, in which they lived until 1848, when he sold his farm and removed to Franklin county, where they remained till 1851. Sixteen children were born to them, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Bray remained at the homestead until 1863, when she was married to Benjamin Thompson, and lived on section 1. Mr. Thompson died a few years later and she returned to Maine, where she now lives with her youngest son, in Somerset county.

George Bray was born in Somerset county, Sept. 21, 1835, and is the son of Eliphalet and Caroline Bray. He was sixteen years old when he came to Wisconsin. He resided with his parents until his father's death. He was married in 1861, to Annie E. Garrison, a native of Augusta, Maine, and settled upon the homestead farm, where he lived two years. He then built a frame house on section 16, upon land which his father had entered. He improved a farm and remained there until 1869. In that year he sold his farm and went to Maine and staid five months, returning at the end of that time, to the town of Adams. In 1870 he bought

a farm on section 14, upon which he now resides. He owns 260 acres of land, and is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have two children—Norris E. and George W.

Erastus Mosher was a pioneer of Lafayette county, having settled there in 1845. He made a claim in township 3, range 5, now the town of Argyle. He remained there until 1854. In that year he sold out and came to Green county. He purchased ninety-three acres of land on section 7, of the town of Adams, upon which he built a log house and later a frame house, and resided here until the time of his death Aug. 10, 1882. He was born at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1807. When he was quite young his parents moved to Tioga county in the same State, where he grew to manhood and worked at farming summers, and at lumbering winters, rafting lumber down the Susquehanna river. He was married in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1832, to Polly Smith, who was born in Vermont in 1808. He bought a farm in that county and remained there until 1845. In that year they came overland to Wisconsin, traveling with a team of horses and wagon, and bringing a portion of their household goods. They were five weeks on the road, arriving in Lafayette county on the 12th day of June. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher had nine children—Alba D., Lucy C., Ezra, Lettie, Frank, Caroline, James D., Lucinda and Charles A. Mrs. Mosher died in April, 1882. Alba D., Lucy C. and Charles A. now live at the homestead. Ezra lives in Lyon Co., Kansas. Lettie is the wife of George Statser, of Argyle. Frank and James D. died in the service during the late War. Lucinda is the wife of Levi Helm, of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. Caroline died April 20, 1857.

Milo Smith is a native of Bradford Co., Penn., born Nov. 12, 1823. He was reared upon a farm, and in 1844, came to the Territory of Wisconsin and located in Lafayette county where he remained about a year. He then came to Willet and worked few months in his brother's saw mill. He was taken sick here, with fever and ague, and was unable to do any work for several months. He next went to Lafayette county and entered land near Fayette and engaged in farming. March 13, 1850, he was married to Caroline Kelley, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Henderson) Kelley, and settled at Moscow, Iowa county, where he operated a carding machine five years. He then moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he entered 200 acres of land, and lived two and a half years, then sold out and went to Grundy Co., Mo., remaining there also three and a half years, after which he returned to Green county and settled near Monroe. In 1864 he rented a farm on section 34, of the town of Adams, and in 1866, purchased his present farm, in another quarter of the same section. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have nine children—Mary, Joel, Miranda, Amy, Ella, Lizzie, Kate, Esther A. and John.

Ezra and John Blumer, sons of John and Dorothy Blumer, settled on their present farm in 1867. It is located on sections 12 and 7, of the towns of Adams and Washington, and contains 348 acres. They erected a frame house and a frame barn with a stone basement and have since engaged in grain and stock raising, making a specialty of Holstein cattle.

Ezra Blumer was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 18, 1839, and came to America with his parents when fourteen years of age. He worked at farming in different parts of Green county until 1863. In that year he enlisted in company K, of the 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, went south and joined Sherman's army. He participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washiugton, taking part in the many important battles of that memorable campaign. He was discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Green county. In 1867 he was married to Henrietta Grosse, a native of Germany. Ten children have been born to them—Rosa, John, Wilhelm, Ezra, Annie, Edward, Ferdinand, Henrietta, Bertha and Caroline.

John Blumer was born in 1840, and was thirteen years of age when he came to America with his parents and settled in Green county. He was employed in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in company K, of the 9th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He veteranized in 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged with the regiment in February, 1866. He is unmarried and resides with his brother, Ezra. They came to this county poor, but were industrious and prudent, and at the time when they purchased their present farm had, each, $1,000 which they had earned. They now rank among the solid farmers of Green county.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ALBANY.

The town of Albany is one of the eastern tier of Green county's subdivisions, comprising congressional township 3 north, range 9 east, except 320 acres of section 6, which has been annexed to Brooklyn. To the north of Albany lies the town of Brooklyn; its east line forms the Rock county boundary; and to the west and south are the towns of Mount Pleasant and Decatur, respectively. The surface is diversified. In the southwestern portion of the town the surface is made up of a gently undulating prairie. Along Sugar river—which stream crosses the town from north to south—a good deal of sand is found. In the northeastern part of the town the soil is a rich dark loam, underneath which is a subsoil of clay. Originally there was a good deal of timber covering this territory, much of which still remains.

The town of Albany is reported as having 22,412 acres of land, assessed at $15 per acre. The total value of real and personal property is assessed at $490,650. The population of the town in 1880 was 1,133. The principal farm products grown in the town during the year 1882 were as follows: 1,640 bushels of wheat; 89,250 bushels of corn; 84,810 bushels of oats; 1,070 bushels of rye; 6,755 bushels of potatoes; 4,000 bushels of apples; 15 bushels of clover seed; 65 bushels of timothy seed; 2,200 pounds of tobacco; 47,070 pounds of butter. The principal products growing in the town at the time of making the annual assessment in 1883 were as follows: 88 acres wheat; 3,308 acres corn; 2,811 acres oats; 5 acres barley; 78 acres rye; 96 acres potatoes; 130 acres apple orchard; 3,050 bearing trees; 5 acres tobacco; 2,273 acres grass; 2,850 acres growing timber. There were 635 milch cows, valued at $15,695. The live stock in the town was divided as follows: 585 horses, average value $50.70, total $29,290; 1,602 head cattle, average value $14.13, total $22,695; 2 mules, average value $35, total $70; 6,065 sheep and lambs, average value $1.63, total $9,935; 1,620 swine, average value $3.69, total $5,990.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler within the limits now comprising the town of Albany was James Campbell, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. As early as 1839 he came here and made a claim of the northeast quarter of section 32, and during that year he commenced improvements and hired some breaking done. During the winter of 1839–40 Mr. Campbell erected the first cabin in the town, locating it in the timber land on the southwest quarter of section 30. He had come here for the purpose of getting out rails with which to fence the land. He was accompanied by John Sutherland, who cut and split the rails while Campbell teamed them to his land. At that time they were both single men, and kept "bachelor's hall" for about six weeks in their little log cabin. In 1840 Campbell put in his first crop. Late in the fall of the same year, he was married, and the following spring they settled upon the farm. This family were the only settlers in the town until 1842. The Campbell family receives such elaborate attention in the general chapters, that it is unnecessary to mention them further in this connection.

Hiram Brown, a native of Massachusetts, came here in March, 1842, and entered the southeast quarter of section 22, and later, land on sections 23 and 26. He improved a large farm and lived here until 1874, when he sold out and removed to Nebraska, settling in Harlan county, where he still lives. He was an enterprising, well educated and informed man, and was prominently identified with all public moves in this region during his residence in Green county. At an early day he was admitted to the bar and was one of the first justices of the peace for the town of Albany.

John Broughton, a native of the State of New York, came here in 1842 and entered land on section 36, where he still lives.

John Broughton, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Albany, was born in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was there reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the district schools. When a young man he engaged with a carpenter and joiner to learn the trade, after which he became a contractor and builder. In 1841 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, and located in Racine county, where he bought a farm. In June, 1842, he came to Green county and entered 120 acres of land on section 36, township 3 north, range 9 east now known as the town of Albany. At the same time he contracted with a party to build him a log cabin 15x20 feet, to be covered with shakes, the contract price being $10. He then returned to Racine county, where he lived until August, then moved here with his family and moved into the log cabin, which they occupied for about a year, then built a small frame house, in which they lived until 1864, when he built the commodious frame house he now occupies. He has also erected a frame barn 36x73 feet, with a stone basement. He has made desirable and useful improvements, among which are shade and ornamental trees, and an orchard composed of a good variety of fruits. He is now the owner of 710 acres of land in one body, the greater part of which is in a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1838, to Amanda Griffin. She was also a native of Rensselaer county. They have eight children—John A., Russell, now practicing physician in Brodhead; Albert L., Delilah, William, Hannah Mary, Eugene and Harriet E. Mr. Broughton has been prominent in town affairs, and held offices of trust and honor. He has assessed the town a number of times, has served as chairman of the board and been justice of the peace. He is a public spirited man and has the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. Politically Mr. Broughton adheres to the democratic party.

John Warner, a native of Germany, came here from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1842. He entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, and erected a frame house. In 1844 he sold to Jeremiah Brewer and moved to Rock county. He afterward started for California and was massacred by the Indians while crossing the plains.

John Snell, a German, also came in 1842 and "claimed" the northeast quarter of section 36. In 1843 he sold his claim and removed to the town of Sylvester, where he and his family were found by C. Meinert, in 1845, in very poor circumstances. The whole family were sick in bed, the fire was out and the water in the teakettle was frozen. Martin Sutherland and Mr. Meinert removed the family to Mr. Sutherland's house for better treatment.

Lathrop Abbott came in 1842 and settled on section 26. He fenced forty acres of the land and made other improvements. In 1850 he sold to Abel Peckham and moved west.

S. L. Eldred, another native of the Empire State, came here in 1843 and entered land on section 36, which he still occupies.

Rev. Stephen Leonard Eldred was born in the town of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 29, 1815, where his younger days were spent in school and on the farm. He made his home with his parents until November, 1836, at which

time he was married to Roxanna Broughton, who was born in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in February, 1818, and rented a farm in the town of Petersburg and there engaged in farming until 1843. On the 4th of January of that year, he started overland for Wisconsin with a team of horses, a wagon and a sled. Wherever there was plenty of snow, he loaded the wagon on to the sled, and when wheeling was the best, loaded the sled on the wagon, thus accommodating himself to all conditions of travel. They reached their destination in Green county February 8. He entered land on section 36, township 3 north, range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany. He erected a small frame house, drawing the lumber from Milwaukee. The family occupied this house a few years, when he erected another frame house in which they lived until 1879, when he built the more commodious house they now occupy. He also built a frame barn 40x60 feet, with a stone basement. He united with the United Brethren Church in 1853, soon afterward commenced preaching and continued in active service until 1874, and has since been engaged in preaching a considerable part of the time, traveling to various parts of the country and carrying the good tidings of great joy. In 1867 he left the farm in charge of his son and moved to Brodhead, where he lived until 1874, when he returned. He has made large additions to his landed estate, and now owns 680 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred are the parents of seven children—Hannah, Fernando C. now an Episcopal clergyman, now in Pierce Co., Nebraska; Stephen R., Mary R., Sarah L., Alonzo H. and Henry E. Mr. Eldred was one of the first justices of the peace in the town of Albany. Mr. Eldred was originally a Jackson democrat, but has long voted with the republican party.

Stephen R. Eldred, son of Stephen L. and Roxanna Eldred, was born July 31, 1843, in the town of Albany, and was the first male child born in the town. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district school. He was married Dec. 25, 1863, to Mary J. Douw, daughter of Cornelius Douw. She was born at Johnstown, in Rock county. They settled on the old homestead and lived there until 1875, when he located on his present farm on the north half of section 22. The farm contains 360 acres, upon which he has good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred have three children—Alfred L., Ina M. and Lillie J.

Joshua Whitcomb, one of the first settlers of Green county, was born in the town of Lisbon, Grafton Co., N. H., Jan. 17, 1797. He was joined in marriage to Hannah Clement. In 1836 they came to Green county and located five miles southwest of where Monroe now stands, and remained there until 1842, then moved to township 3 north, of range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany, and entered land on section 33. Mrs. Whitcomb died Dec. 4, 1874.

Erastus Hulburt was born in Onondago Co., York State, June 18, 1803. He was married there Jan. 20, 1825, to Laura Webster, born Feb. 4, 1806. He came to Green county in 1839. He first entered land in township 2 north, range 8 east. He improved a portion of the land and lived in that township four years, then moved to township 2 north, range 9 east, and entered land on section 5, and on section 32, township 3, range 9 east. He cleared a farm here of about 200 acres, and lived here until 1865. That year he went to Iowa to visit his sons who were living there. He died there, December 11, of that year. His remains were brought back to Green county and interred in the Gap Church Cemetery. His wife died Sept. 6, 1863. Six children, that were born to them, grew to man and womanhood—John, Lydia, Hiram, Judson, Webster and Lorrain. Webster was a soldier in the late war, and died in the service.

Harry M. Purington came to the Territory of Wisconsin, in 1847, and settled in what is now the town of Albany, where he still resides.

Christopher Meinert came to this county in 1841. He was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, July 13, 1818. His father was German, who came to this country when a young man, and located in New York city, where he found employment in a sugar refinery in which he worked until he had laid by enough money to buy a team. He then engaged in draying, and was also employed as night watchman. While living here, he made the acquaintance of Catharine Wonderly, to whom he was married. She was born in Germany and came with her parents to America, when quite young. In 1812 Mr. and Mrs. Meinert emigrated to Ohio and settled in Pickaway county, where they rented land and lived nine years, then removed to Indiana and located in Vermilion county, where he remained until the time of his death. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in that county, and was married to Elizabeth Frazier, also a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1841, concluding to emigrate to Wisconsin, he started with a pair of horses and a wagon which contained his family, and household goods. They camped out upon the way, thus making an inexpensive trip. On his arrival in Green county he had $6.50, which with his team, comprised the sum total of his worldly wealth. He spent the first winter with a brother, and in the spring rented a piece of land of him, near Monroe, on which he erected a log cabin. In 1842 he raised a crop, also some flax which his wife spun and wove into cloth. In 1843 he came to township 3, range 9 east, now known as Albany, and took a claim on section 30, on the center of which he erected a log cabin. The following winter he entered forty acres of land, and some time later, purchased eighty acres more and moved his log cabin to the south line of the one-fourth section. In 1850 he built a frame addition to his cabin in which he lived until 1861, when he erected the brick house he now occupies. His farm now contains 240 acres, the greater part of which is improved. He has engaged in raising grain and stock, paying particular attention to sheep, and usually keeping a flock of 300. Mrs. Meinert died in 1851, leaving four children,—Martha, Eli, Mary and Sarah. Martha, the eldest, was born in April, 1840, and died in Idaho Territory, April 7, 1878. Eli and Mary now live at Salmon City, Idaho. Mr. Meinert was again married in November, 1851, to Mrs. Abigail Dora Mead, widow of Amos Mead. They have five children,—Statirah, Garet H., Irad C., Frances M. and Dora. Mr. Meinert was the first treasurer of the town of Albany, and has also served as supervisor. Originally Mr. Meinert was a whig, but is now a "national greenbacker."

James Spencer came at about the same time, and entered land on the southeast quarter of section 23. He was a "New Yorker." He remained here but a short time when he sold to Jeremiah Corliss and left the country. Mr. Corliss was also a native of the State of New York. He improved the farm and made this his home until the time of his death.

In the winter of 1843–4 Thomas McVee came and entered the northwest quarter of section 28. He erected a log cabin near where the parsonage now stands, thus becoming the first settler on the present site of the village of Albany. He remained there until the time of his death, which occurred late in 1846. This was the first death in the town. His widow died some years later.

Jeremiah Brewer was an early settler in the town of Albany, having come here in 1844. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Franklin county, Aug. 23, 1802. In 1819 he left home and went to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming in the town of Petersburg. He was married there in July, 1834, to Mahala Croy. They remained in Petersburg until 1844, when he sold out and started overland for the Territory of Wisconsin, coming with two teams, bringing family and household goods. They started in the month of May and did not arrive at their destination until August,

having been detained in Ohio on account of the sickness of Mrs. Brewer. The family moved into the house that John Warner had partly built, and immediately commenced to clear a farm. He has since purchased other land until he now owns 430 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of four cildren—John W., Peter W., Hannah M., now the wife of M. S. Milks; and George W. Mr. Brewer was the first and only postmaster of Hoosic postoffice, established as early as 1849.

Daniel Smiley, one of the settlers of Green county in 1844, was born in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 19, 1812. His father, Joseph Smiley, was an early settler in that county, where he bought timber land from the Holland Company, and improved a farm. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, assisting his father in clearing a farm and tilling the soil. He was married May 18, 1836, to Ellen Bemis, born in the same town Sept. 29, 1813. The following May he started west, leaving his bride with her parents. He was accompanied by Marcus Fenton, and they started with a pair of horses and drove to Cleveland, Ohio, where they took a boat for Chicago, thence went to Racine, where he sold his team. He then proceeded to Rock county and selected land a short distance from the present city of Janesville, now known as the Culver farm. He was joined the following winter by his wife. Her father, Charles Bemis, had accompanied her from New York, starting upon their journey in January with a sleigh, but fearing the snow would not remain long enough, they brought with them a wagon. At Freeport, Ill., they left the wagon, and made the entire journey from New York to Janesville on runners. Mr. Bemis stopped with them a short time and then returned to New York. Mr. Smiley made some improvement on the land and lived there until 1841, then came to this county, and located in the then flourishing village of Exeter. There they opened a boarding house, over which Mrs. Smiley presided, while he engaged in teaming. They remained there until the spring of 1844, then came to Albany. While in Rock county he was appointed by the governor a justice of the peace, and was one of the first officers of that description in the county. He entered 160 acres of good land on sections 29 and 30, of township 3 north, range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany. He was an enterprising, energetic man, and a great worker. He came here with but little means, but kept steadily at work and in a few years he was able to buy more land and erect large frame buildings for his extensive herds of stock. He managed the farm until 1874, when he gave it up to his sons, but still continues to make it his home. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley are the parents of six children —Lorinda, Sarah R., Charles B., Julia A., Florence E. and William. Mr. Smiley was for many years prominently identified with town affairs and has held many offices of trust in the town. The youngest son, William, now owns and occupies the homestead. He is largely engaged in raising cattle and sheep, paying special attention to the Merino breed, of which he has a large flock. In January, 1884, he, in company with others, bought two imported Percheron horses, paying for them $3,800. The farm is said to be one of the best in the county, and has many good improvements, among them two large barns, a large granary, and a windmill, which is utilized in pumping water, grinding corn, etc.

William Smiley was born Sept. 6, 1854. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married Oct. 8, 1876, to Ida May, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flint. They have three children—Arnold, Edna and one not named. William Smiley, like his father, possesses good executive ability and is a valuable citizen of the town in which he lives. He has been called upon to fill local offices of trust at different times, and has always discharged such duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Another son, and brother to Wil-

liam, named Charles B., was born in the town of Exeter, Green county, Oct. 25, 1843. He grew to manhood in the town of Albany, receiving his education in the district school. He was married Jan. 14, 1869, to Anna E. Smith, who was born at Cape Vincent, State of New York, Dec. 13, 1846. Four children blessed this union—Nellie, Daniel, Anna and Weltha T. In 1873 he bought the Brown farm, located on sections 22, 23 and 24, town of Albany. In 1882 he sold that farm and purchased another near Janesville, Rock county, which he occupied until 1884. In February of that year he bought the Julius Hulburt farm, located on section 31, town of Albany, containing the north half of that section, with the exception of twenty acres. This is a fine farm, and thought by many to be the best in the county. The year previous his brother William had bought for him the farm adjoining on section 30, so that he now has 300 acres of choice land in a body, and in the neighborhood where he was brought up. His wife died at Janesville, July 25, 1882. His mother now presides over his household.

Another settler of 1844 in the town of Albany was A. S. Holmes. He still resides on sections 25 and 26, on the land he entered when he first came here.

Albert S. Holmes and Sarah A. Cass were one of the first couples married in the town of Albany. The ceremony was performed by Hiram Brown, justice of the peace, at the residence of S. L. Eldred, July 26, 1846. Mr. Holmes was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1820. He was brought up on a farm, and in his youth learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1844 he was engaged by James Eldred to come to Green county and build a house for him. He came with the expectation of returning, but was so well pleased with the county that he concluded to settle here, and accordingly entered eighty acres of land on sections 25 and 26, and commenced housekeeping in the log cabin that Snell built on section 36, where he lived until the spring of 1847. He then removed to his own land. He now owns 200 acres of land in one body, the greater part of which is improved. He has erected a large frame house and barn, and other farm buildings. In 1873 he went to Minnesota and purchased a farm in Mc Leod county, on which his son Ezra now lives. Mrs. Holmes was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. She was one of the first school teachers in Albany. They are the parents of four children —Ezra S., Mary F., Vivus C. and Lee G.

Thomas Pryce, a native of Wales, came in 1845 and entered the southwest quarter of section 22 and the north half of section 27. He made this his home until the time of his death. Three of his sons are still living in the town.

Thomas Pryce, Sr., was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales. When a young man he learned the stone masons trade at which he worked in his native land. He was married to Elizabeth Evans, also a native of Wales. Nine children blessed this union, six of whom are now living —Edward, Caroline, Thomas, Eliza, Richard and Evan. In 1845 he emigrated to America, coming in a sailing vessel and was about three months on the way. He landed at Quebec and then came immediately to Green county and entered land, which he afterwards divided among his children. He made his home here until his death in 1865. His wife had previously died in 1847.

Edward, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Pryce, was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, June 22, 1824 and there grew to manhood, being brought up on a farm. He came to America with his parents, with whom he made his home until the time of his marriage, Sept. 9, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Swancutt, also a native of Wales. At that time he settled on his present farm on sections 26 and 27, and they lived in a log cabin until he built the stone house he now occupies. They had ten children—Emma, Mary J., Martha, John, William, Delena, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Cora B. and Gracie.

Thomas Pryce, Jr., was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 13, 1831, and was fourteen years old when his parents emigrated to America. He made his home with them until 1856. He was married in March of that year to Sarah Nichols a native of Canada. He then settled on his present farm on section 27. They lived there in a log house until 1883, when he built the commodious frame house they now occupy. They are the parents of three children —Addie, Thomas and Lettie. The daughters are teachers in the public schools.

John Chase came in 1845. He was a native of Pennsylvania. Entering the southwest quarter of section 13, he began improvements, and still occupies the place.

John B. Chase was born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1823. He is a son of Ambrose Chase, a native of Rhode Island. When he was about nine years old, his parents emigrated to Ohio and settled in Ashtabula county, where they remained one year, then went to Erie Co., N. Y. John B. Chase resided in that county with his parents until he was twenty years old, then came to the Territory of Wisconsin and spent one year in farming and carpentering in Walworth county. He then went to Dane county and purchased a farm, just on the line, in Rock county, which he sold six months later and went to Rock county. In 1845 he came to Green county and entered the southwest quarter of section 13, township 3 north, range 9 east. In November, 1852, he was united in marriage with Martha Baker, a native of Ohio. He has improved his land, and engaged in mixed farming, raising grain, stock and tobacco. He is something of a speculator, and is generally engaged in some kind of trade. In 1863 he bought tobacco and shipped it to the eastern markets, and has engaged at different times in shipping poultry to Boston, making frequent trips to that city. In 1876 he took the agency for the sale of the Waupon windmill in this and adjoining counties. The wife of Mr. Chase was the youngest daughter of Aaron and Anna Baker, and was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1835. She removed from there with her parents, in 1836, to Stephenson Co., Ill. Her father dying in December, 1841, her mother and the remainder of the family one year later removed to the town of Union, Rock Co., Wis., where she lived until the fall of 1852, when she was married to John B. Chase, as before stated, and came to this county. Her mother died April 13, 1873. She was a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Virginia. John B. and Martha A. Chase have four children. The eldest, Clark L., was born Dec. 14, 1853, and was married to Minnie Elemier in 1882. They are now living in Nebraska. The second child was a daughter (Phila A.) born Dec. 14, 1855. She was married to V. C. Holmes Jan. 26, 1881, and lives in Evansville, Rock county. He is treasurer of the Evansville Mercantile Association. The two remaining children—Franklin B. and William B., the former born Dec. 14, 1859, and the latter May 9, 1862—are living with their parents. Mr. Chase was formerly a member of the democratic party, and still adheres to the principles originally advocated by that organization, but now exercises the right of suffrage intelligently, voting for whom he considers the best men. He may be considered a democrat. Mrs. Chase is a member of the First Baptist Church at Albany. Mr. Chase received a limited education in the district schools, and has followed various occupations. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been a member since about 1850.

Albert L., son of John and Amanda (Griffin) Broughton, was born in Albany, Wis., Dec. 28, 1845. Here his younger days were spent. He obtained his early education in the district schools, and afterwards attended Evansville Seminary one term and Milton College four terms. In the meantime he had engaged in teaching school during the winter season, teaching five terms in Green county and two in Rock county. He was married in 1868 to Hattie

Bump, a native of Rock county. He then settled on section on 34, where he lived two years, then removed to his present location on section 36, on the place where his father settled in 1842. They have four children—Marvin E., Dora A., George E. and Floyd L.

William, son of John and Amanda (Griffin) Broughton, was born in Albany, Oct. 22, 1848. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the district schools, and attended two terms at Albany. He engaged in teaching at the age of eighteen, teaching his first term in his home district. He was married in September, 1870, to Mary J. Coburn, born in Walworth Co., Wis. He then settled on section 34, where he resided until December, 1883, when he removed to section 35. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton have three children—Lena J., Walter J. and Jessie A.

Asa Comstock, settled in Albany in 1845. He was an early settler in Wisconsin, having located at Janesville in 1836. He was born June 8, 1800, in Chittenden Co., Vt. In his youth he went to Canada and spent some time with an uncle, then returned to Vermont, and made his home with his parents, until the time of his father's death. He afterwards went to the State of New York, where he was married to Clarissa Swan, and settled in Chautauqua county, where his wife died. On coming to Green county he entered land on sections 29 and 30, of township 3 north, range 9 east. Here he improved a large farm, erected good buildings, and made his home until the time of his death. He was again married in Janesville, in March, 1839, to Lydia Smiley, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1814. Eight children have blessed their union—Harriet, Mary, Charles, Alice, Jane A., Leander, Clara and Albert Bion. Jane Ann died at the age of seventeen years. Albert Bion, who now occupies the homestead with his mother, has managed the farm since the death of his father. He was born April 5, 1855, and married March 6, 1883, to Mary Lewis, a native of Mount Pleasant, Green county.

Among the arrivals in 1846 were James Trow and William Reese, natives of Wales Mr. Trow located on the northeast quarter of section 15, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1873. He was one of the first justices of the peace elected in the town. Mr. Reese settled on the southeast quarter of section 14. He still owns the place, but lives in Rock county.

During the same year Hezekiah Wheeler and his son Carquil, natives of the State of New York, came and settled on the southeast quarter of section 13. The old gentleman died there some years later, and the young man sold out and removed to Nebraska. James Townsend, a son-in-law of Mr. Wheeler, came at the same time and settled on the northeast quarter of section 13. A few years later he sold out and removed to California, where he was murdered by the Indians.

Seth V. Peebles was a native of Massachusetts, born in the town of Petham, Hampshire county, May 1, 1803. When he was an infant his parents emigrated to the west and settled in Madison Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood and was married to May Stevens, in 1828. She was born in Madison county, in 1804. They removed to Chautauqua county, where he purchased timber land. He hewed a farm out of the wilderness and made that his home until 1843, when he sold out and emigrated to Michigan, and stopped in Branch county, until May, 1845, then removed to Illinois and lived in Boone county until February, 1846, when he came to this county and entered land on section 24 of township 3 north, range 9 east, remaining here until death called him away, Feb. 21, 1884. His widow lives on the homestead. They were the parents of four children, all now living—William H., Edwin M., Diana E. and Hial. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have lived together fifty-six years, and his death was the first break in the family circle.

William H., the eldest son of Seth and May Peebles, was born in the town of Arkwright,

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 1, 1829, and came to Wisconsin with his parents, with whom he made his home nntil the time of marriage, in October, 1851, to Betsey Wheeler, also a native of York State. He then settled on his present farm on section 24. They commenced housekeeping in a log cabin in which he lived until 1868, when he erected the neat frame house he now occupies. His wife died in June, 1853, and in October, 1854, he was again married to Fanny M. Griggs, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. She died April 15, 1880, leaving three children — Lura D., Carrie A. and Watson G. Their first child, Orville, died when fifteen years old. His third wife, to whom he was married Dec. 16, 1880, was Emily A. Griffin, a native of York State.

Edwin M., another son of Seth V. Peebles, was also born in the town of Arkwright, April 14, 1834. He made his home with his parents until 1866. He was married April 8, of that year, to Sarah Kyes, who was born in the town of Theresa, York State. He had purchased land on section 23, and erected a log house, into which they moved and lived until 1882, then built the fine frame house he now occupies.

Silas P. Wheeler, a "New Yorker," came during the same year and settled on the southeast quarter of section 23. He lived here for a few years, then removed to Iowa.

The northwestern portion of the town is mostly settled by Norwegians. The first of that nationality to settle here was Aslak Aarhus, who came in 1848, and boughtl and on sections 5 and 8. He lived here about two years, and then sold out and removed to Iowa.

The next Norwegian settlement was made in December, 1849, by Syver Gothompson and family, and his son Thomas and family. Syver entered 160 acres of land on section 17, and made this his home until the time of his death. Thomas also located on section 17, and lived there until his death in 1857, which was caused by an accident. He slid from the top of a haystack and fell upon the prongs of a fork which penetrated his vitals, causing death in twenty-two hours. His widow, married again, still occupies the old homestead.

Syver Gothompson, one of the first Norwegian settlers in the town of Albany, was born in Norway in 1800. He was married in January, 1826, to Barbara Halgerson, who was born in 1810. In 1849, he, with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, emigrated to America. They landed at New York city, and proceeded up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo, where they took passage for Milwaukee. On their arrival there, he hired a team to take them to Rock county, where they remained until December of that year, then came to Green county and purchased 160 acres of land on section 17. There was a log house on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, to which he built an addition, making it a double house. This was, for a time, the stopping place for all Norwegian emigrants who passed this way. At one time there were sixty-five persons, including the family, who spent the night at this house. In 1856 he moved to another part of the section where he remained until his death, in December, 1880. He had erected good frame buildings, including a large house and barn. His widow still lives upon the farm. Thirteen children were born to them, all of whom attained an adult age, and eleven are now living— Harry, Sarah, Ann, Barbara, Peter, Mary, Bertha, Andrew, Ellef, Syver and Julia.

Peter was born in Norway in 1840, and was nine years old when his parents came to America. He grew to manhood in the town of Albany, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1862 he went to Minnesota and spent one year with his brother-in-law in Goodhue county. In the fall of 1864 he went to the pineries and engaged in chopping through the winter, and returned to Albany in the spring. He was married in 1866 to Bertha Gilbertson, and settled at that time upon his present farm on section 17, where he has 196 acres, and is engaged

in raising grain and stock. He has erected a good frame house and a large barn, and is a successful farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gothompson are the parents of five children—Sophia, Lena, Laura B., Samuel G. and Henry A. Peter Gothompson is at the present time, and has been for several years, one of the town board in town of Albany.

Andrew was born in March, 1848, and was one year old when he came to America. In his younger days he attended the district school and assisted his father on the farm. He was married in January, 1875, to Josephine Swager, a native of Janesville, Rock Co., Wis. They have twe children—Norman S. and Bennie A. He owns and occupies the old homestead.

Ellef Gothompson was born in the town of Albany, Jan. 4, 1851, and was one of the first children born of Norwegian parents in this town, where he grew to manhood, and was educated in the district school. He was united in marriage in November, 1879, with Cornelia Leverson, also a native of the town of Albany. They settled at the time of marriage upon his present farm, which is located on section 8 of Albany. They have two children—Bertha and Syver.

In 1850 the settlement was increased by the arrival of another party of Norwegian pioneers, consisting of Ole Harrolson, Haken Christiansen, Ole Johnson, Torkel Jacobson and his son Gilbert and their families. Harrolson settled on the southeast quarter of section 7. Two years later he sold out and removed to Iowa. Christiansen settled on the southwest quarter of section 8. He improved the farm and lived there until 1872, when he sold out and moved to the western part of the county. Johnson also settled on section 8, and is still a resident. Jacobson located on the same section and died there in 1853. His son, Christian, still occupies the homestead. Gilbert Jacobson settled on the southeast quarter of section 8, where he still lives.

Ole Mickelsen came here in 1851, and settled on section 17. He now lives in Minnesota.

Among the Norwegian settlers who came in 1852, were Ole Gilbertson and son, Ole, Andreas Albertsen, Ole Leverson and Ole Broton. Ole Gilbertson Sr., bought land on sections 8 and 9. He died there in 1854. Ole Gilbertson, Jr., and Ole Broton bought the Dexter place, including land on sections 8 and 16. Gilbertson still lives there. Broton has since moved to the Red River Valley, in Minnesota. Albertsen settled on section 5, where he died in 1854. Leverson purchased the Harrolson place on section 7, where he still lives.

Reuben Fulson, familiarly known as "Old Ruby," a native of Canada, came to the county in 1841, and first stopped at Mr. Baxter's in the town of Spring Grove. He was soon employed by Erastus Hulburt, whom he served eighteen months. He resided in the county until his death, in 1875. Previous to his coming here he had served in the regular army. He was a very peculiar man and spent a great portion of his time in hunting and trapping. He no doubt killed more wolves than any other man who ever lived in the county, and on this account he became known through Green and Rock counties as "Old Ruby, the Wolf Hunter." He had no family and his many peculiar whims furnished many a hearty laugh for those who knew him.

In 1845, "Governor" Ford made a claim on section 16, erecting a cabin on the corners of sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, and his claim surrounded it. He remained here for about three years, then left the county. All of the old settlers will remember "Gov." Ford, as he was known. He was accompanied by a son-in-law, and they supposed by building their cabin as they did, they could claim on either section.

John B. Preston purchased the "Gov's.," claim and remained until 1857, when he removed west.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the town was that of Stephen, a son of Stephen L. and Roxanna El-



H. C. Witmer

dred, born July 31, 1843. He is still a resident of the town.

About the first marriage in the town, was that of Albert S. Holmes to Sarah A. Cass. The ceremony was performed by Hiram Brown, justice of the peace, July 26, 1846, at the house of S. L. Eldred. The couple still live in the town.

ORGANIC.

The town of Albany was organized April 3, 1849. When the first town meeting was held, E. O. Pond, Asa Comstock and Joshua Whitcomb were inspectors of the election. The following were the first town officers, chosen at this election: Aaron Broughton, chairman; James Campbell and George W. Bagley, supervisors; S. P. Wheeler, assessor; Christopher Meinert, treasurer; Gilbert McNaught, clerk; Samuel F. Nichols, superintendent of schools; Erastus O. Pond, S. L. Eldred, James Trow, Jeptha Davis, justices of the peace; S. T. Bagley, H. Purrington and John Jones, constables. The record states that "Old Ruby" received three votes for constable.

At the first town meeting it was voted to raise $75 for the support of schools; $125 for contingent expenses.

RELIGIOUS.

At an early day a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at the school house on section 35, by Elder Hussey. The following were among the first members: Jeremiah Brewer and wife, B. Davenport and wife, John Ash and wife, and Thomas Ash and wife; John Ash was the first class leader. Among the preachers who at different times filled the pulpit for this class were: Revs. White, Hazeltine, Wheeler, Bradley, Ferguson and Allen. As nearly all of the members of this class have moved away, the organization has been abandoned.

UNITED BRETHREN.

In 1852 a United Brethren class was organized at the school house on section 35, by Rev. William Haskin. Among the first members were: S L. Eldred and wife and two children; Washington Adams and wife, father, mother and two daughters; William Murray and wife; Alexander Murray and wife; William Webb and wife, and Mrs. Cyrus Phillips. S. L. Eldred was the first class leader. Among the pastors who preached for the class were: Revs. S. L. Eldred, James Johnson, Elisha Bovee, S. A. Potts and W. Reed. This class has long since been discontinued.

NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first meetings of this denomination were held in Syver Gothompson's log house in 1850, by Rev. Clauson, from Rock county. The Norwegian element met at the same place, and, during pleasant weather, under the shade of a burr oak tree near by, until the log school house was erected, when that building was used as a place of worship. In 1864 a neat stone church was erected on section 8. Rev. Derrickson was the second preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. Magelsen, who was pastor for twenty-one years. Succeeding him, came Rev. Thorvildsen, the present preacher. There are now (1884) nineteen families belonging to this Church, besides several individual members. Meetings are held once a week. The present officers of the Church are: C. Jensvald, deacon; Ole Gilbertson, Sr., secretary; Andrew Gothompson and Ole Gilbertson, trustees.

HOOSIC POSTOFFICE.

Hoosic postoffice was established in 1849. Jeremiah Brewer was appointed postmaster, and kept the office at his house on the southeast quarter of section 36. When first established, it was on a route from Beloit to Mineral Point, mail being received tri-weekly. During the war Brewer resigned and the office was discontinued.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The first school in district No. 4 was taught by Martha Taggart, at Syver Gothompson's house, in 1853. During the same year a log school house was erected on section 8. Martha Taggart and Ellen Turmin were the first teachers in this house. This building was in use for

some years, when a more substantial building was erected on the old site. Martha Magoon and Ellen and Syver Gothompson were early teachers in this house.

The first school house in district No. 5 was built about 1849. The people of the neighborhood held a "bee," and cut and drew the logs together and thus erected the building. It is located on the northeast quarter of section 15, and is still in use. Orisna Higday was the first teacher in the house. David Jones was the teacher in the winter of 1883–4.

The first school in district No. 6 was taught by Susan J. Taggart, in a log house belonging to James Spencer. This was as early as 1850. Lydia A. Abbott and Phebe Rockwell were also early teachers in this district. In the fall of 1852 a log school house was built on section 23, in which Phebe Rockwell was the first teacher. This house was in use until 1864, when a frame building was erected on the south line of the northeast quarter of section 23. Warren Gardner was the first teacher in this house.

The first school house in district No. 7 was erected in 1846. It was a log building and was located on the southeast quarter of section 35. Sarah A. Cass, now the wife of A. S. Holmes, was the first teacher. The first building was in use for a number of years, when it was superseded by the present school house, which was erected on the old site. Irene Hall was one of the first teachers in this house.

Joint district No. 9 was organized in 1845 or 1846, and embraced a great deal of territory. The first officers were James Campbell and Daniel Smiley. The first teacher was Mary Parry. The first school house in the town was erected the same year that this district was organized. It was located on the northern part of section 32. It was a log building erected by the people of the neighborhood. The cracks were filled with mud and the roof covered with shakes. This house was only in use for a few years, when school was held for a time in a house belonging to Daniel Smiley, which was located on section 29. In 1855 the present house was erected on the northwest quarter of section 32. It is a substantial stone building and is in good repair.

The first school in district No. 10 was taught in a house belonging to William Rolfe on section 16, in 1853–4. Emily Gleason and Ellen Stanley were the first teachers. The first school house was erected about 1855, on the northeast quarter of section 16. It is still in use. Carrie Lockwood taught the term of 1883–4.

District No. 11 was organized in 1865, and the first term of school was taught during the same year in William Frances' house, on section 1, by Peter P. Pierson. In 1866 a stone school house was erected on the southwest quarter of section 1, in which Sarah Carle taught the first school. This building is still in use.

REMINISCENCES.

[By Hiram Brown.]

In this connection is presented a series of letters regarding events of early days from Hiram Brown. The correspondence was directed to Hon. C. Meinert. As far as possible the letters are given *verbatim*, only being altered where it was necessary to leave out purely private or personal matters. Mr. Brown has a peculiarly interesting style of writing; and his graphic description of things and relation of events will be read with pleasure by his many friends throughout Green county.

The first letter bears the date of "Orleans, Harlan Co., Neb., Feb. 27, 1884." It is as follows:

"Seeing a notice in the newspapers from Green county that a history was about being published, I concluded to write some facts to you, and if anything can be gathered from it of benefit to you or worthy of a place in the history, you are at liberty to use it or any part of it. Mine I think was the second family in the town of Albany but perhaps Samuel Mitchell was a few days in advance of me. I located there about the 20th of March, 1842, Mr. James

Campbell being the first there. I put up a small shanty to camp in whilst getting a set of logs for the house. Mr. Campbell, Samuel Mitchell, Laurie True and Justus Sutherland was at the raising from the west side of the river, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Foshler from the east side of the river. Mr. Mitchell sold his claim to Daniel Smiley, who soon came and still lives on it.

"The winter of 1842–3 was one of the severest I ever saw; snow fell on the night of November 8, from four to six inches deep, and did not go off till the next April; most of the winter the snow was four feet on the level and cattle suffered severely, many dying by sheer starvation and I lost a few myself. Mr. Brown lost a large number. The ground was unfrozen when the first snow came and remained so during the winter. In the latter part of May or 1st of June a very severe and long rain storm filled the ground with moisture and in many places covered the surface of the ground with a sheet of water, making it very difficult for teams with even a light load to pass along. Brown's Marsh, in particular, was then and for some time after an eye sore to loaded teams, as you well know.

"In August 1844, I shot and killed the first bear known to be in that section of country; afterward there were several killed in Green and Dane counties.

"The first case of litigation arising in what is now known as Albany, was between James Campbell and Joshua Whitcomb, originating in Mr. Whitcomb's entering a piece of land on which Mr. Campbell had a fence near his land, and he supposed said fence and improvements were on his own land, but by tracing lines closely it was found to be on government land, and Mr. Whitcomb entered it and claimed the fence and the crops then growing on it. Mr. Whitcomb employed as his attorney the Hon. John W. Stewart, of Monroe, and Mr. Campbell employed your humble servant; the court, Jacob Linzie of Exeter. The case was almost one like that of David and Goliah. Mr. Stewart, the Goliah, a well read lawyer, and myself a perfect stripling in legal lore; but after some two or three adjournments there was an agreement to arbitrate the matter which closed that suit with some pro's and con's on both sides. The next suit was before the writer and between Samuel Mitchell and another party, in which Mr. Mitchell came out second best or rather Mr. Mitchell did not have the best witnesses.

"Wolves, deer and wild honey bees were quite plenty, say from 1842 to 1850, deer going first.

"As to the further settlement of Albany, I leave to better hands, except that the first year of my residence in Green county, Justus Sutherland was road supervisor and his district included Albany, Sylvester and other territory now forgotten. He came and notified me to work on the bridge across Allen creek at or near where the bridge now is leading towards Attica, soon after known as Winneshiek."

"ORLEANS, NEB., Feb., 28, 1884.

"In haste I wrote you some facts relative to the early history of Green county. After sleeping over the matter, I recollect some other facts and jottings of the people, and first, some facts of its natural history. First, you can probably recollect of William Dysert undertaking to dig a well about half way between my house and that of Joshua Flint's, and dug in what is now the highway some forty-three or forty-four feet, but found no water. He expected to strike the vein that supplied the spring at my house, and get an overflowing artesian well—but having hurt his hand he was prevented cutting off the supply to my spring. On the last day of his digging, near night fall, I was there, and he sent up the bucket of dirt, he asked me to look at some things he had found in digging a short time before. On examination it clearly appeared to be originally some pieces of bark, one piece, say 2x3 inches surface size, two other pieces less size, but where they were recently broken, they had to me every appearance of coal, and were afterward also declared to be

coal by the principal of the high school at Milton. There coming a rain soon after, filled his well with water to within three or four feet of the top, and there ended the fame of that well.

"Mr. Holmes, west of Mr. Philips, dug a well a little way from his present house, and at, or near the bottom, some twenty-five to twenty-eight feet, he found some splinters of wood, grass roots, and the appearance of that place being once the surface of the ground.

"Julius Hulburt, (I think, if not him, some one near by), in digging a well, found, as told me, about thirty feet below the surface, a root of some tree, laying in a nearly horizontal position about the size of a man's wrist. I had a piece of it for some time. (There were several black walnut pieces.) Another report was of a person digging a well somewhere near Footville, when some twenty-five or more feet down, he came across a stick of wood laying across the well a little one side of the middle of the well, and about eight to ten inches in diameter, partly decayed. When at a later day I was living at Attica, there was on my land there a limestone quarry, and in breaking through pieces of sound rock, we once in a while found pieces of good galena or lead ore of different sizes—one piece I saw about as large as a hen's egg and somewhat of that form; the stone was broke so as to leave about one half of the ore in each part of the stone. How and when did it get there? Echo answers, how did it get there? The petrifactions of the Mollusk tribe are too common about there for me to say anything about, but will barely mention that at a time Thomas Fenton's hired man, while plowing west of his house, plowed up the image of a duck carved out of hard flint like stone, and gracefully formed as any live duck and neatly polished. Mr. Fenton's brother from Ohio took it back with him with a promise of return, and if he returned it, I was to have it. I never got it. Perhaps Dr. Person's widow knows about it, or possibly has it.* I at one time found in the road going toward Madison, a little north of Mr. McLaughlin's, a piece of native copper, weighing between one quarter and one half a pound, and have it yet. Another piece was found, before that, not far from Francis Stockburn's, weighing about eight pounds, and afterward sold to a tin-peddler for some forty to fifty cents.

"We will now change the matter. The first wedding in Albany was of Mr. Holmes before spoken of, and celebrated at Mr. Eldred's, the second one between Benjamin Broughton and Hannah Valentine at my house, in 1846, in both of which the writer acted the part of the grand mogul. The third one, I think, was between Daniel Baxter and Jeanette Nichols. Of other and further weddings, this deponent saith not. If anything more is required to be known about the Baxter wedding, call on Adi Whitcomb.

"Following events reveals an instance of meanness that has scarcely a parallel, in which your honor was made an unwilling actor. I allude to that cuss who entered a part or the whole of claims improved by their owners. He, like some others I know of, pretended to all *virtue*, but practiced all sin--so far as he knew, by first staying on your free generosity for a few days, and then snake like, turned around and entered a portion of your claim, if I recollect aright, also a part of D. Smiley's, Erastus Hulburt's, all of Price Hill's, claim forty acres, and I think some of Samuel Bagley's, but after one year, he sent a stool-pigeon from Rockford to come and sell you the land.

"After consulting together, the persons who had their claims taken, or a part thereof, went to Monroe to try and make some arrangements by which they could recover their land again, and your humble servant was also one of the party. When at Monroe we found that the stool-pigeon had a valid power of attorney to convey the land in question. His first price we could not think of paying, and after arguments

*It is now in the Cleveland Ohio Museum.

and statements *pro* and *con*, getting him to lower the price several times, till it was thought best to comply with his reduced offer. We then began to cast about for the money, and succeeded in making a raise. But some of the people of Monroe who sympathized with us, thought it would only be right to pay him some of the "queer," and as we had a right to consider that the people of Monroe knew better than what we did in the county as to what was the just rule of morals between him and us, and they actually furnished us some $8 to $10 worth of the "queer," by count, which he packed off, and I never heard any one say but that is morally right to thus take the advice of the citizens of Monroe in the matter. God bless them."

ORLEANS, Neb., March 2, 1884.

"Well, here it goes again. Being somewhat crowded as to time, I forgot some things, as some folks will do, and first I will say that I have a stone pipe supposed to be an Indian relic, found near Sugar river by Mr. Fenton, on the north part of the town of Albany; color of stone, red and hard; bowl of pipe about one inch long, and stem of same length—no comparison to a large sized meerschaum pipe of the present day. I also have a stone about three inches long, of an oval form, with ends cut off. It has a hole through it near one end, and is counter-sunk on both sides, and about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, or a little over; the ends cut off square and beveled on both sides; stone hard, of a light brown color. And I have seen two other ones here, of a like description and similar rock, one a little larger than mine, and one a little smaller. Have never seen any other rock of a similar kind. I also have two round and flat pieces of flint rock, of a dark color, except some lighter cloudy parts, one stone about six and a half inches in diameter, the other about five inches in diameter, and say one and a fourth inches thick at the center, and then becoming thinner to near or quite the side. It appears to have its shape or form by scaling off pieces from the sides, leaving them somewhat irregular, breaking as all or most all flints do. They were found by Benjamin Swancutt near where he lived, and he gave them to me. What their use, I cannot conceive. Perhaps others can tell.

"The year I first moved into Green county (1842), Mrs. Robert Taylor, living in the very west part of Rock county, on the road from Decatur to Janesville, almost weekly for some time would take a pail of butter on her arm, with cool grass on top of the pail, and carry it on foot to Exeter, and sell it and return home, making a journey of sixteen miles, more or less, each way. My wife would frequently have tea about the time Mrs. Taylor got back, and they took tea together. If such acts of Mrs. Taylor do not fulfill the old adage of 'Time, patience and perseverance overcome all things,' I no not know where to find such.

"There was another incident I desire to say something about. In early times there was a mail route from Janesville to Mineral Point by way of Monroe. The mail carrier's name was Mr. Downs. But at a certain time, say in 1840 or 1841, in coming from Mineral Point to Janesville, coming to the Sugar river east of Decatur, he found the stream so much swollen as to prevent his crossing, and he turned back to John Moore's, about one and a half or two miles, where he put up for the night; and he found there Charles Stevens, who kept the only hotel in Janesville, and who had been to Galena for some groceries. In the morning they started for Janesville, but found Sugar bank, or over bank, full of water, with anchor ice and other pieces of ice running quite freely. But they attempted to cross, and the mail carrier deposited his mail bag on Mr. Stevens' load, and hitched his horse to the hind end of the wagon, pulling off his pants and boots to keep the mail company. They undertook to cross, but the current and shape of the ford prevented their making the outcome aright, the team being drifted down stream some, but the mail carrier

got across by jumping ashore when the wagon was near the bank, but with difficulty. Mr. Stevens got back to the ford, and barely managed to get out of the river on its west side, and the mail carrier on the east side, with no house between there and Janesville, for which he started in his stocking feet and a pair of drawers on—ground frozen and a cool wind. He finally, before the day was gone, came to Janesville; but on the west side of the river there was no house, and the ice running so much in Rock river, with the height of the water, prevented their crossing to get him, but told him to go down to Judge Holmes', about one-half or three-fourths of a mile down the river, which he did, introducing to two young daughters of the judge's family, *sans* boots and pants. Here he staid several days, their guest, with frost bitten limbs."

ORLEANS, NEB., March 24, 1884.

"Yours of a late date received yesterday, and in answer I begin by saying that I thought, and still think there are others in your vicinity who are better able, both by talent and a better knowledge of the early part of the residence of R. Folsom than I have, but at your request will say something. I think that when I first knew anything about him he was living or staying about Mr. Thompson's, Justus Sutherland's and others in that neighborhood; though he built (if I have been informed aright) a sort of a shanty near, or at the spring on the road to Monroe, not far beyond Mr. Sutherland's, in a southwesterly direction, where he would lay in wait for deer that came there to drink. Don't know if he absolutely killed any, though he made some fair reports of badly wounding some. Probably others can correct this as to facts, and if so, get them to do it by all means. Now I wish to refer you to John Broughton and Stephen Eldred for correction of facts, dates and names. Mr. Broughton and Mr. Eldred were threshing in the winter of 1842–3, at Capt. Hulburt's, south or southwest of the aforespoken spring about half or three-quarters of a mile—threshing with flails for a share of the grain; the floor they used they must describe if anything different from the threshing floor so famous near where King Solomon built his temple at Jerusalem. According to my memory from Mr. Broughton's statement, Reuben was stopping there and hunting, and to get the family up so as to get breakfast, so that he could go out hunting by daylight, he would get up by 3 or 4 o'clock, and go towards the henhouse, and there begin to crow lustily, and the roosters in the henhouse would set up a general crowing, but could not beat Reuben. That worked like a charm for a few days, giving him time to hunt and the threshers more time to thresh their grain in. But the crowing dodge did not last but a few days.

"One day Reuben went out with his dog and gun in regal style, and after no long time he shot at a deer, and at night reported the deer badly wounded, and at any rate Reuben and his dog followed the deer that day, there being some crust on the snow, and the chase came so near that the threshing party could see it. Reuben would cut corners off so as to be in advance of the dog sometimes, and then the deer, by some turning, would give the dog a fair chance again. He and the dog barking nearly alike might have sometimes deceived the deer. At night he came in and made a good report that the deer had bled profusely, and was weak and could hardly ever get up again. Reuben, next morning remembering the adage that the early bird was the one who got the worm, was after his deer in good season, and the chase continued as the day before, till 2 or 3 P. M., when the deer exhausted, Reuben came up and killed it with a club, but on close examination no break of the skin could be found except on one of the fore legs below the knee which might or might not have been made by the ball. These are the statements of the case as related to me by Mr. Broughton, not long after the event.

"It is said that every person has a penchant for something, and if properly cultivated will make

the owner famous in that particular. I think Reuben's must have been hunting, and the climax was reached by killing wolves. At least he 'beat all of my first wife's relations in that way.' William Webb can tell you something about his penchant for wolves. I am sorry that I could not give a better and more extended detail of his career as a wolf hunter.

"I will here make some further statement relative to the year when the snow was deep and fodder became scarce. I was clean out, say by the 20th of February, or before, with sixty-three head of cattle old and young. James Campbell told me he had some straw under the snow where he threshed in the fall previous, and that I might have that and welcome, and could take my cattle there to eat it, and he would take no pay for it although offered. I accordingly drove my cattle there; but the next day about noon he told me they could not stay there longer than that night at any rate. I then went to John Dawson's and got a chance to dig out the straw at his threshing floor for my cattle to which place I drove my cattle; and here let me say that there was one of the best Christian families I ever met with. Him, his wife and Ed. Fleck. When that straw was gone I got hold of a little money and went down to Mr. Bowen's, some six or eight miles southwest of Monroe, and bought some corn for my cattle, at twenty-five cents per bushel, but the snow was so deep and the roads drifted so full as to make them higher than the snow on either side, and I could not get my cattle to work, as they would crowd each other off the track. After upsetting some two or three times, I hired a man by the name of Starr and gave him a sow to draw me up about three loads of twenty bushels each load of ears. With that and cutting burr-oak trees for the cattle to browse upon, I carried my stock then on hand, through, and in May began to kill some and take the meat to Exeter; sell what I could there, and then on to Madison, where I usually arrived on or before sunrise; sell what meat I could for from two to four cents per pound, and then start for home, usually getting near Belleville to stay over night, and next day home. Chose rather to do that way than to have a visit from the sheriff. This I done, driving cattle for the team, till the first of July when I sold my team in Madison, and left off carrying meat to Madison.

"Exeter at that time, and for a time after was our postoffice address and our place for holding elections including the now town of Albany as a part of Exeter precinct."

ORLEANS, Neb., March 24, 1884.

"I think of one more fact that may have some interest for the history of Green county. It is this. Perhaps you will remember an oak tree of large size standing close by the spring, on the south side of it, into which a swarm of my bees went (into a limb). The tree was so near the house that if blown over in the right direction would strike the dwelling pretty hard, and I cut it down, say in 1838, for safety and bees and honey. When near the center, say when the tree might be ten, or possibly twelve inches in diameter, I found old ax marks and a part of an upper chip, in the tree, after counting the consecutive rings from there outward, I found them to be 184, showing the mark to have been made 184 years previous."

The following interesting reminiscence of one of the pioneer settlers of Green county was written by H. B. Jobes, a well known citizen of this town:

"The history of Green county would be incomplete without mention of Reuben Fulsom, one of the early pioneers of the county, familiarly known and recognized by the first settlers as 'Old Reuben' the hunter, who came from the State of New York, and settled in Green county about the year 1842. There was nothing remarkable nor prepossessing in the make-up of this strange individual that should single him out as more noted than his fellow man, but his eccentricities and peculiar mode of living gave him notoriety, and his success in his chosen pursuit, soon made him famous as a daring and

sagacious hunter. But little is known of his early history. His ancestry are reputed as highly respectable—a brother having attained celebrity in the practice of medicine. Though not strictly confined to the chase, having performed odd jobs of work from time to time, living here and there, principally, however, in the neighborhood of Albany. Still it was natural for him to hunt, and his happiest moments would seem to be when he was on the trail with dog and gun. Disappointed hopes and blighted love it has been thought led him to lead the life of a partial recluse and to become an habitue of the woods and caves, gaining a livelihood in the traffic of furs and scalps of wild beasts. Kind and hospitable people gave him shelter and a home when the inclemency of the weather rendered it impracticable for him to follow his chosen pursuit, but when everything was favorable he was off on the trail, and the scalps of captured denizens of the forest would do honor to the wigwams of many a brave.

"From Mrs. F. Lewis we learn that he was a hunter at five years of age. His education was limited. One day while at school, he saw from the window, a fox, making tracks across an adjoining field. Without excuse or leave of abscence he rushed from the room with a whoop, and after the fox with his favorite dog, and succeeded in capturing the fox. This completed his education and he was free to pursue the, to him, more pleasant calling. Reuben was three times married. The marriage ceremony was performed the fourth time but the process was afterwards found to be illegal and the contracting parties agreeing to disagree took different paths in life; Reuben seeking a home in the west. In an early day when the country was sparsely populated, game was more abundant than at the present time; wild deer made this section their favorite haunt, until the rapacity of over greedy huntsmen thinned them out and drove the remainder further north. Wolves were quite numerous in those days, and were a source of great annoyance to settlers, especially stock raisers whose flocks became decimated by oft repeated raids. As a means of ridding the country of a miserable pest, bounties were offered for the scalps of these animals. This stimulated our hunter to carry on a war of extermination by which to realize on that class of booty. He was measurably successful in thinning out a portion of these destructive animals, probably to a greater extent than most men of his time.

"He seemed to live and move in a world of wolves, became wolfish in nature, looked and talked like a wolf. He could outwalk any ordinary man, taking great strides as though some phantom form was dogging his footsteps. A story is told of Reuben in connection with early reminiscences of the county. If not an adept, our old friend was not slow at the game of poker. On one occasion he was invited to take a hand with one of our prominent bankers, who was suspicioned by him of tricking with the cards. As the game progressed, without a word of warning, he jumped to his feet and with a well directed blow tumbled banker, merchant and table and all in promiscuous confusion on the floor.

"Tradition has it that Reuben was partial to young wolves,as the scalps secured by him were mostly of that class, from which we infer that he had a keen eye to the future in the exigency of supply and demand. This may account in part for the lingering traces of a subdued but by no means extinct species. Be this as it may, however, it can truly be said of Old Reuben, the hunter, he was a harmless, inoffensive man whose sum of usefulness would over-balance all the harm he ever did.

"On the left bank of Little Sugar river to the northwest of the village of Albany may be found the cave, which has become historical as 'Reuben's Cave'—a hollow cavern in the massive rocks where slept the hero of our tale many a lone night through, while round him prowled the wolves. Time whitened his locks as the

years went by, and the once elastic step, enfeebled, bore him to that home which charity had kindly provided for the unfortunate of earth. Years have passed since the veteran hunter passed from earthly scenes, but the incidents of his life and early exploits are still fresh in the memory of the old settlers of Green county."

VILLAGE OF ALBANY.

This is the third village in importance in Green county. It is located on section 28, of the town of Albany, on the banks of Sugar river. A branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, extending from Brodhead connects Albany with the main line of railway, and affords excellent shipping facilities. The Sugar river at this point furnishes a valuable water power, which is now fully utilized and improved. About the village lies some of the most valuable farming and stock raising lands in Wisconsin. The farmers, as well as the inhabitants of the village, are well to do, as a rule, and this is a guarantee of permanent, ever increasing trade.

THE BEGINNING.

The locality which is now known as the village of Albany was first called "Campbell's Ford," the land having been entered by James Campbell and Thomas Stewart. The excellent water power at this point they agreed to donate to any one who would erect a saw and grist mill, and it was this proposition which first attracted Dr. Samuel F. Nichols and Capt. Erastus O. Pond to this place. Of these two gentlemen, Dr. Nichols was the first to move his family. He came in March, 1846, and erected a double log house on what is now block 13, and thus became the first settler. Capt. Pond arrived with his family the following June, and lived in the log cabin with Dr. Nichols until he could build a frame house. With a yoke of oxen, S. A. Pond, a son of E. O., then sixteen years of age, hauled the lumber for their new house from Amos Sylvester's mill, being obliged frequently to first cut the logs, then take them to the mill to be transformed into lumber. But notwithstanding the attendant disadvantages, in about three weeks the building, which was 16x24 feet in size, was completed and the family moved into the same. This house was also located on what is now block 13. In one corner of the building Mr. Pond opened Albany's first store, having brought the limited stock of goods all the way from Newark, N. Y.

Erastus O. Pond, one of the founders of the village of Albany, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1799. When a young man he was a sailor on the lakes, and finally became master of a ship. He was married Aug. 6, 1826, to Margaret L. Bartle, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. They settled in Wayne county, where he purchased a woolen mill and operated that twelve years. He then moved to Newark, in the same county, and engaged in the manufacture of carding machines, remaining there until 1846. In that year he came to Wisconsin. He stopped a few weeks in Rock county, then came to Green county and settled on the present site of the village of Albany, of which he was one of the founders. He was the first postmaster and merchant, and was prominently identified with the interests of the town and village until the time of his death, Oct. 19, 1854. Mrs. Pond died Feb. 19, 1881. They were the parents of three children—Maria, now the wife of C. S. Tibbetts; Chloe, wife of R. H. Hewitt, of St. Louis, and Samuel A., now of Janesville.

Another family named Hills, came with the Pond party, but after shaking with the ague for a few months they returned to the place from whence they came.

There was no further additions to the settlement in 1846; but in 1847 several families arrived, and it was not long until Albany had taken a position of importance among the villages in this region.

VILLAGE PLAT.

In 1847 Dr. Samuel F. Nichols and E. O. Pond, assisted by J. V. Richardson, a surveyor,

made the necessary survey and laid out twenty blocks into village lots. The population increased rapidly and it soon became necessary to make additions to the plat, which has been done from time to time. Of the several additions there were annexed by Pond and Nichols, one by J. H. Warren and one by the Railroad Company.

The village was governed by the same laws and under the same authority as the town of Albany, until 1883, when the territory which comprises section 28 was incorporated as a village, and the first village election held on the 17th of October, 1883, resulted in the election of the following named officers: L. H. Warren, president; William Green, W. W. Hill, E. Van Patten, W. H. Knapp, D. Osborn and F. J. Carle, trustees; J. B. Perry, clerk; T. G. Mitchell, treasurer; H. B. Jobes, supervisor; C. S. Tibbitts, marshal; Warren Howard, police justice; Gabriel Jackson, justice of the peace.

The trustees elected would not grant liquor license and thus the newly incorporated village started out on temperance principles.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first building on the plat of the village was erected on what is now block 13, in March, 1846. It was a double log cabin, and was erected and occupied by Dr. Samuel F. Nichols.

The first frame building was erected in June, 1848. It was also located on what is now block 13. It was occupied as a store and dwelling by Erastus O. Pond.

The first brick building was the dwelling house of Zebina Warren, which was erected by him in the spring of 1851. It was located on lot 4, block 13. In 1884 it was owned and occupied by C. S. Tibbitts.

The first marriage in the village was solemnized in 1847. The contracting parties were Daniel Baxter and Chloe Nichols. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's father, Dr. Samuel F. Nichols, by Hiram Brown, a justice of the peace. Mrs. Baxter is still a resident of Albany.

The first birth was that of Philander Nichols, son of Dr. Samuel F. and Julia A. Nichols, born Sept. 6, 1846.

The first death was that of Thomas McVee, which occurred in 1846. His remains were buried in the grounds now occupied by the village cemetery.

The second was the death of a daughter of C. Meinert, which took place in 1847.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The first general store in the village was opened in June, 1846, by Erastus O. Pond. He kept goceries, dry goods, drugs, etc., and remained in business for about two years.

The next general store was established by R. H. Hewitt.

Shortly afterward R. J. and William Richardson established a general mercantile business and made arrangements to open a large stock of goods; but on the 1st of June, 1851, William was drowned, after which R. J. became disheartened and closing out his business left the place.

In 1851 James Campbell opened a store in a building on lot 10, block 10.

In 1852 Zebina and John Warren were engaged in general merchandising in a building located on block 13.

J. T. Chapman opened a store in 1853 in the south part of the village. In October, 1861, Mr. Chapman enlisted in company A., 13th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. He was commissioned major, was promoted to the rank of of lieutenant-colonel, and served until November, 1864.

Many changes have taken place during the past twenty-five years and it is impossible to trace with any degree of accuracy the history in detail of any line of business. Among others who have been prominent in the general mercantile trade here, are the following: Troy & Kellogg, E. Bowen, Jobes & Dolson, H. B. Jobes, Burt & Harris and Charles Campbell. In 1884 this line was represented by W. H. Knapp & Co., J, F. Litel, William Green and Benkirk

Brothers. The last named firm deals principally in gents furnishing goods and boots and shoes.

The first hardware store on the present site of Albany was established by Zebina Warren in 1853. E. B. Noble was the second hardware merchant and continued in trade about twenty-five years, then closed out and left the State R. H. Hewitt, the third hardware dealer, continued in trade until he enlisted in the army. When Mr. Noble closed out his business, Roach & Bloom, of Monroe, established a branch store at this place. They were succeeded in turn by C. O. French, French & Lemuel and French & Brodrick. The latter firm sold to John Lemuel, who continued until the disastrous fire of 1883. In 1884 the hardware trade was represented by Lemuel & Clemons and Osborne & Howard.

Warren Howard, of the firm of Osborne & Howard, dealers in hardware, farming implements of all kinds, wagons and carriages, also dealer in leaf tobacco, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1849. His parents emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Rock county, when he was but an infant. He received his education in the district school and at the Evansville Seminary. When twenty-one years old he engaged in teaching, and followed that occupation during the winter season for ten years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits and manufacturer of spring bed bottoms the rest of the time. In 1881 he came to Albany and established his present business. He was married Dec. 25, 1871, to Jane E. Budlong. They have three children—Ella, Alice and Emmett B.

The first man to deal in drugs at this place was E. O. Pond, who kept a few necessary drugs in connection with his general stock of goods. S. A. Pond succeeded him in this line and also kept books, after which the following firms were in the business: Dr. Shavalia Fayette, Parker & Drake, H. Medbery, Robinson & Dodge, C. Robinson, Gillett & Dolson, Winston & Roberts, Winston & Hudson, Hudson & Bartlett and Bartlett & Roberts. This business is now (1884) represented by G. W. Bartlett, successor to Bartlett & Roberts and J. W. Hicks, successor to G. W. Roberts.

G. W. Bartlett, druggist, was born at Schuylersville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 10, 1845. He is a son of L. C. Bartlett, who is now a resident of Brodhead. G. W. Bartlett was thirteen years old when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. They located in Beloit, where they remained two years, then came to Albany. At the age of sixteen years, he began clerking for Freeman Lewis. He afterward clerked for other parties, and was thus employed until 1869, when he engaged in trade in company with W. H. Hudson. Mr. Hudson afterwards sold out to Dr. G. W. Roberts, with whom Mr. Bartlett was associated until 1879. He then purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on business alone. He was burned out by the fire of November, 1883, but soon resumed business. In addition to drugs, he carries a stock of groceries, books, stationery and notions. He was married in 1865, to Kate A. Dolsen, and they have had three children—Franky, who died in infancy, Robert E. and Willie.

J. W. Hicks, druggist, commenced business in Albany, in August, 1883, and in March moved into the Murray block, where he is at present located. He keeps a full line of drugs, toilet articles, paints and oils, also a stock of groceries. He was born in the town of Rushford, Winnebaga Co., Wis., Dec. 18, 1856. He obtained his early education in the schools at Eureka, graduating from the high school in that place, in 1875. He then taught until 1876, when he entered the State University at Madison, where he graduated in 1880. He then again engaged in teaching, which he continued until 1883. He was married in June, 1882, to Edith Stearns, a native of Green county. Mr. Hicks' father, Oliver Hicks, was a native of New York. He was married to Sarah Powell, a native of the same State, and in 1846 came to the Territory

of Wisconsin, and settled in Winnebago county, where he purchased land of the 'Fox River Improvement Company," and improved a farm, making it his residence until the time of his death in 1882. His widow resides in the village of Omro.

Sampson and Edward Tilley, in 1852, erected a slab building, 14x20 feet in dimension, with a thatched roof, and here opened the first wagon shop in the village. After a space of three years they erected a better building, and in 1884 they were still enjoying a large patronage, being engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and sleighs, besides running a general repair shop.

The first blacksmith was Charles Barton; the second was Peter Parsolon; the third was E. B. Dorr. Mr. Dorr opened a shop in 1851, also worked as a millwright, and continued in business until the fire of 1883. This trade is now represented by J. S. Smith.

Daniel S. Smith was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Jan. 7, 1807. When a young man, he learned the blacksmith trade in his native State. When twenty-two years of age, he located in Madison Co., N. Y., opened a shop and worked at his trade. He remained there until 1836, then removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in the city of Erie, where he followed his trade for eleven years. In 1847, he removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, and located in Beloit, where he was joined by his family one year later. He was one of the first blacksmiths in that town. He remained there, working at his trade, until 1850, when he came to Green county, and located in Clarence, remaining there until 1854, then removed to Albany and opened a shop. His health becoming bad, he had to stop work. In a few years he removed to Kansas. His home is now in Springfield, Dak. He was married in 1830, to Algina Wentworth, a native of Vermont. This union was blessed with nine children, eight of whom are now living.

James S. Smith, eldest son of Daniel Smith, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in July, 1833. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, and made his home with them until seventeen years of age. He had learned the blacksmith trade of his father, and engaged in that business in Beloit. He remained in Beloit four years, then went to Janesville. In 1854, he removed to Albany and commenced work at his trade. In 1864, he went to Idaho and Montana, working at his trade while there. After remaining there about a year and a half, he went to Michigan, and located in Plainwell, Allegan county. He run a shop there for about two years, and returned to Albany, where he has since resided. In 1858, he was united in marriage with May J. Hess, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. This union has been blessed with two children—Nellie and Frank.

The first livery barn was opened in 1855, by Harry Van Wart. It was located on block 17. In about 1857, Mr. Van Wart closed the barn and took his horses across the plains to California. This line of business is now represented by Frank Warren.

The first shoe maker to locate in Albany, was William Lee. The second was J. A. Hahn, who came in 1855, and, in 1884, was still in business. Austin Darling also runs a shop.

The first meat-market was kept by Freeborn Lewis; but before his time a Mr. Nipple had peddled meat about the town.

The first coopers were Samuel DeLaps and a Mr. Shaw.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Samuel F. Nichols was the first to administer medicine to the sick at this place. Since then the following have been located in the village and practiced medicine: Shavalia Fayette, Dr. Lewis, E. H. Winston, William Fayette, Horace T. Persons, Robert Van Dusen and Marvin Bemis. The present physicians are: G. W. Roberts and W. E. Ziegenfuss.

Samuel F. Nichols, one of the pioneers of the town of Albany, and one of the founders of the village, was a native of the Green Mountain State, born at Bennington, Nov. 14, 1801. His

father was a sea captain, and an early settler in Bennington. Samuel was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years he engaged in teaching, thus obtaining money with which to advance his education, and entered Castleton Seminary, from whence he graduated. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated from the Castleton Medical Institute. He then went to Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., and commenced practice. He was there married in 1826 to Julia Bartle, born in Newark, in 1811. He continued to reside in Newark until 1845, then came to Wisconsin and engaged in the practice of his profession at Janesville, one year. He then came to Green county and settled on the site of the present village of Albany. Soon after coming here, he was obliged, on account of failing health, to discontinue his practice, and he engaged as mail contractor, and did an extensive business in that line, his routes extending to four different States and Territories, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He employed hundreds of men and horses. This business he continued until 1868. In 1866 he purchased a fruit farm in New Jersey, and spent the fall and winter seasons there. In September, 1874, he visited Colorado Springs, in the hope of finding relief from asthma, from which he was suffering, but he grew steadily worse and died there on the 14th of November following. His remains were brought back to Albany, and placed in the family vault. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had seven children—Chloe J., Martin V., Louisa A., Bartle W., Philander K., Louis A. and Maggie. Dr. Nichols was one of the Presidential electors of district No. 2, in 1848, in the State of Wisconsin, and was chosen to transmit the result to the seat of government.

Louis A. Nichols, their youngest son, was born at the Nichols House, Albany, Feb. 3, 1849. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, after which he spent five terms at Evansville Seminary. In 1870 he went to Philadelphia and entered Philadelphia College, and studied one year. He then went to Madelia, Minn., where he remained one year, and from thence to Chicago, and was clerk in a real estate office until 1874, when he went again to Philadelphia and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College. He went to St. Louis and commenced practice, but, his health failing, he remained but a short time. He went from there to Colorado and spent nearly a year, then returned to Albany, where he was married, in 1875, to Ella Warren, daughter of Zebina and Maria (Pond) Warren. He has erected a fine residence on the west bank of the river, and has his office in his house.

LAWYERS.

The first attorney in the vicinity of Albany was Hiram Brown. The second was J. B. Perry, who is still in practice; the third, E. L. Warner; and the fourth, H. Medbery.

HOTELS.

During the first few years of the settlement, of course every one who had a home was willing to entertain strangers without money or price. But as people came flocking in faster and faster, it became necessary to establish some public stopping place. In 1847 John B. Sawyer and A. K. Stearns erected a building on what is now lot 2, block 18, corner of Mill and Main streets, it now forming the upright part of the Nichols House. In 1848 Dr. Samuel Nichols purchased the property, completed the building and opened it to the public for hotel purposes, and it is still used as such. In 1881 the building was enlarged by a brick addition, and it now presents quite an attractive appearance. The property is now owned by M. V. Nichols and Mrs. J. H. Warren. It is leased by S. S. Hills, a gentleman well qualified for the place, and under whose management the Nichols House has become a favorite of the traveling public and the pride of the citizens of the village.

Sylvester Hills was a native of Connecticut, born March 7, 1790. When a young man he went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he en-

gaged in farming until 1838. He then started with two teams for Wisconsin, taking his family and household goods. He drove to Buffalo, where they embarked upon the lake and went to Toledo, completing the journey from that point to Green county with the teams. He bought government land in what is now the town of Sylvester, erected a log house and commenced improvements. He was a natural mechanic, and manufactured many of the articles of furniture used by his own and his neighbors' families; also built a loom and spinning wheel, which were used by the women of the family for weaving cloth from flax, which was raised upon the farm. There were maple trees upon the place, from which they obtained sugar, which, with the wild honey that they gathered, furnished the sweets used by the family. Game and fish were abundant at this time, and nearly all the articles they were obliged to buy were tea and tobacco. He lived upon this place two years, then bought a prairie farm in the same town, on which he built a log house and frame barn. The latter was built in 1841, and the boards with which it was covered were hauled with teams from Chicago; the shingles were made of oak and rived by hand. In 1856 he sold this farm and removed to section 29, in the town of Albany, where he purchased land and remained several years, then sold his farm and removed to the village, and there remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1881. He was twice married. His first wife was formerly Chloe Webster, and they were married in Onondaga Co., N. Y. Eleven children blessed this union, nine of whom are now living—William, Ashael, Price, Lorinda, Miranda, Nelson, Elizar, Betsey and Electa. Mrs. Hills died March 6, 1832. Mr. Hills' second wife was Hannah Sutherland, a native of Vermont. She was a woman of much ability, and in her youth was a school teacher, which occupation she followed in her native State, and afterwards in New York, where she became acquainted with Mr. Hills, to whom she was married, Dec. 27, 1832. She was noted for her kindness in cases of sickness or distress, and seemed to feel the misfortunes of others more than her own. She lived to a ripe old age, each succeeding year adding new acts of kindness and generosity to her children and friends. Her memory, always remarkable, was especially so in her old age, and up to almost the day of her death she retained a perfect recollection of past events, and of the names and ages of all the people residing in the neighborhood where she was brought up. She died Oct. 27, 1882. Her children were—Sylvester S., born Dec. 17, 1833; Chloe P., born Jan. 28, 1836; and Isabelle M., born June 6, 1838.

Syvester S. Hills is the present landlord of the Nichols House, at Albany. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1833, and was but four years old when he began pioneer life in Green county, where he grew to manhood. In 1852, in company with a brother and cousin, he opened a tin shop in the village of Monticello. Soon after he purchased the interest of his partners and then purchased a stock of merchandise from Mathias Marty, continuing in business there until 1857. He then sold out, and the following year went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and opened a tin thop at St. Ansgar, where he remained but a short time, then sold out and went to Minnesota, stopped there a short time and entered 160 acres of land in Freeborn county, after which he spent one year in Kansas and Nebraska. He then returned to Green county and was there married April 18, 1861, to Sarah A., daughter of Jeptha and Harriet (Conger) Davis. She was born in Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1838. After marriage, Mr. Hills went to Cross Plains, where he engaged in buying and shipping produce one year, then went to Woodman, Grant county, and engaged in the same business, also acted as station agent. He continued to follow the same business at different points on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for a number of years, after which he was employed

by the Victor Scale Company as general agent, and traveled in the interest of that firm two years in the northwestern States. He then resumed railroading, becoming station agent at Plainfield, on the Wisconsin Central road. In 1880 he leased the hotel at Evansville and engaged in hotel keeping, which he continued there three years, then came to Albany and leased the Nichols House. As a landlord Mr. Hills is a decided success, his house bearing the reputation of being the best hotel in Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Hills have had three children, only one of whom is now living—Elmer E., who was born Oct. 27, 1867. Erwin F. was born July 13, 1866, and died Sept. 9, of the same year. Their eldest son, Arthur, was born Nov. 10, 1862. He was an unusually precocious child and when twelve years of age became messenger boy in the State Senate of Wisconsin, which position he filled during two sessions. He was so honest and trustworthy that, at the age of fifteen, he was appointed station agent on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, having entire charge of the station, including express and telegraph business. He resigned this position to accept a situation as telegraph operator in the city of Milwaukee, in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, where he soon after met his death, Oct. 13, 1879, in a railroad accident. This young man was universally esteemed, and the High School at Evansville, of which he had been a member, thus expressed themselves:

Since God has, by a mysterious providence, allowed death to come into our midst and has taken away one, who, but lately, went in and out among us, we, the members of the High School, desire to express our sorrow and deep sympathy with the family so suddenly bereft, and to add our testimony that, while with us, Arthur was always cheerful in spirit, of obliging disposition, and faithful in the performance of duty.

By wish of the school.

[Signed.] C. M. MERRIMAN, Principal.
L. N. BUSHNELL, Assistant.

Mr. Hills was for twenty years a republican, but joined the greenback party at its organization, in 1876, and was a member of the first State central committee, also a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1880 that nominated Weaver for President.

Ashael Hills, son of Sylvester and Chloe (Webster) Hills, and pioneer of Green county, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 31, 1815. He was married in 1837 to Julia A. Shults, a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y. In 1839 they removed to Steuben county and lived until 1849. They then came to Green county and purchased a farm on sections 29 and 32, of the town of Albany. There was a log house on the place, in which the family lived two years. He then erected a frame house. He improved a large farm here, and erected a large frame barn. He still resides upon the place. Mrs. Hills died Feb. 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hills were among the first members of the M. E. Church at Albany. They had one child—Helen, now the wife of William H. Hudson.

The second hotel was built in 1850, by J. B. Perry and Aaron Kellogg. It was located on lot 3, block 19. When first opened, it was known as the "Green County House," and J. B. Perry was the accommodating landlord. In August, 1853, Z. Warren purchased the property and it was used as a dwelling until 1879, when William Hayden bought the same and again opened it as a hotel. The building was enlarged and neatly refitted in 1882, and in 1884 it was owned by Peter Benston. It is known as the "Central House" and is an excellent place to stop at.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The water power furnished by Sugar river at this point was purchased from the government by James Campbell and Thomas Stewart. From them it passed to Dr. S. F. Nichols and E. O. Pond, in 1846, and the following year these gentlemen improved the power. During the fall of 1847 they erected a saw mill, putting in one of the old fashioned sash saws, and thus for several years furnished the settlers with lumber. In 1848 Z. Warren purchased an interest in the water power and during the winter fol-

lowing erected the first grist mill. The mill used three run of stone and was operated as a custom mill by Mr. Warren until his death in 1854. After this it was owned by his heirs until washed away by the flood of 1867. After the flood the property was purchased by E. F. Warren and C. W. Tomkins. These gentlemen rebuilt the mill, and in 1881, enlarged the same, so that it is now 30x74 feet in size, two and a half stories high. It has three run of stone and is equipped with all modern machinery for doing first-class work. It is still owned by Warren & Tomkins, who operate it as a custom and merchant mill.

Charles W. Tomkins, manager of the Albany flour mills, of which he is a one-half owner, is a native of Ireland, born in county Wicklow, Feb. 29, 1832. His father was the owner of a flour mill in which the subject of this sketch went to work as soon as large enough to be of assistance, and continued to work until he was eighteen years old, when he came to America. He first located at Janesville, where he engaged at his trade until 1852, when he came to Albany, where he had been previously engaged by Zabina Warren to operate his mill. In 1853 he went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and lived one year, then returned and engaged again in the Warren mill, which he continued to operate until 1860, when he rented the "Kellogg mill" and operated that on shares two years, then again returned to the Warren mill and run it until it was washed away in 1867. In 1868 the firm of Warren, Tomkins & Erolc was formed, and the present mill was built, and has since been under the supervision of Mr. Tomkins, who bought Erolc's interest in 1879,since which time the firm name of Warren & Tomkins was adopted, and has secured for it an enviable reputation. He was married in 1860, to Lucy A. Hoyt, from the State of Maine. They have had three children born to them—Estella, Warren and Arthur. The former, Estella, was the only daughter, she was born in 1861 and died in 1873.

The second grist mill was erected in 1857 by T. Kellogg, and was located on the west side of the river. This mill was 40x60 feet in size and used three run of buhrs. Mr. Kellogg owned the mill about ten years then sold to William Nye and J. Montgomery, who, in 1877, removed the machinery and sold the building and water privilege to the Albany Woolen Manufacturing Company. This company put in the necessary machinery and established the "Albany Woolen Mills." In 1881 E. F. Warren, then superintendent, purchased the property and has since operated the same. The line of goods manufactured embraces flannels,blankets, yarns and skirts. The mill furnishes employment to about eighteen operatives.

In the fall of 1883 Lemuel Warren added a saw mill to the woolen mill, which is also in operation. Thus it will be seen that the water power is being well utilized; but there is still room for more as Sugar river is a never-failing stream and at this point furnishes an eight foot head of water.

Prominent among the names identified with the history of Green county, that of Warren stands conspicuous from the early history to the present time. The ancestors of these Warrens were natives of New England for a number of generations. Their great-grandfather, a blacksmith by occupation, having served as a soldier in the French and Indian War, participating in the battle of Quebec. The grandfather, Lovewell Warren, was born in Marlborough, Mass., Oct. 2, 1764, and was of a family of Howes, and was married to Ama Holden. She was born at Charlestown, N. H., in 1794 and was of a family of Adams. Lovewell Warren removed from Leominster, Mass., and settled at Montpelier, Vt., purchased government land, and became a pioneer in the place. The land he improved is still owned by a family of Warrens—his descendents. It was there that Lemuel Warren was born Oct. 27, 1791, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. When a young man he went to Franklin Co., N. Y.,

where he formed the acquaintance of Betsy R. Richardson, to whom he was married in 1817. She was born in Granville, Washington county, Aug. 1, 1793. Lemuel Warren was overseer of Hogan's mills, and remained a resident of Franklin county until 1836, then removed to Chautauqua county, and two years later with his family emigrated to Wisconsin, landing at Milwaukee on the 5th of July, 1838. They proceeded to Janesville which was at that time but a small town, where, although times were hard, they succeeded in making a living. In 1841 they settled on a farm in the town of Union, now known as Center, situated on the Madison road at a distance of twelve miles from Janesville. At that time there were eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom several had attained their majority, and the older boys —William, Zebina and John H., left home to battle with the world on their own account. Sept 13, 1846, the father died, and a few years subsequently the family were stricken with grief by the death of the three daughters. Those of the family who remained could hardly recover from such a blow, but they struggled on and finally succeeded in paying for the farm by hard work and prudent economy. The mother afterwards came to Albany, this county, to reside with her sons, where her remaining days were spent. She died Aug. 17, 1870.

Zebina, the second son, was born at Hogansburg, Franklin Co., N. Y., May 2, 1821. When sixteen years old he went to Michigan, and lived one year in Kalamazoo; then in 1838 joined his parents in Rock county and lived with them two years, then made a claim of government land in the town of Center, Rock county, but not having money to pay for it, started out in search of employment. He drove to Milwaukee, and arrived there with money enough to pay for one horse feed. He soon found employment at various things, among others he took a contract from the government to dig a well at the light house, and by winter he had made enough money to enter his land. In December of that year he engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of Holton & Goodell, and remained with them three years, then returned to Rock county and settled on his land, where he continued to live until 1847, when he came to Albany and erected a grist mill. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile trade in company with his brother. His death occurred in December, 1854. He was married to Maria, daughter of Erastus and Margaret (Bartle) Pond. Two children blessed that union, one of whom is now living—Ella, now the wife of L. A. Nichols. Mr. Warren was a man of good education and fine business qualifications. He was prominently identified with the interests of both town and village, and was in office from the time of the town organization.

Lemuel H., the fourth son, was born at Hogansburg, Franklin Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1830, and was but eight years old when the family came to Wisconsin, and he grew to manhood in Rock county. In 1850 he came to Albany and engaged in clerking for his brother two years, then in 1854 he engaged in mercantile trade in company with his brothers, J. H. and E. F., and continued that business until 1865, when he sold his interests and engaged in the lumber trade five years. He then became a mail contractor and has, while attending to that business, traveled extensively. In 1882 he bought a farm near Madison, where he lived one year and then returned to Albany. He was married March 26, 1854, to Martha Stanley, who was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn. Four children blessed this union—Frank, Carrie, Fred and Eva. The former, Frank S., was born in the village of Albany, where he grew to manhood, his younger days being spent in school and assisting his father in the store. When eighteen years old he was engaged as clerk in E. F. Warren's store. At twenty years of age he was married to Clara Trousdale, who was born in the village of Fayette, Lafayette Co., Wis. They then went to Monroe, where he engaged as clerk for F. S. Parlin a few

months, then went to Yankton, D. T., in company with his father, who was going there to look after his stage interests. In 1878 he had full charge of the stage line from Yankton to Sioux Falls, and remained there until 1879, when he returned to Monroe, bought a livery stock and managed a stable two years, then, in the spring of 1881, he started west and visited Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. Returning in the fall, he bought the omnibus line at Monroe and ran that during the winter of 1881–2. In the spring of 1882 he went to Dane county and purchased a farm in company with his father, and lived there one year, then returned to Albany, and during the summer was in the employ of the Western Stage Company. In the fall of 1883 he bought the livery stock of E. F. Warren, and is now engaged in the livery business. Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Warren are the parents of two children (twins)—Bessie and Jessie. He is a good business man, accommodating and affable, and has many friends.

Of the five sons, Eugene F. Warren was the youngest. He was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., June 30, 1833, came with the family to Wisconsin, and at an early age commenced those minor duties of farm life which his extreme youth could compass, and in which he displayed great energy and facility. He was but thirteen years old when his father died, but as his older brothers had left home, the care of the farm naturally devolved on him, and he found little time or opportunity to attend school, spending but three months each winter, in that manner. Fortunately his mother was a woman of refinement and education, and he received from her the most important elements of early instruction. After acting one year as express messenger on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the age of twenty-one, with a capital of $500 he came to Albany, and entered into a co-partnership with his brothers, John H. and Lemuel, in mercantile business, which he pursued for sixteen years, when he bought out the interests of his partners, and continued in the trade alone for five years. Meanwhile, in 1861, he assisted in recruiting company E, 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was mustered in as 1st lieutenant of the company. In 1862 he was in the army of Kansas, where there was no hard fighting, but long and tedious marches to be endured, over the ice and snow clad prairies, and the following year being sent to the army of the Tennessee, he was engaged in fighting "bush-whackers," and in scouting most of the time at Forts Henry and Donelson. While there, he was detailed as judge-advocate of a general court-martial which continued in session for three months, fifty-two cases being tried, and five men receiving the sentence of death. In the fall of 1863, he was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Stephenson, Ala., where after a long and weary march, on short rations, he remained until November, when he left that place and encamped in the village of Edgeville, opposite Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until the summer of 1864, and then returned to his family and business. He had been at home but one week, however, when he received, from the secretary of war, an appointment to a captaincy, in Major-Gen. Hancock's corps, but as one of his brothers had accepted an appointment to the position of United States revenue collector, and the other was in very poor health, and his business in consequence was left entirely in the hands of employes, he was obliged to decline the appointment. Mr. Warren was a brave soldier, competent for any position, and repeatedly refused promotion, having promised to remain with the boys with whom he enlisted and among whom he was a great favorite. In 1869, he built the flouring mill of Warren & Tomkins, and in 1881 purchased the Albany Woolen Mill. He has, also with his brothers, been engaged in the mail and stage business, which furnishes employment to hundreds of men, and requires hundreds of horses, their lines extending from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Slope. Mr. Warren is a republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his religious views,

broad and liberal, holding to the belief of universal salvation. His business success is attributable to honesty, industry, perseverance and the good advice early given him by his parents. Mrs. Warren was formerly Sarah S. Gleason, and was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., and was married to E. F. Warren, Sept. 9, 1855. In the year 1863, she shared equally with her husband the hardships and privations of camp life, thus showing that constancy and affection, which has rendered their union one of happiness. They have been blessed with five children—Mary, Nelly, Willie, (who died in 1867, aged three years) Grace and Charles.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Albany was established in 1848, Erastus O. Pond being appointed the first postmaster. The office was kept in his store, on block 13. Mr. Pond was succeeded as postmaster by E. F. Warren, and he in turn by Andrew Burgor, Hiram Brown, Charles Campbell, Ferdinand Eldred, Hamilton Coates and John Lemmel, the present incumbent. Mr. Lemmel took the office on the 7th of August, 1866. In 1868, the office building was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Lemmel was successful in saving all mail records and postage stamps. Nov. 27, 1883, the office building was again consumed by fire. Mr. Lemmel, this time, succeeded in saving the mail, but some postage stamps and the old records were destroyed. The office became a money order department Oct. 28, 1878, and up to March 18, 1884, had issued 9,286 orders. The income of the office is about $500 annually.

John Lemmel, postmaster at Albany, and a prominent citizen of this county, was appointed to that position in 1866, and has since continued to serve the people in that capacity in a satisfactory manner. He is a native of France, born in Hiertigheim, near Strassburg, Nov. 2, 1825. He attended school as he had opportunity, until sixteen years old, when he was apprenticed to an older brother to learn the trade of tailor. After serving his time, he went to Strassburg and worked as journeyman for some time, then opened a shop at Hiertigheim, and continued in the business until 1853, when he left his native land and came to America, landing at New York, October 29, of that year. In June, 1854, he came west to Madison, Wis., and thence to New Glarus, where he purchased a farm, on which his father and only daughter settled. He then went to the town of Sylvester and worked in the store of C. F. Thompson seven months, then engaged with S. S. Hills, at Monticello a few months, then came to Albany and had a position with Charles Campbell until 1862, when he opened a shop and carried on the business of merchant tailor until the fall of 1864, when at his country's call, he enlisted in the old 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, company I, Capt. Thomas Flint being his captain. He belonged to the sixth army corps, Army of the Potomac, Gen. Meade commanding. On the 2d day of April, 1865, he was seriously wounded at the battle of Petersburg. After being seven months in the hospital, he returned again to his family, who had in the meanwhile lived in the country with his father-in-law. He settled again in the village of Albany, and engaged in in his old trade—merchant tailor—and did a flourishing business. In 1882, he sold out and only retained the postoffice. He has been twice married. His first wife was Eva Baszler, who bore him two children, one of whom is now living. Mrs. Lemmel and an infant son died on the ocean while on the way to America. His second wife was Orphia Stauffacher, born in Switzerland, coming to this country when six years old. Six children blessed this union—Lydia, Mary E., William T., Emma, Ella and John. Mr. Lemmel has the confidence and esteem of his fellow men to a goodly degree, and belongs to the best class of Green county citizens.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

There are several societies represented in this village, and the most of them are in a prosperous condition. The A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities had the misfortune

of having their charters and all records destroyed by the fire on Nov. 27, 1883, and thus in order to obtain their history, the historian is obliged to rely on the memories of the older members. Albany Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 19th of February, 1854, with the following named charter members: Hiram Brown, J. H. Warren, Ira S. Dexter, C. S. Gleason, Yates Lacy, Charles Robertson, E. L. Warner and A. Thomas. The lodge was in a flourishing condition, and in 1861, its membership numbered nearly ninety. But when the Civil War broke out, and our Nation was calling for brave and patriotic citizens, so many of the leading members responded, that the lodge had its last meeting on the 20th day of July, 1861. In October, 1865, the members returning from the field of battle, re-organized, and the lodge in a short time regained its former vigor. Their lodge room, with contents, was destroyed by the fire. But as they had money in their treasury, they at once rebuilt without calling for or accepting aid from other lodges. Their present room cost them about $750, which amount has been fully paid. The following named members of the lodge are past noble grands: John H. Warner, Thomas Flint, J. B. Perry, C. W. Burns, M. T. Gleason, Ira S. Dexter, S. A. Pond, C. S. Gleason, L. A. Nichols, L. H. Warren, E. F. Warren, C. S. Tibbitts, W. H. Howard, Thomas Gravenor, Richard Glennon, N. B. Murray, A. L. Weston and J. F. Carle. The officers in 1884 were: A. W. Murray, N. G.; A. L. Whitcomb, V. G.; C. S. Tibbits, secretary; Thomas Gravenor, treasurer; and J. B. Perry, John Lemmel and J. F. Carle, trustees. Regular communications every Tuesday evening. The present membership is fifty.

Albany Lodge, No. 36, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation March 1, 1851, and was granted its charter June 9, 1852. H. B. Jobes is the present W. M., and Thomas Gravenor, secretary. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Hiram B. Jobes, a native of the town of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., was born Jan. 30, 1838. In his childhood he attended the district school until twelve years of age. He then entered a printing office in the village of Gowanda where he served three years. In 1855 he came to Albany and engaged as clerk with his uncle, E. Bowen, by whom he was employed nine years; then in company with E. W. Persons bought his uncle's stock of goods and they carried on business together one year. His partner then sold his interest to Hiram Bowen, who was succeeded one year later by Gilbert Dolson, with whom Mr. Jobes continued in business until 1871. In that year they were burned out, and Mr. Jobes purchased his partner's interest in the stock that was saved. He continued business alone until September, 1883, when he sold out to J. F. Litel. He has been three times married. His first wife, Ophelia H. Stetson, of Erie Co., N. Y., was born March 8, 1837, and died July 19, 1870. He was again married in 1871 to Sarah Van Curen, who died in the spring of 1873. He was married the third time in July, 1874, to Mrs. Frances Usher Banks, who was born in Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio. Mr. Jobes is a member of Albany Lodge, No. 36, of A. F. & A. M. and has been connected with temperance work for a number of years.

Thomas Gravenor, the present clerk of the town of Albany, is a native of Wales, born March 17, 1840. He attended school in his native country until eleven years old, was then apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn the trade. He served four years, then at the age of fifteen years he came to America with his parents, with whom he remained until the death of his father, which occurred in Monroe Co., Wis., Feb. 9, 1859. The family then came to Green county, where he traded for a farm in the town of Mount Pleasant and engaged in farming. In 1864 he went to Colorado, and engaged in mining three

years, then returned and resumed farming. In 1876, on account of failing health, he moved with his family to California and remained one year. He then went to New Mexico and engaged in the livery business, while his family returned to Green county. A few months later he returned to Albany and engaged in the grocery and provision business, in which he still continues. He still owns his farm in Mount Pleasant, which he rents. Mr. Gravenor has been twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Ann Pryce who died Aug. 21, 1872, leaving one child—William J. He was again married April 25, 1875, to Araminta Dorman and they have one child—Jesse Thomas. Mr. Gravenor's father, William Gravenor, was born in the southern part of Wales. In 1855 he emigrated to America and first settled in Mount Pleasant, Green county, where he purchased a small improved farm, and lived there three years. He then sold out and moved to Monroe county, where he died in 1859, soon after which his family returned to Green county where his widow, Margaret Gravenor, died in 1866. They had four children—William, Jane, Thomas and Margaret. William is dead; Jane is the wife of W. L. Baldwin and lives in Minnesota; Margaret is the wife of Amos St. John, and lives in Mount Pleasant.

Erastus Hoyt Post, No. 69, G. A. R., was organized on the 24th day of March, 1883. The officiating officer being L. O. Holmes of Baraboo; mustering officer deputy of Wisconsin. He was assisted by comrades James Brown, Wallace Eastman, Delos Williams and Wilson Brown of Evansville. The following were elected as the first officers: Capt. Thomas Flint, commander; Capt. C. W. Burns, S. V. C.; Capt. J. F. Annis, J. V. C.; F. J. Carle, adjutant; John Gillett, quartermaster; N. B. Murrey, officer of the day; Peter Benson, officer of the guard; S. F. Smith, sergeant-major.

Erastus Hoyt, after whom the lodge was named, came to Albany in about 1860. He was a young man, and soon became a favorite among his associates. He entered the employment of Timothy Kellogg, as teamster, and in a short time united in marriage with Betsy Kellogg, a sister of his employer. When the Civil War broke out he responded to the call of his country by enlisting under Capt. C. W. Burns, in the old company F., 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volteers, in August, 1862. While on duty as a soldier, he contracted that dreadful disease, chronic diarrhœa, which resulted in death, while he was yet in service, and his body now lies mouldering by the side of other brave comrades in the village cemetery. He is justly entitled to the tribute of respect shown him by his surviving comrades. He was born in 1840, and died in 1863.

In the fall of 1859, the first literary society was organized in the village of Albany, Wis.—the Albany Lyceum, which held its first meeting on Nov. 2, 1859, at high school building on east side of Sugar river, It was presided over by J. H. Warren, who was chosen president and William Gould, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were submitted and adopted. Prominent among the members who took an active part in the deliberations, may be mentioned the names of H. Medbery, Jr., C. W. Tomkins, Ira Dexter, J. B. Perry, E. R. Rockwood, H. B. Jobes, William Gould, J. H. Warren, J. H. Barnes, Gustave Klaesy, N. D. Tibbitts, H. A. Elliott, E. F. Warren and Warren Osgood. The following question chosen for discussion at a subsequent meeting of the society, reflects great credit for the mark of appreciation and esteem bestowed on the gentler sex:

Resolved, "That the education of females is of greater importance to society than that of males."

The society expended its forces in a little over two years, and was known as an event of the past. October 15, 1880 witnessed a re-organization, and a new membership, virtually a distinct society, as it embraced only three of the original members—J. B. Perry, C. W. Tomkins and H. B. Jobes, but retained the

name and adopted the same constitution and by-laws which governed the first. H. Medbery, Jr., again became a member in the winter of 1883. The present membership includes the above, also Prof. J. L. Sherron, Aaron Broughton, Warren Howard, S. S. Hills, Richard Glennan, Warren Tomkins and others. The society has made rapid progress in the pursuit of useful knowledge. It holds regular meeting each week, in Grange Hall, Albany.

The leading citizens of Albany have always opposed the liquor traffic, and have thus kept up a continual battle with the demon alcohol. The first temperance society organized was Albany Lodge, No. 38, I. O. G. T., which was chartered Dec. 25, 1856. This was succeeded in June 10, 1857, by Rescue Lodge, 117, I. O. G. T. Among the charter members of Rescue Lodge were : Mr. and Mrs. L. Warren, E. F. Warren, Mrs. Maria Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tibbitts and Mrs. Werner. This lodge surrendered its charter after a few years, as likewise did several succeeding Good Templar lodges and was repeatedly resurrected. The lodge, in 1884, was known as Crystal Fountain Lodge.

Sons of Temperance, Drunkards' Friends, No. 198, was organized Nov. 22, 1882, with nineteen charter members. The following were the first officers elected : H. B. Jobes, W. P.; Nellie Warren, W. A.; J. F. Carle, W. R. S.; Charlotte Roberts, W. A. S.; Freeman Roberts, W. F. S.; V. D. Burt, W. T.; Rev. Tyacke, W. Chaplain; C. M. Lockwood, W. Cond.; Mrs. Ella J. Kellogg, A. C.; Mrs. Tyacke, J. S.; George Owens, O. S.; Mrs. John Lacy, P. W. P.; Nellie Warren, D. P. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition and numbers seventy-five members. Weekly meetings are held at the Grange Hall.

Crystal Fountain Lodge, No. 478, I. O. G. T., was chartered Jan. 25, 1879, with twenty-one members. The first officers elected were as follows : N. B. Murrey, W. C. T.; Erva Maynard, W. V. T.; Rev. S. E. Sweet, W. C.; J. F. Annis, W. S.; Eddie Dorr, W. A. S.; G. H. Turner, W. F. S.; Mrs. A. Burt, W. T.; D. Atkinson, W. M.; Viola Burt, W. D. M.; Mrs. Alba Murrey, I. I. G.; F. L. Roberts, W. O. G; Mrs. Olive Annis, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Susan Alverson, W. L. H. S.; V. D. Burt, P. W. C. T. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening. The present membership of the lodge is eighty-seven.

RELIGIOUS.

There were no ministers of the gospel among the early settlers, but through the untiring efforts of Chloe Pond, Louisa M. Nichols and Maria I. Pond,* who canvassed every family in the neighborhood, a Sabbath school was organized in 1846. The meetings were at first held in a log school house west of the village. But when cold weather set in they met in the village. The people all took an active interest, and by prompt attendance, a wide-awake and instructive Sabbath school was continued for several years.

Rev. J. D. Stevens was the first Congregational preacher to hold services at Albany. He came here first in 1853. Elder G. R. Patton, a Baptist preacher from near Juda, was the first minister of the gospel to preach west of the river in Albany. He held services in the little log school house in 1847. Rev. Church, a Presbyterian, preached the first sermon in the village of Albany proper, in 1848, in a small frame building located where J. B. Perry's office now stands. This was his only visit to this place.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Albany was organized at the stone school house in 1855. Among the first members of the class were: Mrs. Ann Eliza Jobes, V. H. Vancuren and wife, D. S. Smith and wife, Ashael Hills and wife, and Henry Dickinson and wife. Among the preachers who have fiilled the pulpit for this class are the following: Revs. Cauley, Ferguson, Wheeler, Coleman, Budlong, Butler, Wilde, Hammond, [The last named served during the war as chaplain of the 5th Wis

* Chloe Pond is now the wife of R. H. Hewitt ; Louisa M. Nichols is now the wife of Dr. J. H. Warren; Maria I. Pond is now the wife of C. S. Tibbetts.

consin regiment. He is now post chaplain in the U. S. Army.] Russell, Smith, Allen, Benedict, Haskins, Lewis, J. J. Walker, Pengilly, Clifton, Evans, Briggs, Tull, Allen and Rev. Mr. Tyacke. The last named is the present pastor. The class met for worship in the Congregational church until 1883, when they erected a frame church building, valued at $2,000. Francis Atkinson is the present class leader.

Francis Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, England, May 28, 1837. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Nelson) Atkinson, pioneers of Green county. In 1842 they emigrated to America and located in Champaign Co., Ohio. In 1846 they removed to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Albany, this county. Francis helped his father and older brothers fence and clear a farm; working on the farm in the summer and attending school in the winter, until the winter of 1859–60, when he commenced work for himself. He was married in the spring of 1860 to Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilding) Jones. He rented a farm in the town of Decatur, and at the end of one year, purchased the same farm. In 1871 he bought 145 acres more. He followed teaching in the winter time for five years. In 1882 he purchased 170 acres in the town of Albany, adjoining his old farm, and moved thereon, and in 1883 erected a new barn. He is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were both converted in early life, and joined the Church. He joined the United Brethren Church, when meetings were held in the old log school house. He served as class steward for a number of years. In 1877 he joined the M. E. Church, and has since been appointed class-leader. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are the parents of eight children—Owen O., William F., Russell B., Mary A., Annie M., Lillian M., Nellie W. and Ettie May.

On the 11th of June, 1854, a Congregational society was organized by Rev. J. D. Stevens in the old stone school house. Among the first members were: Everett Dodge and wife, John Flint and wife, Thomas Flint and wife, Mrs. Julia Nichols, Mrs. Dr. Fayette, Mrs. Chloe Baxter, Mrs. John Burt and E. S. Gillies and wife. The first deacons were Everett Dodge and John Flint. For a number of years the society met at the school house, and then a frame church was built. This church was erected by the people as a union church and was to be open to all denominations. Rev. J. D. Stevens was the first pastor of the Congregational Church. After him came Revs. James Jameson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Foot and Mr. Jameson. As most of the members have left, this organization has been abandoned.

A union Sunday school was organized at about the same time that the Congregational society was organized. Chauncy Hurlburt was the first superintendent. This Sunday school is still in existence and is in a flourishing condition. The following named have acted as superintendent: Chauncey Hurlburt, James Barnes, Thomas Flint, Marshall Kellogg, Thomas Flint, G. W. Roberts and Thomas Flint. The latter is the present superintendent.

ALBANY CEMETERY.

Albany cemetery is located in the southwestern portion of the village plat between Warren's addition and the Monroe road. It is triangular in form and contains about five acres. The ground was donated to the village for burial purposes in 1851, by Erastus O. Pond and Dr. Samuel F. Nichols.

OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The first celebration of our Nation's birthday, at Albany, took place July 4, 1846. On that day the people from miles around met on the east bank of Sugar river, near the residence of Erastus O. Pond. There were present at this gathering, counting old and young, large and small, just seventy-five souls. Dr. Samuel F. Nichols was orator of the day, and the young ladies furnished the music, which consisted of singing the "Star Spangled Banner." All present enjoyed themselves and went to

their respective homes feeling that the day had been well spent.

The second celebration took place July 4, 1853, at which time there was a much larger crowd than at the first, and a pleasant time was had.

LOSS OF LIFE BY ACCIDENT.

The first fatal accident in the town, occurred on the 1st of June, 1851. On that day William Richardson, a merchant, was drowned in Sugar river while attempting to cross in a small boat. He was accompanied by S. A. Pond. When they reached the river, Richardson said he would return to the house for his rubbers, as he didn't want to wet his feet, "if he did get drowned." In the middle of the stream the current was too strong for them and they were swept over the dam. The boat went over all right, but the under current drew it back under the falls and it was then capsized. Pond was a good swimmer and struck out for the shore, but the current was swift and he was carried below the bridge before he could reach shore. Richardson could not swim and was drowned. Although every possible effort was put forth, his body was not found until June 21, when it was accidentally discovered, lodged against some drift-wood a few miles below the village.

Isaac T. Armsbury, a farmer by occupation, was missed from his home in 1858. Diligent search was made in the surrounding country and the river was dragged with grapples and after unceasing efforts, his body was found in Sugar river.

In 1858 a son of William Firm, age, thirteen years, took off his clothes, jumped into the river and was drowned. It is thought the boy did not know that the water was deep enough to drown him.

In 1872 a party took a boat to go fishing, and were carried over the dam. One of the party, a Norwegian, was drowned.

Gabriel Baglinger, a tailor by occupation, was drowned while bathing in 1874.

Aaron Peckham was drowned in 1874, while washing sheep in the river about two miles below the village.

In 1866 Herbert Atkinson was accidentally shot with a revolver in the hands of John Pace, Jr. The shooting took place in a saloon. Mr. Atkinson was a promising young man, about nineteen years of age.

Eddie Dodge, son of J. M. Dodge, was killed by falling walls at the fire, Nov. 27, 1883.

John McFarland, while in the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co., as brakeman, was killed near the depot, on Dec. 8, 1883. He was in the act of coupling cars, when he was caught between the locomotive and a flat car, the coupling link passing through his body, causing death in a few hours. He was thirty-four years of age, and left a wife and two children.

FIRES AT ALBANY.

Few towns have been so unfortunate with fires as Albany. For, although only a village of about 400 inhabitants, it has suffered the loss of over $100,000 worth of property by fire.

The first large fire occurred in 1866, when the Charles Campbell block, at the time occupied as a hotel, was destroyed; loss, about $2,500. Two years later five stores, including postoffice, were consumed; loss, nearly $20,000. In 1872 five more stores were destroyed, and a loss of about $20,000 sustained, and in June, 1880, the Warren block, occupied as a hardware store, was laid in ashes, causing a loss of $8,000. But the largest and most destructive of the conflagrations occurred in 1883, and was accompanied by loss of life.

ALBANY'S GREAT FIRE.

At an early hour Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, 1883, the family of J. A. Lockridge, who were occupying rooms on the second floor of Murrey's block, were startled by discovering that their rooms were filled with smoke so dense as to almost suffocate. The family had barely time to give the alarm to J. E. Flood's family, occupying an adjoining suite of rooms, clothe

themselves and beat a hasty retreat, before the flames were on their track.

The cry of "Fire! Fire! Fire!" rang out on the night air, and before many minutes nearly all the inhabitants of the village were at the scene of disaster. The flames spread with such rapidity that all efforts to stay their progress proved futile, and the work of saving goods was begun, but this was soon cut off by the fire breaking through the upper floors.

While the citizens were performing efficient work in the store of John Lemmel, carrying out goods, an explosion occurred from gunpowder stored on the premises, tearing down a portion of the walls of Murrey's building, throwing the end walls into the street and instantly killing Eddie Dodge, a promising son of J. M. Dodge, who, with others, was occupied in carrying out goods. He had just reached the sidewalk when the crash came, and he was almost buried in the debris. His skull was crushed and a terrible gash cut in the right side of his neck, thus causing instant death. The iron columns in front of the building remained standing, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater. However, a number of persons were precipitated into the cellar and narrowly escaped with their lives. Some would have perished had they not been extricated from their perilous position.

Excitement now ran high. Union block and Murrey's block were one sheet of flames. The fire crossed the street and destroyed several wooden buildings, and it was with herculean efforts that the mill of Warren & Tomkins was saved.

The financial loss by this fire was about $60,000; insurance, $20,000. Those who suffered the loss were: N. B. Murrey, Murrey block; John Lemmel, hardware and building; J. A. Lockridge, restaurant; J. F. Litel, general store; G. W. Bartlett, drugs and building; J. Benkirk, clothing; John Hahn, boots and shoes; C. S. Tibbitts, harness; A. Darling, boots and shoes; Albany *Journal*; Albany *Vindicator*; S. A. Pond, Pond's Hall; A. F. & A. M. Hall; I. O. O. F. Hall; E. B. Dorr, blacksmith; Parker Dodge, J. F. Maynard, furniture; Humes & Bliss, harness; Charles Humphrey and E. Bagley. The following sustained bodily injury: Thomas Dorman, collar bone broken; Charles Mathews, bruised about the head; Thomas Gravenor, face cut; Richard Glennan, Fred Roberts, Will Roberts, John Lemmel, Charles Roberts and others, sustained more or less injury. How the fire originated is a mystery, but was no doubt accidental.

ON THE DEATH OF EDDIE DODGE.

[By Mrs. Nellie Jacobson.]

Little Eddie was killed in his heroic efforts in the great fire at Albany, on the night of Nov. 26, 1883. Just after returning from ringing the church bell, to arouse the citizens.

Oh! the cruel, cruel fire!
'Tis a hungry, raging fiend,
Sweeping with it worldly treasures
By hard hours of labor gleaned.

'Tis a sight to touch the heart cords,
Even of the direst foe;
Gazing on those smouldering ruins,
Burying treasures in their glow.

Many heads are bowed in thinking
Of hard spent, toilsome days,
Gathering that which, in a moment,
Vanished in that awful blaze.

The future seems all cheerless,
To many hearts to-night,
Thinking of the toils and crosses,
To bring back those treasures bright.

Yes, Ah! many a lonely hearth-stone,
Has been sadly robbed of bliss,
And the cruel, cruel fire fiend,
Is the only cause of this.

But while mourning worldly losses,
Cast your eyes, dear friends, around,
See ye that no vacant chair
At your fireside can be found.

Then in thankfulness, for mercy,
Breathe within a silent prayer,
That this cruel grief has spared you
All the dear ones gathered there.

Then think ye, of a lonely home
Where lies a boyish form,
Which, but a few short hours ago,
With life, was pulsing warm.

He hastened with the many,
To lend a helping hand,
To quell the fiery monster,
That rose so wild and grand.

But ah! how brief the moment,
Till sadly, back they bore
A crushed and mangled body,
A breathing form no more.

Think of the lonely father,
And hear his anguished moan,
Say, do you bring my darling thus,
My jewel, has it gone?

In what, is life worth living now,
The stricken parent cries,
My idol, it is broken,
And here in ruin lies.

He seeks to clasp the mangled form,
That once had been his joy,
As if to warm the frozen blood,
And wake to life, his boy.

The sad and weeping sister,
Bathes the cold face with tears,
Gazing on the dear companion,
Of her happy childhood years.

No more, as in the happy past,
His coming shall she wait,
Or gladden at the welcome sound,
His foot-fall at the gate.

Among his young companions,
And his many, many friends,
His name is softly spoken,
In the tone that sorrow lends,

For to know him was to love him,
And his presence all shall miss,
Oh! the cruel, cruel fire fiend,
Its most cruel work was this.

FLOODS.

In the spring of 1867 the ice in Sugar river was thirty inches in thickness, and when the thaw came it broke up and went out with a rush causing high water. The ice went out with such force as to destroy everything it came in contact with. Thus all the bridges in the town were swept away, outbuildings were removed and the "Albany Grist Mill" was destroyed. The damage done in the town of Albany amounted to at least $40,000. The mill destroyed being valued at about one-half that amount.

The greatest flood, however, occurred on the 30th of June, 1880, on which date Sugar river was about eight feet above low water mark and thus flooded nearly all of the streets in the village. But as there was no ice no serious damage was done, further than wetting the buildings and inconveniencing the inhibitants.

ALBANY IN 1854.

The following article was published in the Janesville *Gazette* in 1854, and has been preserved by J. B. Perry, Esq.:

"In regard to population Albany ranks as the second town in Green county—Monroe being the first—yet Albany is a small village and one would get but a very inadequate idea of its business importance from the number of its inhabitants. The population of Albany is greatly disproportionate to the amount of its business. In fact it can be safely said that there is no other town, of its size, in the State of Wisconsin whose business transactions equal that of this village. The reason of this is found in a great measure in the extremely favorable position this village occupies. It is a central point in reference to a large and populous section of country whose trade is best accommodated here, being sufficiently distant from any surrounding village which can pretend to offer this place any effective rivalry. This village possesses another advantage the importance of which cannot be overlooked by business men. *It has a capital water power.* It is with no desire to make invidious comparisons, or with any unfriendly feelings toward other villages that the statement is made, that, all things considered, the hydraulic power of this place is superior to any other on Sugar river. There is one large flouring mill already in operation and there will probably be another erected here the coming season. There is also a good saw mill at this place, and there is to be a cabinet and carriage manufactory built here the ensuing spring which will make use of some of this water power. But all of the above will fall far short of exhausting it.

"In regard to the country immediately surrounding Albany, no higher praise can be accorded it than to say, it is as good, as rich, and as productive as any in Wisconsin. It is such a

country as demands and guarantees the growth and prosperity of the place.

"That Albany is bound to increase rapidly in wealth and population there can be no doubt, unless, indeed, some unwise policy, or rather, obstacle is interposed to avert for the time its 'manifest destiny.' The statistics given below have been carefuly collected by J. B. Perry, Esq., and they can be relied upon as correct. They will be found, we think, to substantiate the claims we have made for Albany:

"The Albany dealers have purchased since November last:

Pork,	236,337, lbs.
Wheat	25,876, bu.
Corn, since October last,	18,800, "
Oats,	6,500, "
Quails,	1,166, doz.
Poultry,	2,050, lbs.
Number of Prairie Hens,	400,
Wheat ground at mill for customers,	8,622, bu.
Oats and other feed,	3,933, "
Flour packed,	2,000, lbs.
Capital invested in trade outside of the above,	$41,250.

"Albany, Feb. 15, 1854."

PIONEER SETTLERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The following named are those composing the bone and sinew of the town and village of Albany. If not early settlers, they are citizens who by their enterprise and general popularity are deserving of mention in the annals of progress. Their names occur in order of their settlement as near as possible:

William P. Murrey, one of the pioneers of Green county, was a native of New York, born in the Mohawk valley, July 16, 1814. When a young man he emigrated to Michigan and settled in Hilldale county, where he was married to Susan A. Wright, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born in 1821. They lived in Hillsdale county until 1844, then came to the Territory of Wisconsin. He rented land in Waukesha county and put in a crop, then came to Green county and entered land on sections 2 and 11, township 2, range 9 east, now known as Decatur. He then returned to Waukesha county and harvested his crop. In the fall he came back to Decatur and built a log cabin, and worked through the winter at rail-splitting. In the spring of 1845 he was joined by his family. He continued to live upon this farm until 1861. In September of that year, he enlisted in company E, of the 13th Wisconsin regiment, and served until after the close of the war. He was discharged in the fall of 1865, when he returned home and resumed farming. He died in April, 1881. In the fall of 1882 his widow removed to Colorado where she resides at present. Five children were born to them—Napoleon B., William H., Albert W., Lou P. and Emeline A. Napoleon B. Murrey was born in Michigan, Aug. 29, 1840, and was four years old when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. His early life was spent in the town of Decatur. He enlisted on the day that he was twenty-one years old, in the 5th Wisconsin Light Artillery, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Among the more important battles in which he participated are: Island No. 10, siege of Corinth and Jackson, in Mississippi; Perryville, Ky., Stone River and Chattanooga. He was taken sick at Chattanooga and sent to the hospital, where he remained three months. He was then sent to Murfreesboro and was there one year, then again joined his command at Atlanta, where, after participating in the capture of that city, he was honorably discharged, and returned home. He engaged in farming until 1871, when he went to Texas and remained two years, then returned to Green county. In 1874 he removed to the village of Albany, where he now lives. In 1881 he erected a business house on block 13, which was destroyed by fire Nov. 27, 1883. He then built a brick block, 40x90 feet, with a hall in the second story. He was married in June, 1865, to Abby Caleff, a native of Dixon, Ill.

Daniel Hill started, in 1845, from Pennsylvania for Wisconsin, with one horse and a wagon. He was accompanied by his wife and four children. Mr. Hill was taken sick the day he started, but kept on until he reached Trumbull Co., Ohio. There he stopped, and a few

days later, died. His remains were there buried. After the funeral, the family again started on their lonely way for the Territory of Wisconsin. Having cooking utensils with them, they camped and cooked by the road-side. After a long and tedious journey, they reached Green county and located in the town of Sylvester, where three of the children had previously settled. The family lived there for several years. In 1874 Mrs. Hill went to Monticello to live with her daughter, Mrs. Hanford Selleck. She lived with her until the time of her death. Mr. Hill was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1796. Mrs. Hill's maiden name was Margaret Shaner. She was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1798. There were eleven children born to them, six of whom are now living—Eliza, married to Nathaniel Edgar, lives in Iowa; Mary, wife of A. White, living in Monroe; Julia A., wife of J. T. Sutherland, resides in Grant county; Sarah J., wife of H. M. Selleck, of Monticello; William, born in Northumberland Co., Penn., June 9, 1833, and Henry, born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1855. The two boys went to work for an older brother, to raise means to keep the family together. They remained with him between two and three years, then William engaged to work at $10 per month, for J. J. Dawson, of Decatur, on his farm. At the end of fourteen months, Henry rented the farm, and his mother and two sisters moved thereon. They remained there six years, when the two brothers purchased a farm on section 4, in the town of Sylvester. In about four years afterward, William purchased Henry's interest in the farm, and continued farming until 1875, when he removed to Brodhead and engaged in the lumber business. He remained there in business until 1883, when he removed to Albany and engaged in the same business, with H. E. Burnham as partner. He was married on the 17th of November, 1863, to Miss F. L. Whittier, born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass. They had three children—Harry B., Charlie and Willie H. Henry now lives in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He was a soldier in the late war, serving in an Iowa regiment.

Arden H. Colton, son of Pliny and Rizpah Colton, was born in the town of Ripley, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1822. When he was three years old his parents moved to Erie Co., Penn., where they lived ten years, then moved to Mercer county in the same State. When the subject of this sketch was twenty-two years old, he started for the west. He traveled by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Belleville, Iowa, thence to Jackson county, of the same State. He engaged in driving a breaking team until harvest, then worked at harvesting until fall. He then returned to Pennsylvania and worked through the winter in an iron furnance. In the spring he went again to Jackson Co., Iowa, rented land, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1845 he came to Green county and drove team from Exeter, to different points, which business he continued fourteen months. He was married March 22, 1847, to Margaret J. Rima, daughter of John and Armelia (Fuller) Rima. She was born in Pennsylvania. At this time he bought a piece of timber land on section 10, and soon after traded twenty acres of this land for forty acres of prairie land on section 10, where he erected a log house and commenced housekeeping. They lived there two years, then traded for forty acres one mile north, to which they removed. One year later he sold that land and bought eighty acres in the town of Exeter, erected a log house and lived there one year, then sold, and in the fall of 1854, removed to Richland county and bought 240 acres in the town of Willow. He built a log house in which he lived four years, then erected a frame house, and lived there until 1859. He then traded his farm for land in Floyd Co., Iowa, returned to Green county and rented land in the town of Mount Pleasant. He lived there through the summer and then bought fifty acres on section 11, which he lost. He lived there

through the winter and in the spring rented a farm adjoining, and worked that summer. In the fall he removed to Monticello and rented a house during the winter, then went to look after his Iowa land. He lost pretty near all he had there, and traded what interest he had left for forty acres in the town of Jefferson, Green county, built a frame house and lived there two years, then bought eighty acres in the town of Washington, on which he lived six years, then sold and bought a farm on section 11, of Mount Pleasant, where he remained ten years, then traded for a farm of eighty acres on section 10. He lived there one year, then rented out his land and removed to Albany, where he rented a farm three years, then bought a farm on sections 16 and 20, also the lots in block 18, of the new addition to Albany, and sold his farm on section 10, town of Mount Pleasant. He erected a frame house and barn and has since made this his home. Mr. and Mrs. Colton have five children—Rizpah A., Mary E., Armelia, Sarah J. and Phebe D.

Richard Hamer, a pioneer of Green county, was born at Glanravon, in the parish of Llanbadarn-ffynydd Radnorshire, South Wales, March 23, 1817. He was reared to agricultural pursuits until he was eighteen years old, when he was apprenticed to Benjamin Davis, of Moughke, blacksmith, with whom he served two years. He afterwards worked at Dolver and Llanbadarn, as journeyman. He, however, returned to farming, at which he remained until he emigrated to America. On the 1st of May, 1845, he was married to Mary Iarman, daughter of Ezekiel and Maria Iarman, of Bryngwain, in the parish of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and on the 7th day of May, in the same year, they took passage across the Atlantic from Liverpool, in the sailing ship, *John Bentley*. After a voyage of six weeks and three days they landed at Quebec, Canada. He, however, was for two weeks laid up in the quarantine, suffering from rheumatism. From Quebec he started and traveled by steamer to Kenosha. They then traveled by ox team from Kenosha to Burlington and Green county, to the same spot where he has ever since resided. The first night in his new home was one that will ever be remembered by him and his wife, they having to encounter a terrific thunder storm, the like of which they had never seen before or since. The only shelter was a wagon, and the vivid flashes of lightning served them as a lantern. Mr. Hamer pre-empted land on section 14, of township 3, range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany. He erected a log cabin and covered it with hay; the next summer he undertook to cover it with boards, but having only half enough, a portion of the original hay roof remained on through the summer. A blanket was hung in the doorway which answered the purpose of the more modern and substantial wooden door. He found employment in the neighborhood, working for fifty cents a day. At harvest he undertook to cut grain by the acre, getting fifty cents an acre. In this way he cut 109½ acres. That same year (1846), a dutchman named Shomaker cut 111 acres, it taking him three days longer than Mr. Hamer. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Hamer and his wife had the ague very bad, Mrs. Hamer suffering with it for seven months; at this time they felt the necessity of having a good house, for their house had no door, and the roof only half covered, and no stove whatever, only a little fire on the ground in one corner and the smoke finding its way out between the logs as best it could. Mr. Hamer did considerable work digging out cellars and wells and fencing. He made 11,000 rails in the winter of 1847. He also undertook to cut out a cellar 18x24 feet and six and one half feet deep, for $5, which task he completed in four and one half days. It was that winter that he assisted to build the first house (which belonged to Dr. Nichols) ever raised in Albany. He also worked out,

earning $9 a month. In the spring of this year, by his saving and industry, he had been enabled to buy his second forty acres, giving twenty-five per cent for the money with which to pay for it. The following season he raised the first crop of wheat, at the same time working out whenever an opportunity offered itself. In this way he was soon able to get a little stock, and an ox team, with which he worked his farm for twenty years or thereabouts. At the present time he has a good, new house standing on a splendid farm of 160 acres, fitted up with all modern improvements. Richard and Mary Hamer have been blessed with thirteen children, eight of whom are now living—Henry G., Mary Ann, John R., Ada Eliza, Thomas D., Eli M., James A. and Willie R.

George W. Bagley, one of the early settlers of Green county, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 12, 1818. There he made his home until twenty-one years old, then went to Michigan and located in Jackson county, where he was engaged in railroading and farming. In 1842 he came to Wisconsin making the greater part of the way thither on foot. He entered eighty acres of timber land, forty acres of which was on section 30, township 3 north, range 9 east, and forty acres on section 25, township 3 north, range 8 east. He returned to Michigan and there remained until 1846, then came back to Green county and entered land on section 32. He erected a frame house, and commenced to improve the land. In 1848 he returned again to Michigan, and was married to Mary A. Weed. She was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 15, 1821. He then returned with his bride to their new home. Here he improved a farm, erected a good set of buildings, and made his residence until the time of his death, which occurred June 1, 1883. He has been prominently identified with the county and its interests, and was a member of the first board of supervisors of the town of Albany, and later held other offices of trust. He left a widow and three children to mourn his death. The children were—Hattie, Orastus P. and Lorrain L. The son, Lorrain L., now occupies the homestead. He had charge of the farm some time previous to his father's death. He was born in the town of Albany, May 30, 1856, and always made his home with his parents, his younger days having been spent in school, and in assisting his father on the farm. He was married in 1876, to Susan Reese, also a native of Albany. They have one child—Harry J.

John Flint, a pioneer of Green county, was a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Antrim, Hillsborough county, May 26, 1800. There he grew to manhood, and was brought up on a farm, and taking advantage of every opportunity secured a fair education. He was married in his native county, to Sally Atwood. She was born in the town of Antrim, Oct. 20, 1803. In 1828 they started west to seek a home, and first located in Erie Co., N. Y., and remained two years, then removed to Chautauqua county, which at that was attracting the attention of settlers, and there they were pioneers. He purchased a tract of timber land built a log cabin and went to work to hew out a farm,and cleared about 100 acres. In 1844 he again started west, coming to Wisconsin and locating in Rock county, where he rented land until the fall of 1846, when he came to Green county, as before stated. Here he cleared a good farm, erected a a comfortable house with good outbuildings, and made it his home until the time of his death, Nov. 18, 1878. Mrs. Flint died Feb. 16, 1884. Eleven children were born to them, eight of whom reached an adult age, six now living—Thomas, Joshua, Lynda, Caroline, Sanford H. and Elsie. Lynda married Aaron Broughton, and now lives in Rock county. Caroline, now Mrs. Swancutt, lives in Dodge Centre, Minn. Elsie married G. Lockwood, and lives in Brookly. Their oldest son, Thomas, was born in the town of Antrim, Hillsborough Co., N. H., July 31, 1822. He grew to manhood in Chautauqua county. In November, 1843, he came to Wisconsin, and in 1845 visited Green county and

purchased government land on section 19, of township 3 north, range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany. He did not make a settlement at this time, but returned to Rock county, where he was married July 2, 1846, to Mary Simmons. On the 4th day of that month they started with a team of horses and wagon for their new home. They remained about two days, then returned to Rock county and engaged in farming. Jan. 2, 1848, they again came to this county and made a permanent settlement, built a log house 16x16 feet, and commenced to open up a farm. The first season he broke up about twenty acres and raised a good crop of wheat. Not having money to make improvements, he spent a good deal of the time the first two seasons in breaking land for others. The second year he broke twenty acres more, and secured a good crop. Thus from a small beginning he has by industry and frugality secured a good property. In August, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the United States service, and was appointed captain of company I, 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Randall, September 29. On the 2d day of October they started for the front and joined the army of the Potomac in the Shenandoah valley. He served with the regiment until the close of the war. The following are among the more important of the many engagements in which he participated: Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, Fort Steadman and Sailor's Creek. During these engagements seventeen of his men were lost. After his discharge he returned home and resumed farming. He has been an industrious man, has had good health and been able to accomplish much, and is now the owner of 600 acres of land. The farm which he now occupies contains 240 acres, the greater part of which is improved. His log cabin has been replaced by a frame house that cost $3,000. He also has two frame barns, one for horses and one for cattle, and all other necessary farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Flint are the parents of six children, five of whom are now living—Ella, Alta, Merlin, deceased; Myron, Floyd and Ida. Ella was born Feb. 22, 1850; Alta was born Aug. 3, 1851; Merlin was born Oct. 13, 1852, and died Sept. 13, 1853; Myron was born March 13, 1854; Floyd was born July 9, 1855, and Ida was born Nov. 21, 1859. Mr. Flint has assessed the town several times, and has served on the board of supervisors. He has been connected with the Congregational Church and the Sabbath school since their organization. He is a man of energy and perseverance, and has the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives, and is a representative man of the best class of Green county citizens.

Their son, Sanford H. Flint, was born in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 24, 1836, and was but ten years old when he came to Green county with his parents, with whom he made his home until 1860. He was married in November of that year to Harriet Comstock, daughter of Asa and Lydia (Smiley) Comstock. She was born at Janesville, Rock county. After his marriage he settled on a tract of unimproved land on section 20, town of Albany, where he cleared a farm and lived until 1878, when he purchased his present farm, located on section 19. Mr. and Mrs. Flint are the parents of seven children—Bertha, Grace, Charlie, Lenora, Nettie, Perley and Coyla. Frankie, their first child, died when about two years old.

Israel Phillips, present chairman of the board of supervisors, was one of the pioneer settlers of Green county, having come here in the year 1846. He entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, in what is now the town of Albany, and at the same time pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 25. He erected a log house on the west half of the northwest quarter and occupied it for a few years, then moved it to the south line of the east half of the same quarter and lived in it there until 1864, when he built the frame house he now occupies. He is a native of York State, born in the town

of Grafton, Rensselaer county in 1820. In 1840 he went to Genesee county and was there employed in farming, two years, then returned to Rensselaer county and remained one year, then went to Vermont and lived in Rutland county, where he was married to Miss L. S. Hill, a native of that county. They remained there until 1846, then started west to seek a home, and came directly to Wisconsin by the way of Champlain and Erie canals, thence by Lake Erie to Cleveland. They remained in Cleveland two weeks, then embarked on a steamer for Milwaukee, and there hired a team to take them to Green county. Here he stopped with John Broughton until he had erected a log cabin. Like many other early settlers, his means were limited, and he could enter but eighty acres of land at that time, but was enabled to purchase more, soon after. His farm now contains 440 acres, the greater part of which is improved. He is engaged principally in stock raising, and has a farm adapted to the business, well improved, and well located. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have but one child living—Marcella, who is the wife of W. H. Kelley, and lives in Smith Co., Kansas. Their son, Charles, was born Nov. 15, 1847, and died March 22, 1878, and was married to Elizabeth A. Gear. Two children blessed that union—William J. and Charles E., who live with their grandparents. Mr. Phillips is among the substantial citizens of the county, has been chairman of the board for a number of years, and has the respect of the community in which he dwells.

Robert Thomson, a pioneer of the town of Brooklyn, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in June, 1815. When he was ten years old, he went to work in a cotton mill. His father had been in good circumstances, but in consequence of signing notes for other parties, lost the whole of his property, and Robert, at the age of twelve, was entirely dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He continued to work in cotton and silk mills until 1842, when he left his native land and came to America. He first engaged in a carpet factory at Amsterdam, N. Y., where he remained until 1846, when he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Green county. He had purchased a land warrant from a Mexican soldier, which called for 160 acres of land, for which he paid $130. When he arrived in Green county he had $14 in cash, and his land warrant, which constituted the sum total of his worldly wealth. He had, at this time, a wife and five children. He made a "dug-out" to live in, and with the $14 purchased a cow, which, three days later, broke into a neighbor's wheat bin and ate so much wheat that she died. He had no money or team with which to improve his land, and was obliged to work for his neighbors. He engaged a great part of the time, in digging wells. The family felt the need of a cow, greatly, and one morning he started from home, promising not to return without one. He took the road leading to Madison, and when about three miles from home, met a man who was coming after him, who wished to employ him to dig a cellar, and to take a cow in part payment for it. This seemed providential, and he proceeded to the place, about three miles from Madison. He was absent from home nine days, then returned with a cow and $4 in money, which he had earned by digging the cellar. He then began building a house for his family. He quarried stone moonlight nights, made a wheelbarrow, in which he wheeled the stone from the quarry to his building spot, ten rods distant. He had no hammer, but used an old ax instead, and a wooden trowel of his own manufacture. By the time cold weather came on, the house was ready for occupancy, he having done all the work himself, and assisted a man to burn a kiln of lime. The house was 18x24 feet, and one story in height. Their furniture was home-made, except the table, which was a dry goods box, and also served as a cupboard. The chairs were made of slabs, with sticks for legs, and the bedsteads were made of poplar poles. By this time his clothes were wearing out, particularly his overalls, and it was a serious question how to get another pair. He finally killed two dogs

and tanned their hides, which were made into a pair of overalls. He continued to work out, the greater part of the time, at ditching, for three years. He then had some stock which he had taken in payment for work, and a pair of calves he had bought when he first came here, were then large enough to work, so he broke them and commenced to improve his land. The first wheat that he raised, he took to Janesville, and there sold it for twenty-five cents per bushel. He worked out a portion of the time for some years, until he had seventy-five acres broken, after which he devoted his whole time to his farm. In 1872 he sold his farm and moved to Albany where he purchased village property and engaged in carpet weaving, but for the last few years he has lived at ease, having earned a fortune, which places him beyond the reach of want. His marriage took place in 1837. His wife was formerly Janet Laury, a native of Scotland. Their children are—Agnes, Ann, Janet, Mary J. and Kittie. Mrs. Thomson died in 1872.

Walter Tait, an early settler in the north part of the town of Albany, was born in Staffordshire, England, in November, 1819. When eighteen years old he left his native land for America, landed at New York and went directly to Saratoga county, where he engaged in farming a few years, then returned to England and spent a year in visiting. In 1843 he returned to America, and came directly to Wisconsin and settled in Rock county. In 1847 he sold out and came to Green county, where he entered land on section 9, township 3, range 9 east, now known as the town of Albany. He has opened up a farm, erected buildings, and still makes that his home. He was married, Jan. 1, 1844, to Susan Green. She was born in the town of Hanover, Luzerne Co., Penn. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are now living—Sarah A., Nancy M., Clara L., Almira H., Albert D., Charlotte M. and Myron J. Sarah is the wife of Charles Purrington; Nancy is the wife of Theodore Shaffer; Clara is the wife of Frank Gilbert; Almira is the wife of Frederick Shaffer, and Charlotte is the wife of Eugene Andrus.

Daniel N. Shaw, an early settler of Green county, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Jericho, Chittenden county, Feb. 2, 1815, where his younger days were spent in school and on his father's farm. In 1837 he he started west and spent three years in Indiana and Michigan, then returned to Vermont. He was married in his native State to May Jordan, and in 1846 they started for the Territory of Wisconsin. They took passage on a boat at Burlington, and went down Lake Champlain to the Champlain canal, thence by that route and the Erie canal to Buffalo; thence by way of the lakes to Milwaukee, then hired a team to Whitewater. He left his family at Whitewater and started out on foot to seek a suitable location. He bought a claim and entered land in township 4 north, range 10 east, now known as the town of Union, Rock county. He then went back to Whitewater, and soon returned with his family. He built a small frame house and lived there two years, then sold out and came to Green county. He purchased a claim on section 18, township 4, range 9 east, now known as the town of Brooklyn. He went on to the land and built a log cabin, in which the family lived one summer, when he built a frame house. He improved quite a tract of land and lived there seven years, then sold out and bought a partly improved farm on section 17. There he erected good buildings and made many improvements. In the fall of 1882 he sold this farm, and the following May removed to Albany, where he purchased a residence and now lives a retired life. He met with an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, which occurred Feb. 12, 1884. She was born in the town of Underhill, Lamoille Co., Vt., Sept. 1, 1822. They were the parents of six children—Mary J., now the wife of J. R. Devlin, and living in Sauk county; Adney N., Erwin D., Eva A., Euseba A. and Elmer F. Adney, the oldest son,

enlisted in company F, 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went south. While at the front he was taken sick. His father was sent for and went to see him, and obtained a furlough for him, and they started home, but the young man died at Chicago while on the way. The youngest son, Elmer, died at two and a half years old.

William Webb was a pioneer of Green county, having settled here in 1848. He purchased government land on section 25, township 3 north, range 9 east; also bought land adjoining, on section 30, township 3 north, range 10 east, in Rock county, making 312 acres in all. He erected a frame house on section 24, and made this his home until 1882. During that time he had improved the land, made an addition to his house, and built two commodious frame barns, one for cattle, the other for horses; also a large granary, and other smaller buildings. In 1882 he purchased land near the village of Albany, and now within the corporate limits, and built on it a good frame residence, where he is now living a retired life. He is a native of York State, born at Utica, Oneida county, May 16, 1819. He made his home with his parents until eighteen years old, then went to Painesville, Ohio, and spent two years with an older brother, thence went to Green Bay, Wis., and engaged in lumbering two years, then went to Walworth county, thence to Rock county. He was married April 27, 1841, to Fanny Rice. She was born in the town of Boston, Erie Co., N. Y. He bought some land in Johnston county, put up a log cabin and commenced improvements, remaining until 1848, when he came to Green county, as before stated. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have five children living--Albert A., Jennie A., Roswell, Charles and Emma. Mr. Webb has always been a member of the democratic party, although he exercises the right to vote for the best men.

Capt. Charles W. Burns is a veteran of two wars. His first enlistment was in 1847, in an independent company of cavalry that was organized at Newark, Ohio, by Capt. John Duncan. He went to Mexico and served exactly one year, then returned and was honorably discharged and mustered out at Cincinnati. In 1862 he was commissioned as captain and raised a company which was designated as company F, and attached to the 31st Wisconsin regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in Oct. 9, 1862, at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien. They remained in the State until the spring of 1863 then went to Columbus, Ky., and performed garrison duty at Fort Halleck through the summer. From there they went to Nashville, thence to LaVergne, and did guard and picket duty two months, then went to Murfreesboro, where the company was detailed to do provost duty, and in January, 1864, Capt. C. W. Burns returned to Wisconsin for State duty at Camp Randall, Madison, where he with his company, were discharged in July, 1865. The subject of this sketch was born in Wheeling, W. Va., July 18, 1825. When quite young his parents removed to Licking Co., Ohio, where he grew to manhood. When he was seventeen years old he engaged with a blacksmith to learn the trade, and served three years. After his return from the Mexican War he formed a business partnership with his former employer at Newark. In the spring of 1849 he came to Green county, and in company with Daniel Counet opened a shop at Monroe. There he carried on business seven years, when he removed to Clarno and engaged in farming until 1860, when he came to Albany and opened a blacksmith shop, where he continued to work until the time of his enlistment in the army. He returned from the service, with health impaired to such an extent that for some time he was unable to engage in active business. In 1875 he opened a blacksmith shop in Albany, and continued in the business until October, 1883, when he sold out, and is now retired from active business life. He was married in 1852, to Mary Counet. Seven children blessed this union — Ellen, Hester, Frank, Carrie, Gertie, one son who died in in-

fancy and Edward, who died at the age of three years.

James Hudson, a pioneer of Green county, was born on the south branch of the Potomac river, in Virginia, Feb. 17, 1796. In 1802 his his parents moved to Wheeling, where his father built a hotel, and kept it until the time of his death, in 1812. The subject of this sketch was soon afterward apprenticed to a wheelwright to learn the trade, at Chilicothe, Ohio. He served three years, then worked as journeyman three or four years, and then engaged in farming. He was married to Mary L. Bobeau, Oct. 28, 1819. They began life together at Chilicothe, and remained there till 1842. The county was very new at that time, and he often had to crack corn with a pestle, for food, as there were no mills. In 1842 they started west and located in Miami Co., Ohio, lived there three years, then again started westward and went to Marshall Co., Ill. He purchased land on which he made a small improvement and remained until 1849, then sold out and came to Green county on the 10th of June the same year, making the trip overland with a team. He bought land in the town of Decatur and improved a farm upon which he lived until 1863, when he sold and removed to Brodhead, where he died two years later. Mrs. Hudson lives with her eldest son's widow, at Fulton, Whitesides Co., Ill. Her son's name was John, and he was killed on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, March 17, 1879, by three burglars who had entered his house. A reward of $15,000 was offered for their capture, but the villains escaped. The reward still remains standing should they ever be brought to justice. He was an old and highly respected citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living—Sophia, William H., Mary L, George W., Jared B. and Elza. William Hudson was born at Chilicothe, Ohio, June 17, 1833, and he was sixteen years old when he came to this county with his parents, with whom he made his home two years, then went back to Marshall Co., Ill., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits two years, when he returned to Green county. He was married in 1858 to Helen, daughter of Ashael and Julia (Shultz) Hills, who was born in Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y. At the time of his marriage he settled in Albany, (January, 1864,) and engaged in buying, selling and shipping live stock, and continued the same until 1879. In 1866 he purchased land on sections 17 and 20. In 1881 he removed to his father-in-law's farm, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have one daughter—Ada E., born at Albany, July 11, 1866.

Abel Peckham came to Green county in 1851 and bought a farm of Lathrop Abbott, on section 26. He then returned to New York State, and remained until the following year when he came back, bringing his family with him, and settled upon his farm. There was a log house on the place, into which they moved and lived in until 1856. In that year he erected a commodious brick house, in which he lived until his death in 1864. He was born in Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1798. He was reared upon a farm, and in his youth learned the cooper's trade. He was married in 1820 to Ada Brown, who was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1800. In 1822, they moved to Trenton, Oneida county, where he worked at his trade until 1852, then moved to Chautauqua county, and purchased land and cleared a farm, living there until 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are now living—Sally W., who was born in Rensselaer county; Rhoda D., John F., Nelson A., Winfield S. and Ada, born in Oneida county; Joshua, Obadiah, Lucy J., Polly R., and Halsey, born in Chautauqua county.

Winfield S. Peckham was born March 19, 1829. He made his home with his parents until 1849, then started for the Territory of Wisconsin. He stopped near Milwaukee, where he worked four years at the cooper's trade, then in 1853, came to Albany and purchased eighty

acres of land on section 35, which he improved and also worked at his trade. He was joined in marriage, Jan. 1, 1862, to Eleanor Bailey, widow of Merritt Turner. She was born in Luzerne Co., Penn. He erected a small frame house on his land, in which they lived one year. He then purchased eighty acres of land on section 27, and removed to it. Since 1866 he has occupied the homestead, where he has erected good buildings, including hog and stock barns. Being a natural mechanic he did the work himself. He has a shop upon the place, which is furnished with the necessary tools for doing wood and iron work. His farm now contains 500 acres, all under fence. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have two children—George T. and Lydia M.

Judson M. Purinton, son of David H. and Chastina (Messinger) Purinton, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1829. When he was fifteen years old his parents emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Waukesha county where they remained two years, then came to Green county. The subject of this sketch, however, remained in Waukesha county until 1851. In that year he came to this county and purchased land on section 4, where he erected a log house and immediately commenced to make improvements. He was married in 1854, to Isabella, daughter of Sylvester and Hannah (Sutherland) Hills. She died in 1856, leaving one son, Sylvester. Mr. Purinton was again married in 1857, to Chloe Hills, a sister of his first wife. Seven children blessed this union, four of whom are now living—David, Edith, Amy and Agnes. Mr. Purinton was killed by lightning, Feb. 27, 1876. He was an industrious man and had improved a good farm and erected a comfortable frame house, thus leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. Since his death, his son David has successfully managed the farm.

Ole Gilbertson an early settler in the town of Albany, was born in Norway, in 1796. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native country. He was the oldest son of his parents, and at his father's death inherited his farm. He was married in 1817, and in 1827, his wife died, leaving four children. He was again married in 1828. In 1851 he sold his farm in Norway, and in the spring of 1852, started for America with his wife and eleven children. With them came seventeen of his neighbors, whose passage he assisted in paying. They took passage in the sailing vessel, *Fedrenesminde*, at the port of Holmestrard, and landed at Quebec after a voyage of six weeks and three days. They remained a short time at Quebec, then took passage on a steamer up the St. Lawrence river to Niagara, thence by land to Buffalo, where they shipped to Detroit, thence by rail to Chicago and to Milwaukee by water. There he hired teams to take the family overland to Green county, while the men followed on foot. He brought with him from the old country a wagon and harness which were curiosities to the natives here. He purchased land on sections 8 and 9, bought stock and made preparations to open a farm, but the climate did not agree with him, and his health continued to fail until he died in 1854. Of his first wife's children, three are now living—Gulbrand, Elling and Thorra. His second wife is still living, and also eight of her children—Jacob, Ole, Thorra, Andreas, Bertha, Anne, Karine, Anton and Johan.

Ole Gilbertson, Jr., son of Ole Gilbertson, one of the pioneers of Albany, was born in Norway, July 25, 1833. He received a common school education, and was nineteen years old when he came with his parents to America. He was married on the 12th of October, soon after his arrival here, to Guri Brondbakke, who was born in Norway, Dec. 16, 1832. He bought land in company with his brother-in-law on sections 8 and 16 and began housekeeping in a log cabin, which was partially furnished with home-made furniture. This humble abode was their home until 1864, when he erected a good frame house. In 1868 he built a good frame barn. He has engaged in raising grain and stock, including cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. He has been

prominent in town affairs, and has served as justice of the peace and member of the board of supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbertson are the parents of seven children—Guri, Ole, Beret, Simen, Tonetta, Johanus and Hans Oscar.

Sampson Tilley, Sr., was a native of Shropshire, England, born in 1796. He was reared upon a farm, and married to Martha Hintz, also a native of Shropshire. Nine children blessed their union, four of whom are now living—Sampson, Edward, Martha and Mary. In 1852 he left England and came to America and settled at Albany, Green Co., Wis., where he resided until his death in 1862. Mrs. Tilley died in 1859.

Sampson Tilley, Jr., was born in Shropshire, England, March 31, 1830. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a wagon maker to learn the trade. He served five years, then worked as journeyman until 1852. In that year he came to America and located in the village of Albany where he opened a shop and has continued in the business since that time. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Tompkins, who died Dec. 25, 1869.

Edward Tilley was born in Shropshire in 1833. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and came to America with his parents. He engaged with his brother to learn the trade of wagon maker, and has been associated with him since. He owns land which he works during the summer season. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Williams. The have two children—Belle and Fanny.

John Wood, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1818. When he was quite young his parents moved to Northampton county, and lived a short time, then moved to Center county and remained until fifteen years of age, then moved to Preble Co., Ohio. There Mr. Wood was employed on public works for some time. When sixteen years old he took a contract to grade on a turnpike from Hamilton City to Eaton, a distance of twenty-four miles. It was in 1839 that he first came to Wisconsin and located in Green county. He first engaged in the lead mines for six months, near Monroe, then engaged with Vansant, Deniston & Irion to operate their saw mill, and continued in their employ three years, then went to Browntown, and in company with William Brown and Henson Irion, erected a saw mill. He was married in 1844 to Clarissa, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Whitcomb) Wood. In 1850, he left his family at Mr. Whitcomb's and went to California across the plains, and was about five months on the trip. Upon his arrival, he engaged in mining. In 1852 he sent home money, and his people purchased a tract of land on section 31, Albany township. He continued to mine in California until 1856, then started on his return, not across the plains, but across the Isthmus, thence to New York. On his arrival here he settled on his land on section 31, and now has the place in a good state of cultivation, and is engaged in mixed farming. Mrs. Wood died in 1865, leaving seven children, six of whom are now living—Robert Emmett, John Q., Flora A., Anson C., Joshua W. and Frank. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1868, was Jane Miller, widow of John Bell. Formerly Mr. Wood was a whig, but became a republican upon the organization of that party. Religiously, he has no settled belief.

James W. Carver came to Green county in 1853, and purchased a tract of unimproved land on Jordan prairie, town of Decatur, for which he paid $450. He broke and fenced about twelve acres, built a log cabin, raised one crop and then sold out for $800, and went to Mount Pleasant, where he purchased eighty-two acres, raised one crop, then sold that at an advance of $60, and returned to Jordan prairie, and bought land. Sickness and bad luck generally had so depleted his purse, that for this land he was obliged to go in debt. A failure of the first crop, upon which so much depended, was disastrous, and instead of selling out at an advance as heretofore, he lost the whole thing, and was

in debt besides. Then with characteristic energy and pluck, he rented land, went to work, raised a good crop and paid off his obligations. In 1859, he went to Iowa, and settled in Linn county, where he had previously bought ninety acres of land. This place he had tried to sell, but could not do so to any advantage, so concluded to improve it. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in the 20th Iowa, company I. During the same month he was elected 2d lieutenant, and went to St. Louis, thence through the State of Missouri to Arkansas in pursuit of Gen. Price and his command. The roads were rough and the march almost continuous, with numerous skirmishes from time to time on the route. On the 7th of December they participated in the battle of "Prairie Grove," Arkansas, where he was wounded. His haversack was probably the means of saving his life, the bullet passing through it, thus breaking its force. The regiment remained in Missouri and Arkansas until May, 1863, then went to Vicksburg, and participated in the siege and capture of that city, then went to Texas to operate with Banks, on his Red River expedition, remaining there eleven months, then went to Alabama and participated in the siege of Forts Morgan and Gaines, then returned to Arkansas again, pursued Gen. Price, and remained there three or four months. They then went to the Peninsula of Florida, thence to Alabama, and engaged in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely. He served until after the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July 26, 1865, and joined his family in Albany. In 1867, he bought a farm on Jordan prairie for $3,000, and lived there until 1873 when he purchased a place on section 31, town of Albany, for which he paid $11,000. In 1875, he sold his Jordan prairie farm for $4,500. He lived on section 31 until 1883, when he rented the farm and bought a place in the village of Albany, which is his present home. In February, 1884, he sold his farm for $16,000. He was married Jan. 11, 1853, to Almira, daughter of Zebulon and Rebecca (Burt) Sutton, who was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have four children living—Thomas M., Julius H., Addie May and Carrie R. One child, Alice M., died in 1863. In 1852, Mr. Carver voted for John P. Hale, subsequently he voted with the republican party, and affiliated with that organization until 1883. He still adheres to the principles of the republican party, but is a strong prohibitionist, and will vote for the interests of that principle. Mr. and Mrs. Carver are members of the Baptist Church.

Zebolon Sutton settled in the town of Albany in 1853. He purchased at that time a tract of land on section 31, and built a frame house upon it, for which he brought the lumber from Sauk City, and did the work himself. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 14, 1801. His early life was spent in his native county. When eighteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet maker's trade. After serving three years he returned to his home and opened a shop, and did custom work five years, then removed to Cornersburg, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1828. On Jan. 24, 1831, he was appointed postmaster of the place, and ran his shop and office till 1838, at which time he sold out, resigned his office and moved to Delaware county, remaining there until 1853. He then came to Green Co., Wis., where he now lives in the enjoyment of good health and plenty to eat. Since coming to Green county he has devoted his time principally to agricultural pursuits. He has since resided on section 31, where he at first settled. At his trade he is a skillful workman, and has in his house some fine specimens of his handiwork, done since he was eighty years old, and without the aid of glasses, as his eyesight has not yet failed. He is also able to read and write without glasses. He was married in 1827 to Rebecca Burt, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn, May 27, 1807. They have three children living—Almira, George and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have been married fifty-seven years, and are in the enjoyment of good health and in possession of good mind

and memory. On the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage their friends and relatives, to the number of eighty-two, gathered at their residence to congratulate them on their long and happy wedded life, and on their departure left many valuable tokens of their respect and esteem. Their son, George, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1835, and came to Wisconsin with his parents, with whom he made his home until 1870. He then went to Kansas and settled in Pottawattamie county, and remained until 1876, when he returned to Albany, where his wife died in 1880. He now lives with his parents and carries on the farm.

Jacob Abley was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in February, 1823. He attended school until sixteen years of age, and was then employed in farming. In 1847 he came to America and settled in Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming four years. He then went to work at the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he was employed two years, then came west to Indiana and spent eighteen months in Lafayette, working at carpentering. In 1854 he came to Monticello, Green county, and worked on the mill there one winter. He continued to work at his trade in different parts of the county until 1860, when he bought land on section 30, of the town of Albany, upon which was some slight improvement, consisting of forty acres broken and a log house, in which he lived seven years, then built a commodious brick house. He has since erected a frame barn and other farm buildings. He owns 180 acres of land. He was married in 1859 to Angeline Meinert, and they have six children—Maria, Cassie, Lizzie, Ida, Willie and Vena.

Even Kittelson Lee came to Green county in 1854, and purchased a farm on sections 5 and 8. There was a log house standing upon the place, into which he moved and lived for a time. He then built a more substantial one, which was his home for a number of years when he erected a good frame house, which he still occupies. He was born in Norway, in 1810, and spent his early life upon a farm. He was married to Aaste Olson Falkestad. They remained in Norway until 1854. They then decided to emigrate to America, where some of his relatives had preceded them. They embarked in a sailing vessel and arrived in Quebec after a voyage of six weeks and three days. From Quebec they traveled by water and rail to Beloit, where they hired a team to complete their journey to Green county. He had a brother living in the town of Decatur, with whom they stopped. His brother Ole was living in Albany, and came to Decatur with an ox team and conveyed them to their new home. They have three children—Ole E., Halvor and Even.

Ole E. Kittelson was born in Norway, April 17, 1841, and was thirteen years old when he came with his parents to America. He grew to manhood in the town of Albany, and received a good education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-three he went to Chicago, and was there employed to drive a carriage for a private family. He there made the acquaintance of Randena Anderson, to whom he was married. She was a native of Norway, but came to this country when six months old. Her parents were early settlers in the town of Greenwood, McHenry Co., Ill., where they still reside. After an absence of three years, Mr. Kittelson returned to Albany and settled on a farm that he had purchased in company with a brother, two years previously. He located on section 6, where he has erected a comfortable frame house and now owns 140 acres of land, and has sixty-five acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Kittelson are the parents of seven children—Charles Edwin, Anna O., Augusta M., Olen B., Carrie M., Andrew A. and Ingelbert R.

Lewis Comstock settled in Green county in 1854, at which time he purchased a tract of land on section 4, town of Albany, but as there was no improvement there, he rented a farm one year in the town of Brooklyn, on section 33. During that year, he built a small log cabin on

his place and broke up and farmed ten acres. In the spring of 1855 he erected a frame house and settled on the place. He has, at the present time, eighty-five acres improved and fenced. He also has seventy-two acres on section 2, meadow and pasture land. In 1865 he erected a more commodious frame house, which he now occupies. He is a native of the "Old Bay State," born at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Sept. 23, 1825. When he was seventeen years old he went to York State and found employment on a farm in Herkimer county, remaining there until 1850, when he came to Wisconsin and spent four years in Waukesha and Walworth counties. In 1854 he came to this county, as before stated. He was married March 19, 1846, to Louisa Cross, who was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., in March, 1826.

William Lewis came to Green county in 1860, and lived for a time with his father-in-law on section 12, Albany township. He there purchased eighty acres of unimproved land on section 14, erected a frame house and commenced improvements. He now has the greater part of this land in good condition and under fence, has built a good frame barn for stock and purchased other land until he has 160 acres in his farm. He is a native of Wales, born in the parish of Lanyre, Radnorshire, July 30, 1839, and was there reared on a farm. He was married May 6, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Boundford) Lloyd. They remained in Wales until 1860, then, in company with Mr. Lloyd and his family, came to America to seek a home and settled in the town of Albany, as before stated. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of six children, now living—Eliza A., John L., Mancel W., Mary J., Maud E. and Edwin T. A son, William T., died when four years old, and one child died in infancy.

John A. Hahn, custom boot and shoe maker at Albany, established business here in 1855, and has carried it on continually since that time, also dealer in hides, pelts and raw furs. He is a native of France, born Feb. 20, 1833. He attended school until fourteen years old. He was then apprenticed to a boot and shoe maker to learn the trade, and served eighteen months. He then went to Paris and did journeyman work two years. From there he went to Lyons, worked at his trade there and in other places until 1853, when he left his native land and came to America. He landed at New York and worked at his trade in the city three months, then went to Chicago and worked at his trade there one year, then went to Milwaukee and worked nine months. From there he went to Janesville and spent three months, then in July, 1855, he came to Albany and established himself in business, as before stated. He was married in Milwaukee, in 1854, to Teresa Nipower, a native of Bavaria. Two children blessed this union—Katie and William J. Mr. Hahn has been successful in his business. By honest dealing and good work, he has merited and received a good patronage. In 1856 he was unable to purchase a house and lot. But in 1884 he was the owner of seven dwelling houses in Albany, besides his commodious shop. Like many other inhabitants of the village, he suffered from the fire in November, 1883, losing at that time his store building and his shop, including stock and tools.

Harlow T. Boughton came to Green county with his parents in 1855. He continued to reside with them in the town of Spring Grove until 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in company K, of the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went south, joined the army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Spring Hill and Brentwood Station. At the latter place he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Libby Prison. After thirty days he was exchanged, and joined his command at Nashville, Tenn., and from there went to Chattanooga and started for Atlanta, participating in the many engagements on the way. He was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 22, 1864, and sent to the hospital at Lookout Mountain,

and then to Nashville. He joined the command again as soon as able, and went to Hilton Head, thence to Charleston, S. C., his command being the first to enter that city. From there they pushed on to Raleigh, where they joined Sherman's army and with it went to Washington, attended the grand review with the regiment, and was dischared in Milwaukee in June, 1865, and returned to his home. He was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in January, 1837, and remained there with his parents until 1855, when, as before stated, he came to Green county. He was married in the fall of 1865 to Sarah, daughter of Zebulon and Rebecca (Burt) Sutton, pioneers of Green county. They have one child—Harvey. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Boughton rented a farm in the town of Sylvester, where he lived four years, then bought his present farm on section 31, of the town of Albany. He has the land well improved, and has erected a fine house and barn.

Harry Van Wart, Sr., son of Bishop and Lydia Van Wart, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1830. His father was a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and went to Chautauqua county when a young man. He was married there to Lydia Gordanier, who was born in Jefferson county, of the same State. He purchased land of the Holland Purchase Company, upon which he settled and lived until 1844, then, taking his wife and family of eight children, started with a pair of horses and wagon for the Territory of Wisconsin. They took their cooking utensils with them and camped out on the road, and were thirty days in reaching Janesville, Wis. It was in the fall of the year, and they spent the following winter four miles north of Janesville. In 1845 he rented land of Lovewell Warren, in the town of Center, Rock county, and in 1846 bought land in the town of Porter, where he improved a farm and resided until the time of his death. His wife also died there. Of eleven children born to them, four are now living—Harry, David, Orrilla and Newton. Harry resided with his parents until 1852, then started for California overland with a team, and was four months in reaching his destination. He was employed by the California Stage Company until November, 1854. He then returned to Wisconsin by way of the Isthmus and New York city. He was married Jan. 10, 1855, to Lucy Schofield, a native of Erie Co., N. Y., born April 18, 1832. They lived in Janesville one year, then removed to Albany, where he engaged in the livery business until 1859. He then took his stock of horses to California and sold them in Sacramento. He immediately returned to Albany and engaged in keeping a board and feed stable in connection with the American (now Nichols) House. He continued here but a few months, and in 1860 went to Rock county and leased the old Ball Tavern one year, then engaged in farming one year. In 1862 he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and bought land in the town of St. Ansgar. There he improved a farm and resided three years, then again returned to Albany, purchased village property and has continued to reside here since. Mrs. Van Wart died Sept. 29, 1871, leaving four children—Kasie May, Annie, Bessie and Helen. Mr. Van Wart was again married April 23, 1875, to Louisa Hamilton, a native of New York city.

Albert L., son of Ephraim and Mary (Treaster) Berryman, was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Dec. 14, 1851. He was six years old when his parents came to Green county and settled in the town of Sylvester, where his younger days were spent. He obtained his education in the district school. Feb. 8, 1877, he was married to Ida A., daughter of Jacob and Eliza (James) Hammond. The following spring he rented a farm in the town of Clarno, where they lived one year, then removed to the homestead in Sylvester and remained one year. He then rented a farm in the town of Mount Pleasant, upon which they lived until 1883, when he purchased his present farm, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 29,

township 3, range 9 east, containing 160 acres, in the town of Albany, near the village. He has the land well improved and good frame buildings. They have two children—Gertie M. and Stella E.

Richard Glennan was an early settler in the town of Stark, Vernon county, having entered land at the mouth of Otter creek in 1854. He erected a log cabin there, and assisted in the organization of the town in 1856, and was its first town superintendent of schools. He also surveyed the village of Viola, in Richland county. In 1857 he traded for land in the town of Forest, Richland county, and during the winter of 1857–8, taught school near the county line, being the first school in that section of country. In the spring of 1858, he sold his land in Richland county and came to Green county and located in the village of Albany. He bought a carding machine, the first ever operated in the town, which he set up in a small building near the saw mill, running it by water power. The next year he put the machine into the Kellogg flour mill, where he operated it one year. He then sold it. In 1860 he went to Cedarville, Stephenson Co., Ill., and in partnership with J. F. Jackson, set up a woolen mill, the first one in the county. In the spring of 1861, he sold his interest there, and went to Belleville and operated a carding machine until the fall of 1863. He then enlisted in battery D., 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged Aug. 30, 1865, having been stationed at Fort Jackson, La., and at Brashear and Fort Berwick, the greater part of the time. In 1866, he helped to start a woolen mill in the town of Adams, Green county. He was employed there until the spring of 1867, when he sold his interest, and accepted a position as clerk in the surgeon general's office at Washington, where he remained three years, then returned to Albany. Since that time he has followed his trade, in different places. In 1878 he assisted in starting the Albany woolen mills, of which he has since had charge. He was born in county Meath, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1823, and when four years old, came to America with his parents, who located at Rochester, N. Y. When quite a young man, he went to work in a woolen mill and learned his trade. He lived in the State of New York, until 1850, then went to Springfield, Ill., where he remained a short time. In the spring of 1851, he engaged in a woolen mill at Beloit, and worked there one and a half years. During the winter of 1852–3 he taught school at Spring Grove, and the following winter, taught in Waukesha county. He was married, in 1852, to Cynthia Jenks, a native of Erie Co., N. Y. They have five children—George, Emma, Sarah, Mary and Richard. George is a young man of good education and possessed of superior talent and ability.

Thomas Lloyd settled in Green county in 1860. He purchased at that time, the north half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section 12, in the town of Albany. A portion of the land was improved and there was a log cabin on it. He commenced making farther improvements, but the climate did not agree with him and his health failed in consequence. He died Dec. 28, 1863. He was a native of Wales, born in 1815, and was married, in 1841, to Jane Boundford. He rented land and engaged in farming in his native country until 1860, then with his wife and family emigrated to America. They made the voyage in a sailing vessel and were five weeks and three days in reaching New York city. They came directly to Wisconsin and settled, as before stated, in the town of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd had ten children—Mary, Jane, Martha, Thomas, James, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Joseph and Edwin T. Their oldest son, Thomas, was eighteen years old at the time of his father's death, and for two years, took charge of the farm. James now manages the farm successfully. The land is well improved and fenced, and the log cabin has been replaced by a neat frame house.

Rev. Edward J. Meredith was born in north Wales, March 7, 1833, where he grew to manhood and was brought up on a farm. In June, 1853, he enlisted in the British service, and served five years in the Scotch Fusileer Guards. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He was drill sergeant the first four years, and the last year was color sergeant. After his discharge he opened a store in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, north Wales, and was in trade until 1865 when he sold out and came to America, locating at Albany, Green county and engaging in the shoe business. In 1867 he bought land on section 2, southwest quarter, where he settled and engaged in farming. He joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1855, and commenced preaching during the same year. In 1866 he joined the M. E. Church at Albany and commenced preaching for that denomination, since that time up to Feb. 26, 1884, he has officiated at 179 funerals in Green county, including people of all denominations. He is now a local preacher of the M. E. Church and resides at Albany. He was married in 1852 to Mary Evans. Eight children have been born to them—Mary A., Jane, Edwin, Polly, Thomas, James, Annie and Rosa B. Mary A. died in Wales; James died in Brooklyn. All were born in Wales but Anna and Rosa B.

William John Way was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1847. When two years of age his mother died and he was adopted by Timothy Mills, who soon after removed to Marquette Co., Wis. There he grew to manhood, being educated in the public schools. He enlisted in the 7th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joined the army of the Potomac. He lost his left arm in the battle of the Wilderness. He was discharged from service on account of disability and returned to his home in Marquette county. In May, 1868, he was married to Martha J. Lawrence, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y. They made their home in Marquette for one year, and then removed to Indiana. They remained there six months. He then spent six months in Milwaukee at the soldier's home, where he was under medical treatment. In 1869 he came to Albany and located about a mile north of the village, remaining there three years. He then removed to the village, living there until the time of his death, which occurred on Feb. 27, 1876. Mrs. Way purchased a residence in the new addition to Albany, which is an excellent location. She occupies this residence, but still retains the old home. She has an adopted daughter—Etta.

John J. Putnam, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in Hampshire county, in what is now West Virginia, July 3, 1801. He grew to manhood in his native State, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1823 to Mary Magdaline Fleck, a native of the same county, born July 7, 1803. In 1825 they went to Ohio, and lived a short time in Lancaster, Fairfield county, then removed to Athens county and purchased timber land and cleared a farm. In 1832, he sold out and moved to Licking county, where he bought land and cleared two farms. He made his home there until 1849, then sold and again started for a new country, taking his family, which consisted of his wife and six children, with two teams of horses, and bringing a portion of their household goods with them, and shipping the remainder to Milwaukee. They arrived in Green county after twenty-five days travel, and settled in Sylvester upon land which he had purchased the previous year. They lived there but a short time, and removed to another tract of land which he had also purchased previously. It was located in the town of Decatur, where he opened a farm of 300 acres, and erected good buildings and made his home until the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. His wife died in 1876. They left a family of seven children, all of whom are now living—Hiram D., Ann E., John J., Oliver S., Olive E., Henry C. and Virginia. The last named was born in Green county, where they are all living at present, except John J., who lives at Fort Worth, Texas.

Hiram D. Putnam was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 31, 1826. He assisted his father in clearing the land, and tilling the soil. Taking advantage of such opportunities as offered, he obtained a good education. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, where he engaged in teaching school winters and farming the remainder of the year. He was married Dec. 18, 1856, to Sarah Cannet, who was born in Licking Co., Ohio. They settled upon land that he had previously bought, on section 4, of the town of Decatur, where he improved a farm of 400 acres, 155 of which is on section 33, town of Albany. In 1871 he came to Albany and purchased land which is within the village limits, on which he built the fine brick residence he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are the parents of three children—Charles W., Lutie V. and John H. The sons, Charles W. and John H. carry on the farm. Upon the place is a large spring, which was in early times called "Indian spring," from the fact that nearly all the farm was formerly an Indian camping ground. About four rods west of the spring are five mounds, near which are traces of an Indian burial ground. The bottom lands were their corn field. Many relics have been picked up here.

Samuel Mitchell removed from Boone Co., Ill., to Green Co., Wis., in the spring of 1842. He made a claim on the southwest quarter of section 29, which, a few months later he sold and bought the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, and entered the east half of the same quarter, also the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28. He erected a log cabin near the spring, and broke some of the land. In 1844 he went to the pineries at Little Bull Falls, where he engaged in lumbering, and kept tavern awhile, then went to Warsaw, where he was also engaged in lumbering and hotel keeping. He remained in the pineries fifteen years, with the exception of one summer. He then returned and settled in Green county, upon his land. He afterwards erected a brick house upon the farm, which he occupied until 1874. He then rented the place and removed to Albany and bought the Green County House, and occupied that one year, then removed to Clark Co., Iowa, where he bought land and improved a farm, upon which he lived three years, then rented, and returned to Albany. Soon after he traded his Iowa farm for a farm on sections 4 and 5 of Decatur. He also sold the Green County House and bought a lot near by, to which he moved a frame house from his farm. He has since made this his home. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1816. He spent his younger days upon a farm in his native State. When he was twenty years old, his parents removed to Indiana and settled in Fountain county. He remained with them until 1838, when he was married to Jane Frazier, a native of Pickaway county, born in 1814. They lived in Fountain county until 1839, then removed to Boone Co., Ill., where they remained until 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children—Thomas and James.

Thomas Mitchell was born in Boone Co., Ill., March 19, 1841, and was one year old when he came with his parents, to Green county. He resided with them until 1868, when he was married to Lura West, better known as Ida Pond. He had purchased the Campbell farm on section 32, which was the first place settled in the town of Albany. Here he settled and engaged in raising grain and stock, and later, in the dairy business. In 1881 he rented the farm and moved to Albany, where he bought village property and erected a nice frame house which he now occupies. In 1882 he engaged in the lumber business and also deals in coal and wood. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of two children—Jennie and Louie.

Henry Brockway, station agent at Albany of the C. M. & St. P. R.. R., was born at Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, June 4, 1846, where in his youth he attended the public schools. When he was eleven years old he went with his parents to Wisconsin and located at Palmyra, Jefferson

county. In 1862 he entered the United States service as teamster, went south and served the government in that capacity one year. In August, 1863, he enlisted in company B, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and went to Forts Jones and Terrill, at Munfordville, on the Green river, Kentucky, and performed garrison duty one year. His company was detached from the regiment and went in pursuit of Morgan, having frequent skirmishes with that notable band in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. He was discharged with the company at Fort Clay, Lexington, Ky., in September, 1865, and returned home. Soon afterwards he commenced the study of telegraphy in the railroad station, at Whitewater, and since that time has been in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He has had charge of the telegraph office at Whitewater, Madison, Boscobel, Monroe and other places. He went to Monroe in 1878, and remained until 1883, when he came to Albany. He was married in 1868 to Lydia A. Barlow. They have three children—James F., William H. and Ada A.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN.

The town of Brooklyn forms the northeastern corner of Green county, comprising congressional township 4 north, range 9 east, and the north half of section 6, township 3 north, range 9 east, of the fourth principal meridian. Dane county bounds the town of Brooklyn on the north. Rock lies adjacent to the east, while to the west and south lie the towns of Exeter and Albany. The surface of this town is gently undulating, except along some of the small streams where it is low and flat. The soil on the uplands is a sandy loam, mixed with decayed vegetable matter; on the prairie it is a rich dark loam; and on the low lands it is of a black mucky nature. There is an abundance of natural timber in nearly all parts of the town. Sugar river, the principal stream, enters the town by way of the northwest corner of section 30, and flows in a southerly direction to enter the town of Albany. At the present day the inhabitants are principally American born, but there is a large foreign element, among which the Irish predominate. As a class, the inhabitants are very intelligent and industrious, and have made many valuable improvements. Fine farm houses and large substantial barns are found on every hand, showing that the citizens are proud of their homes, and wish to have them surrounded with all the comforts of the best social life.

The assessment rolls show that the town of Brooklyn has 22,895 acres of farming lands, assessed at $14 per acre. The total valuation of real and personal property was $459,984. In 1880 the population of the town was 1,176. The principal farm products grown in the town during the year 1882 were as follows: 822 bushels wheat; 82,475 bushels corn; 58,945 bushels oats; 7,172 bushels potatoes; 3,015 bushels apples; 13 bushels clover seed; 36,300 pounds tobacco; 1,530 tons hay; 33,070 pounds butter; 18,800 pounds cheese. The acreage growing in the town at the time of making the annual assessments for the year 1883, was as follows: 74 acres wheat; 2,495 acres corn; 2,135 acres oats; 2 acres barley; 44 acres rye; 83 acres potatoes; 78 acres apple orchard; 3,183 bearing trees; 30 acres tobacco; 1,809 acres grass; 3,877 acres growing timber. There were 814 milch cows in the town, valued at $26,420. The live stock in the town was as follows: 648 horses, average value $54.69, total $35,440; 1,755 head cattle, average value $15.05, total $26,419; 2 mules, value $120; 2,645 sheep, average value $1.99, total $5,278; 2,048 swine, average value $4.87, total $9,992.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of being the first settler in the territory which now comprises this town belongs to W. W. McLaughlin. He was born near Urbana, Ohio, in 1807, and was converted and joined the M. E. Church when sixteen years of age. He united in marriage with Sarah Robinson in 1830; went to La Porte Co., Ind., in 1836, and, in 1838, married as a second wife, Emily Hazletine. In the fall of 1842, he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled on the south half of section 3, township 4 north, range 9 east, of the fourth principal meridian, now in the town of Brooklyn. Here he resided

until his death, April 2, 1877. The winter of 1842–3 was very severe and is known among old settlers as the "hard winter." Mr. McLaughlin moved into his log cabin about the 1st of November, and on the 6th inst., winter began with a fall of six inches of snow, and continued until the 23d of April following. During this long and severe winter, he struggled with great difficulties and hardships, drawing straw fifteen miles. Out of a stock of thirty-four head of cattle, he had but few left, and an entire flock of sheep perished before spring. Such hardships as he endured would now appall the stoutest heart. During the following spring he organized the first Methodist class in the neighborhood—there being neighbors in the adjoining counties. The meetings were held at his house, and he was the leader for many years. During the Civil War he was active and efficient in raising men, thereby avoiding drafts on the town for soldiers. He twice represented his district in the assembly, and often held town offices. In all positions he acquitted himself with credit. He was never known to use a profane word.

J. F. Egglestone was born in Oxfordshire, England, June 2, 1799. He emigrated to the United States in 1838, arriving in Milwaukee, Wis., in May. He was a stone mason by trade and worked on the capitol building in Madison for a short time, but not liking the wild-cat money with which he was paid, he left there and returned to Milwaukee, where he worked on the light house for a short time. He and his brother then erected a light house at Racine, Wis. He then removed to Waukesha, where he and his brother had each taken a claim of 160 acres of land. He there worked at his trade, during which time he took a contract to built a school house, which was the first erected in the town. He afterwards sold his farm, and in September, 1841, removed to Exeter, Green county. He was soon after appointed by the county board to open up a road from Rock county to Exeter. He served as road supervisor for two years, and took his pay in county orders. In 1844 he removed to the farm he now owns. He has 235 acres, well stocked, and also has good buildings. He was married to Jane Gomm, in June, 1820. She died Feb. 19, 1857, leaving eight children, five of whom have since died. He was married to Alice Brombert, Oct. 18, 1859. For a man of his age, he has most excellent health. When he first removed to this county, it was no uncommon sight to see deer and wolves every day.

Leonard Doolittle came into the county in 1843. He was a young man, and being poor, worked at whatever he found to do. As soon as he had earned a little money, he entered eighty acres of land on section 10, in this town, and in 1845, had some breaking done. He also made a claim on section 10, on which, assisted by his brother Ezra, he erected a good hewed log house in 1846. But as he was absent from home for a short time, his claim was "jumped" and entered by Daniel Northrup. Mr. Doolittle then erected a frame house on his own land, united in marriage with Adaline Simmons, of Dane county, and followed farming in this town until 1855. He then removed to Lake Co., Ill., where he has since become a prominent and well-to-do farmer.

Charles Sutherland settled on section 1, in 1844, and was there engaged in farming for about ten years. He was afterwards engaged in a general mercantile business in Rock county, but finally returned to the State of Illinois, where he had formerly resided.

Martin Flood entered land on section 17, and settled on the same in 1844. He was a native of New England, a good citizen and possessed many warm friends. He was elected the first treasurer of the town of Brooklyn, afterwards served as chairman, and 1856 represented his district in the assembly. When the Civil War broke out, he responded to the call by enlisting in company C, 3d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, was elected captain and served as such until mustered out of service. He then re-

turned to his home, but soon moved out of the State.

Sylvester Gray, wife and five children—Charles S., Oscar A., A. A., D. A. and Mary L.—settled on section 9, town of Brooklyn, in 1845. Mr. Gray at first entered forty acres, purchased forty acres and pre-empted eighty acres; the pre-emption claim he also entered soon afterwards. He built a log cabin and engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to section 3, where he resided at the time of his death. Mr. Gray was born in Syracuse, N. Y. He was married to Louisa B. Judd, removed to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, and from there came to Wisconsin. Mrs. Gray, in 1884, was still living on the old homestead.

C. S. Gray was born in Warsaw, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1827, and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845, and at once entered land on section 4, of what now is the town of Brooklyn. In 1851 he married Emarilla Smith, daughter of Stephen Smith. He followed farming until April, 1871, then removed into the village of Brooklyn, where he has since been manager of the branch store of the Evansville Mercantile Association. Politically he is a republican. He has been a member of the town board and served as treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have three children—O. C., E. H. and Luta.

O. P. Stowell, a blacksmith by trade, settled at Attica in 1845. When the town of Brooklyn was organized, he was elected the first town clerk. He afterwards removed to Nebraska.

Alonzo Fenton joined the pioneers in this town on the 4th of July, 1845. He resided near W. W. McLaughlin's for a few months, then settled at Attica, and has lived in that vicinity ever since. Mr. Fenton is a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., and was bred to farm life, which occupation he still pursues. Mrs. Fenton was formerly Ann Whipple.

J. W. Hazeltine settled on the north half of section 3 in 1845, he having entered the land on the 26th day of December, 1839. Mr. Hazeltine still resides on the site he first chose.

Harvey P. Starkweather came to the Territory of Wisconsin in June, 1845, and stopped in Rock county until the year following, when he came to this county. He was at that time unmarried, and worked out for $10 per month. In 1848 his parents, Anson and Lucretia Starkweather, came to the county, and Harvey then resided with them. Aug. 22, 1850, he was married to Sarah Ryan, then of Rock county, but a native of New Brunswick. Her parents, Philip and Susan (Howell) Ryan, settled in Rock county in 1844. Mr. Starkweather has given his attention to farming, and now owns 110 acres, with first class improvements, and is considered one of the well-to-do men of the town. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 7, 1825, and resided in his native county until he came to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather have had six children, five of whom are now living—Ellen P., Joseph P., Harvey R., Kate and Mabel. Susie May is deceased. Politically Mr. Starkweather is anti-monopoly. His father, Anson Starkweather, was the oldest person in the town of Brooklyn in 1884. He was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 25, 1796. In 1822 he went into the State of New York and soon afterwards purchased land in the town of Clymer, Chautauqua county, where he was the first settler. In September, 1823, Lucretia Price became his wife. She was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1807. In 1848 they emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled where he now resides. They reared twelve children, two of whom were living in 1884—Harvey and Emma, wife of F. S. Warner. They had two sons enlisted in the United States service. Melvin in company D, 7th Wisconsin. He was killed in battle May 24, 1864. Erastus A., enlisted in company E, 13th Wisconsin, and died at Fort Donelson, March 28, 1864, aged eighteen years.

W. R. Smith came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1845, and in the fall of that year entered eighty acres on section 22, and has since been a resident of this town. He was born in Canada

on the 11th day of August, 1827. He united in marriage with Ann D. Foster in October, 1845. She was born in Essex Co., N. Y., on the 24th of May, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children—Henry, Warren and Artimissa.

Robert Godfrey and his two sons, G. G. and Clark, settled on section 32 in 1845. He afterwards removed to Monticello.

William R. Smith, Sr., in the fall of 1845, settled on section 15, and there resided until his death in 1856. Mr. Smith was born in London, England. When a mere youth he went on board a ship as cabin boy, and for many years subsequently followed the life of a sailor. While in Canada he was married to Catharine Eldridge. He subsequently lived in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, coming from the latter to Wisconsin. Mrs. Smith died on the 22d of July, 1880. Of the eight children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith, six are now living—William R., Caroline, George L., Lucy Ann, Cyrus and Mary.

James Nelson Patterson became a resident of the town in 1846, in October of which year he pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 22. The first town meeting was held in his log cabin. He remained a resident of the town until April, 1881, then removed to Evansville and retired from active life. Mr. Patterson was born in the State of New York, removed with his parents to Ohio, then united in marriage with Harriet VanDusen, thence came to Wisconsin, making the journey with a team, and became a resident of Green county.

Emerson Patterson, a young man and brother J. N. Patterson, also came in 1846. He, however, remained but a short time, then went into the pineries. He died at Necedah in 1868.

Jeremiah Anderson in 1846 settled on section 23, and was there engaged in farming for many years. He afterwards resided in the village of Brooklyn, where he died. He had a son—Amos, who went to California.

Ezra Doolittle is one of the pioneers of 1846. He was born in Washington Co, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1817. His parents, Leonard and Anna Maria (Atwater) Doolittle, were natives of Connecticut. In 1824 the family moved to Mercer Co., Penn., where Ezra grew to manhood, and united in marriage Dec. 17, 1840, with Jane Potter. He followed farming and lumbering. His wife died Dec. 20, 1843, leaving one daughter, Margaret Jane, born Oct. 31, 1843, who is now the wife of D. H. Glidden, living in the town of Brooklyn. In June, 1846, he came to Wisconsin. His brother Leonard, who came here before Ezra, settled on section 10, where he lived until 1854, then moved to Lake Co., Ill., where he now lives, engaged in farming. Here Ezra took an invoice of his worldly goods and found that his capital amounted to $23.60. He went immediately to work at whatever he found to do. In 1847 he made a claim on section 10, now in the town of Brooklyn, and hired some breaking done, and a few acres of wheat put in. In the fall of the year he returned to Pennsylvania, where he had a small sum of money due him, but he was unable to collect it and was obliged to remain there all winter. On his return to Wisconsin he found his claim entered, but he bought the claim, paying 25 per cent. interest for three years for the money. Here Mr. Doolittle settled and followed farming for several years. March 16, 1854, he was married to Caroline M. Mack. In November, 1859, he moved to his present home, located on section 9. His wife died April 6, 1862, leaving one daughter, Ida. Jan. 6, 1868, he was married to Sarah A. Jones. He now owns 200 acres, and his improvements are among the best in town. He is engaged in general farming. In politics Mr. Doolittle was formerly a democrat, but since 1860 has voted with the republican party, and has held local office. Mr. Doolittle's present wife was Mrs. Sarah Jones, previously Sarah A. Roberts, and formerly Sarah A. Melvin. She was a native of Maine, and came to Wisconsin in 1856. She

was first married in Ohio, then moved to Rock county, where her husband died. She then returned to Ohio and was again married and removed to Illinois, where her second husband died. She then moved to Sheboygan Co., Wis., thence to this county, where she was married to her present husband. William E. Doolittle also came here from Pennsylvania, about 1852, and settled in the town of Brooklyn and engaged in farming, where he lived fourteen years, then moved to Jones Co., Iowa, where he now resides on a farm. The two daughters of Mr. Doolittle—Margaret Jane, was born Oct. 31, 1843; and Ida was born Dec. 16, 1859, and is now living at home. Samuel Doolittle came to the county in the spring of 1848, remained a few years, then went to Janesville and learned the painters trade. He was married to Frances Arnold. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Battery and was killed at Allatoona, Ga. His only daughter is now the wife of Herbert Gray. Alfred Doolittle came to the county and remained about two years, then went to Minnesota.

Jonathan Smith was born in Ohio, March 7, 1820, and came with his parents, Stephen and Philura (Love) Smith, to Wisconsin, in July, 1843. He resided with them in Walworth county until December, 1846, then came to Green county and entered land on section 11, of the town of Brooklyn, where he has since resided with the exception of eighteen months spent in Iowa. He owns eighty acres of land. He was married in January, 1878, to Mrs. Mary A. (Thompson) Anderson. They have one son—Forest A. Mrs. Smith has one daughter by her former marriage.

George Lozer came in 1846, and resided on section 18 for about twenty years, then left the State. One of his daughters is now the wife of James Root.

Rev. John Sawin and three sons—Alvin, Ethan and Lorenzo—settled on the southwest quarter of section 12, in the spring of 1846. He was born in Willington, Tolland Co., Conn., and at the age of eleven years removed with his parents to Washington Co., N. Y., and afterwards to Herkimer county in the same State. His early life was spent on a farm. He received a good common school education, and spent a part of his time in teaching. He was united in marriage to Orrel Tennant, June 25, 1813, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. She was born in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 28, 1793. He was ordained a Baptist minister in the town of Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y. In 1828 he moved to Springfield, N. Y., where he resided four years, devoting his time to the ministry. In 1832 he went to Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he also labored as a minister of the gospel. On Feb. 19, 1846, he started with a team and three of his children, and emigrated to Wisconsin, then a Territory, and arrived in Walworth county. He returned to New York by steamer, starting from Racine, Wis., and reached home May 7. June 10, of the same year, he bid farewell to his relatives and friends, and with the remainder of his family, started from Erie, Penn., up the lakes, reaching Racine, Wis., June 14. From there he went to Walworth county, where he remained until the following September, when he located at Brooklyn, Green county. Hauling lumber from Racine, he built a shanty 18x30 feet in size, on section 12, township 4, range 9 east, and moved his family there. He was the first Baptist minister in the Territory. Here he labored until the weakness of old age suspended his work as a minister. His death occurred in 1866. His wife died in 1873. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom are now (1884) living—Aurilla, Ann Eliza, Alvin J., Clarissa, Ethan P., Lucinda, Lorenzo D., Mary Jane, Marinda, Eleanor M. and Julia.

Alvin J., son of John Sawin, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled on Spring Prairie, Walworth county. In 1846 he came to Green county in company with his father. The old

homestead is owned by Aurilla, Alvin J., and Marinda, who have retired from the farm, and are residing in Evansville, Rock Co., Wis.

Amos D. Kirkpatrick came from Ohio and took up his abode in this town in 1846. He settled on section 18, and was the first to improve what is now known as the Dalrymple farm. Mr. Kirkpatrick at once became prominent among the pioneers, and at the first town meeting he served as one of the judges of election, and was elected chairman of the board of supervisors. In the fall of 1854 he was elected to the legislature and thus served his district in the assembly the following year. In 1864 he sold his farm and removed to Missouri.

William Kirkpatrick came with his brother Amos and settled on section 7, where he was engaged in farming until his death.

Ralph Ray came in 1846 and resided on section 20, for about twenty years. He then removed to Dayton and afterwards to Iowa.

Abram Stopp, a wagon maker by trade, located on section 18, in 1846. He died in about 1856, and his widow subsequently went to California.

Edward Klace settled on section 18, in 1846, and resided there until after the war.

Charles Snow came in 1847, and settled on section 17, where he resided until his death in 1856. His wife, formerly Ellen Paylor, still resides on the place, and is now married to Stephen Lewis.

Robert Tomson, familiarly known as "Scotch Tomson," came to the United States in 1842, and in 1848 became a resident of Green county, settling on section 34, Brooklyn. He was a poor man and experienced many hardships of pioneer life. He resided in this town for about twenty-five years, then removed to Albany.

Edward N. Kerby, a native of England, who possessed considerable of this world's goods, became a resident of the town in 1848. He purchased considerable land and was afterwards engaged in a general mercantile business at Attica.

John Henderson settled on section 20, in 1848. He was a carpenter by trade. In the fall of 1849 his house was destroyed by fire, after which he left the county and when last heard from was a soldier in the Civil War.

William Carter came from New York and resided on section 18, until his death in about 1860. He had a large family of children, all of whom have left the county.

George Henderson and family were among the pioneers who came in 1848.

Monroe Carpenter, an early pioneer, resided on section 17. He died in November, 1848.

The following named persons voted at the election in the town of Brooklyn, in 1850, and again cast their ballots at the election in this town twenty-five years later: Davis Fenton, Jonathan Smith, C. D. W. Leonard, Franklin Patterson, J. N. Patterson, Alonzo Purintun, David Heathman, John Pace, D. N. Shaw, Ezra Doolittle, C. A. Montgomery, O. P. Stowell, Otis Tompson, J. F. Eggleston, Joel Smith, J. W. Hazeltine, Jeremiah Anderson, W. R. Smith, Jr., Charles W. Gray, William Kirkpatrick, Powell Shell, W. W. McLaughlin and Sylvester Gray.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first child born within the territory, which now comprises the town of Brooklyn, was Delila Victoria Gilbert, the date of her birth being Jan. 1, 1846. The first marriage ceremony was performed by Jacob Linza, Esq., at the residence of W. R. Smith, Sr. This was in February, 1846, the contracting parties being D. R. Corsaw and Caroline Smith.

The first religious services were held at the house of W W. McLaughlin. There was a Methodist Episcopal class organized at this place in the spring of 1843, and Mr. McLaughlin was the first class leader.

The first death was that of Henry Montgomery, which occurred in 1846. His remains were first buried on section 13, but afterwards removed to their final resting place in the Brooklyn cemetery. Mr. Montgomery had

settled on section 13, in 1845. He was a native of Vermont, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

ORGANIC.

In 1849, a meeting was held at the house of Robert Godfrey, for the purpose of selecting delegates to send to Monroe, and have congressional township 4 north, range 9 east, of the fourth principal meridian, organized as a civil township. The delegates were: J. W. Patterson, W. B. Patterson and Addison Barton. They chose the name "York." But when they arrived at Monroe, they found a delegation from the northwest part of the county had already presented the name of "York," and thus the gentlemen who were a little late, contented themselves with the name of "Brooklyn."

The first town meeting was held at the house of James Nelson Patterson, on the 7th of April, 1849. Amos D. Kirkpatrick, Wilson I. Day and Daniel A. Dustin, served as judges, and G. G. Godfrey and J. W. Hazeltine as clerks of this meeting. The following named were elected as the first officers: Supervisors, Amos D. Kirkpatrick, chairman, D. A. Barton and Sylvester Gray; town clerk, O. P. Stowell; treasurer, Martin Flood; assessor, W. W. McLaughlin; superintendent of schools, G. G. Godfrey; justices of the peace, Leroy Hudson and William Kirkpatrick; constables, Leonard Doolittle, Allen Whipple and Joseph Atwood.

J. W. Hazeltine carried the election returns to Monroe, the county seat. The county board of supervisors in equalizing the assessment of the several townships, fixed the valuation of all the real and personal property in the town of Brooklyn at $34,415. The amount of State tax to be raised was four mills on the dollar. The amount of school tax was two and one half (2½) mills on the dollar, and the amount of county was six mills on the dollar. The following amounts were charged the town treasurer: Town tax $250, State tax $137.66, school tax $86.04 and county tax $206.89, the total amount of tax $680.19. The following is the roster of officers from 1849 to 1884, as copied from the record: Chairman, Amos D. Kirkpatrick; Chester Witter, H. M. Allen, Martin Flood, W. W. McLaughlin, Levi Crawford, J. A. Sawin, D. N. Shaw, H. R. Allen, C. D. W. Leonard, James Root, F. R. Melvin, John Dalrymple, E. J. Andrew, Stephen Swan. Town clerks: O. P. Stowell, Edmund Hill, W. B. Patterson, H. M. Allen, James McCoy, Tracy Montgomery, E. J. Andrew, Edward Netherwood, J. W. Hazeltine, M. F. Ross, B. S. Axtel and Henry Smith. Assessors: W. W. McLaughlin, Andrew Bennett, Thomas Kelley, William Kirkpatrick, Zelo Benningham, H. B. Capwell, Jacob Deremer, D. N. Shaw, C. D. W. Leonard, Harvey Church, James Root, W. W. Young, L. D. Dalrymple and O. F. Walliham. Treasurers: Martin Flood, D.N.Shaw, C.S. Gray, F. B. Patterson, A. Z. Bennett, A. Leonard, F. R. Melvin, C. A. Montgomery, Henry B. Lay, S. Andrews, D. O. Lockwood, C. M. Fuller, Hiram Patterson, Frank Pratt, A. G. Ellis and John Bell.

BROOKLYN CEMETERY.

For several years after the first settlement was made, there was no regular cemetery and thus the remains of those who died were buried in various places. Every time the people were summoned to bury one of their number they regretted that they had not a regular burying ground. This continued until March 26, 1853, on which day, W. W. McLaughlin, H. M. Allen, George Fletcher, W. B. Patterson, Thomas King, Andrew Bennett, Daniel Northrum, Stephen Smith, E. Collier, Otis Tompson, Jeremiah Anderson and J. N. Patterson met at the school house in district No. 10, and formed the "Brooklyn Cemetery Association" for the purpose of procuring and holding land to be used exclusively for a cemetery. H. M. Allen was chosen as chairman and W. B. Patterson, as secretary of the meeting. W. B. Patterson W. W. McLaughlin, Thomas King and Stephen Smith were chosen as a committee to select and purchase a suitable ground. They chose three

acres located on the southeast corner of section 15, and the same has since formed the Brooklyn cemetery. The first burial took place in 1853, a daughter, Amelia, of Thomas Campbell, of Exeter. The first trustees of the association were: Stephen Smith, H. M. Allen and W. W. McLaughlin. The annual meetings are held on the first Saturday in March.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneers in the territory which now comprises Brooklyn were an intelligent and wide-awake class of citizens, who realized the necessity of education. Thus, as soon as a few families had settled in a neighborhood a school house was built and a teacher employed to give instruction to the young. The teacher's wages was usually paid by subscription, or by a tax levied upon the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of days their children had attended.

The first school house was erected in the spring of 1846. It was located on section 3, and Lavina Godfrey was the first teacher.

The second school house was built in the fall of 1846. It was located on what is now district No. 11. To build this house each citizen in the neighborhood furnished three logs and willing hands soon had the building complete. The first teacher at this place was Mrs. Caroline Corsaw. There was also a school house erected on section 13, in 1846.

In 1884 there were ten school districts in the town, and educational facilities here are equal to those of any town in the county.

In 1849 the town of Brooklyn was organized into school districts, and the people in district No. 10 erected a stone school house on the southwest corner of section 14. The first teacher in this building was Kate Kilroy.

The people in the northern part of the town of Albany and those living in the southern part of the town of Brooklyn organized a joint district for school purposes in 1850, and the first school was taught in a claim shanty located on section 32, Brooklyn, Mary Barnes being the first teacher. The money necessary to defray the expenses of the school was raised by a per capita tax which was collected by Alonzo Purintun.

VILLAGE OF ATTICA.

In 1845 a traveler passing through the vicinity of Attica—then called Winneshiek—would have found a saw and grist mill, owned and operated by Newell Dustin; Elijah Thompson, a son-in-law of Dustin, assisting about the mill; Ben Cross working at the cooper's trade; Chester Whitler engaged in farming; Lorenzo Barnes doing the blacksmith work, and a man by the name of Doane assisting Mr. Cross.

The village was first called Winneshiek, then Milford, but soon changed back to Winneshiek. When the postoffice was established it was called Attica, as there was, at that time, one postoffice in the State named Winneshiek. The name, Attica, was suggested by Jeptha Davis, formerly from Attica, N. Y. The village did not grow very rapidly, although for several years it received the trade from quite a large scope of country. In 1884 we find a good flouring mill owned and operated by Joseph Bartlett; one general store kept by S. A. Scott; a wagon shop by Joshua Clark; a blacksmith shop by Benjamin Cleveland; a hotel by Oscar Persons; a school house, one Church society and a postoffice.

S. A. Scott, son of Amos Scott, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., on the 16th day of September, 1827. He was reared upon a farm, and remained in his native State until 1852. He then went to Ohio where he was married to Martha Archer. In 1856 he came to Green county, and followed farming in the town of Exeter until 1879. In that year he engaged in general merchandising at Attica. Mr. Scott was formerly a democrat in his political preferences but is now a liberal. He has held the office of assessor, and in 1884, was postmaster at Attica. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have four children—Benjamin, Orrin, Emmett and Adelbert.

Joshua Clark settled at Attica on the 12th day of May, 1857, and has since given his attention exclusively to his trade, wagon making, and is therefore one of the oldest wagon makers in the county. He was born in Washington Co., Vt., and in 1833 made a claim on land now occupied by the city of Janesville, and in the same year helped erect the first log cabin at that place.

In 1846 Jeptha Davis purchased of Newel Dustin an interest in the water power. A new dam was built, and in the fall of that year Mr. Davis built a wool carding mill, and also operated a dye house. He expected to afterwards build a large woolen mill, but as his sons did not like the business and he was getting old, he gave up the project. The carding mill was afterwards owned by James Crompton, and was operated for thirty years.

Jeptha Davis, a pioneer of the town of Brooklyn, was born in Massachusetts, in 1795. He remained in his native State until twenty-three years of age, then went to Wyoming Co., N. Y., and was married in Varysburg, in 1820, to Harriet Conger, a native of Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. He built a woolen mill in Varysburg, also owned a saw mill. He engaged in operating the former about twenty-five years. In 1846 he came to Green county and settled in Brooklyn, where he entered about 400 acres of land, and engaged in farming. He built the first frame house in Attica, also erected a woolen mill in which he carried on carding and cloth dressing. He continued in business here until 1858, when he sold out and retired from active business. He resided in Attica until the time of his death, which occurred in 1863. He was prominently identified with the business interests of the town of Brooklyn for a number of years, and was a highly respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had eight children, five of whom are now living—Corintha, now Mrs. Hill, and living in Lincoln, Ill.; Truman P., living in Allens Grove, Walworth county; Romanzo E., of Middleton, Dane county; Amanda, now Mrs. Best, of Washington, D. C., and Sarah, wife of S. S. Hills, of Albany. Alvira, wife of Everett Dodge, an early settler of Brooklyn; Louisa, wife of Alpheus Laird, of Attica, and Electa, wife of Henry L. Hyde, of Middleton, are deceased. Mrs. Davis is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-two, and resides, the greater part of the time, with her son Romanzo E., at Middleton, Dane county.

At the point where Attica is located on section 31, Sugar river furnishes a good mill privilege, a six foot head of water. This power was first utilized in 1845, in which year a man named Lytchfield, generally known as "the Wild Yankee," built a dam across the stream and erected a saw and grist mill. He operated the mill but a short time, then sold to Newell Dustin. In 1846 he sold to Lucius and Wilson Day, and Chester Whitter, who added a whisky still, established a store and carried on a large and paying business. In about 1850, Wilson Day went to California, and one year later was followed by Chester Whitter, thus leaving Lucius Day sole proprietor. He afterward sold the property to Mr. McKinney. In 1854 Welton & Bartlett purchased the property, rebuilt the mill in 1855, and operated it until 1866, since which time Joseph Bartlett has been sole proprietor. The mill is 30x50 feet in size, has two run of stone and is operated as a custom mill.

Joseph Bartlett, proprietor of the Attica Mills, is a native of Wiltshire, England, where he was born on the 1st day of August, 1825. He learned the miller's trade in his native country. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States and first stopped in the State of New York. He also spent one winter in Canada, then came to Wisconsin and stopped a few months at Janesville; and in 1851 chose Green county as his future home. He first worked at Albany, but in 1854, in partnership with Mr. Welton, he purchased his present mill property. Mr. Bartlett is a good financier and has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. The children

are—Henrietta, Elizabeth, Chauncy, Charlotte, Sarah, Lillie, Myrtie and Gertrude.

The postoffice of Attica was established at an early day and E. N. Kerby was the first postmaster. He was in turn succeeded by J. E. Hunter, Nelson Evans, Joshua Clark, David C. Heathman, C. D. W. Leonard and S. A. Scott. Mail is received daily by stage, Attica being on the route between Albany and Belleville.

An M. E. class was organized at this place at a very early day in the history of the county, and meetings were held quite regularly for many years. The present class was organized in 1874, and in that year the people built the present church edifice. It is a stone building and cost $2,250. The house of worship is to be free to all denominations, but the Methodist Episcopal are to have the preference. The society now has a membership of about thirty-five and the pulpit is supplied from Albany, the same pastor officiating at both places.

VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN.

No sooner was the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad completed, than H. B. Capwell platted a village on the northeast corner of the town. The railroad company proposed to call the station Capwell, but as Mr. Capwell objected to the use of his name that of Brooklyn was chosen.

H. B. Capwell, the founder of the village of Brooklyn, became a resident of the State of Wisconsin in Octobor, 1854; the following winter he taught school at Union, Rock county, and in the spring purchased the land now occupied by the village of Brooklyn, this county. The land was covered with timber, but he soon cleared a portion and engaged in farming. In 1864 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was completed through this section of country, and the company, upon the request of Mr. Capwell and others, established a depot in Green county. They proposed to call the station "Capwell," but as Mr. Capwell objected they gave it the name of "Brooklyn." He was the first station agent and resided here until 1868, then sold out and went to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he died in 1881. Mr. Capwell was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y. He was married to Elizabeth Lockwood, daughter of Horace and Maria Lockwood. He was a republican in politics, and served one term as sheriff of Green county and one term in the same position in Fayette Co., Iowa. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the M. E. Church.

The first building erected was a warehouse built by H. B. Capwell, D. O. Lockwood hewing the first stick of timber for the same.

The second building was erected by B. S. Axtell and was occupied by him for store purposes.

The village has made a steady growth and in 1884 we find four general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, a large elevator, two hotels, a graded school, one church, postoffice, two blacksmith and wagon shops, harness shop, meat market, lumber yard, creamery, shoe shop, and barber shop.

FIRST THINGS IN THE VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN.

First settler, H. B. Capwell, 1855; the first merchant was B. S. Axtel, 1864; the first postmaster, H. B. Capwell; first blacksmith, T. B. Conradson; first shoemaker, Thomas Qualley; first warehouse, H. B. Capwell; first elevator, E. J. Andrew; first lumber yard was owned by J. C. Carpenter.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. Leach was the first physician to locate at this place. He came here a number of years ago, and practiced for several years. In 1884 he was proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel. The second physician was Dr. H. R. Bulson; he located here in 1878. He was well liked and had a good practice. In 1880 he removed to Evansville. The third and present physician is Dr. W. F. Howe, who located here in March, 1880. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal society is represented here, but their place of worship is

located in the eastern part of the village and is consequently in Dane county. The society was organized in 1854, and services were held at Union, Rock county, until 1866, when the church was removed to its present location. Rev. Chadeen was the pastor at that time. He was a wide-awake gospel worker, and at the same time he was not afraid of manual labor, for during the rebuilding of the church he took the part of a common laborer and assisted in whatever he found to do. During the winter of 1866–7, he conducted a series of revival meetings through which the membership of the society increased to nearly forty. The society at present has a good membership and holds meetings regularly.

BROOKLYN GRADED SCHOOL.

A school was taught at the residence of H. B. Capwell, at an early day, the teacher being Miranda Smith. But the first teacher who taught within the present limits of the village of Brooklyn was Julia Wheelock. A joint district was formed, comprising territory in Green, Dane and Rock counties, and in 1883 the present school building was erected. It is a two-story edifice, veneered with brick, and cost about $3,000. The first teachers in this building were Nellie Gillis and Nellie Drown. The school is well graded and furnishes every opportunity necessary in receiving an education, which will fit the young for any of the common walks in life.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN.

On the 2d of April, 1882, at about 10 o'clock P. M. a fire was discovered in the elevator of E. J. Andrew. The flames spread rapidly and soon the elevator, ice house, depot and a saloon building were destroyed. The people had just returned to their homes when, at 4 o'clock A. M. the cry of fire again rang out. This time smoke was seen issuing from the store of E. W. Whitmore. In a few moments the flames burst out and in a short time E. W. Whitmore's clothing store, A. G. Ellis' drug store, and a meat market were burned to the ground. The loss by this fire was about $25,000. Insurance, $15,000. This was a severe blow to the citizens, but they went manfully to work and soon rebuilt.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first merchant in the village of Brooklyn was B. S. Axtel, who erected a small building and opened a store in 1865. As his business increased, he enlarged his store and continued in trade until his death, in October, 1880, since which time the business has been owned and conducted by Mrs. Axtel.

The second store was opened by Samuel Andrews, who, in 1867, established a hardware business. Mr. Andrews sold to E. J. Andrew, he to Joseph H. Wood and he in turn to O. O. Gordon, the present owner.

The third store building was erected by Mr. Turner, but the firm of L. J. Wilder & Co., was the first to occupy it. The firm consisted of L. J. Wilder, W. F. Smith and A. Eager. They established their business in 1872. In 1875 L. J. Wilder became sole proprietor and still conducts the business.

The Evansville Mercantile Association established a branch store here in 1876. The store is still owned by the association, and has a good trade. C. S. Gray is the business manager.

A. G. Ellis was the first to embark in the drug trade. He established business in the spring of 1879. One year later he added a stock of jewelry, which he has since carried in connection with drugs, books and stationery.

E. W. Whitmore became a resident of the town of Brooklyn, in March, 1865, where he was engaged in farming until 1879. He then established a clothing business at the village of Brooklyn. Unfortunately his store and goods were destroyed by fire, but he at once rebuilt, and has since carried on a general mercantile business. He was born near Attica, N. Y., June 26, 1832. His parents were James and Margaret (Edwards) Whitmore. He assisted his father, who was a contractor, in building the bridges and cattle guards on the New York & Erie Rail-

road, between Attica and Warsaw, and afterward served as locomotive engineer for a number of years. He was married July 29, 1853, to Miss L. A. Lockwood, daughter of Horace and Maria (Brainard) Lockwood.

The first lumber yard was established by J. C. Carpenter. He was succeeded by Hiram Graves, and then in 1875 came the present proprietors, Lovejoy & Richards, both of whom are non-residents. The business is conducted by J. W. Blair. About 1,500,000 feet of lumber are handled annually.

The first public house opened under the pretentious name of "Hotel," was kept by Mr. Ames, but H. B. Capwell had, for several years, kept a boarding house. D. H. Glidden built a hotel and ran the same until 1879. It is now owned by Mr. Berg. The Northwestern Hotel is owned and run by Dr. H. C. Leach.

The first blacksmith shop was opened in 1865, by T. B. Conradson, who is still in business. The second was Robert Clough. He remained but a short time, however. The shop is now owned by A. J. Leonard.

WAREHOUSES AND ELEVATORS.

The first warehouse was erected by H. B. Capwell, in 1864. He sold to L. Parker, he to D. H. Glidden and he to E. J. Andrew.

E. A. Foot, of Footville, also built a warehouse, which was afterward purchased by E. J. Andrew.

The first elevator was built by E. J. Andrew & Sons, in 1874. It was destroyed by the fire in 1882. They then built the present elevator, which has a capacity of nearly 100,000 bushels, and is considered the best elevator between Chicago and Winona. It is now owned by Andrew Bros. This firm is the successor to E. J. Andrew & Sons, and the members are: Homer, W. W. and G. H. Andrew. They are all wide-awake business men, and through their energy, Brooklyn has become noted as an excellent market for all kinds of farm products. The firm handles about 150,000 bushels of grain and 200 car loads of live stock annually, besides dealing extensively in wool, poultry, game, butter, eggs and mill feed.

E. J. Andrew was born Oct. 31, 1821, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., three miles east of the city of Utica, on the "Mohawk Flats." At the age of twenty-one he became a student at Clinton Seminary, receiving an academic education. In 1846 he was married to Martha E. Bettinger, of Little Falls, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. In 1860 he removed to Wisconsin, and settled at Footville, Rock county. In January, 1863, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. E. A. Foot in the grain and produce business at Oregon, Dane county, taking charge of the business at that place, under the firm name of Foot & Andrew. After carrying on the business at that place for three years he removed to the village of Brooklyn, his present place of residence, the firm having first established a warehouse at that place. In 1870 he bought out the entire interest of his partner (E. A. Foot), and formed a new partnership with three of his sons—Homer Andrew, William Wallace Andrew and George Howard Andrew—continuing the business under the name of E. J. Andrew & Sons. In 1882, after establishing branch warehouses at Footville and Oregon, he retired from active business, owing to failing health, first, however, turning over the entire business to his three sons, who still carry it on under the firm name of Andrew Bros.

BROOKLYN CHEESE FACTORY.

This factory was built in 1873 by F. R. Melvin and Hiram Graves. These gentlemen operated under the firm name of Graves & Melvin two years, when Mr. Graves sold his interest to A. A. Melvin and J. W. Blair, and the firm became Melvin & Blair. In 1880 F. R. and A. A. Melvin sold their interests to L. J. Wilder, and the firm became Wilder & Blair. This firm continued in business until 1883, in which year the property was purchased by E. Devereaux, who, in the spring of 1884, trans-

formed the factory into a creamery, and is now operating it as such.

POSTOFFICE.

The Brooklyn postoffice was established with H. B. Capwell as the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1865 by B. S. Axtel, who held the office until his death in 1880, when it passed into the hands of Mrs. B. S. Axtel, the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following named are a few of the enterprising citizens of the town of Brooklyn who deserve notice in the history of their town and county.

A. C. Purington is a son of H. M. and Eunice Purington. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 4th day of December, 1842. When he was five years old his parents emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Albany. He was married Dec. 4, 1873, to Julia Trow, daughter of James Trow. They now reside on section 33, of Brooklyn, where he owns 140 acres. They are the parents of three children—Albert J., Andrew H. and Lura May. Mr. Purington is politically a republican.

James Root, a prominent farmer of the town of Brooklyn, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 27, 1841. He came to Wisconsin with his parents, Francis and Permelia (Spaulding) Root, and now owns the land entered by his father and Mr. Shell. Farming has been his occupation, and he now has 186 acres, with good improvements. Feb. 5, 1865, he enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconson, and served until mustered out. He was married in 1861 to Barbara Lozar, daughter of George Lozar. They have four children—Fred, Plinney, Homer and Ida. Francis Root, wife and two children, and Powell Shell, settled in the town of Brooklyn in 1847, the former on section 20 and the latter on section 29. Each of them entered forty acres. They dug a well and erected their cabins near the section line. Mr. Root died in 1848, leaving two children—James and Harriet. Mrs. Root subsequently was married to John McClarrinon, and by this union gave birth to seven children. She died in 1871.

Stephen Smith is mentioned among the pioneers of 1847, having come here from Walworth county in May of that year, accompanied by his wife and six children. He settled in what is now the town of Brooklyn, and entered the southwest quarter of section 11, where he erected a log house. Here he resided, giving his attention to farming until the time of his death, in 1856. Mrs. Smith died in August, 1877. They were the parents of six children—Jonathan, Charles, Emmarilla, Euphrasia, Emory and Caroline. Stephen Smith was born in Massachusetts in 1798. He removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was married to Philura Love, a native of the State of New York. After his marriage he followed farming in Ohio until he came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled in Walworth county. In politics Mr. Smith was formerly a whig, and afterwards a republican. He would not accept office, but always attended elections and voted. His religious preferences were with the Congregational Church, but after coming to Wisconsin he did not unite with any Church.

Emory Smith was born in Ohio, May 12, 1833, and came with the family to Wisconsin in 1843, and in 1847 to Green county, since which time he has been a resident of Brooklyn. He is still living on the land entered by his father, of which he owns 120 acres, and has first-class improvements. In November, 1856, he was married to Almira Smith, daughter of Roswell and Jane (Brown) Smith. She is a native of Michigan. Mr. Smith is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the republican party and has held local office.

Charles Smith, son of Stephen Smith, came with his parents to Green county. He was married to Sarah Earl, and afterwards moved to Iowa. He now resides in Missouri.

Alonzo Purintun was born in the State of New York, Nov. 23, 1825. His father, David H. Purintun, was also a native of the Empire

State, and his mother, Chestina (Messenger) Purintun, was born in Connecticut. Alonzo attended the district school and for four years worked on the Rochester and Olean canal. At the age of eighteen he came to Wisconsin, first stopping in Jefferson county, and later in Waukesha county, and followed teaming as a business, drawing freight to and from Milwaukee. In 1847 he came to Green county, his parents having preceded him. Here he helped to till the soil, also followed teaming. On the 14th day of April, 1850, Nancy Young became his wife. She was born in Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1827. He has since been engaged in farming in the town of Brooklyn. In 1884 he resided on section 29 and owned 200 acres of land. Feb. 4, 1865, he enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out of service. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Royal Arch Mason. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Purintun are—Elvira A., who married M. X. Sisson, and died leaving one daughter; Talburt G., Elliott E., Leander A., Seymour J., Bertha, wife of James P. Ingals; Lois, wife of James Davis, Jr.; Hiram B. and Archilles.

Talburt Purintun, son of Alonzo and Nancy Purintun, was born in Green county, Nov. 16, 1852. He was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. In 1875 he was married to Viola E., daughter of L. W. P. and Sarah A. (Boyles) Morton. They had three children—Emerald L., (deceased,) Everett L. and Lewis V. Mr. Purintun resides on section 32, where he owns a farm of eighty acres.

Franklin Patterson is numbered among the pioneers of this county. He left Norwalk, Ohio, during the month of September, 1844, and assisted in driving 1,000 head of sheep to Elgin, Ill. He then visited friends at Geneva Lake, Wis., where he joined two of his cousins and a young man from Massachusetts, and the four started westward on foot. On the third day they dined at Monroe, and then continued their journey to Galena. There had been high water in the Mississippi river, and they expected to find employment consequent upon the damage occasioned by a flood, but they were disappointed. Then they went to Dubuque, from which point they started down the river, finding occasionally a few days work chopping wood, and thus continued their journey to New Orleans. March 5, 1845, they left New Orleans on the steamer *John Aha*, and after a trip of fourteen days' duration arrived at St. Louis. There they went on board another boat and went up the Illinois river as far as Ottawa, and from there they returned on foot to Geneva Lake. Mr. Patterson then worked for a farmer in Racine county until January, 1846. He then went to Manitowoc county, where he met a a friend with whom he took a circuitous route, and soon again brought up at Geneva Lake. He then went to Ohio, but returned again to Wisconsin, accompanied by his brother James Nelson Patterson and family. They made the journey with teams, and in October arrived in Green county. They pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 22, in the territory now comprised in the town of Brooklyn. The following summer Mr. Patterson worked at Geneva Lake, and then again went back to Ohio, and was married to Maria McCreedy, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Holt) McCreedy, and again came to Wisconsin. He resided with his brother one season, then with a younger brother, Emerson, he purchased 200 acres located on sections 27 and 28. He built a log cabin on section 28, where he may now be found. The log cabin, has, however, given way to a good brick house, and Mr. Patterson now owns 260 acres. He was formerly a republican, but is now a national greenbacker. The children are—Hiram, William and Lawrence. Mr. Patterson was born in the State of New York, April 17, 1823. His father died in the State of Ohio in 1840, five children surviving him. The mother, in 1847, came to Green county, and in 1884 resided with her son, the subject of this sketch. Although now

eighty-three years old, yet she is in good health and sound mind.

Francis B. Stockburn has been a resident of Green county since 1848, with the exception of four years spent in Madison, during which he was engaged in draying. He is a native of England, born Nov. 8, 1805. His early life was spent upon a farm, but he afterwards engaged in various occupations, among the rest, published a newspaper four years. In 1841 he went to France, and in 1843 came to the United States. He stopped, for a short time in New York city, then visited other localities, but was not favorably impressed with eastern people as a class, and emigrated westward. He first located in Milwaukee, and there worked at shoemaking. In 1846, in company with E. M. Kerby, he purchased considerable land in Green county, but resided in Sheboygan connty until 1848. He then settled at Attica, in the town of Brooklyn, where he at first worked at the shoemaker's trade, but soon drifted into farming, which he has since continued with the exception before mentioned. He was married in 1845 to Ann Walker, who died March 15, 1882. They had reared nine children. three of whom were living in 1884—Clara, wife of Samuel Watkins; Isabel, wife of Thomas George, and Maria, wife of Frank Butts.

Frank Butts is a son of John and Susan Butts. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 5, 1857. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and educated in the common schools. In 1880 he was united in marriage with Maria Stockburn, and they have two children—William F. and Olive.

James McCoy settled on section 17, of Brooklyn, in September, 1848. He at first purchased 160 acres, to which he has added until his farm now contains 360 acres. He is engaged in stock farming, in which he has met with marked success. He has a good dwelling, four fine large barns, and other improvements. Mr. McCoy was born in Ireland June 23, 1821. He received a good education and at the age of eighteen engaged as bookkeeper until May 10, 1848, when he was married to Margaret Galligan, and the same day sailed from Dublin for the United States. On reaching New York city, he intended to engage in his former occupation, but, as no opportunity presented itself, he left his wife with his brother who lived in that city, and started westward. At Milwaukee he found employment a few weeks as copying clerk in the office of John L. Doran. He soon became tired of this occupation and came to Green county and bought a farm. He had not worked on a farm since he was quite young, and his young wife was unaccustomed to the labors of housekeeping, and consequently getting a start on the frontier was somewhat difficult, but they did not despair, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labor. Mrs. McCoy is a self-educated woman, refined in her tastes, and highly esteemed by all who know her. They are the parents of ten boys and one girl. Those living in 1884 were—Joseph, bookkeeper at Burkhardt's, St. Croix county; John, cashier in the New Richmond Bank; Mary, wife of Charles Burnham, who is cashier in the bank at Edgerton; Edward F., who is engaged in farming in Dakota; Robert H., bookkeeper for the New Richmond Lumber Company; and Charles, George and Arthur, who are still attending school. Politically, Mr. McCoy is a republican. His first ballot was cast for Gen. Winfield Scott. He served as town clerk for eleven years, and has been elected justice of the peace.

Andrew Bennett was born in Scotland. In 1828, he being then a young man, he emigrated to the United States and first stopped in the State of New York, where he was married to Lucinda Baxter, daughter of Zebulon and Lucinda Baxter. In 1848 they came to Wisconsin and settled in Green county. He engaged in farming in the town of Brooklyn until 1864, then removed to Austin, Minn., where they have since died. They reared five children—A. Z., Christie, Thomas, (deceased) George and Isabelle.

A. Z. Bennett, oldest son of Andrew and Lucinda (Baxter) Bennett, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1831, and came with the family to Green county in 1848, since which date he has been a resident of the town of Brooklyn. He now resides on section 14 and owns ninety-nine acres of land. In February, 1854, he was married to Marion Hickok, a native of Ohio, born March 29, 1835. Their children are—Lucinda, (deceased) Carrie E. and Fred E. Mr. Bennett belongs to the republican party and has held the office of town treasurer and supervisor.

Zebulon Baxter was a native of Vermont, where his early life was spent. He served as a soldier during the War of 1812. He was married to Lucinda Oglesby and resided in Canada, where his wife died, leaving two children. He subsequently was married again in the State of New York, and came to Wisconsin about 1830. He first stopped in Milwaukee, and afterwards followed mining at Mineral Point. In 1848 he came to Green county and resided in the town of Brooklyn until 1854. He then went to Austin, Minn., where he died at the age of 103 years.

C. D. W. Leonard was a pioneer of 1848, in the fall of which year, with his wife, he came to the county and chose the town of Brooklyn as a location. He was also accompanied by his brother Arah, then an unmarried man, and together they entered three quarter sections of land and improved the same. They also for a few years carried on a general mercantile business at Dayton. Arah Leonard was married to Mary Day, and in 1866 emigrated to Webster Co., Iowa, where he is now a prominent citizen, having held the office of county treasurer four years. C. D. W. Leonard continued farming; also for some time carried on a store at Dayton and finally moved to Attica where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until 1884, when he sold out his business and moved to Rockton, Ill. Mr. Leonard was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1818. His parents being Ariah and Lavisa (Slocum) Leonard. The father died in Ohio and the mother and one daughter came with her sons to Wisconsin. She died in Green county, in 1860. The daughter married John Utley and died in 1867. Mr. Leonard received an academic education and taught school. He was married to Margaret Widrig and in 1842 emigrated to Ohio from whence he came to Green county. His wife died in 1866, leaving four children—Ella, Hattie, Ardella and Charles. In 1867 he was married to Mary Ann Wood and by this union one child was born—Vernie. In politics Mr. Leonard was a republican until after the war, when he became rather liberal in his views. He represented his district in the assembly two terms, was superintendent of schools in Brooklyn under the old town system, and was chairman of the town several terms. Thus it can be seen that he is not alone an early pioneer, but his conduct was such that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Lorenzo Amidon came to Green county, July 10, 1848. At first he followed the trade of carpenter and afterwards that of cabinet maker at Monroe. In 1850 he came to the town of Brooklyn and purchased land on section 13 and has since been a resident of the town. In 1884, he resided on section 12 and owned 160 acres of land. Mr. Amidon was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 7, 1825. He learned his trade and resided in his native State until he came to Wisconsin. He has been twice married. In 1850 to Olive Starkweather, daughter of Anson and Lucretia Starkweather. She died in 1874, leaving four children—William A., Etta, Ella and Emma. In 1879 Mr. Amidon was married to Fannie Lord and by this union two sons have been born—Gilbert and Byron. Politically he is a national greenbacker but was formerly a republican. He is not, however, a strict partizan, and believes in casting his ballot for a good man rather than a good party.

John Flood and family, in 1849, came to Green county, and, June 6, entered 160 acres of

land on section 21, of Brooklyn, upon which he settled. He was born in Ireland, and was there married to Elizabeth Mahar. In 1847 they emigrated to the United States and first located in the State of New York, where Mrs. Flood died, leaving eight children—James, Edward, Mary, Anna, John, Betsey, Ester and Nora. In 1849 Mr. Flood came with his children to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Brooklyn, where he resided until his death, March 26, 1871.

Edward Flood was born in Ireland in 1826. He came with the family to the United States, and in 1849 to Green county, which has since been his residence. He is now the owner of 146 acres of land, located on section 16, of the town of Brooklyn. In 1857 he was married to Bridget Flannigan, also a native of Ireland. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living—Lizzie, William, James and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Flood are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Austin Melvin was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1842. He came with his parents to Wisconsin and became a resident of the town of Brooklyn. In 1865 he enlisted in company C, 49th Wisconsin, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service. He was afterward engaged in the manufacture of cheese in Fayette Co., Iowa. The remainder of his life has been spent on the farm he now owns, consisting of 200 acres adjoining the village of Brooklyn. He has good improvements on his land, and is engaged in general farming. He was married April 18, 1880, to Amy M. Blair. They have one son—Maurice B. Mr. Melvin is a Royal Arch Mason, a republican in politics, and has held local offices.

Alonzo Melvin was a native of Cummington, Mass., born Oct. 2, 1794. He grew to manhood in his native State, spending one summer in New York. The year following, accompanied by John Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, he went to Ohio. One year later he went to Mississippi, where he remained five years. He then returned to his native State and persuaded his parents to remove with him to Ohio. In 1825 he was married to Roenna Lyman. She was at that time a resident of Geauga Co., Ohio, but was born in Massachusetts. In 1851 Mr. Melvin came to Wisconsin and purchased land in the town of Brooklyn, where he resided until his death in 1873. Mrs. Melvin died in March, 1880. They reared a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Those living in 1884 were—Fidelia, Addison S., F. R., Sarah, E. O., Austin A., Edward P. and H. N. Mr. Melvin was a good citizen and a successful farmer. At his death he owned a farm of 475 acres, with excellent improvements. Physically he was slim built, and tall, being over six feet in height. Politically he was a republican but took no more interest in politics than to perform his duty as a citizen. His religious connections were with the Presbyterian society.

Samuel Cole was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1814, learned the trade of bricklaying and was married to Winnefred Henshaw. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, came to Wisconsin and settled on section 4, town of Brooklyn. His wife died in 1873. They had two children, both now deceased. In May, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Shell. They now live on section 29.

S. W. McCreedy is numbered among the pioneers of 1853. He was married in 1859 to Amarancy Purintun, daughter of David Purintun. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, 13th Wisconsin, and served three years, since which time he has followed farming in the town of Brooklyn and now owns the land entered by his father-in-law. The children are—William and Sarah. Mr. McCreedy was a republican during the war, subsequently voted with the national greenbackers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the G. A. R., and has many friends.

Stephen Swan became a resident of Brooklyn in the fall of 1853, at which date he purchased 200 acres of unimproved land on section 19,

erected his log cabin and started in life anew. He has devoted his time and attention entirely to his farm since that time, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 280 acres and has good improvements. He is largely engaged in stock raising. Mr. Swan was born in Cheshire, England, July 12, 1827, and with his brother, Taylor, emigrated to the United States in 1845. He first purchased land in Rock county where his brother still resides. In 1851 he was married to Isabel Taylor and came, two years later, to this county. He is a republican politically and has held the office of chairman of the board. Their children are—Robert, Frances, Mary, Eliza, deceased; William, John, Archie, Ralph, Armmna, Sarah, Walter, James and Charlie. Mrs. Swan is a member of the Presbyterian society.

Henry Kingdon, Sr., was born in Devonshire, England, in 1815. He was married to Mary Caroline Snow, and emigrated to the United States, first stopping in Illinois, from whence he came to the State of Wisconsin. He resided in Dane county one year, then settled in Green county. His death took place in 1875, at which date he resided on section 32, town of Brooklyn, and owned an improved farm of 130 acres. Mrs. Kingdon died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kingdon left five children—Henry, Jr., Mary, James, and John and Jessie, twins. Mr. Kingdon became a citizen of the United States in 1868, and afterwards voted the democratic ticket. He was a kind father and good neighbor.

Henry Kingdon, Jr., was born in Green county on the 2d day of November, 1854, and resided with his parents until the death of his father. In August, 1875, he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Eliza Swan. She is a daughter of Stephen and Isabel Swan. He now resides on his father's estate. The children are—Isabel, Willie, Harry and Robert.

Thomas Crompton came to this county in April, 1854, and first resided in the town of Mount Pleasant, next in Exeter, and subsequently settled in the town of Brooklyn, where he now resides on section 30. He owns 200 acres and is engaged in general farming. He was born in Lancasterhire, England, July 3, 1830. His parents were James and Betsey Crompton. The father emigrated to the United States in 1847, and one year later the mother with two of her children followed. They first lived in Ohio, from whence they came to Green county. In 1854 Thomas Crompton was married to Magan Miley, a native of Ireland. The children are—Rachel, Thomas, Mary Ann, Charles, Robert, James, (deceased) Jessie and Helen.

D. O. Lockwood was born near Attica, N. Y., July 28, 1830. His parents were Horace and Maria Lockwood. July 28, 1850, Mr. Lockwood was married to Maria E. Andrews. He resided in Wyoming county until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and became a resident of Brooklyn. He gave his attention to farming until 1875, when on account of failing health he moved into the village of Brooklyn and engaged as clerk in a general store. His wife died March 19, 1879, leaving three children—Serepta P., Mary E. and Fred S. In 1878 he returned to his farm, and in March of that year, was married to Hannah M. Slauson, then of Rock county, but a native of Orange Co., N. Y. By this marriage two children have been born—Edith L. and Frank M. In 1879 Mr. Lockwood sold his farm and again removed into the village, and has since been engaged as a traveling salesman. Politically he adheres to the republican party. He has served as town treasurer and has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1857.

William Darkin came to this county in December, 1854, and settled on section 21, of the town of Brooklyn, where he has since given his attention to farming. He now owns 140 acres of land. He was born in England, in October, 1816, where in his youth, he learned the trade of plumber, glazier and painter. He was married to Mary Ann Candler. He left England on account of poor health, being af-

flicted with the gout, and came to America. He returned to England, on a visit, in 1880, but found that great changes had taken place during his absence, and he even failed to recognize his own brother. Mrs. Darkin died in the fall of 1881, leaving one daughter—Mary Ann. Mr. Darkin is a member of the M. E. Church, and a republican in politics. Mary Ann was married to William Winter, who died in the United States service, during the War of the Rebellion. She was afterwards married to William Buff.

E. T. Wing came to the State of Wisconsin, in 1854. He first stopped in Evansville, where he worked at his trade, (carpenter) building the Congregational church and other buildings in that place. In January, 1855, he became a resident of Green county, settling on section 2, of Brooklyn, where he had previously purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, upon which he has since resided, engaged in farming, and also, at different intervals, working at his trade. He now owns 205 acres of land, adorned with good improvements. Mr. Wing is a native of Addison Co., Vt., born Nov. 13, 1822. He grew to manhood, and learned his trade in his native State. He subsequently lived in various places previous to his coming to Wisconsin. In September, 1847, he was married to Sarah A. Ward, also a native of Vermont. They have three children—Allen J., Genie, now the wife of Willis Searles, and Ada. Mr. Wing is a republican and has held local office.

George Winter came into the county in 1855, and purchased sixty acres on section 12, of Brooklyn, and eighty acres in Rock county. This land was entered by A. Tupper, but Mr. Winter purchased it of Harvey Church. There was some of the land broken, but the improvements were very meagre at that time. The place is now adorned with a fine residence and good barns. Mr. Winter now owns 200 acres, and his son, Alfred, forty acres. Mr. Winter was born in Suffolk, England, Jan. 12, 1827. His parents were John and Sarah Winter. He remained in his native country until 1854, then emigrated to the United States and first settled in Rock Co., Wis. In 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Winter, also a native of England. They have four children living—Alfred, Walter, Nellie and Earnest. Mr. Winter is a member of the M. E. Church.

J. W. Brewer came to this county with his parents, Jeremiah and Mahala (Croy) Brewer, in 1844. At this time, he was but nine years old. He was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1835. He resided with the family in the town of Albany, and in 1857, was united in marriage with Lucy Jane Peckham, who is a daughter of Abel and Adah Peckham, and was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 19, 1837. In January, 1858, Mr. Brewer settled on section 33, Brooklyn, where he has since followed farming, and now owns 214 acres, the greater part of which is nicely improved. Politically he is a republican, but not a strict party man. The children are--Lettie, Elmer E., Eddie L., J. Grant, Janie M., Rufie J. C., deceased, and an infant son.

Gaylord Lockwood came to this county in 1857, and in 1858 was married to Elsie A. Flint, daughter of John Flint. In 1873 he went to Minnesota, and remained eighteen months, then returned to Green county and now resides on section 32, of Brooklyn, where he owns eighty acres. Their children are—Fred, Mary, Carrie, Frank and Ellen. Mr. Lockwood was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1834. He went to Ohio in 1852, from whence he came to Green county. He is a member of the democratic party.

W. W. Young came to this county in 1859, and the same year was married to Margaret Dobbs, a daughter of Jeremiah and Susannah (Loring) Dobbs. He was then engaged in farming in Spring Grove. In 1866 he came to Brooklyn and purchased a farm near Attica, upon which he settled. He subsequently rented his farm and engaged for about three years in a general mercantile business at Attica, being in partnership with C. D. W. Leonard a portion

of the time. He then returned to his farm, and has since been extensively engaged in stock raising. His farm contains 317 acres, and his improvements are among the best in town. Mr. Young was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1837, and is a son of Robert and Jane Ann (Beam) Young, who came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled in Walworth county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The subject of this sketch went, in 1856, to Waupaca county, from whence he came to Green county. Politically he is a national greenbacker, but was formerly a democrat. He has been chairman of his town, and held other local offices. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had six children, five of whom are living—Porter H., Jerry R., Frank, Ida May and Willie H. Their third child, William W., died Jan. 21, 1864. The children are all at home except his eldest son, Porter, who went to Idaho in the spring of 1881, where he has been engaged in the mining business up to the present time.

George Gabrey, in 1860, purchased eighty acres on section 32, land formerly owned by Edward Walker, where he has since resided and followed farming. In 1865 he enlisted in company G, of the 49th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until fall. He was then discharged on account of sickness, from the effects of which he has not recovered. He is a native of Canada, born in November, 1823. He learned the trade of mason and stone cutting in the State of New York. At the age of nineteen years he went to the State of New York, and was married in Oneida county, of that State, in 1840, to Jane Kelley, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Kelley, who afterwards became early settlers of Green Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Gabrey have two children—Nancy, wife of James Fryer, and Emogene, wife of William Lormer.

George Hollerbush settled on section 18, town of Brooklyn, in 1866, where he still resides and owns 180 acres. He was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 8, 1816. In 1830 the family removed to Ohio. In 1843 George came to Wisconsin, and first stopped at Fort Atkinson. He afterwards purchased a farm near Madison, from whence he came to Green county. He was married in 1846 to Susanna Fascett, born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1818. They have nine children—Jacob, George, John, Sarah, Elliott, Caroline, Violette, William and Rosanna.

John Dalrymple is a native of Green Co., Penn., born Nov. 25, 1819. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Headley) Dalrymple, were natives of New Jersey. In 1827 they removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming. Here the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and on the 3d day of February, 1842, was united in marriage with Selina L. Newell, who was born in Ohio Aug. 14, 1826. Mr. Dalrymple was at that time engaged in farming, but a few years later he commenced dealing in horses, buying in Ohio and selling in Philadelphia. He was thus employed until 1850. Then, accompanied by his wife and four children, he came to Wisconsin, making the journey with a good team and carriage. He chose Belleville, Dane county, for a location, and in the fall of said year erected a dwelling house, which was built of pine lumber hauled from Milwaukee. This was the first pine house in Belleville. In the fall of the same year he purchased 400 acres of land, for which he paid $1,500, and which increased in value so that in a few years he sold a portion of it for $100 per acre. In 1859 he sold his property and purchased a farm near Madison. At the breaking out of the war he commenced buying horses for the government, which he continued about four years, in which enterprise he was successful financially. In 1864 he purchased 360 acres on section 18, town of Brooklyn, upon which he settled. It was covered with timber, but he made numerous improvements, and soon had one of the finest stock farms in the county. Here he resided in 1884, surrounded by all the comforts necessary to make home pleasant, but

he has become weary of farming and therefore sold his farm for $35 per acre, agreeing to give possession in 1885. Mr. Dalrymple is a man who tips the scales at 190 pounds, and possesses a vast amount of energy. He is prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations, and always does with all his might whatever he undertakes. He became a Mason when twenty-one years of age, and is at present a member of Dayton Lodge, No. 198. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In his religious views he is liberal. Politically he has always been a democrat, although his father was a strong whig. He has never aspired to office, but has been chosen chairman of the town board, which position he accepted more to please his friends than to gratify his own desires. Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple have had nine children, three of whom died in infancy, and their eldest son, Lewis, died in June, 1882, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a wife and four sons. Their five children living at present are—Harriet E., Mary E., Sarah J., D. S. and J. F.; all married and settled for themselves, leaving their parents in their old age in prosperity, peace and quietness.

D. H. Glidden became a resident of the State when but five years old. He was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1836, on the 14th day of June. His father, Andrew Glidden, was a native of New Hampshire. The farm on which he was born has been owned by Gliddens, his ancestors, for more than 200 years. Andrew Glidden was married in the State of New York to Mahala Crosby, a native of that State. In 1842 the family came to Wisconsin and were pioneers in Kenosha county. Eight years later they removed to Dane county and settled near Oregon, where the parents died, the father in 1867, and the mother in 1864. They reared nine children, three of whom were in the service during the War of the Rebellion—D. H., Jacob N. and Lysander H. Jacob N. died at New Orleans from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Vicksburg, twelve balls piercing his clothing. Lysander H. died at St. Louis from sickness while in the service. D. H. enlisted in the same company and regiment, company B, of the 11th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. On his recovery he was transferred to the veteran corps and served until September, 1864. He then went to Clermont, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandising one year. In the fall of 1866 he came to Brooklyn and dealt in grain for eight years. He also built the hotel and ran the same until 1879. He then purchased his present farm of 142 acres, located on sections 10 and 11. Mr. Glidden has been twice married, first in the fall of 1865, to Elizabeth Thomson, of Madison, who died May 23, 1869, leaving one daughter, three days old at the date of her mother's death. Her name is—Lizzie A., and she now resides with her father. July 10, 1870, Mr. Glidden was married to Jennie M. Doolittle, daughter of Ezra and Jane (Potter) Doolittle. They have three children—Ida May, Burton H. and Ezra A. Mr. Glidden is a member of the republican party, and has been justice of the peace nine years.

C. M. Fuller, son of M. H. and Mary E. Fuller, was born in North Ferrisburg, Vt., March 21, 1849, and resided in that State until 1868. In that year he came to Wisconsin with his parents, and has, since that time, been a resident of Green county. Feb. 17, 1875, he was married to Maggie Montgomery, daughter of C. A. and Mary Montgomery. They have one daughter—Florence Ina. Mr. Fuller now resides on section 14, of the town of Brooklyn. He is a republican politically, and has served as town treasurer and supervisor.

M. H. Fuller became a resident of this county in 1868, and soon after purchased 160 acres of land on sections 11 and 14, of Brooklyn, and has since been engaged in farming. He was born in Bristol, Vt., where he grew to manhood. In his youth he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed in his native

State until he came to Wisconsin. He was married in 1846 to Mary Ward, a native of Albany Co., N. Y. They have three children—Cassius, Euphemia M. and Ella G.

Henry Smith, son of W. R. and Ann D. Smith, was born in the town of Brooklyn, Green Co., Wis., Oct. 6, 1849. He has always been a resident of his native town. June 22, 1871, he was married to Mary Dean, of Brooklyn, but a native of Pennsylvania. They have one daughter—Effie A. Mr. Smith is a republican and has served two years as town treasurer, and seven years as clerk.

Peter DeRemer has resided in the State of Wisconsin since 1843. In that year his father, Jacob DeRemer and family, stopped in Racine county, and in the fall, settled in Walworth county. In 1847 they removed to Rock county, from whence they came to Green county and located in the town of Brooklyn. Jacob DeRemer was born in the State of New York, where he spent his younger days, and was married to Gittie Runkle. After his marriage he remained in New York until 1843. They had nine children, eight of whom came with them to Green county. The following named were living in 1884—Margaret, Mary, Peter, Cornelius, John and James. Peter, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York, and, as before stated, came with his parents to Rock county, where in 1853 he was married to Clista Domy, a native of Vermont. On the 12th of September, 1855, his son Peter was born, and on the 27th of the same month his wife died. In October, 1856, he was married to Rosa Domy. Nine children have been born to them, of whom seven are now living—Jennie, Albert, Frank, Gittie, Philip, Rosa and Queenie. Mr. DeRemer is independent in politics, but takes little interest in political affairs. He now resides in Brooklyn, where he owns 340 acres of land, with first class improvements.

Edwin P. Blair, when but a lad of thirteen years, accompanied by his brother, James W., two years younger than he, came with an uncle to Oregon, Dane Co., Wis., in April, 1850, followed by his mother, Mrs. Polly Blair (a widow) and sister Amy M., in June of the same year. As a resident of Oregon, Dane county and Brooklyn, Green county and vicinity, Edwin P. grew to manhood, and in June, 1881, married Mary J. McPherson, who was born and reared in Spring Dale, Dane Co., Wis. Mr. Blair is engaged in insurance and agency business, and now resides on a beautiful eminence just north of the village of Brooklyn, where he owns five acres of land; it being in the extreme northeast corner of Green county. Edwin P. was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., March 2, 1837. His father, Robert Blair, died July 1, 1841, leaving his mother a widow, who reared her three children and now lives with them. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Blair have one child, a daughter—Clara McPherson.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN OF CADIZ.

The town of Cadiz comprises the southwest corner of Green county, embracing congressional township 1 north, range 6 east, of the fourth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by the town of Jordan; on the east by Clarno; on the west by Lafayette Co., Wis.; and on the south by Stephenson Co., Ill. The surface of the town is somewhat broken, the soil generally consisting of a rich black loam. Some clay is found in portions of the town, and in the northern part the soil is of a lighter quality, containing much sand. As a whole the town is scarcely excelled in the county for fertility of soil. Along the streams the land is frequently low, and liable to overflow in times of high water. These lower lands afford excellent pasturage, and an abundance of hay. The general excellence of this town for agricultural purposes is indicated by its large assessed valuation. This town excells in the quantity and quality of its timber. Nearly the entire surface of the town east of the river was originally heavily timbered. About all of the deciduous native timber of the county is found here. A large proportion of the timber, of course, has been removed, as is attested by the large number of beautiful farms that are found here, and especially since the advent of the railroad which furnished a ready and convenient market for wood and timber, has the destruction of the timber been carried on.

The streams of this town are numerous and important. The principal water course is the Pecatonica river, which flows across nearly the entire western portion of the town. This stream enters the town from the west by way of section 6, flowing in an irregular southeasterly course to the south-central part of section 5, where it receives the waters of Skinner creek. It then flows due west for a short distance, and from thence in an irregular southerly course to leave the town by way of section 33, near the village of Martin, where its waters are utilized for milling purposes. This stream receives several branches in this town, the most important of which is Skinner creek, which flows across sections 3, 4, 5 and 8. From the latter section it flows back to section 5, and makes confluence with the Pecatonica. Numerous springs, giving rise in some instances to con siderable streams, are found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers of this town were from the mining regions of this State, farther west. The first settler of Cadiz was George Lot, who settled on the southeast quarter of section 36, in 1834. Lot came directly from the mines, where he had gone previous to the Black Hawk War. He was originally from the State of Pennsylvania. He remained here but a short time then moved to near Winslow, Ill., where he built a saw mill. Later he became crazy and hung himself.

Soon after Lot, came the ex-miners William Boyles, formerly from Indiana, and Stephen G. Hale, Nicholas Hale and Bennett Nolan from Illinois.

Jesse W. Shull, one of the earliest settlers in this town, was born in Philadelphia in 1786. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He came

west and followed the business of an Indian trader at Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, years before the Black Hawk War, in which he served. He established a trading post at what is now Shullsburg, in 1828, where he remained several years. He had, at the same time, trading houses at other points. In 1836 he bought the claim of George Lot, on section 36, in the town of Cadiz, to which he removed with his family and lived for many years. He afterwards removed further north in the town, and settled where he died in 1875. His widow, whom he married at his trading post at Shullsburg, in 1827, is now living with her daughter at Winslow, Ill.

In the fall of 1838 Mordecai Kelly settled on section 1, where he still lives. He was born in the State of Ohio in 1808, and came to Monroe with his family in the spring of 1837, where he lived until his settlement in Cadiz.

William Bridges also settled on section 1 the following year, where he lived until the time of his death. His widow still lives in the town at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

In 1840 Martin Burt and Felix O'Fling located on section 3, and began the erection of a saw mill on Skinner creek—the first in the town. The mill was finished by Gardner & Burt in 1841 and was known as their mill.

In 1841 came John Billings, Philip, Michael and Elias Deyo.

In 1843 John W. Deniston and Abner Van Sant, the former a son-in-law of the latter, came from Clarno and settled on the southwest quarter of section 23. They built a saw mill on Honey creek at that point which was the second one built in the town. Here, soon afterward, they laid out the village of Cadiz.

David Cline soon afterward located at Cadiz, and a little later John Saucerman.

Henry Rush, the present chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Cadiz, in which capacity he is serving his fifth term, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 24, 1822. In 1830 his father emigrated to the United States with his family, but before they reached their destination, which was Seneca Co., Ohio, the mother died in Canton, Ohio. The family settled in Venice, Seneca Co., Ohio, where the father died about two years later. Henry Rush was brought up in the family of Michael Oustine, who settled in this county at the time that Mr. Rush came here, but soon after removed to Minnesota, where he died Feb. 14, 1863. Mr. Rush was a volunteer soldier of the Mexican War. He enlisted at the beginning of the war, in May, 1846, in company F, of the 3d Ohio Volunteers, which was commanded by Samuel R. Curtis, who became quite noted during the War of the Rebellion. He served about fourteen months under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, in which he was wounded. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Ohio, and the following spring came to this county. His first wife was a native of Ohio, and by that union he has three children—Lusetta E., Nancy J. and Rufus H. He was again married, and by the second union had two children—R. E. and Flora B. Mr. Rush is the owner of 433 acres of land.

Soon afterward came Andrew Rabb and son, Samuel, who located on section 19, and Reuben Tuttle on section 20. The former removed to Dakota, in the spring of 1883, and the latter remained but three years, when he removed to Sheboygan.

Tracy Lockman came with Tuttle and also settled on section 20. He removed to Helena, Iowa county, and from thence to the State of New York.

Jonathan Robinson settled on section 7, in 1854. Ezra Wescott settled on section 6, at about the same time. He lived there until the time of his death. His widow and family still occupy the place.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The first mill in the town of Cadiz was a saw mill, erected by Martin Burt and Felix O'Fling, which was finished in 1841. It was located on Skinner creek, on section 3. It was afterward

known as Gardner & Burt's mill. In 1848 it was burned to the ground. It was rebuilt immediately, by Joseph Wilford, who owned the property at the time it was destroyed. It was afterward owned by Brown & Williams, and later by Arabut Ludlow, who sold to Divan & Michael. Mr. Michael soon bought Divan's interest, and in 1884 sold the property to Mr. Woodle.

The second mill was a saw mill, erected by John W. Deniston and Abner Van Sant in 1843, on Honey creek. One year later, a run of buhrs was added for grinding corn and feed. This mill burned in the spring of 1848, and the saw mill part was rebuilt, but the "corn cracker" was not resurrected. The ruins of the saw mill still mark the spot.

The "Buck Horn Tavern" was the first hotel in this town. It was built by Joseph Paine in 1847. It was a hewn log building, located on section 6. It was on the mail route from Monroe to Wiota—a road much traveled in early days—and this was a noted stopping place for the traveling public for many years. Paine ran the hotel until the winter of 1849–50, and it continued to be used for tavern purposes for about ten years afterward. Paine sold to John Bringold, and in April 1850, killed him, as is related elsewhere.

In 1850 William Dale erected a large frame house on lot 13, section 3, which he opened as "Dale's Tavern." This was on the road from Monroe to Galena, which was much traveled in those days. He also had a large frame barn to accommodate teams, and erected a shingle mill, which he ran with horse power. He was an enterprising man, and did an extensive business here for some time. Two of his sons are now in business at Browntown.

The first child born in the town of Cadiz, as near as can now be ascertained, was Marietta Shull, a daughter of Jesse W. and Melissa Shull, born in the fall of 1838. She died at the age of twenty-one years.

The first wedding in the town of Cadiz, and the second in Green county, was that of James Hawthorne and Massy R. Boyles, which occured in August, 1836.

The first death in this town was that of Christopher Curdner, in 1837. He died at the house of Jesse W. Shull, and was buried on the farm of Mr. Shull, where several other bodies were interred. This was the first burying ground in the town.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the town of Cadiz—and it is claimed the first in Green county—was taught by Ralph Hilderbrant, in January and February, 1837, in Bennett Nolan's smoke house on section 36.

The first school house in the town was a log one erected on section 3, in 1840. Miss Churchill, a sister of Norman Churchill, of Monroe, taught a term of school in this building in the summer of 1841. She afterward married John A. Bingham, (now deceased). She now lives in Monroe. Her school was the first taught in the northern part of the town.

The second school house in the town was built on the northeast quarter of section 11, in 1842. James Cowan taught school in this building the following winter.

In 1884, there were eight full and four joint districts in this town.

District No. 1 has a frame school house, valued at $600, on the southeast quarter of section 3. There are forty-four pupils in this district.

District No. 2 is the Browntown district. It has a small frame school house, valued at $400, on section 4. There are eighty-four pupils here.

District No. 3 has one of the best houses in the town, valued at $945. There are seventy-eight pupils here.

District No. 4 has a white frame house, valued at $825, located on the northeast corner of section 21. There are seventy-one pupils here.

District No. 5 has a school house in the south-central part of section 27, valued at $260. There are fifty-eight pupils here.

District No. 8 has a school building on the northwest quarter of section 36, valued at $285. They have sixty pupils here.

District No. 9 embraces the village of Martin, and has an old stone school house, valued at $200, on section 32. There are seventy-four pupils here.

District No. 13 has a school house on the southwest corner of section 9. It is a white frame building, valued at $454. There are forty-four pupils here.

Joint district No. 1 embraces territory in the town of Jordan, the school house being located in that town. There are eight scholars of this district residing in this town.

District No. 7, joint with Clarno, has a school house located on section 1, valued at $150. There are sixty pupils belonging to this town.

Joint district No. 10 embraces territory in the town of Wayne, Lafayette county. The school building is located on the northeast corner of section 30, and is valued at $310. The number of pupils belonging to this district residing in Cadiz is forty-one.

Joint district No. 12 also embraces territory in the town of Wayne. The school house is an old building located on section 7. There are twenty-two scholars in this town.

RELIGIOUS.

The first public religious services in the town were held at the school house on section 11 in 1843, by the Rev. Mr. Mast, of the United Brethren denomination. He was a traveling minister, and held services here occasionally for some time. Rev. Connor, a Methodist preacher and a son-in-law of Martin Burt, held services at Burt's house at about the same time, and perhaps as early as 1842.

Many of the early settlers in the northern part of the town belonged to the United Brethren Church. Rev. Riley Curry, now of Monroe, was among the early and frequent preachers of that denomination here.

A Methodist Episcopal church edifice was erected on the southeast quarter of section 15, in 1870. It is a frame building, 32x46 feet in size, eighteen feet high, and painted white. The first preaching of this denomination in this part of the town was held at the house of Hugh Hastings, on section 15, in 1854, by Rev. Dyer. At that time a class was formed. A school house was afterwards built on the same section, at which services were held until the church was built. Rev. Hurd followed Dyer. Other preachers here have been: Revs. Gould, Brainard, Jacob Miller, Jackson, Smith, and others. This was called the Cadiz circuit. The class formerly numbered seventy. There are now only about a dozen. The present preacher is W. H. Kellogg.

In the fall of 1879 a church building was erected at Martin by what was called the "Church Society of Martin." The greater part of this society was made up of United Brethren people, but the church was intended for all denominations. The building is frame, and cost, including bell and furniture, about $1,800. It is used principally by the United Brethren and evangelical denominations, although other societies occasionally occupy it.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The first regular town meeting in the town of Cadiz was held on the 3d of April, 1849, when the town was organized. At this election there were fifty-one votes cast and the following officers were elected:

John Wood, chairman, John Kennedy and John Billing, supervisors; Wesley Swank, clerk; Philip Michael, treasurer; Elisha Ullom, assessor; John Kennedy, superintendent of schools; John Kennedy, John Wood, Isaac Diven and Benjamin Buchanan, justices of the the peace; John Denney, George Michael and Stephen Vanhorn, constables. The clerks of this election were: John Kennedy and John

Wood, and the judges were: John Saucerman, John Billing and Hiram Smith.

In 1884 the officers of the town were as follows:

Henry Rush, chairman, Thomas Crow and N. C. Tyler, supervisors; John W. Lynch, clerk; Michael Shank, assessor; B. C. Curtis, E. Vanhorn and Gustav Shultze, justices of the peace; James White, John A. Black and W. D. Sanders, constables; J. W. Montgomery, sealer of weights and measures.

A building for town purposes, known as the town house of Cadiz, was built in 1867 at a cost of $685. It is a frame building, located on the northwest quarter of section 22. All town elections, meetings of the board, caucuses, etc., are held here.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials in the northern part of the town were made on the southeast quarter of section 3. The first burial there was Thomas Michael, youngest son of Philip and Lovicy Michael, who died in January, 1843, aged three months. This was the usual place of burial in the town before grounds were regularly laid out. In 1851 Philip Michael, on whose ground the burial ground was located, laid out grounds for a cemetery, which were surveyed by the county surveyor, Samuel Spangler. The cemetery includes four acres, and is still used for burial purposes.

The cemetery on section 1, which is in use at present, was laid out many years later than the one just mentioned. It is kept in good condition.

A private cemetery was laid out on section 31, on the farm of N. Martin, a number of years ago.

A cemetery at the village of Cadiz was laid out and used at an early day. But few burials are made here at present, the cemetery in connection with the Cadiz Methodist Church being generally used.

VILLAGE OF BROWNTOWN.

The original plat of the village of Browntown contained twenty acres, embracing the north half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 1 north, range 6 east. It was laid out and platted by James Dale on the 3d and 4th of March, 1882. He had owned the land two years previous to that time. An addition known as Sullivan's addition, consisting of about nine acres, was made by James White in May, 1882. The addition joins the original plat on the west, and was called Sullivan's additions from the fact that the land comprising the addition belonged to the estate of John Sullivan, and Mr. White was the administrator of the estate, the addition being made in the interest of the heirs.

This has been a place of some local importance since 1846. Attracted by the excellent water privilege at this point, Messrs. William Brown, Henson Irion and John Wood in 1846 purchased the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 4. Thir was purchased of Washburn & Woodman, who were agents of the owners. The new proprietors began at once to improve the water power, and began the erection of a saw mill that year. In 1847 they built a dam and finished the saw mill, and also put up during that year a corn mill or "corn cracker." The first dwelling house was erected by Mr. Brown in 1846, and, in the fall of 1848 he erected another building which is still occupied as a dwelling. These gentlemen ran the mills and owned the same until 1853, when Brown purchased Wood's interest. In 1862 Mr. Brown's was sold on mortgage to Arabut Ludlow. Mr. Irion disposed of his interest to Mr. Ludlow in 1863. The latter gentleman owned the property until 1875, when he sold it to Emanuel Diven, and from thence it passed into the hands of Emanuel and Henry Diven, who put in the mill the present improved machinery during the winter of 187[illegible]. The original saw mill and "corn cracker" disappeared many years ago, and the present mill building was

erected in 1875, by Mr. Tobias. The mill property is now owned by Andrew Sutherland, having been purchased of Green Brothers, who succeeded Diven & Son. The mill contains three run of buhrs and is doing an extensive business. The mill is located just outside the plat, on section 4.

This point for many years was known as Brown, Irion & Wood's mill. It afterwards came to be called Browntown, when the village was laid out. This name was applied to the village after William G. Brown.

Mr. Brown came from Missouri, where he was born, although he was reared in New Orleans. His early life was passed on the Mississippi river and its branches, first as cabin boy and afterward reached the position of second mate. Later in life he learned the business of a millwright, working with Abner Van Sant for a number of years. He was an uneducated man, but was possessed of much natural ability. He held the office of county commissioner in 1847–8, and later was chairman of the board. In 1858 he was elected to the assembly branch of the legislature. In 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, but at Fort Laramie he abandoned the project and went to California. He is now in Idaho Territory. He went to California first in 1849. Previous to that time he was known as William Brown; but afterward took the name of "William Grizzly Brown." He was a peculiar character and his characteristics almost became proverbial.

Mr. Wood now resides in the town of Albany.

Henson Irion is still living in the town of Cadiz. He is a native of Ohio. He came to what afterwards became the State of Wisconsin, in 1832, and served in the Black Hawk War. In 1837 he came to what is now Green county and settled in the town of Clarno. Not until 1854 did he become a resident of the town of Cadiz, although, as stated, he owned an interest in Browntown in 1846.

The first store at what since become Browntown was opened by Henson Irion, in 1856. He kept a general stock of goods and continued in business until 1859, when he closed out and accompanied Mr. Brown to California.

After Brown & Irion went to California there was no business carried on here except running the saw mill for two years, when it was closed and has not been reopened. After this there was a period of several years when nothing was done. After the grist mill was erected, in 1876, Alfred Kelly opened a small store, and business has gradually increased until the present time.

The advent of the railroad, in 1881, gave a new impulse to business; the village was laid out and Browntown became an important point.

In 1884 the business of the village was represented as follows:

General merchandise—Diven & Frisley.

Groceries and drugs—James Dale.

Groceries, hardware, boots and shoes—Dawson & Tomlinson.

Blacksmiths—Erickson & Meighen.

Steam saw mill and lumber dealer—Samuel Kelly.

Grist mill—Sutherland, Ball & Jackson.

Hotel—James White.

Billiard Hall—Joseph Stover.

Physician—J. H. Stealy.

Postmaster—Henry Frisley.

James Dale, dealer in groceries and drugs at Browntown, is a son of William Dale, who came to the town of Cadiz, July 9, 1850, and located on section 4, where he bought forty acres of land of William Van Horn. Mr. Dale erected a building and kept hotel three years, then sold and bought a farm adjoining on the west, where he lived until his death, Oct. 23, 1857. He was born in Manchester, England, and came to the United States in 1838. He lived in Niagara Co., N. Y., and then in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, remaining in the latter place till he came to Green county. At that time his family consisted of himself, wife and five sons

—George, Joseph, John, James and Abel. The youngest three are now residents of this town. George and Joseph are deceased. George enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Battery in the fall of 1861, and died the following year at Iuka, Miss. Joseph served in the same regiment for nearly four years. He died March 23, 1874. John served one year in the 1st Wisconsin regiment, company A, was then transferred to company A, of the 21st regiment, in which he served eight months. He was born in the State of New York in 1840, and came here with his parents in 1850. James Dale was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1843. He enlisted in February, 1864, in the 5th Wisconsin Battery, and served eighteen months. He has lived in this county since he came here with his father, except one year in Kansas and one year in Minnesota. His wife was Orpha M. Loomis, daughter of John Loomis, an early settler in this town, but now living at Walnut Grove, Red Wing Co., Minn. Mrs. Dale was born in this town, Jan. 19, 1848. They have two children—Nettie and Effie.

The Browntown Hotel was built by the present proprietor, James W. White, in 1881. It is located on the main street of the village, and is a frame building, two and a half stories high. Including the furniture, its cost was about $3,000. Mr. White purchased the location on which was then a small building, of Samuel Kelly, in 1881, for $600. It includes five lots. Mr. White is a genial and popular landlord, and is esteemed by both his neighbors and the traveling public.

James W. White, landlord and proprietor of the Browntown Hotel, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in May, 1851. He came to this town with his parents, Michael and Fanny White, in 1854. They settled on section 5. When James opened the hotel at Browntown, his parents came here and resided with him. His father died in June, 1883. His mother is still living here. James W. was married to Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Thomas Stover, an early settler in this town. They have one son—Michael. Thomas Stover was of English descent, born in Virginia. His wife, Sarah Heltman, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ashland Co., Ohio, and removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., and settled near Freeport, where they remained till 1854, when they came to this town and located on a farm of 160 acres. He was a blacksmith by trade and an excellent workman. He carried on blacksmithing at his farm. He was fatally injured by a threshing machine. His widow still lives in this town, and her mother, who is nearly 100 years old, resides with her.

VILLAGE OF MARTIN.

In 1849 Edward S. Hanchett obtained a right of Cyrus Woodman, who was agent of the owners of the land, to improve a water power on the Pecatonica river, at the point where Martin is now located, and began the construction of a dam across the stream. In the spring of 1850 Nathaniel Martin came here and joined Mr. Hanchett in the enterprise. The same season they finished the dam and erected a saw mill. They worked together for one year, when Mr. Martin bought out Hanchett. The saw mill was operated for many years, when it was removed and replaced by the present mill. The next improvement of importance here, was the erection of a grist mill in 1854, by Mr. Martin. The grist mill now contains three run of buhrs and still does a good business. Isaiah Martin, a brother, was associated with Nathaniel for a time.

Nathaniel Martin, of the village of Martin, in the town of Cadiz, was born in West Virginia, in 1816. When twenty years old, he went to St. Louis, and one year later, came to Cadiz, in the year 1849. He was married to Hannah Strader, daughter of Jacob Strader, an early settler in Stephenson Co., Ill. She was born in Vermilion Co., Ill. They had fourteen children, six of whom are living—Elias, Nellie, Horatio, Emma A., Mary L. and Julia. Mr. Martin was, in early life, a whig, later a repub-

lican. He has been for many years a member of the United Brethren Church. He is an unqualified temperance man, and strongly favors prohibition. Mr. Martin's father settled at what is known as Richland Timber, in Stephenson county, and afterwards removed to Jordan, in this county, where he died in February, 1864. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-five years. In 1868, Mr. Martin laid out the village, having it surveyed by surveyor Dodge. According to the record the plat contains forty-seven acres of the southeast quarter of section 32.

J. W. Mitchell kept the first store in the village after it was platted. He was succeeded by Hodges & Hodges, and they by Martin & Hodges.

Jacob Hodge and W. H. Martin kept a store for a time.

The present merchants are Wright & Edwards, who established their business in April, 1875.

The other branches of trade represented here are as follows:

Saw and grist mills—Nathaniel Martin.
Cabinet maker—Carl Haase.
Wagon maker—Frank Luke.
Blacksmith—Gustav Schultze.

William Edwards, of the firm of Wright & Edwards, general merchants at Martin, was born at Guilford, Surrey, England, Aug. 10, 1827. He came to the United States in July, 1855. He learned the trade of miller, in his native country, and after coming to the United States, worked at that trade in Franklin, Sussex Co., N. J., one year. He then came west and worked in a mill near Galena, Ill., one year. He came to Martin in 1858 and engaged in working in the mill at this place. In 1876 he began mercantile business. He was married to Nancy Shull, daughter of Jesse W. and Malisse Shull. She was born near Louisville, Ky., in March, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have five children—Thomas P., William, Morgan G., Eliza M. and Nora Ida. They have lost one son—Miller, at the age of two years and seven months.

The postoffice at Martin was established in 1865. The first postmaster was William Hodges, who was succeeded by Mrs. Mary Ann Tyler. She was succeeded by the present incumbent, W. W. Wright.

VILLAGE OF CADIZ.

In 1846 a village was platted by Deniston & Van Sant, on section 23, called Cadiz. But it never acquired any importance. A small store was kept by David Cline at his residence for a time, and later, Asbury Brown was proprietor.

The first postoffice in the town was established here in about 1850, which is still continued. The first postmaster was Wesley Swank, who kept the office at his residence. He was the postmaster until the fall of 1855, when he was succeeded by Charles R. Deniston. The latter gentleman held the office until 1860, when he was succeeded by Philip Ward. On the 11th of July, 1864, Brant C. Curtis, the present incumbent, was appointed, and has held the office since that time, a period of twenty years. The postoffice is all that remains of Cadiz.

Brant C. Curtis resides on the southwest quarter of section 23, where he settled in March, 1864. He came to the county in April, 1861. He was born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., in November, 1820. He lived in the same house in which he was born forty years. His father, Charles Curtis, was born in Duchess Co., N. Y. His mother was Margaret (Bennett) Curtis, a native of Schuyler county. They lived in that county until their decease. Brant C. Curtis came here directly from Schuyler county. He was employed by Mr. Deniston, in a saw mill, for eighteen years. He has been engaged in lumbering much of his life. His wife was formerly Sarah Stone, a native of Kingston, Canada East. They have seven children—Elmira, Jane, James S., Samuel D., Addie, Edith and Oscar.

MILLS.

The saw mill, known as Shattuck's steam saw mill, on the southeast quarter of section

1, was erected in 1855 by Barber & Chenoweth. Henry Barber owned and operated the mill for a number of years. Roberts & Land then owned it until 1866, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, J. E. Shattuck. The mill has been improved very much by Mr. Shattuck, and is now equipped with a forty horse power steam engine. It does mostly custom work in hard wood, and has a capacity for 5,000 feet per day.

There are three grist mills in the town of Cadiz. Those at the villages of Browntown and Martin are mentioned elsewhere.

The third is located on Honey creek, on section 34. It was erected in 1868 and 1869, by D. Klasey, the present owner. The mill has two run of stone, and is a good mill, but it does less business than in former years. As there is at times an insufficient supply of water, a steam engine has of late years been added.

A few years after the erection of the grist mlll, Mr. Klasey built a saw mill which is operated by the same power and does an extensive business.

POSTOFFICES.

The second postoffice in the town was known as "Skinner," and was located on section 3. It was established in 1854, and Isaac Williams was the first postmaster. The next postmaster was Isaac Phillips, who held the office for a number of years, when he was succeeded by George Michael. Mr. Michael was postmaster for sixteen years,until 1881,when the office was discontinued and the postoffice at Browntown was created.

The first postmaster of the Browntown office was Henry Diven. He was succeeded by Henry Frisley, the present postmaster.

A postoffice called "Wausemon" is kept by Mrs. N. L. B. Wescott, on section 6. This office was established in 1871, when the present incumbent was appointed postmistress. Mail is now received here daily from the eastern bound train; a catcher being employed to receive and give mail.

THE PAINE-BRINGOLD TRAGEDY.

Joseph Paine was one of the earliest settlers in Green county. He first located in what has since become the town of Clarno; but in 1836, entered land where the city of Monroe now stands, and erected a tavern which he ran for several years. From Monroe he came to the town of Cadiz, and at one time owned an interest in Michael's mill. In 1847 he erected the well known "Buck Horn Tavern" on section 6, in connection with which he owned a farm of 175 acres. In the winter of 1849-50 he sold this property to a German, named John Bringold, and purchased the farm adjoining, on the west, now owned by Augustus Picket. Bringold was a peculiar man. Hard to get along with, never pleased with anything, and never losing an opportunity to give a neighbor a dig. On the 4th of April, 1850, a dispute arose between Paine and Bringold, regarding the removal of a rail fence. It appears that this fence had been built by Paine while he owned Bringold's farm; but through some mistake regarding the exact line of division between the two farms, the fence had been laid by Paine on the land he had recently purchased. Bringold claimed the rails as his own and determined to move this fence and rebuild it on the line between the two farms. To this Paine objected and wanted the fence to remain where it was. He offered to give Bringold newly split rails, instead, if he would let the fence remain where it was. But Bringold stubbornly refused; he would not take new rails, but was bound to tear down the fence to get these particular rails. Paine appears to have been a man quick to take offense, and of uncontrollable temper when aroused. He told Bringold that if he attempted to remove the rails he would shoot him; but the latter disregarding the threat, proceeded to remove the rails, when Paine, going to the house, procured his rifle and came back. He again warned Bringold and then shot him through the body inflicting a wound which produced death in a short time. Paine afterward claimed that he

did not intend to kill Bringold, but simply to "burn him" as he expressed it; but that a sudden movement of his body just as the shot was fired, produced a fatal result. Paine gave himself up and was indicted for murder; but just before the time set for his trial, in March, 1851, he succeeded in eluding the guard and escaped. To-day there is an impression that the sheriff, who was related to Paine, aided the prisoner; but this is erroneous and unjust. Paine was in charge of a deputy. As he stated it afterward to a pioneer of Green county, who met him in California, his escape was effected in the following manner: There being no jail here at that time,a room in the court house(later known as the American Hotel) was fixed up for a cell. Mrs. Paine accompanied her husband to the cell, and the deputy locked them both in. No sooner had the jailor locked the door (which had a common lock), than Paine picked it open. He got to the head of the stairs in time to see the deputy sheriff vanish in the darkness. He then made his way to the northwestern part of town where he found a horse, which he mounted and struck out southwest. He was met by a relative who furnished another horse and took the first one back. A few miles further he was met by George Paine, who furnished him with a race horse, and the following morning at daybreak, he crossed the Mississippi river at McGregor. From there he made his way to California, where his wife joined him the following year. His whereabouts were known for years; but no effort was made to re-capture him. On the morning following his escape the deputy sheriff went to the door to awake his prisoner. After rapping several times a husky voice inquired: "What's the matter?" "Time to get up," was the reply, and the deputy left. This was repeated several times until finally the deputy unlocked the door and entered, to find Mrs. Paine alone. The hue and cry that was raised is remembered by all old settlers, but no trace could be found, until several years had elapsed, when all inclination to punish had disappeared. Joseph Paine died in California, in December, 1875.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Another sad and fatal shooting affair occurred in this town on the 20th of February, 1871. Joseph Morton and Libbie Gorton, who had been recently married, were staying temporarily at the house of Mordecai Kelly. A sleigh load of boys and young men, four of whom were brothers of the bride, went to the house of Mr. Kelly, on the evening of the day mentioned, to charivari the newly married couple. Kelly, after making some threats, which were not heeded by the boys, took down his shot gun and deliberately discharged its contents into the sleigh load of boys. Augustus M. Gorton, a young brother of the bride, but twelve years of age, was almost instantly killed, and Matthew Curran and "Lane" Campbell were slightly wounded. Kelly delivered himself up and was indicted for murder, but through some compromise the principal prosecuting witness did not appear, and the case never came to final trial.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Morton came with his parents to Cadiz in 1843. They settled on section 1,* where James Morton still resides. His father, James McConnell Morton, was born in Nashville, Tenn. He removed to Kentucky with his parents when about eleven years of age. There he grew to manhood, and was married to Mary Montgomery, who was born in Kentucky. They removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and thence to Illinois, coming from there to Green county in 1840, when they settled in the town of Clarno. He had come there the previous year and put in a crop. He remained in Clarno till 1843, when, as before stated, he came to Cadiz. His wife died here in 1864, and his death occurred in 1869. They had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, but only six are now living. James was born in Indiana in 1827. He served in the 16th Wisconsin regiment dur-

ing the Rebellion, and spent two years in California and Oregon. He has owned the homestead farm since 1852. It contains 141 acres. He was married to Sophia Kelly, daughter of Mordecai Kelly, and eleven children, six boys and five girls, have been born to them.

George Michael is the eldest living son of Philip Michael, who settled in the town of Cadiz with his family in 1841. Philip Michael was born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 12, 1791. He removed with his father to Ohio when a boy, where he grew to manhood. He served in the second war with Great Britain. After the war he was married to Lavicy Hall, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., Aug. 1, 1799. She is still living, and resides with her children in the town of Cadiz. She draws a pension for services of her husband in the War of 1812. Philip Michael removed to Indiana with his family in 1829, where he resided until he came to Green county in 1841. His first location was on section 2, in this town, where he lived several years. He then purchased a farm on the northeast quarter of section 10, where he resided until his decease in September, 1852. He died from a cancer, from which he suffered a number of years. The family, when they came here, consisted of the parents, nine sons and three daughters. All of the children are now living except the oldest son, William. One son was born here, and died in infancy. Three sons and two daughters are living in Nebraska. The others reside in this town. Like most of the early settlers, Mr. Michael came here poor, but by industry and economy secured a competence, owning at the time of his decease 320 acres of valuable land. He was a man much respected for his excellent traits of character. George Michael was born in Ohio, in 1820. He came to Cadiz with his father in 1841, being then in his twenty-second year. He was married in 1848 to Jane Bridges, daughter of William Bridges, who settled early in this town. Mr. Michael resided at the homestead until after the death of his father, when he received a part of the homestead estate, on which he settled and remained until 1866, when he settled where he now resides on section 3. Politically, Mr. Michael was a whig until the formation of the republican party, since which he has been identified with that party. Probably no man in the town has held official positions for a greater number of years than he. He has been in town office almost continually for thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Michael have six children—Charles H, Philip B., George A., James E., Ellen and Emma.

Jarvis W. Montgomery was born in the town of Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1831. He removed with his parents to Erie Co., Penn. He came to this county in May, 1842, in company with his brother-in-law, Samuel Ball, traveling all the way from Pennsylvania with teams. He lived in the town of Sylvester until seventeen years old, then went to work for himself. In 1865 he settled on section 7, in the town of Cadiz, where he purchased a farm of Joseph Briggs. This was the first farm he ever owned, and he has made all the improvements upon it. It contains 100 acres. He was married to Amanda Ball, a daughter of Gary Ball, who died in Illinois. She came to Green county with her mother from Erie Co., Penn., in 1844. Her mother died at the residence of Mr. Montgomery in March, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have six children—Robert and Marion, born in the town of Monroe; and Louisa, Grace, Frank and Leroy, born in the town of Cadiz.

John V. Roberts came to the town of Clarno in 1842, but is now a resident of section 12, of the town of Cadiz, where he removed in 1863. He was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1825. His father, Isaac Roberts, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio with his parents when a boy. He came to Green county with Elmer Clark and David Bridge. Mr. Clark still lives in the town of Jefferson, where he then settled. The latter located near Mr. Clark and is now deceased. Isaac Roberts entered land at that time in the town of Clarno,

and returned to Ohio, where he died in 1840. Christiana Roberts, his wife, removed with her twelve children to the land which her husband had entered in Clarno, in September, 1842. The family consisted of eight sons and four daughters, the eldest about twenty-five years old. On reaching their destination their worldly goods consisted of a team, three cows and $2 in money. They put up a log house that fall. The following winter was a severe one, yet, although the family was a large one, they managed to pass the winter with but little suffering. The family continued together for a number of years, working by the month during the summer reason, till most of them reached maturity. The mother removed to Monroe about 1862, where she died in 1864. Eight of the children are now living, six sons and two daughters. One of the sons served in the 21st Wisconsin regiment, Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion. He is now in Texas. John V., subject of this sketch, is the only one of the children now living in Green county, the others being scattered throughout the different States of the Union. He remained at the homestead until 1854, when he went to Monroe, where he operated a saw mill for eight years, after which he came to Cadiz. He returned to Ohio in the fall of 1849, and in the spring of 1850 was married to Sarah Ann Brooke, a native of Ohio. They have four children—John W., Harriet Beecher, Sarah C. and Naomi O. They have lost three children. Mr. Roberts' farm contains 400 acres.

Augustus Pickett settled in December, 1867, in Green county, where he purchased a farm. This farm in an early day was owned by Joseph Paine, and it was here that the old "Buck Horn" tavern was located, and here that the noted "Paine–Bringold" tragedy occurred. Mr. Pickett's father, Hiram Pickett, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 30, 1809, where he was reared and married. After marriage he removed to Geauga Co., Ohio, and thence to Hancock Co., Ill., and was there at the time the trouble occurred with the Mormons at Nauvoo, previous to their removal to Salt Lake. In 1843 he removed from Illinois to Green Co., Wis. The following year he settled at Wiota, where he resided till the spring of 1867. He then moved to Monroe, where he died Dec. 12, 1872. His wife was Harriet Pulsipher, a native of New York. She died at the residence of her son, in 1878. They had seven children, five of whom are living. Augustus, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the family residing in this town. He was married to Sarah E. Connor, a daughter of Samuel Connor. They have three children—Clarence U., Asa S. and Myrtie L. Mr. Pickett's farm is situated on section 6, township 1, range 6, and consists of 235 acres.

Hiram Smith, of Browntown, came to Cadiz in 1845, since which time this has been his home. He was born in Langdon, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1810. He removed with his father to Vermont when he was six years old. When he was nineteen years of age, he went with his father and family to Canada, where his parents continued to reside until their decease. In 1835 he left home and went to the Territory of Michigan, and two years later to Wisconsin. He located in the town of Gratiot, now in Lafayette county, where he took government land. On coming to Cadiz he entered about 600 acres of land, and has always dealt largely in real estate. He owned, at one time, 640 acres in this town. He has no family, and has been quite liberal in disposing of a considerable part of his real estate, by gifts to friends. He still owns 548 acres. He has been assessor of this town four terms, three terms in succession. He has never sought office, but was induced to accept the office of assessor, and is said to have made one of the most faithful, efficient officers that the town has ever had. He has never tasted of any intoxicating drinks since he was eighteen years old. Never joined a secret society, nor had an account against him in a store.

Miles Smith settled on the northeast quarter of section 36, in 1846, although he first came to the county in 1845. He purchased forty acres of land, to which he has since added enough to make 100 acres. He was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1822, where he was reared to manhood. He was there married to Ruth Wright, and came to Green county in 1845, as before stated. He enlisted in the 37th Wisconsin and served through the War of the Rebellion. He was at the siege of Petersburg, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had nine children, three of whom are living—Chester, Amerida and Isabelle. Mr. Smith owns 100 acres of land. His father, Daniel Smith, now lives in Oneco, Stephenson Co., Ill. He was born in 1783, in North Carolina. He is now 101 years of age.

William Binger resides upon section 10, of the town of Cadiz, where he purchased forty acres of land in 1846. The following year he built a log house upon the place, in which the family lived for twenty-six years, and which is still standing where erected. He was born in the State of Ohio, in 1815. He grew to manhood, and was married in his native State, to Susan Diven, a native of Green Co., Ohio, born in 1818. Mr. Binger's family, at the time of their removal to Green county, consisted of his wife and four children. They had six children born in this county, making ten in all, six of whom are now living—Jeremiah, Polly, widow of Joseph Dale; Solomon, Hiram, Maranda and Elmira. Solomon was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1845. He enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company K, Dec. 25, 1863, and served until the close of the war, being all of the time in active service. He took part in the siege of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. He was in about thirty battles and skirmishes. He is now married to Mary L. Snow, daughter of John C. Snow, and resides at the homestead. They have five children.

Emanuel Diven is a settler of 1846. He was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1813. His father, Henry Diven, was born in Washington Co., Penn., and when a young man removed to Belmont Co., Ohio, where he was married. The subject of this sketch, with his parents, removed to Coshocton county in his native State in 1815, where he was reared to manhood. His early life was spent on the farm. In November, 1846, he came to Green county. He purchased 160 acres of land on the southeast quarter of section 10, on which he resides; and entered forty acres on section 15, adjoining. His homestead consists of 280 acres. He also has 100 acres on section 4. This is one of the best farms in the town. It was formerly heavily timbered, and has required an immense amount of hard labor to improve. As his surroundings indicate, he is a successful farmer. He has been married three times. His first wife was Jane Delong. She died in Ohio. By this union there were seven children, three of whom are living. His second wife was Sally A. Morehead, whom he married in Ohio, just previous to coming to Wisconsin. She died in July, 1854. By this union there were two children, one of whom is living. He was married the third time on the 15th of April, 1855, to Mary Beitler, born in Buck Co., Penn., in 1833. When eight years of age she moved with her parents to Ohio, and from there to Grant Co., Wis. The result of this union was ten children, eight of whom are living. Two sons, James and Walter, served in the army. The latter, a son by his second wife, was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Jan. 28, 1865, at the age of seventeen years.

Henry Diven is a son of Emanuel Diven, who came to Green county in 1846. Henry Diven was born in Ohio, in 1839, and came to this county in 1846, with his father. He engaged in the mercantile business here in the fall of 1880, and has continued it ever since that time, with the exception of one year. He was married to Catharine Carrothers, a native of Illinois, where her parents died. She came to this coun-

ty about 1854. They have three children—Emeline, James M. and Elmer E.

Isaac T. Williams resides on section 14, where he settled in the fall of 1864. He has been a resident of this town since 1847. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1824. In 1832 he removed with his parents, John L. and Nancy (Colestock) Williams, to Maryland, he being then seven years old. In 1844 the family moved to Rock Island, Ill., and then to this county, settling in the town of Sylvester. They afterwards removed to Mount Pleasant, where the father died, in 1846. His wife was again married to Capt. R. R. Jennison, and died July 24, 1873. John L. Williams brought four children with him to Green county—Isaac, Sidney, Joseph and Charlotte. All are living except Charlotte who died in 1846. Sidney is the widow of Albert Jennison, Joseph is in California. Isaac, on first coming to Cadiz, worked on the construction of the mill at Browntown. He afterwards bought an interest in a saw mill of Mr. Brown, and was employed in running that from 1854 to 1859. In 1859 he went to California and was absent from the county three years. He was married to Martha J. Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania. She came to this county with her father in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have eight children—Mary, Joseph, John, James, Abner, Jasper, Homer and Edith.

Mason Palmer, upon section 8, entered a part of his farm in April, 1847, and bought the remainder of Joseph Jones. He has 140 acres. It was heavily timbered, but is now well improved, and has all been plowed except thirty acres that is still timber. He was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1819. There he grew to manhood and was married. He came to Green county in 1846, with his family, and settled upon his present farm the following year. His first wife was Eliza Maxwell, a daughter of George Maxwell. She was born in Ohio, Nov. 7, 1818, and died in the spring of 1856. His present wife was Elizabeth E. Day, a daughter of Daniel Day, who came to the town of Clarno with his family, from Coshocton Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1845. Mr. Day died three weeks after his arrival in Wisconsin, leaving a wife and seven children. Elizabeth Day, the present Mrs. Palmer, was born in Ohio, in 1837. Mr. Palmer had, by his first marriage, five children, two of whom are living—Ellen and Maria. By his second marriage he had fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. William Palmer, a brother of Mason Palmer, formerly lived in this town, but now lives in Missouri. Another brother, James, lives at Browntown.

William Clarno, proprietor of a restaurant at Browntown, is a son of Andrew Clarno, the first settler of the town of Clarno. William Clarno was born in the town of Clarno, July 6, 1841. He enlisted in company C, of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Gettysburg, and many others. He lost his right leg at the battle of Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864, and remained in the hospital till July 25, 1865, when he was discharged. He was married to Elizabeth Peregoy, daughter of John Peregoy. This union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living.

Jesse Raymer settled upon section 14, April 13, 1849. He first bought forty acres of Henry Downs, who entered it, and afterwards twenty acres on the east, of David McKibbin. At the time of his purchase this land was covered with timber and underbrush, only two acres of which was improved. Mr. Raymer was born in Maryland in 1816, and removed, when a child, to Pennsylvania, with his father. He lived in Green county, of that State, until he came to Green Co., Wis. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Maria Kelley, a native of Green county, in that State. They have had seven children, four of whom are living—John, Jesse, Freeman and Jane. Mr. Raymer is a cooper by trade, and was poor when he came here. He paid his last half dollar to a guide to conduct him to the village of Cadiz. He began at once to work at his trade, making sixteen barrels the week after his arrival. He followed his trade here for

seven or eight years. He now has a good farm and comfortable buildings. In 1883 Mr. Raymer visited Green Co., Penn., to review the scenes of his early life, and was absent several weeks.

Nathaniel Binger is a son of Solomon Binger, who was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, and was a brother of William Binger of this town. He (Solomon Binger) came here with his family in the autumn of 1850, and settled upon forty acres on section 15, but afterwards removed to section 9, which he sold, and moved to Kansas with his family. He returned and located on section 17, where he resided until his death in September, 1881. His widow, Harriet (Lynch) Binger, still lives in the town. She owns 284 acres of land. They had eight children. Those now living are—Nathaniel, Emily, wife of Edmund Weldon; Francis Oliver, Sarah A., wife of Thomas Tomlinson, Brant W. and Sidney Ulysses. Nathaniel was born in the town of Cadiz, Nov. 29, 1850. He was married to Charlotte E., daughter of William Austin, an early settler in this county. They reside upon section 8.

Simon P. Lynch settled in 1850 on section 15, where he purchased 200 acres of unimproved land of C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman, agents for the sale of lands. He built a log house and barn upon the place in the fall of that year. He has resided here since that time. He now owns 320 acres. He was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in the town of West Bedford, June 15, 1824. He remained in his native county until twenty-six years of age, when he came to Green county. His father, William Lynch, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lynch, subject of this sketch, was married to Margaret Divan, daughter of Henry Divan, and they have eight children—Mary E., Thomas A. who now resides on section 21 in this town; Mattie J., wife of Frank Ullom; John W., Ellen, Annie M., wife of John Howe; Simon P. and Hester. They have lost five boys, three of whom died in Ohio. Mrs. Lynch was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1824.

Lyman Lockman resides on section 33, where he settled in 1860. He first settled on section 16 in 1855. Mr. Lockman was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1828. When ten years old he went to sea as cabin boy, taking a trip around the world on his first voyage. He was on the sea fifteen years. During the war with Mexico he was in the naval service, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz. He came to Wisconsin in 1851, since which time his home has been in Green county. He was married to Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Hugh Hastings. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have six children—John, Hugh, Acta, Benjamin, Eda and Arthur. One son, William, was drowned while bathing in the Pecatonica river, June 20, 1880. He was in his eighteenth year. Mr. Lockman's farm contains eighty acres.

Lorenzo Fuller lives on section 32, where his father, W. M. Fuller, settled Feb 22, 1854. The latter was born in the State of Massachusetts about 1805. When a young man he went to Canada and from thence to Wisconsin in 1853. He bought this farm of Josiah Martin, which was then unimproved. He died Aug. 11, 1879, and his wife has since died. They had six children, three boys and three girls. Lorenzo owns the homestead farm, having bought the interest of the other heirs. He was born in Canada in 1844. He was married to Lana Chawgo, a native of the town of Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have four children—Walter, Frank, Clark and Collie.

Henry Shank, upon section 36, owns the homestead where his father, J. B. Shank, settled in 1855. J. B. Shank was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in 1809, where he grew to manhood and in his youth learned the trade of miller. He was married to Catharine Bambergar. In 1855 he left his home in Pennsylvania and came directly to this county and purchased the farm before mentioned, of George Shaffer. He first bought 240 acres, which he increased to

400 acres. He died in October, 1875. His widow now lives in Stephenson Co., Ill. They had ten children, six of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom are now living—J. B., Malinda, wife of Jared Wahlford; Michael, Henry and John H. Michael, Henry and J. B. are residents of Cadiz. Henry, who lives at the homestead, was born in Lebanon county in 1848. He was married to Elmira, daughter of Elisha Ullom, of this town. They have one son—Willie A., born Jan. 20, 1874.

John A. Meacham came to Green county with his father, Hosea Meacham, in 1857. He was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1841. In 1863 he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, and served in the department of the gulf, until the close of the war. He was married to Mary E. Robb, a daughter of Andrew Robb, and they have four children—Ed. L., Nellie, John Arthur and Alta. Mr. Meacham was a teacher in Green county for a number of years, teaching fifteen winter terms. He now resides on section 21, where he settled in 1867. He owns 120 acres, upon which he has made all of the improvements, and has a good farm. He has served as town clerk seven years, member of the town board one year, and town treasurer one year in the town of Cadiz. His father, Hosea Meacham, lives on section 16, where he settled in 1857. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1807. His wife was Mary Nichols. She died in 1882. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

William Bratley lives upon section 14, of the town of Cadiz, where he settled in 1859. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1824. He came to the United States in 1840, as a sailor on board of an English brig called *Streetlam Castle*. On reaching New York he left that ship and shipped on board an American vessel. He continued to follow the sea until 1850. He then located at Savannah, Ga., where he kept a restaurant four years. In 1854 he removed to the State of New York and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1857 he returned to Savannah and again engaged in the restaurant business. In the spring of 1859 he came to Green county. His wife was Mary C. Cain, who was born at Newburg, N. Y. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mr. Bratley's farm on section 14 contains 120 acres, and is an excellent farm. He also owns land elsewhere. In consideration of the fact that he spent so much of his life at sea and in following other pursuits, he is an exceptionally successful farmer.

John Whitehead first settled on sections 13 and 24, town of Cadiz. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 20, 1825, and died at his home in this county, Jan. 6, 1879. He was in good circumstances and in an apparent condition to enjoy life, and be a blessing to his family, and a valuble member of the society in which he moved. At the time of his death he owned 280 acres of land, and also 100 acres of his father's estate, who soon after died. His farm was formerly covered with a fine body of timber, a good part of which he had cleared off and put the land in good condition. He was married to Sarah Iseminger, a native of Ohio, who removed to Green county with her parents. They have six children—Emma, William J., Isaac E., Minnie M., Effie J., and Milton. William J. lives with his mother on the old homestead and carries on the farm. Mrs. Whitehead is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Frederick M. Bradford was born at Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 27, 1834, and is a son of John Bradford, a native of Plymouth, and direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and was the second governor of the Plymouth colony. He, Frederick M., came west with his father's family in 1840, and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Cadiz, in 1861. His farm consists of 120 acres on section 31. He was married to Cynthia V. Peters, a daughter of Comfort Peters. She was born in Bradford Co., Penn. They have two children—Blanche, born April 25, 1862, a

teacher of music for the past four years;and John, born Dec. 24, 1868, and is now owner of the baptismal blanket brought over in the *Mayflower*. Every oldest son is named John, and takes the blanket. Frederick's oldest brother, John, a private of Capt. Silas W. Field's company A, 11th regiment of Illinois Infantry died, unmarried, June 4, 1862.

John Bradford, father of Frederick M., now a resident of Winslow, Stephenson Co., Ill., was a machinist by occupation, and came west in 1838. He erected the shot tower at Helena for C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman, and invented the machinery for finishing shot at Helena, and put the same in operation in the shot tower at Chicago, that he superintended the building of for E. W. Blatchford. While there he invented a machine for cutting, printing and folding shot sacks, ready for sewing, also a machine for manufacturing buck shot, both of which are in operation at the present time.

Thomas Crow, on the southwest quarter of section 13, has eighty acres on that section and forty acres on section 15. He was born in Park Co., Ind., in 1842, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and remained until 1864. He came to Green county with his father, Abraham Crow, who settled one mile west of Monroe, in the town of Clarno, where he still lives. Thomas Crow and his father bought the farm where he (Thomas) now lives, in 1870. He also owned eighty acres on section 2, which he sold in 1884. He was married to Margaret, daughter of John Hartwig, of the town of Jordan. They have three children—Frederick M., Frank L. and Mary Edna. Mr. Crow is a member of the town board of supervisors for 1884, and has also served a preceding year.

George W. Stites settled upon section 34 in the fall of 1868. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1831. He remained in that State till October, 1852, when he came west and located in Stephenson Co., Ill., living there until he came to Cadiz, where he owns 150 acres of land. Mr. Stites was married to Martha J. Graves, daughter of Hubbard Graves, who settled in Stephenson county about 1834.

Michael Kratzer was born in Lebanon Co., Penn., about 1823, where he was married to Rebecca Fessler, born Nov. 14, 1824, also a native of Lebanon county. They removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., about the year 1852, and in the spring of 1868 came to the town of Cadiz, settling at that time on the southeast quarter of section 23, where Mr. Kratzer died May 7, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Kratzer were the parents of two sons—John, born at Cedarville, Ill., Sept. 13, 1855, and married to Sarah M. Whitehead; and Daniel, born June 14, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. John Kratzer have one child—Viola. They all reside at the homestead farm, which contains 160 acres.

William M. Rinehart purchased the farm on which he now resides, of John and C. R. Deniston, in 1868. It contains ninety acres and was then unimproved, Mr. Rinehart being the first resident upon it. He now has eighty acres improved. He was born in Champaign Co., Ill., in 1841, where he lived until fifteen years of age. He then came to Green county with his parents. His father, Martin Rinehart, a soldier of the Black Hawk War, settled in this town in 1857. He was a native of Green Co., Ohio. In 1880 he sold his farm here, and since that time has resided with his children, here and elsewhere. His wife died Aug. 19, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rinehart had nine children, seven of whom are living. William M. and Albert are the only ones residing in this town. William M. was drafted, in 1864, in company K, of the 16th Wisconsin regiment, and served till the close of the war. He participated in Sherman's march to the sea, and was at the battle of Bentonville. He was married to Mary C. Trickle, daughter of Ashford Trickle, of Monroe. They have five children—Ira, Nettie, Anna Bell, Myron and Leroy.

M. P. Rhoades settled, in 1874, upon section 11, of the town of Cadiz, where he purchased

land of Ashford Trickle, which was at that time heavily timbered. Mr. Rhoades was born in Champaign Co., Ill., in 1838. His early life was spent in his native county. His father, Walter Rhoades, a native of Maryland, removed to Ohio, and thence to Illinois. From Illinois he removed to Iowa, where he died. The subject of this sketch came to this county first in 1863, remaining here then only a few weeks, and then removing to Iowa. In 1870 he removed to California, and returned in 1873 to this county. He served three months in the army, in 1862, as a member of the 71st Illinois regiment. He was married March 4, 1863, to Julia A. Trickle, daughter of Ashford Trickle, of Monroe, and they have eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Rhoades owns a portable saw mill, and is engaged in running the same. His father, Walter Rhoades, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, also in the War of 1812.

Frank Long located on section 4, in 1874. He was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1838. His father, Abner Long, died in Ohio. Frank removed to Illinois with his step-father when ten years of age, and came to this State in 1860. He was married to Julia Craig, daughter of James Craig, an early settler of Stephenson Co., Ill., where Mrs. Long was born. Mr. and Mrs. Long have had nine children. He owns 160 acres of land.

William G. Morse, residing on section 23, was married to Mrs. Malissa (Raymond) Robb, widow of James Robb, on the 26th of July, 1883. Mrs. Morse was born in Pennsylvania, April 26, 1838, and removed to Illinois with her father, Calvin Raymond, who now lives in Minnesota. She was married to James Robb, who, on the 16th of January, 1871, was killed by a runaway team while returning from Church. This union was blessed with four children—Clara E., wife of Joseph McGill; Eva May, Jaspar C. and Lester.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN OF CLARNO.

The town of Clarno is in the southern tier of towns; bounded on the south by Illinois, on the west by the town of Cadiz, on the north by Monroe, and on the east by Jefferson. It embraces township 1 north, range 7 east, containing 23,222.87 acres of land. The surface of this town is considerably diversified. In places it is quite broken and inclined to be bluffy, yet in but very few localities is it sufficiently abrupt to make it useless for agricultural purposes. Interspersed with the timber land is found patches of prairie and clearing, and the town contains many of the finest farms in Green county. A local writer in speaking of this town says:

"One of the things worthy of notice in this vicinity is the noted spring on section 11, on the place now occupied by F. H. Smock. It is famous for once having been the head-quarters of Black Hawk, the noted Indian chieftain. By the side of this fountain of sparkling water, the dusky warrior gathered his braves around their council fires, to plan the midnight raids against the pale-faces who had raised their solitary cabins here and there on the hunting grounds of the red man. The spot is lovely and romantic, sloping gently to the south. Near the spring stands an oak tree, whose deep foliage casts a dark shade over the water."

It is estimated that there are over 23,000 acres of farming lands, in this town, of average value of $23.06 per acre, and total value $536,834. The total value of real and personal property in the town is $693,073. The population of the town in 1875 was 1,510; in 1880 1,429. The stock in the town is as follows: Horses 674, average value $59.09, total $39,831; 3,132 head of cattle, average value $17.91, total $56,111; thirteen mules, average value $75.76, total $985; 2,339 sheep, average value $2.41, total $5,674; 3,283 swine, average value $5.30, total $17,418; there are 1,047 milch cows, valued at $21,789. The principal farm products grown in the town in 1882 were as follows: 4,163 bushels of wheat, 161,546 bushels of corn, 84,325 bushels of oats, 540 bushels of barley, 6,050 bushels of rye, 6,772 bushels of potatoes, 723 bushels of root crops, 23½ bushels of cranberries, 3,735 bushels of apples, 49½ bushels of clover seed, 146½ bushels of timothy seed, 31,000 pounds of tobacco, 4,880½ tons of hay, 64,169 pounds of butter, 61,500 pounds of cheese. The acreage of the principal farm products growing in the town of Clarno at the time of making the assessment in 1883 was as follows: 451½ acres of wheat, 4,206 acres of corn, 2,545½ acres of oats, four acres of barley, 623¼ acres of rye, 119¾ acres of potatoes, four acres of root crops, 1½ acres of cranberries, 159 acres of apple orchards, 5,088 bearing trees, six acres of tobacco, 2,878 acres of growing timber and 3,288 acres of grasses.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory which now comprises the town of Clarno was first explored by whites, with the view of settling, in 1827. During this year, Andrew Clarno came from Illinois, and traveled all over this portion of the State in search of a suitable home for himself and family. In passing through the territory now included in

Green county, he was much impressed with the beauty of the locality, the fertility of the soil and unequalled natural advantages, and finally selected land which afterward became a portion of section 30, township 1, range 7 east. After prospecting for some time he returned to Illinois. In 1832, accompanied by his two sons, O. H. P. and Stephen E., he again came to Wisconsin—this time to stay. Cabins were erected and pioneer life was commenced in earnest. They all settled together on section 30, where the old gentleman, Andrew, remained until the time of his death in 1850. Stephen E., after a few years, entered land on section 29, and remained until 1840, when he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa; later he returned to Illinois, and located in what is now Logan county, where he lived for a number of years. He is now a resident of McLean Co., Ill. O. H. P. Clarno, at the time of his arrival with his father and brother, was but a lad of fourteen years.

O. H. P. Clarno is a resident of the town of Clarno, where he has resided since 1832. He was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., near Springfield, March 10, 1818. He was reared upon a farm and remained in that county till fourteen years of age, when he came to Clarno. He was married to Lucy Huffman, who died May 11, 1853, leaving four children, all of whom are deceased. His second wife was Catharine Solomon, a native of Union Co., Penn. She died Nov. 24, 1876. He was again married to Polly Starr. Mr. Clarno owns 320 acres on sections 29 and 30. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, serving as a private. Thurman Crago is an adopted son of Mr. Clarno, with whom he has lived since six years of age. He (Mr. Crago) was married to Emma Clarno, who died June 6, 1881, aged twenty-two years and eleven months. She left two children—Kittie M. and Lewis P. Mr. Crago was again married to Minnie B. Wickwire and they have one child.

Although the Clarno party were the first actual and permanent settlers, just before they arrived in 1832, another little party of pioneers had made their appearance and selected homes. The party consisted of Hugh Wallace and family, Joseph Paine and family, and Josiah R. Blackmore. Upon their arrival, early in the spring of 1832, Wallace located on section 19; Payne selected land just east of him, on the same section; and Blackmore took a claim on section 20. Before the pioneers had fairly got settled the Black Hawk War broke out, and upon the news reaching the settlement that the Indians were coming, the entire population fled to neighboring towns, where preparations had been made for defense. In the fall the party returned, to find that the only two cabins in the town had been burned by the red men. However, the cabins were soon rebuilt, and pioneer life began anew. Wallace and Blackmore remained here until 1835, when they removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., where the former hung himself a few years later in consequence of land troubles. Blackmore remained in Stephenson county, until 1838, when he moved to, and erected a mill on Rock Run, the first in that region. He remained there for a number of years and finally removed to Warren, Ill., where he still lives. Joseph Paine remained in the town of Clarno until 1836, when he removed to the present site of the city of Monroe, and made a claim, erecting a cabin near the present residence of Dr. Byers. Paine opened his house as a tavern, and many were the weary travelers who were sheltered and fed under his hospitable roof. Later he erected the first frame house in the town; it is still standing, now forming a portion of the planing mill. In 1850 Paine got into trouble and left the county.

In 1833 Stephen Hale, a Tennessean, came here from Lafayette Co., Wis, and settled on section 31. He remained until 1835 when he sold his place to William Bowen, and moved across the line into the town of Cadiz. He is now dead. Nicholas Hale came a year or two later, and also removed to Cadiz. They were

twins and to some it was hard to distinguish one from the other.

James Hawthorn, a native of New York, came here in 1833, from the mining regions near Blue Mounds, Wis., and settled on a farm on sections 9 and 10. He erected a log cabin and for a number of years kept bachelors hall. "Many a time have we eaten mush and milk with him from the old black kettle," says an old settler in speaking of the lonely, yet pleasant days, which "Uncle Jimmie" passed upon the old homestead. Mr. Hawthorn still owns the land. Four of his children still live in this town.

W. B. Hawthorn was born in this county, in the town of Clarno, Sept. 5, 1842. When twenty-four years old he went to Montana and engaged in stock dealing. He also traveled through all the western States, California, New Mexico and Arizona; in the latter place he was in the lumber business. In Idaho he was railroading six years. He spent about ten years in traveling, then returned, and in 1876 went to the centennial, and afterward traveled through the west until 1878. He then bought a farm on section 4, containing 160 acres. He now owns 300 acres of choice land and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married at Elk Point, Dak., to Mrs. Hattie (Chenoweth) Jones, a native of Indiana. This event occurred Feb. 3, 1878. They have one child. Mr. Hawthorn is a member of the I. O. O. F., a good citizen and an industrious man.

Andrew J. Hawthorn, a prominent citizen of the county, was born in the town of Clarno, this county, on the old Hawthorn place, where he lived with his parents until twenty-six years old. He is the son of James and Mersey (Boils) Hawthorn. His father is now living in the town of Clarno with his daughter, and his mother is dead and buried in Bethel cemetery. At one time Mr. Hawthorn moved to the town of Cadiz and lived three years, then returned to Clarno and bought eighty acres of land from Isaiah Starr. He now owns 240 acres of superior land and is engaged in mixed farming. He has a fine flock of Shropshire-down sheep. He was married Oct. 19, 1862, to Abigail Chamness, of Monroe. They have four children—Cora L., William I., Edwin E. and Andrew R. The entire family, except the youngest, are members of the Evangelical Church.

John Hawthorn, a brother of W. B. and Andrew, is also a native of this county, having been born here April 10, 1855. He has spent all his life in Green county. Although a young man, he seems to have had business qualifications above the average, and has a good property, consisting of 307 acres of choice land. He has this season erected a tasty farm house, at a cost of $3,000. He has given considerable attention to stock, and now owns some of the best breeds of Durham cattle in the county. His farm is excellently watered.

John W. Deniston and wife and his father-in-law, Abner Van Sant, came from Missouri in 1834. They settled on section 17, and erected a cabin on the northwest quarter. Their cabin turned out to be on section 16, so on section 17 they built cabins, three in number, all connected together, and this for several years was the favorite place for neighborhood gatherings, dances, meetings, etc. In 1837 they erected a mill on Honey creek, putting up a good building, throwing a brush dam across the stream and putting in one run of stone. For ten years they ran the mill and it finally went into disuse. Messrs. Deniston & Van Sant remained here a few years and then removed to the town of Cadiz where they both died.

James Campbell and Cutler Wilkins also came with the Deniston and Van Sant party. Campbell worked about here for a few years and then started a colony in the northeastern part of the county. About ten years later he removed to Madison where he died. He is noticed at length elsewhere in this volume. Wilkins was a cousin of Deniston's wife, and was a mere lad. He remained ten or twelve

years and then removed to Missouri where he died.

During August and September, 1835, a large number of settlers arrived and found homes in this town among them were: O. J. White, William Bowen, William Baird, Mathew, William and Peter Wells, Joseph and James Kelly and Judge Jacob Andrick.

O. J. White and William Bowen came from Illinois and settled on section 30. Mr. Bowen remained here until 1855, when he went to Richland county, where he died in 1858. Mr. White still resides upon the old homestead.

William Baird selected land in what was then called "Richland Timber." He lived there for several years and then removed to the town of Sylvester, where he still lives.

The Wells family all settled near together in Richland Timber. Mathew, the old gentleman, died many years ago. William died in Iowa, to which State he removed at an early day. Peter Wells now lives in Monroe.

James Kelly was a single man. He remained here until a short time before the war, when he went to Minnesota where he died.

Joseph Kelly settled with his family on sections 3 and 4, where he lived for a number of years.

Judge Andrick came from Indiana, and selected land adjoining the present site of Monroe, on the south. He brought his family in 1836. He remained here for about twenty years, when he went to Kansas. He is now dead.

Late in the fall of 1835 William Blunt, Jacob Stair, Mr. Draper and John Owen came.

William Blunt was a native of Ohio. He came here from Illinois, with his family, and settled in Richland Timber. He remained here for about twenty-five years, when he went to Missouri. He returned a few years later and met his death in Clarno, as the result of an accident. Mr. Blunt was a Campbellite preacher, and in early days frequently held services in his neighborhood. Before the war broke out he was a bitter democrat; but while taking a trip through Texas he made a speech or delivered a sermon, which displeased some of his hearers, and he was taken in hand by the crowd and brutally whipped. It was a long time before he recovered from the injuries inflicted by the beating. This changed his politics, and when the war broke out he was very anxious to go into the service and get "some revenge on the southerners." It was with difficulty that he succeeded in being mustered in as he was too old; but hair dye and lively actions accomplished his object, and he went south with one of the regiments of Wisconsin volunteers. Whether he succeeded in getting the "necessary revenge" is a matter of conjecture. He was honorably discharged, unharmed.

Jacob Stair located on section 34. He was a Virginian, but came here from Indiana. He married here and remained until the time of his death, which occurred shortly after the close of the war.

Mr. Draper came from Illinois, and located upon a farm on section 2, where he died a few years later.

John Owen did not become an actual settler. He came from near Dubuque, and only remained a short time.

Joab Enos, an "eastern man" was another of the settlers who came in 1835. He settled in the Richland Timber, and lived there for several years; then moved to the town of Monroe, and a number of years later, started for California; but died on the road.

A man named Brandenberg, came from Ohio in 1835, and for a short time, worked for James Hawthorn, devoting considerable time to hunting deer and bees. He was a single man but was earnestly searching for a wife. He proposed to each of the Deniston girls—the only marriageable ladies in the town—and upon being refused, married an Indian squaw. He only remained in this vicinity about one year, and then left the country.

Father Asa Ballinger, a Methodist preacher, and a Kentuckian, came here in 1836, and

bought land in the towns of Clarno and Cadiz, and also some adjoining in the State of Illinois. In 1837 he came with his family. There was a beautiful spring on his land in Illinois, and he built a log cabin convenient to that. He held services in the neighborhood, and soon became popular, both as a citizen and preacher. About 1859 he sold out and moved to Winslow, Ill., where he has since died.

In March, 1836, T. S. Bowen came from New York, and located on section 33. His family arrived in May. Mr. Bowen made this his home until the time of his death in 1883, and his widow still occupies the old homestead.

The Chilton family came from Sangamon Co., Ill., early in the spring of 1836, and also found homes in this town. The father, William, bought the claim of Joseph Paine. His wife and son, James, died here, and he finally removed to Missouri, where he died. The other son, Gus, removed from here to Illinois, where he died.

Ashford Trickle came during the same year, and located in Clarno. He still owns a farm here but now lives in Monroe.

Joshua Whitcomb came from Ohio in 1836 and bought the Blackmore claim. He now lives in the town of Albany.

Julius and Seth Austin, and Rev. Robert De Lap were also settlers of 1836. The Austin's settled west of the city limits. One of them died a few years ago; the other as early as 1852 removed to Minnesota, where he still lives.

Robert De Lap was a Methodist Episcopal preacher. He located near the Austin's and remained in this vicinity for a number of years, when he removed to Richland county, where he died in 1883.

Adam Starr came in the spring of 1836, with his family, and bought the Owen claim. There he and his wife died. One son, Solomon, still lives in the town.

John Cameron, and his brother-in-law, A. DeHaven, came in 1836. The latter entered government land on section 33, and then returned to Ohio, leaving Mr. Cameron, who entered land near by. Mr. DeHaven came back in the spring of 1839 and settled upon the land he had selected. Here he lived until 1882, when he moved to Monroe. He still owns the farm. Mr. Cameron yet resides on section 33.

For a number of years the settlement of the town progressed slowly, but a good and industrious class of people came and so this fact, that the development was measured, has proved benficial. Among others who came in prior to 1845 are the following: Hezekiah Blunt, George Adams, Samuel Raymer, Robert Trickle, Abner, Samuel and Jeff Drake, Joseph Smith, William Brown and Henson Irion.

William McDowell came here from Portsmouth, Ohio, about 1839 and settled on section 30, where he still lives.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the town of Clarno was a girl, born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hale, in the fall of 1833, at the residence of Andrew Clarno. The girl is now in Texas.

The first death in the town was that of Mrs. Jacob Stair, in the spring of 1836, of consumption.

The first marriage in the town, as well as the first in Green county, was that of Josiah R. Blackmore, to Nancy Wallace. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, in June, 1834.

The second marriage, in which residents of Clarno were interested, was that of James Hawthorn to Massey Boyls. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Harcourt, a Methodist preacher, at the residence of the bride's parents, in the town of Cadiz. In those days it was fashionable to "put the bridegroom to bed," and in this case that part of the ceremony was performed by O. H. P. Clarno and O. J. White. They undressed Mr. Hawthorn and tucked him in bed beside Mrs. Hawthorn amid a good deal of sport on their side and blushes

and stammers on the part of the bride and groom.

The second wedding to occur within the limits of the town of Clarno, was that of Crawford Million to a young lady who was stopping at Mr. Deniston's. The ceremony was performed in 1838, at the residence of J. W. Deniston.

The first religious services in the town were held at the house of Mathew Wells, by Rev. Robert De Lap, a Methodist preacher. The first camp meetings in Green county were held at the same place.

The first school in the town was taught by a Mr. Jones, during the winter of 1837–8, in a building that had been erected for the purpose, on section 30. This building was a primitive affair. It was of logs 16x18 feet in size. In the side a hole was cut which was covered with *one* pane of glass. This served as a window.

The first grain in the town was raised by Andrew Clarno, in 1833. Seed wheat was purchased at Galena for $3 per bushel, and ten acres was sown, which yielded thirty-five bushels per acre. This was what was then called "velvet wheat." In those days such a yield as this was not considered remarkable. In 1843—following a winter in which there was an average of three feet of snow covering the ground—O. J. White raised forty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and many of the early settlers report similar yields.

Andrew Clarno also raised the first corn in the town. They "deadened" the trees and chopped seed into about two acres.

The first blacksmith was Calvin Hale, who opened a shop on section 9, in 1837. He improved land there and remained five or six years, when he sold and moved to the timber, where he died a few years later.

Abner Van Sant made the first fanning mill manufactured in Green county. In 1838 [or 1839] a man named Bean settled on the Deniston place. He was a good mechanic and made a business of manufacturing fanning mills, which he used to peddle through the country.

In 1844, John Shober erected a mill on section 24, near the town line. He put up a frame building, put in an old fashioned "up and down saw," and run the machinery with horse power. For several years he operated the mill, and then sold to Fritz & Beckman; Charles Timms finally purchased the property, and now runs it with steam power.

Charles Timms, a native of Prussia, was born near Doelitz, Oct. 15, 1845. He is a son of Christ and Mary (Maltzke) Timms. His mother is now living in Nebraska, and his father is dead and was buried in Prussia. The early life of Charles was spent upon a farm, that being the occupation of his father. At the age of sixteen years he concluded to learn the miller's trade, and was engaged in a saw and grist mill until twenty years old, when he came to America. He first stopped in New York, where he was occupied in running a steam saw mill, thence he came to Juda, in this county, worked on a farm three months, and then removed to Waukesha county, where he ran a grist mill one year. He then hired out to Messrs. Fritz & Beckman to run their saw mill, where he has since been engaged. He thoroughly understands the business, and has succeeded in changing this mill from an old style inferior machine to one of the best of its size in the country. Mr. Timms was married Oct. 17, 1872, to Augusta Fritz. They have had six children, three of whom are now living—Lydia H., Mary M. and Hattie A. Mr. Timms owns 140 acres of land where he lives, upon which is a saw mill and cheese factory. He has been a successful business man, and is now in the enjoyment of a competency.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the spring of 1832 there was only one cabin within the present limits of the town of Clarno. This had been erected by—or at least for—Andrew Clarno. It was at that time occupied by Joseph Paine, Hugh Wallace and Josiah Blackmore, as well as the Clarno family. Early in the summer of 1832 the news was re-

ceived that the red men were coming. The news raised the greatest excitement among the little band of pioneers, and a "council of war" was at once called. After talking the matter over it was decided that the best plan was to flee. It was understood that the Indians were coming with their war paint, and were murdering and burning everything that came in their path. Joseph Paine and Hugh Wallace went to Willow Springs, while the Clarno party fled to Wiota. Upon the same day that they left the Indians arrived and burned the cabins. They came from the Rock river country, swimming the Pecatonica river. Previous to this there had been some trouble between the Indian tribes and the whites, and also among the Indians themselves. The friendly and hostile red men were distinguished by the fact that usually the friendly ones wore a rag or cloth tied about their foreheads. As near as the little band of Clarno pioneers could learn, the depredations through this region and the destruction of their homes was the work of those Indians whom they had supposed were friendly. It was supposed that the Winnebagoes were responsible for it, and the excitement was intense all through this country, as will be seen by the fact that the settlers in township 1, range 7, all fled from twenty-five to fifty miles to escape the impending danger. In the fall they all returned, having spent the summer at the fort. At least that is where the Clarno party remained, while the others may have scouted through this region more or less. Mr. Clarno and his son, O. H. P., or "Perry," were on soldier duty most of the summer, guarding the fort; and Perry, notwithstanding the fact that he was only fourteen years of age, was drafted twice. Upon the return of the party in the fall of 1832, they found where there had been a large Indian encampment on section 19. There had been a large spot cleared, and it seemed as though when the Indians had crossed the Pecatonica they had scattered, and then found their way to this spot, which is secluded. They had cut a considerable portion of the brush and thrown it back for breastworks. Although much discouraged at finding their former home in ruins, they at once rebuilt, and set about making permanent improvements. The Black Hawk War did not cease, but this was the extent to which Clarno was affected by it.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the town of Clarno were held at the house of Matthew Wells in the fall of 1835, by Rev. D. Harcourt, a local Methodist preacher, who had located here. He gathered the settlers together and his meetings were attended by many from "clear across the timber."

The first class was formed at the same place, in 1836, by Rev. James McKane, from Ogle Co., Ill. Among the members at the time of organization were: Matthew Wells, Sarah Maria Blunt, Jane Wells, wife of Peter Wells, and William Baird. All these had been members in the eastern States. Rev. DeLap was the first resident pastor after Dr. Harcourt. He came here in 1837. This was then a part of the Rock River Conference. In 1838, Rev. T. W. Pope was sent here. Then came Rev. McKane. Among others who preached for the class were: Revs. Pillsbury, James Ash and Charles McClure. For several years services were held at Matthew Wells' house, and then the house of Daniel Harcourt was used. Finally the class was merged into the Monroe organization.

In 1858, a Reform Church was organized which was afterward united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Among the Reform ministers who preached here were: Revs. John Hayman, who served seven years; Henry Knepper, six years; C. G. Hulhorst, two years; and F. W. Strunk, six years. Rev. Grosscup is the present pastor.

The Salem English Evangelical Lutheran Church of Shueyville, town of Clarno, was organized in 1868, by Rev. J. K. Bloom, of the Synod of Northern Illinois. He took charge as pastor in 1869. The following is the list of

charter members and first officers: Zachariah Albright, Robert Shaw, Mary Shaw, Peter Lichtenwalner, Sarah Lichtenwalner, Joseph Lichtenwalner, Benjamin Neese. Robert Shaw, Sr., elder; Joseph S. Lichtenwalner, deacon. Rev. Bloom resigned the congregation in 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Hammond, who took charge April 16, 1871, and served four years, resigning Sept. 26, 1875. Rev. James M. Rees took charge Nov. 21, 1876, and resigned April 1, 1880. Rev. D. E. Rupley took charge April 1, 1880, and resigned July 1, 1881. Rev. D. P. Grosscup, of the Synod of Iowa, took charge Aug. 1, 1881, and resigned April 1, 1884. The church building was erected in 1869 by the joint contributions of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, costing both parties $2,500. It is a frame building 38x48 feet in size. It was dedicated in December, 1869, by Revs. J. K. Bloom and G. J. Donmeyer of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. Henry Knepper of the Reformed Church. One acre of ground was donated to the church by Albert Albright of the Reformed congregation. The present officers are: Joseph S. Lichtenwalner, elder; Emanuel Painter, deacon. The present membership is nineteen. Beneficial revivals were enjoyed in 1869, and also in 1870.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There was occasional preaching in the old log school house as early as 1849. In 1859 Rev. J. C. Brainerd sometimes occupied the frame school house known as Enterprise, a name first given in ridicule to the former log house in the same neighborhood. In 1861 Rev. J. C. Brainerd preached in the Thorpe school house, and formed a class there, with John DeLong leader, and members as follows: Axa DeLong, Frances DeLong, Harrison King, Nancy King, George Clingman, Susan Clingman, Annie E. McDowell, Sarah A. Thorpe, Frances H. Simpson, Ephraim Miller, Catharine Clarno and Harriet Iseminiger. This organization was discontinued in 1862, and names transferred to Shueyville, with Alpheus De Haven leader. In February, 1867, a class was formed at Honey creek, Enterprise school house, by Rev. J. J. Walker, minister, and Eli Chapin, leader, and the following members: Sarah Chapin, Susan M. Chapin, P. Jane Chapin, M. A. Chapin, E. J. Chapin, M. J. Chapin, Samuel Drake, E. Drake and A. E. Anderson. In 1877 a new school house was built, and it was voted at the school meeting that the house should not be used excepting for school purposes. Accordingly, this little band of worshippers, feeling the need of religious instruction for their children, resolved to erect a little church, which was done the same year—in the fall of 1877. It was dedicated sometime in January, 1878, by Rev. D. W. Couch, presiding elder. The plan given by Rev. W. H. Kellogg, minister at that time—size 34x36, and eighteen feet high—cost $1,500. Three-fourths of an acre of land was given by S. Drake, as long as used for church purposes. Rev. J. J. Clifton first occupied the new building, and remained two years. Then Rev. A. L. Tull remained two years as pastor, followed by Rev. P. E. Knox, who staid eighteen months and then removed to Faulk Co., D. T., to build him a home, and is there becoming identified with the early settlers of that part of God's vineyard as a minister, farmer, father of the State, county official, etc. Rev. E. T. Briggs filled the vacancy until fall, when Rev. W. H. Kellogg was appointed to take charge of the Monroe circuit. There has been but one revival held in the church. This was by Rev. P. E. Knox, and resulted in four conversions. Members in good standing March 31, 1884: Samuel Drake, Eliza Drake, Sarah Truman, William Truman, Kate McDowell, T. B. Wells, Amanda Wells, Garry Wells, Abbie Wells, Dora Wells, Sarah McCammant, Minnie McCammant, Annie E. Anderson and Etta B. Anderson; Rev. W. H. Kellogg, minister; T. B. Wells, leader; S. Drake, T. J. Anderson and T. B. Wells, trustees; Rev. E. L. Eaton, Madison, Wis., elder; William Truman and A. A. E. Anderson, stewards. This little society has never been strong

either financially or in membership, but in twenty-three years has kept about the same in numbers, and is to-day in a flourishing condition.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The first town meeting in Clarno was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1849, at John Blunt's barn, on section 22. The following is a list of the first town officers—elected at this time: Supervisors, Thomas S. Bowen, chairman, O. J. White and William Boyls; clerk, J. H. Shuey; treasurer, J. H. Blunt; assessor, Barnett Starr; superintendent of schools, William McDonald; justices of the peace, John W. Shuey, Henson Irion, George Adams and Hamilton C. Miller; constables, John M. Bryant, Elijah Otterman and O. H. P. Clarno.

Among others who have been prominent in town affairs and filled local offices at different times, are the following named: Alpheus De Haven, Hiram Ticknor, Jonathan Snyder, Jacob Mason, Israel Smith, John Fisher, E. P. Eddy, Alfred Wrisberg, Ashford Trickle, Joseph Cattips, John Walter, Samuel Raymer, Albert Albright, Peter Wells, Oliver Cessna, Edmond Stair, W. I. Hodges, Jacob Adams, J. H. Eaton, James Roberts, Absalom Huffman, Thomas Bowen, Simon Bartlett, Edward Reugger, Peter Gnagi, William Henthorn, Charles Adams, Joseph Kleckner, John Raymer and Benjamin Fair.

The Clarno "town house" is a brick structure, located on the southeast corner of section 16. It was erected in 1857, at a cost of about $1,200. The building committee, which was formed in April, 1857, was composed of Alpheus De Haven, George Adams and Hiram Ticknor.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1850 the territory now comprising the town of Clarno was divided into seven school districts. In the superintendents report for that year, district No. 1, was not represented; but aside from that there were 237 scholars in the town. The following named were teachers at that time: John D. Buchanan, M. O. Hoyt, John Andrick and Jabez Johnson.

In 1883 there were 511 scholars in the town. They were distributed among the different districts as follows: No. 1, 61; No. 2, 44; No. 3, 33; No. 4, 23; No. 5, 66; No. 6, 60; No. 7, 29; No. 8, 75; No. 9, 28; No. 10, 87; No. 9, (joint) 5.

In 1884 there were eleven school districts in the town, with school houses located as follows: No. 1, on southeast quarter of section 2; No. 2, on southeast quarter of section 16; No. 3, on southwest quarter of section 27; No. 4, on northwest quarter of section 32; No. 5, on northwest quarter of section 20; No. 6, onsouthwest quarter of section 4; No. 7, house in Cadiz; No. 8, on northwest quarter of section 1; No. 9, on southeast quarter of section 26.

SHUEYVILLE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice generally called Shuey's Mill, was established in 1859. John H. Shuey was appointed postmaster and served two years, when he was succeeded by Alpheus De Haven, who kept the office until 1876, when he resigned and John Lockwood was appointed. Mr. Lockwood held the office until 1883.

THE CLARNO GRANGE

was organized July 3, 1873, with the following officers:

T. H. Eaton, master; Peter Gnagi, overseer; F. M. Hannah, lecturer; Jacob Adams, treasurer; Eli Chapen, chaplain; Charles Wetzles, secretary; William Hodges, steward; W. E. Connet, assistant steward; James Hawthorn, Jr., gate keeper; Mrs. Alvira Gnage, lady assistant steward; Miss Frank Eaton, Flora; Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Pomona; Miss Malissa Adams, ceres. The grange continued in operation for several years, and was a source of much pleasure and some profit, to its members. The membership was widely scattered, some having a long distance to travel, to attend the meeting of the grange. It was reported, at the last meeting of the grange, that a couple of families had moved into the town who were in very straitened circumstances. There was considerable money

in the treasury. On motion it was voted that the furniture belonging to the grange be sold and the proceeds together with the money in the treasury be divided between the said families, and on vote the grange surrendered its charter to the State grange, together with all the records.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the old settlers and prominent citizens of the town of Clarno, are the following:

John Cameron came to this county April 9, 1837, from Cincinnati, and settled on section 33, the southwest quarter, where he owns 120 acres. He was born on the Alleghany mountains, Westmoreland Co., Penn., thirty-five miles northeast from Pittsburg, Dec. 6, 1807. He is a son of Daniel and Jane (Carney) Cameron. When three years old, he was taken by his parents to Cincinnati, where he lived until 1837, when he came here as before stated, and has since resided on the same farm. He was married May 10, 1832, to Elizabeth Tilson, of Hamilton county. She died in 1865, and was buried in Shueyville cemetery. He was again married April 24, 1872, to Malinda J. Dunmeyer, of Stephenson Co., Ill., daughter of George and Mary Grossmen, who are still living in Stephenson county. Mr. Cameron is a democrat.

T. B. Wells, son of Peter and Jane (Bowman) Wells, was born Jan. 22, 1841. He was born on the farm he now owns, in the town of Clarno, on section 22. He now owns 380 acres of land. He is principally engaged in stock raising, and has a good farm finely improved. He was married in 1861 to Amanda M. DeHaven, a native of Illinois, and daughter of T. G. and Mary (Stair) DeHaven, who are living in the town of Clarno. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have seven children—Oren, Abbie J., Garry E., Birtram C., Dora E., Grant U., Treat L. and Prudie M. Two children died and were buried in Clarno. Mr. Wells is a republican and a successful business man. His mother and five children are buried in Monroe. His father and step-mother live in Monroe.

T. J. Millman came with his parents to Green county in 1844. He was born in Randolph Co., Ind., Aug. 19, 1836, and is a son of Robert and Abigail (Adamson) Millman, both of whom are dead and buried in Hawthorn cemetery. Robert Millman, on coming to this county, took a claim on section 32, of the town of Monroe, on which he lived until his decease, in December, 1867. His wife died Oct. 5, 1876. They were of English-Scotch extraction. Mr. Millman, of this sketch, continued to reside in this county from 1844 until 1863, when he went to California for the benefit of his health, and remained until 1865. He clerked in a hotel one year, then worked in a saw mill a few months. He then returned and cared for his aged parents, who lived with him till their death. He next went to Nora Springs, Iowa, and remained three years, from 1868 to 1871, after which he returned to section 32. In 1880 he erected a handsome residence on section 5, lot 4, where he now resides. He owns 203 acres of fine land in one body, and is engaged in mixed farming. He was married in 1859 to Ella Hawthorn. They have three children—Mary A., Francis E. and Ellen M. Mr. and Mrs. Millman are members of the United Brethren Church. He is politically, a republican.

John Strader has been a resident of this county since he was seven years old, and was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Jan. 22, 1838. He is a son of Jacob and Rachael (Starr) Strader. His mother is living with him on the farm, and his father is dead and buried in Franklin cemetery. Mr. Strader first lived in Jordan, where in after years he owned a farm, which he sold and removed to the town of Clarno, on section 29, where he now owns 240 acres of good land. He was married to Adelade D. Blair, Jan. 22, 1868, who died Sept. 24, 1871, and was interred in Monroe cemetery. There were two children born to them—Homer H. and Sebert B. Mr. Strader was again married Feb. 21, 1878, to Henrietta E. Harris, a native of Michigan. Two children blessed this union—Bessie R.

and John S. Mr. Strader is a practical farmer, and during the winter is engaged in supplying hard wood lumber for the railroads, wagon shops and other places. He is independent in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Andrew J. Trickle, a native of Vermilion Co., Ill., was born Sept. 10, 1825. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Bensyl) Trickle, who came here in 1848, and first settled on section 6, the town of Clarno, where they lived, or near there, until the time of the death of Robert Trickle, Andrew's father, which occurred April 3, 1873. Mrs. Trickle (Andrew's mother) died in 1884, and both the parents were buried in Franklin cemetery. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1851, having previously, in March, 1849, been married to Elizabeth Cruthers. They settled on section 5, town of Clarno, having at that time forty acres of land. He now owns in the county 440 acres, and 240 in Seward Co., Neb. He makes stock raising a specialty. His wife is now dead and buried in the Franklin cemetery. They had three children. He was again married to Mrs. Charlotte Huffman, a resident of Green county, Dec. 3, 1858. Thirteen children have blessed this union—Jessie, Charles, Andrew, Laura, Martha, Tilla, Charlotte, Lewis, Clara, Olive, Joseph, Albert and Everett. They are all living but Sarah Ellen, who was buried in Franklin cemetery. Mr. Trickle is one of the leading citizens of Clarno, and is respected by all who know him.

Edward Trickle came to this county with his parents when he was ten years old. He was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Dec. 12, 1837. He now lives on the old homestead, which he has much improved, having added among other things, a commodious dwelling at a cost of over $3,000. The old house is yet standing near by, a relic of the past, and around its hearthstone cluster many happy recollections of days gone by. Mr. Trickle now owns about 400 acres of land and makes stock raising, buying, selling and shipping, a business. He was married Dec. 1, 1866, to Matilda Hawthorn, a daughter of James Hawthorn, whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was a resident and native of Green county. They have nine children—James R., George W., Amy C., William E., Alfred R., Elmer, Mary E., Benjamin F. and Alonzo E. In politics Mr. Trickle is independent, acting according to his judgment, and not being bound by party ties, or subject to the dictations of any clique or party of men. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Eugene A. White is a native of the town of Clarno, this county, and was born Sept. 27, 1848. He is a son of O. J. White, one of the earliest settlers. Eugene has lived almost continually in his native county, having been away only once, which was in 1871, when he went to Osceola Co., Iowa, and took up some land. After proving up on it he returned to Green county. He was married Dec. 23, 1874, to Helen Adams, also a native of Green county, and daughter of George and Jemima Adams. The father and mother are now living in Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, a son—Leland C., born Dec 3, 1875. Mr. White owns 120 acres of land on section 32, which makes one of the best farms of its size in the county. The situation of his improvements is pleasant and attractive, and the grounds and buildings indicate taste and thrift. Mr. White adheres to the republican party, and is a whole souled, genial gentleman.

Fridolin Tschudy, was born in Swandon, Switzerland, March 22, 1822, and came to Green county in 1868. He was married in Switzerland to Elizabeth Sweifle, who died in that country, Dec. 8, 1862, leaving five children—Fridolin, Catharine, Margaret, Ursula and Henry. Mr. Tschudy was again married April 30, 1863, to Catherine Beylinger, a native of Glarus, Switzland. His death occurred June 19, 1882. His son, Henry, now owns and carries on the farm. He is an energetic and industrious young man. The farm contains sixty-four acres in all, thirty

acres of which are on section 12, where he resides, and thirty-four acres on section 7, in the town of Jefferson.

Alexander Campbell did not emigrate to this county, for here he was born Jan. 30, 1849. He is a son of T. J. and Eliza (Blunt) Campbell, the latter is now dead and buried in Bethel Church cemetery, the former lives in the town of Clarno. In 1873 Alexander went to Nebraska and remained eight years in Saunders county on a farm. With this exception Green county has always been his home. He was married July 11, 1869, to Aquilla Deal, of the town of Clarno, daughter of Levi and Margaret Deal now living in Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have seven children—Flora B., Dewitt C., Joseph T., Minnie M., Abbie E., Maggie B. and Emery L. Mr. Campbell is a prohibitionist. He is a member of the United Brethren Church; also his wife and daughter, Flora.

Fridolin Tschudy, a son of John J. and Barbara (Hoddinger) Tschudy, was born in the town of New Glarus, Dec. 3, 1849. His parents are now living in Monroe. He remained in his native town until five years old when he went with his parents to Dayton, town of Exeter, thence to Monroe, where he lived until sixteen years old, then removed with his parents to the farm he now occupies. He was married Nov. 28, 1872, to Mary A. Lauz, a native of Switzerland, born Nov. 8, 1850. She died Feb. 25, 1884, and was buried in the cemetery at Monroe. Six children were born to them—John J., Louisa E., Annetta B., Emma F., Andrew R. and Fridolin. They are members of the Evangelical Reform Church. The farm consists of 135 acres on sections 1 and 2, the old homestead, which is conveniently located one and one quarter miles southeast from Monroe, where he is engaged in raising, breeding and selling blooded stock, the firm name being J. J. Tschudy & Sons. They are importers and breeders of pure Chester white swine, Ayrshire cattle and Southdown sheep. Of this stock they are constantly selling to breeders and stock men, and can guarantee satisfaction. He also is engaged in the manufacture of Swiss cheese.

William Henn was born in Germany, but came to Green county when one year old. His parents, Philip and Bena Henn, are living in Monroe. He was married Nov. 15, 1876, to Isabel Conkey, an adopted daughter of Amos and Mary A. Conkey. Mr. Henn owns thirty-eight acres of land on section 1, in the town of Clarno, where he is desirably located, and has good buildings. He is politically a republican. Mrs. Henn's mother resides with them.

Amos Conkey was a native of New York, born April 8, 1809. While he was quite young his father died, and he went to New Hampshire to live with a Mr. Huff, remaining with him until twenty-one years old. He then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he remained until 1842, when he came to Green county, and settled on Green's Prairie upon a farm. He died in 1874, on the 21st of December. He was married to Mary A. Slater, April 8, 1856. She is a native of England and now resides with their adopted daughter, Mrs. William Henn. Mr. Conkey was in the service during the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862.

Samuel Weismiller was born in county of Bane, Switzerland, Nov. 1, 1820. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Wertley) Weismiller, both of whom are dead and buried in Switzerland. The subject of this sketch left his native country when thirty years old, and came directly to the town of Clarno, in this county. This was in 1866. He bought a farm from Jeremiah Bender, consisting of twenty-eight acres. He now owns fifty-eight acres. Mr. Weismiller has been twice married, first to Mary Wattmiller. She died and was buried in Monroe cemetery. He was married again Feb. 12, 1876, to Mrs. Elizabeth Strickey, of the town of Clarno. She had three children by a former husband—Cornelia, Maurice and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Weismiller are members of the Lutheran Church.

George W. Bloom came to the town of Clarno in 1882 from the town of Sylvester. He was born in Centre Co., Penn., April 13, 1841, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Kooken) Bloom, both of whom are now living in the town of Sylvester, the former at the mature age of eighty-one, the latter seventy-eight at this time (1884). George lived in his native State until 1851, when he moved to Illinois, thence the year following to Wisconsin and Green county, where his father settled on section 32, town of Sylvester. In 1863 Mr. Bloom went to Nevada, prospecting, and there remained about two years, then returned home, and Dec. 11, 1864, was married to Mahala Chryst, daughter of John Chryst. By this union there were nine children—Emma J., Florence E., Mary E., Lena B., Ruth A., John C., Ray, Clara and Fred. Emma J. is married to Mathias Schindler, and is living in Beloit, Wis. Mr. Bloom owns 120 acres and has a pleasant home. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a democrat. He is of a family of eight living children, and all attended the golden wedding of their parents in 1876.

Jacob Jones is a native of Maryland, born Jan. 5, 1820. He is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Trotton) Jones, both of whom are dead and buried in Baltimore Co., Md. Jacob came to this county in 1853, and settled in the town of Monroe, on the Mineral Point road, where he lived until 1862, then returned to Maryland and remained one year on account of his health. In 1863 he came again to this county and bought ten acres of land from Dr. Sherman, and now owns twenty-four acres, located a short distance fram the village of Monroe. He was married in Maryland to Mrs. Emeline Wilkinson, a native of that State. She died in May, 1867, and was buried in Monroe cemetery. She left two children—John T. and Mary A. Mr. Jones was again married Dec. 28, 1871, to Nancy Crow, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Crow, who are living in the town of Clarno. By this union there are four children—Harry F., Bertha M., Jacob Arthur and Robert R. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both members of the M. E. Church. John T., the son from first marriage, is a master mechanic on the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, and stationed at Jonesboro, Ark. Mary A., the daughter, is running a millinery and dress making establishment in Wayne, Lafayette county.

John C. Smock is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Smock, and was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1821. He was married June 10, 1847, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, to Hannah Grisell, daughter of Joseph and Letitia Grisell. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Smock resided in various places in Ohio. After marriage he lived four years in Columbiana county, then went to Logan county, where he was engaged in running a saw mill, and remained three years. He removed from the latter place to Green county, in 1854. Soon after arriving here he purchased the place where he now lives. In 1869 he removed with his family to Story Co., Iowa, remaining there until 1872, when he returned to his farm in this county. When Mr. Smock came to Green county in 1854, the country was, much of it, in an uncultivated state. Land was worth $20 per acre at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Smock had six children, four of whom are living—Frank, Letitia, Douglas, Libbie, Lincoln and John.

Frank H. Smock is a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana county, July 12, 1848, and is a son of J. C. and Hannah (Grisell) Smock, both of whom are living in the town of Clarno, near their son. When Frank was three years old, his parents removed with him to Logan county and remained three years on a farm, thence they came to this county and settled on section 11, town of Clarno. Here the subject of our sketch continued to live with his parents about fourteen years, then went to Story Co., Iowa, and lived about five years, and thence to the town of Clarno and settled on section 14, where he remained one year, then went to Lafayette county and lived about two years. He then moved to sections 11 and 14, where he now

owns about 135 acres of land, and is engaged in handling stock. His farm is an excellent one and well adapted for his business. He was married Sept. 2, 1872, to Belle McHose, of Illinois. They have had four children—Eva May, Elma L., Ida D. and Fannie. The latter died Jan. 24, 1881, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Mr. Smock has been a greenbacker ever since the organization of that party. He has held offices of trust in the county, and is a citizen of many good qualities.

Andrew Dinges was born in Centre Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1828, and is a son of John and Sarah (Swartz) Dinges, of German descent. The subject of this sketch was a farmer and removed from his native State to Stephenson Co., Ill. When twenty-six years old he came to this county and settled on section 22, Clarno, where he purchased 120 acres of choice land. He now owns 200 acres and makes stock raising a specialty. He was married in Centre Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1851, to Elizabeth Dulwiler, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ulrick) Dulwiler, both of whom are dead and buried in Aaronsburg. Mr. Dinges' parents are both buried also in Aaronsburg cemetery. They have thirteen children—Lydia A., Willoughby H., Florence V., Andrew C., Sarah E., Elenora, Charles W., Emma R., Mary A., Winnie M., Frederick C., Olive E. and Winona E. The four oldest are married. Mr. and Mrs. Dinges are members of the Reform Church, and in politics he is a democrat.

John McCammunt, a successful farmer and stock raiser of the county, was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1830. He is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Coe) McCammunt, who are dead and buried in a private cemetery upon Mr. McCammunt's farm. He came from Ohio directly to Green county and settled on section 21, of the town of Clarno, where his father formerly owned the south half of the northeast quarter, to which he has added 160 acres adjoining, and has a good residence and other improvements. Upon his farm are four springs of excellent water, and the place is well adapted for stock raising. He was married Jan. 17, 1856, to Adaline Wells, daughter of Peter Wells, of Monroe, and sister of T. B. and Charles Wells, of the town of Clarno. They have eight children—Mary, Temperance, Angeline, Sarah, John, Minnie, Joshua and Caroline.

Emanuel Painter came to Shueyville in 1855, and went to work in the blacksmith shop of Cornelius Henry, for whom he worked six months. He then bought the shop of Mr. Henry, and began business on his own account; which he has since continued, at the same place. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 29, 1830, and is the son of Daniel and Esther (Crawshard) Painter. He came to Green county directly from Pennsylvania. He was married May 6, 1855, to Mary Michael, a native of that State, Clearfield county. Ten children have been born to them—Huldah, Lucy A.. Flora D., Amanda E., Nettie B., Rosa A., Tillie M., Allie M., Eda E. and Palmer A. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Painter is doing a prosperous business, and since coming to Shueyville, has never been out of work. He has accumulated some property, and now owns his shop and a good house in town, and seventy-five acres of land located a short distance north of the village.

Joshua Wiley was born in Chester Co., Penn., Sept. 6, 1816. He is a son of William and Lydia (Frame) Wiley. The former is now buried in Chester Co., Penn., and the latter in Lancaster county. In 1833 the family removed to Chester county, and in 1854, Joshua went to Freeport, Ill., and lived three years, then came to Green county and settled on section 19, where he owns eighty acres of land. He was married March 2, 1854, to Elizabeth Strode, of Wilmington, Del., and they now have three children—William, now foreman on a railroad, and stationed at Yankton, Dak.; Mary and Ella. They belong to the Society of Friends, and are comfortably situated to spend their declining years in peace and happiness.

Alfred Clark came to Green county when but seven years old. He is a native of Massachusetts, born March 8, 1853. He is a son of Elam and Tirzah (Brown) Clark. The former is now dead and buried in Monroe cemetery, the latter is living in the village of Monroe. Alfred, the subject of this sketch, lives on section 3, near Monroe, and owns 397 acres of good land. He cultivates a fine vineyard and manufactures wine, but is principally engaged in raising stock. His wife was Elizabeth Fitzgerald, a native of New York, to whom he was married Nov. 1, 1863. They have had four children—Charles L., now in Montana on a cattle ranch; Nellie M., Mamie P. and Alfred C., all at home. Near the residence of Mr. Clark was erected the first frame house between Freeport and Madison, and it was built by Joseph Kelly. The lumber was drawn from Galena, and it was used for a hotel. Mr. Clark has a beautiful residence, and seems surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Solomon Starr was born in Ohio, Preble county, July 7, 1822. He is a son of Adam and Mary (Kick) Starr, who are buried in Monroe cemetery. Mr. Starr's father was one of the earliest settlers in this county, having located nine miles below Mineral Point, in 1826, where he worked at blacksmithing for a time, then removed to the place now owned by Peter Lichtenwalner, on section 28. He remained there for eleven years. Solomon was married in 1842 to Sarah Blunt, of the town of Clarno, daughter of William and Nancy (Smith) Blunt, both of whom are dead, the latter is buried at Sedalia, Pettis county, the former lies in Shueytown cemetery. Mr. Starr lives on the north and east side of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25, and owns 104 acres. There are seven children living—Daniel, William, Levi L., May C., Susan E., Martha E. and Farmer D. Mr. Starr is a member of the Christian Church, and politically is a democrat.

William Beckman was born Oct. 3, 1841, in the northern part of Prussia, near the city of Slettin. His parents, Christian and Louise Beckman, are dead and buried in Prussia. When fifteen years old, William left his native country and came to America. On coming to Green county, he first lived in Monroe one and a half years, afterwards working on a farm till 1864, then purchased the mill property known as the "Thober Mill," which he operated about ten years, then sold and removed to his present farm, on section 26, of the town of Clarno, where he owns 125 acres of land, also a saw mill. He has a handsome residence surrounded by trees. His farm is watered by the Big Richland creek, and is very desirable property. He was married Feb. 2, 1866, to Mrs. Louisa Beckman *nee* Ohm, widow of his brother, Michael Beckman, who died in the army. He belonged to the 36th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company D. Mrs. Beckman had one child by her first marriage—Emma F., now Mrs. Grimnert, of Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. William Beckman have four children—Amanda, William, Martha and Frederick. They are members of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Mr. Beckman was educated in Prussia, and also attended school after coming to America, about seven months.

Abner A. Drake is one of the men who has always made this county his home, having settled here at the time of his birth. He is a son of Robert M. and Sarah (Jones) Drake; the former is also a resident of this county. Abner was married to Catherina Zweifel, a native of Green county, and daughter of Jacob and Verena Zweifel. They have two children—Frank R. and Arthur J. Mrs. Drake is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Drake is a member of the republican party. Their home is located on section 5, on the southeast quarter, where he owns eighty acres of land, and makes stock raising his principal business.

T. J. Anderson was born March 12, 1838, and is a son of Garland and Elizabeth (Lutts) An-

derson, both of whom are dead and buried at Freeport, Ill. The father of the subject of this sketch was a shoemaker by trade. In 1854, T. J., with his parents, went to Stephenson Co., Ill., and lived near Freeport on a farm until 1862, when he came to this county locating in the town of Clarno. He was married at Monroe in 1864 by Rev. Fairbanks to Annie E. McDowell. They lived for a time in the southeast part of the town, but in 1869 removed to section 20, where they have since lived. He owns eighty acres and is principally engaged in raising stock. They have two children living—Etta B. and Katie J. They have lost four children, three of them within nine days by diptheria in 1879. They were buried in the Hawthorne Cemetery near the United Brethren Church in Green county.

Thomas Hawkins Eaton, was born April 13, 1822, in the town of Elk Run, Columbiana Co., Ohio. His great-great-grandfather, John Eaton took up arms against the infatuated despot, James the Second; and, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, was rewarded by William the Third, Prince of Orange, with a liberal donation of land in Ireland, where he established his family. The great-grandfather of Thomas was also named John. He was born on the paternal estate which he finally disposed of and emigrated to America, settling on the shore of the Chesapeake bay. He had, by his first wife, three children—James, Hugh and Mary. James, the eldest of the children, was born Dec. 25, 1733, on his father's estate in Ireland; and, after the death of his mother and the second marriage of his father, he took up his residence in London. After living in that city seven years, he enlisted in the English navy and served seven years on a British man-of-war. During his term of service he was engaged in several battles with the French, both on land and sea. After his term of service had expired, he traveled extensively in Europe, and finally came to America, settling at Hagerstown, Md., where he married Elizabeth Downey. Their children were—John, Hugh, James, Elizabeth, Nancy, Rebecca and Sarah. The father was a pioneer settler of Washington Co., Penn., where he located in 1779, on the headwaters of Pike Run. He died there March 31, 1814. John, the eldest of the children, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 25, 1778, at Green Spring Furnace, near Hagerstown, Md. He came with his father to Washington Co., Penn., where he spent his youth and early manhood and where, at eighteen years of age, he was married to Catharine Marker. The fruit of this marriage was eleven children, two dying in infancy. The others were—Elizabeth, Rebecca, William, Nancy, Sarah, Horace P., James Harvey, Reason Beall and Thomas Hawkins. John Eaton, the father, was a pioneer in eastern Ohio, arriving in Columbiana county about the year 1809. He served in the War of 1812–15, under Gen. William Henry Harrison and was one of the early settlers in Crawford county, in that State, taking up his residence in the town of Liberty, in 1830. During the next winter (1830–31), he was instrumental by the aid of the father of the "fighting McCooks," who was then clerk in one of the branches of the Ohio legislature, in permanently fixing the county seat of Crawford county. He died in Holmes township, that county, July 23, 1850. He was a man of ardent temperament, generous, unsuspecting, benevolent, honest and fearless. The youngest of his sons, Thomas Hawkins, the subject of this sketch, was raised on the paternal homestead in Liberty township, Crawford Co., Ohio. He was, to a large extent, deprived of even a common school education, as that part of Ohio was then a "howling wilderness." Whatever of education he acquired in after life was the result of his own energetic efforts. He was married, on the 9th of April, 1845, to Martha Albert, grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Breniman, of Lancaster, Penn., the result of which marriage is six children—

three dying in infancy. The others are—Mary Frances, the wife of McCletus Chapin; James Harvey and George West. The father, with his family, consisting of his wife and one child, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1851. He settled in Monroe, Green county, engaging for two years in house building. He then began the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He opened a law office the following year in Monroe, continuing in the practice until the second year of the War for the Union, when he enlisted as a private in company G, of 22d regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was immediately commissioned as 1st lieutenant, but was taken sick and obliged to resign his commission, returning home in March, 1863. Mr. Eaton has served as justice of the peace three terms in Monroe and four terms in Clarno. He has served one year as chairman of the board in the town last mentioned. In consequence of disease contracted in the service, he was upon his return, unable to resume the practice of his profession, and has for the last twenty-one years resided on his farm on section 16, in the town of Clarno.

William M. Dodson was born in Northamptonshire, England. When old enough he engaged in gardening. During the last seven years he spent in the old country, he lived in Kent. He emigrated to America, locating in Monroe, this county, when thirty-three years old. Remaining there three or four years, he purchased eighty acres of land on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, of William Brown. He also owns ten acres of timber, and is engaged in dairying and stock raising. He was married Dec. 20, 1877, to Elizabeth Moreland, a native of Mercer Co., Penn. She is a daughter of Robert and Martha (Mann) Moreland, both of whom are dead. They are both buried in Monroe cemetery. Mr Moreland settled in the town of Clarno in 1848, and owned a nice farm on section 15. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dodson is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunt) Dodson. His father is buried in England, and his mother in Ireland.

Frederick Hadinger was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, June 2, 1837. When he was three and a half years of age his father died. When fourteen years of age he came to this country, locating in Pittsburg, Penn., where he learned the trade of cabinet maker. Remaining there four years, he went to Bartlett county and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc. Remaining there about seven years, he removed to Janesville, Wis., and engaged in the same business. Then he removed to the town of Jefferson, this county; thence to the town of Clarno, where he purchased sixty acres of timber of Isaac Newman on section 13. He now owns 300 acres, 200 acres of which is broken, the rest being timber and pasture. He was married on the 20th of February, 1861, to Jane Henderson, a native of Ohio. They had five children—William J., Elizabeth, Harvey, Emma and Minnie. In politics he is a republican. William J. is clerk of district No. 8.

David Disher was born in Switzerland, March 22, 1827, and is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Mimmick) Disher, both of whom are dead, and were buried in the State of Ohio. They came to America in 1851, settling in Lucas Co., Ohio. David came to Tuscarawas county with them and remained in that county two months. He then went to Lucas county, where he was married to Elizabeth Joberg. She was of Swiss extraction, and was born in Tuscarawas county. He was married Aug. 18, 1855. From that county Mr. Disher removed to Lucas county, and thence to Green Co., Wis., and first settled ten miles north from the county seat, in the town of Washington. From there he removed to the town of Clarno in 1867, settling on section 24, where he now owns fifty acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Disher have had four children—Sophia M., now married to William Tinn, and living in the town of Clarno; John C., Luther F. and Barbara A. They are members of the

German Evangelical Church. Mr. Disher adheres to the principles of the democratic party.

A. Morton was born in Spencer Co., Ind., Nov. 29, 1814. He is a son of James and Mary M. (Montgomery) Morton, who are dead, and buried in Franklin cemetery. A. Morton moved from his native place to Vermilion county, and remained fifteen years. Then came to Green county and settled on the Calvin Hale place, living there three years. He next went to what is known as the "George Adams' place," on Honey creek, and lived there one year, then purchased a farm on section 5, lots 5 and 11. In 1859 he was burned out. In 1863 he moved to the place he now occupies. In 1850 he went to California and remained two years in the gold mines, having crossed the plains with an ox team. There he met with good success, and returned in good spirits. He subsequently spent three years in the lead mines at Galena, Ill., and returned home in 1847. He now owns 200 acres of fine land with fifty-five acres of timber. He was married March 2, 1848, to Amy Kelly, a daughter of Mordecai and Catharine (Yeazle) Kelly, both of whom are living in the town of Cadiz. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have had twelve children, seven of whom are now living—Joseph, James F., Mary C., Olive, Elizabeth C., Laura E. and Charles. Joseph was married in Jaunary, 1870, to Elizabeth Garton. In 1872 they removed to Pocahontas Co., Iowa, where they now reside. James F. was married in April, 1879, to Emaretta Dye, and now resides on the farm with his father. Mary C. was married in May, 1874, to Urias Diven, who resides in the town of Clarno. Olive was married to A. V. Adams, in June, 1877; they reside in Clarno. Laura E. was united in marriage in February, 1882, with William Layton, of the city of Monroe. Elizabeth and Charles live at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Morton is a republican.

Martin Heinzelmann, a prosperous farmer of Clarno, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, Dec. 15, 1825. He served six years in the army, in his native country, and, at the age of twenty-eight came to America. He first went to Connecticut where he worked on a farm, by the month, six years, then came to Milwaukee, and a month later to Monroe. He worked in a brickyard one summer, and four years on the farm of Mr. Newton. He then bought forty acres of timber land, of Alexander Morton, at $10 an acre, which he cleared and improved. To this he has continued to add, until he now owns 125 acres of choice land, with 115 acres under cultivation. He has erected good buildings, and everything about the place indicates thrift and comfort. He makes stock raising a specialty. He was married in Monroe, to Sophia Grose, a native of Mecklenburg, and nine children have been born to them—William L., and Mary E., (twins); Henrietta E., Martin F., and Annie, who is dead, and buried in the United Brethren cemetery; Herman S., Matilda A., Georgie C., and Bertha R. Mr and Mrs. Heinzelmann are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is, in politics, independent of party.

Eli Chapin is a native of Coshocton Co., Ohio, born Aug. 30, 1818. He is a son of James and Susanna (Seward) Chapin, natives of Luzerne Co., Penn. Mr. Chapin's grandfathers were both Yankees. On the 20th of August, 1840, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage with Sarah Drake, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with eight children—Susan M., married to John Myers; Enoch J., James A., who died in Andersonville prison, having been taken prisoner at Martinsburg, Va.; Philena J., married to Charles Anderson; Marjora A., married to Joseph Reynolds; McCletus and McLeta, twins; the latter is dead, the former married Frances Eaton, and lives in the town of Clarno; and Sarah M., married to Alonzo Drake. Mrs. Chapin died July 1, 1879. Mr. Chapin was married the second time, in 1880, to Maria E. Hawthorn, widow of James Hawthorn, Jr. In April, 1866, Mr. Chapin came to Green county and purchased, of John Hanver, 200 acres of land on sections 19 and 20. He has erected

good buildings and made various improvements on his farm, until now he has one of the best farms in the county. In 1881 he removed to Monroe, remaining there until in March, 1883, when he returned to his farm, where he now lives a retired life, enjoying the fruits of an industrious career. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, but was not mustered in until 1862, serving until the close of the war. He belonged to an independent company of sharp-shooters in the western and central division.

Enoch J. Chapin was born May 27, 1843. He enlisted in the service at the commencement of the war, veteranized and was mustered out at the close of the war. He married Jane Mikesell, Jan. 17, 1866, and lives in Lafayette Co., Wis.

Henry Trumpy, miller of Shueyville, was born in canton Glarus, in the southern part of Switzerland, Feb. 18, 1827, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Baker) Trumpy. He came to America in company with his father, and they were among the earliest settlers in the town of New Glarus. On the first night after his arrival in that town, he, with a number others, slept in a straw shed, which fell down on him during a rain in the night. With his father, he took twenty acres of land of the company who settled the township, which they afterwards permitted to revert to the company. Henry went, in 1847, to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he was employed in a saw mill, two years, then returned to New Glarus, and purchased a farm, on which he remained until 1866. He was married on the 22d of May, 1849, to Elsbeth Abley, a native of Switzerland. In 1866 they removed to Shueyville, where they now reside. Mr. Trumpy is the owner of the mill property at Shueyville, and 313 acres of land, having purchased the same of A. Ludlow, for $20,000, and now runs the saw mill and grist mill. Mr. and Mrs. Trumpy have ten children—Joseph, Catharine, Sarah, Henry, Betsey, Solomor, Fred, Magdaline, Annie and Daniel. Sarah married Michael Witt, and lives in California. Catharine married R. H. Jones, and lives in Stephenson Co., Ill. Mr. Trumpy and his family are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a republican, and an enterprising and useful citizen.

Joseph Lichtenwalner was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., June 20, 1829, and is the son of Joseph and Catharine (Michael) Lichtenwalner. The former is dead, and buried in Lehigh county; the latter, still a resident of that county. The subject of this sketch came to Green county in 1868, and settled on section 16, where he owns 125 acres of land. He was married May 20, 1853, to Mary A. Fenner, daughter of Barnet and Mary (Roer) Fenner, both of whom are dead, and buried in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenwalner have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Albert F., Montana, Valentine, Catharine M., Simon F., Nietta and Harvey. Albert F. is married to Mary McCammunt, and living in Monroe. Mr. Lichtenwalner is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Reform Church. He is politically a republican. They have two sons dead (Maurice and Barnet), and buried in Lehigh Co., Penn.

Frank Preston is a native of Vermont, having been born there at Stratford, Orange county, Feb. 18, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Sophia (Bowles) Preston, both of whom are dead, and buried in Greenwood cemetery. When he was three years old he was taken to Mongolia, Rock Co., Wis., and remained until March, 1868, then he came to Green county and selected a home on section 11, town of Clarno, where he now owns forty acres. He was married Sept. 24, 1869, to Jennette Noyes, daughter of Lyman B. and Phebe (Sellick) Noyes. Her father is dead, and was buried in Richland cemetery, and her mother is living in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have had four children—Nettie L., Jessie and Emily A. Nellie was a twin sister of Nettie, and is dead, and buried in Greenwood cemetery. Mr. Preston was a soldier in the Union army, having served fifteen months, commencing Feb. 25, 1864, in

company E, 22d Wisconsin. He was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He was not in the hospital during time of service, but contracted disease from which he has never recovered, and of such a nature as to prevent him from doing manual labor. In consequence, he receives $30 per month as a pension.

Albert Albright is a native of Millheim, Centre Co., Penn., born Jan. 27, 1825. He is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Cramer) Albright. The former is now living on section 28, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. When two years old Albert went with his parents to Mifflin county and lived there nine years. He learned the trade of gunsmith, at which he worked a good many years. Subsequently he went to Centre county and lived eight years, thence to Bedford county and remained three years, thence to Stephenson county, where he was engaged in farming twelve years, and from that place to this county, making a settlement on section 28, town of Clarno, where he had purchased a farm of 137 acres from Daniel Starr. He now owns 185 acres, raises stock and manufactures butter. He was married Feb. 27, 1851, to Sibia Babb, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Close) Babb, both living in Stephenson county. Mr. and Mrs. Albright have had thirteen children—Andrew J., Emeline, Mary J., James, David, John, George, Perry, Albert, Sarah E., Edward, William and Alta E. Mr. Albright is a member of the Reform Church, and an active Christian worker. He has been prominent in the town and county, having held local offices of trust and honor. Politically he is a democrat.

Martin Dreibelbis was born in Berks Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1812, and is the son of Daniel and Magdaline (Keifer) Dreibelbis. When thirty-one years of age he removed to Centre Co., Penn., and followed farming until 1868, when he removed to Orangeville, Stephenson Co., Ill., thence to Green Co., Wis., and located on section 27, where he owns 160 acres of land, which he purchased from Jacob Mason. He rents out his land, but resides in the house on his farm. Mr. Dreibelbis was married Jan. 26, 1834, to Hannah Rothermal, of Berks Co., Penn. She is a daughter of Peter and Magdaline Rothermal, both of whom are dead, being buried in Berks Co., Penn. The result of this union was thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Daniel, Esther, Mary M., John, Rebecca, Sarah, William, Joseph and Hannah. Mrs. Dreibelbis died Aug. 17, 1873, aged fifty-nine years and two months, and is buried in Shueyville cemetery. She, with her husband, was a member of the Reform Church. Mr. Dreibilbis has fifty grand-children and four great-grand-children, of whom he is proud. Although advanced in years somewhat, he retains the vigor of youth, and is a very agreeable companion. Being a great reader, he talks intelligently on all subjects broached to him.

John G. Eitel, a native of Germany, was born in Wurtemburg, Sept. 15, 1811. His parents, John G. and Margaret (Diem) Eitel, are dead, and buried in Wurtemburg. He left his native land, and came to America, in 1848. He stopped in New York a short time, then went to Connecticut and worked upon a farm, about five miles from Norwich, one year, then hired to work in a foundry, in Norwich, where he remained about two months. He next went to Hartford, Conn., and worked in a green house one year. He was a practical florist, having learned the art in his native country. From there he went to Brattleboro, Vt., and two years later to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was employed in a nursery six months, then, concluding to go farther west, removed to Green county and hired out to work upon a farm, one and a half miles from Monroe. He, at first, purchased twenty acres of his present farm, on section 27, town of Clarno. He now owns 110 acres, having a desirable farm, which his son Edward assists him in cultivating. He was married in Wurtemburg, to Madeline Fisher, and they have seven children—Louis, Mary, Robert, Paulina, Lena, John and Edward. Four of the

children are married and living in Franklin Co., Iowa, also Robert, who is not married. Mr. Eitel enlisted in 1864, in company K, of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in at Madison. He participated in the battle of Kingston, N. C., and at the close of the war, was mustered out at Madison.

S. P. Noble was born March 11, 1847, in Stephenson Co., Ill. He is a son of Carey and Catharine (McCauley) Noble, both of whom are living in Monroe. In 1872 Mr. Noble purchased sixty acres of land in the town of Clarno, section 36, and has since added forty more, making 100 in all. He was married on the 8th of June, 1868, by Rev. Squire Rote, of Monroe, to Isabel N. Bridge, a daughter of G. W. Bridge, of Monroe. The result of this union is two children—Frank B., born Feb. 12, 1871; and George W., born Aug. 17, 1874. Mrs. Noble is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Noble is engaged in raising stock, keeping on hand a fine breed of Durham cattle. He is a member of Richland Cheese Company.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWN OF DECATUR.

The town of Decatur lies in the eastern tier of Green county's sub-divisions, embracing congressional township 2 north, range 9 east. It is bounded on the north by the town of Albany; on the west by Sylvester; on the south by Spring Grove; and on the east by Rock county. The surface of this town is quite variable. What is known as Jordan prairie—which comprises sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27 and 28—is a rich productive portion of the town and was the first settled. Here located John Moore, Thomas Chambers, John J. Dawson, Samuel Rowe, Robert Mattox, E. T. Fleek, William Jones, Benjamin H. Fleek, Samuel Northcraft, Donald Johnson, David Bigelow, Thomas Stewart, J. I. Bowen, Perry and Washington Mitchell and others. The soil of this prairie consists of a rich loam mixed with sand, and is superior corn land. It also produces excellent crops of small grain and grass, and on the whole, is not excelled perhaps in the State for its general excellence. Of late years much attention has been paid to the raising of stock by the farmers here. South of Jordan prairie the land is lower, or more inclined to be marshy, the soil being composed of more or less clay, and in places a black loam. This portion of the town, however, contains a number of valuable farms, among which are those belonging to French Lake, John Douglass and Rufus Colton.

Along Sugar river, which runs entirely across the town from north to south, the surface is generally low, and composed alternately of sand, clay and marsh. In fact the entire surface of that portion of the town which lies east of Sugar river may be thus described. Among the successful farmers and stock raisers on the east side of the river are: W. E. Gardner, A. Murray, N. L. Lewis, R. J. Day and C. D. Wooster.

A ridge, considerably elevated, enters this town on section 6, from the town of Albany, passing southeasterly and terminating on section 22. Several bluffs of considerable height —which are really a part of this ridge—are found on Sugar river. The highest of these bluffs is on section 15, where it rises to a height of 200 feet above the river. The view from the top of this bluff is fine, the surrounding country and river being brought into view for miles in every direction, The principal stream in the town is Sugar river, which enters from the town of Albany, by way of section 3. It pursues an irregular southerly course, and leaves the town from the southwest corner of section 35. This is the most important stream in Green county, and at Brodhead affords an excellent water power. There are several branches of this stream which make confluence in this town. Little Jordan creek enters the town on section 18, flows east and northeast and enters Sugar river on section 15. Sugar creek, which is quite an important stream, affording several mill privileges, enters this town on section 19, flows southeasterly, and leaves the town from section 34. It enters the Sugar river in the town of Spring Grove. Riley's creek, a branch of Sugar creek, rises in the town of Jefferson, enters this town on section 31, and makes confluence with Sugar creek on section 28.

Broughton's creek rises in the town of Albany, enters this town on section 1, flows southwest about three miles, and on section 14 flows into S. C. Pierce's mill race.

The ridge which has heretofore been described, was formerly heavily timbered with different varieties of oak, poplar, and some black walnut and hickory. The greater part of this timber has been removed "long years ago." In the southwestern portion of the town, particularly on section 31, in early days, was found a heavy body of white oak; and throughout nearly all of the territory east of the river were found oak openings. Almost all of the original timber has been removed, giving place to a second growth. In fact, at present, a greater area is covered with timber than when the town was first settled.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler within the limits now comprising the town of Decatur was John Moore, who came here in the early autumn of 1839. He entered 160 acres on section 20, and eighty acres of fine timber land on section 31, and did some breaking the same fall preparatory to a crop the following year. This was the first breaking, and his crop of 1840 the first in the town. He erected a log house on section 20, in the fall of 1839, which was the first building in the town. This house is still occupied as a dwelling. John Moore was formerly from the Sciota valley, Ohio, but came here with his family from Stephenson Co., Ill., where for several years he had been living on a claim. His family, when he came here, consisted of a wife and seven children, four sons and three daughters. He sold out about 1859 and removed to Missouri, where he died at an advanced age several years ago. The family all removed to Missouri at about the same time.

John J. Dawson and Samuel Rowe came in the spring of 1840 and entered land, settling thereon in the fall. They both located on section 20, where Mr. Dawson still lives. Mr. Rowe has been dead a number of years. His son, Amos C., owns and occupies the old homestead.

John J. Dawson is the oldest resident of the town now living here. He was born in Hampshire Co., W. Va., Sept. 15, 1814, and when twenty-one years old went to Licking Co., Ohio. In August of the following year he went to Galena, Ill. He had worked at the trade of millwright in Virginia, which knowledge proved an available resource, and was the means of securing him employment at times when a little money was with him a necessity. After remaining in Galena a few days, and earning a few dollars to enable him to continue his journey, he went to what was called "Buffalo Grove," Ogle Co., Ill., where he engaged to work at his trade, and during his stay in that vicinity assisted in building a number of saw mills. In January, 1837, he went to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he bought a claim and built a log cabin. In the spring next following he returned to Ogle county, but soon afterward went to what is now Sabula, Jackson Co., Iowa, where he built a saw mill. He worked also at the same business in Carroll Co., Ill. During the fall of 1838 he returned to his claim in Stephenson county, where he remained the following winter. He was accompanied by Samuel Rowe, who came to this county with Mr. Dawson, and became his partner. Mr. Rowe worked and improved the claim, and Mr. Dawson continued his business of millwrighting. In the spring of 1840 he returned to Jackson county with the intention of buying land, but came back to Stephenson county without having made a purchase. Green Co., Wis., having been highly recommended as a desirable place to settle, Mr. Dawson and his partner, Mr. Rowe, came here in the spring of 1840 and entered 240 acres of land, 160 of which was a part of his present homestead farm, where he has since lived. Here he commenced life's work in earnest, and has been successful. He now has a farm of 360 acres, and for many

years has been known as one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers in the town of Decatur. Mr. Dawson has been twice married, first in November, 1840, to Mary Ann Parriott, a native of West Virginia. She died in 1862. By this union there were eight children, six of whom are now living, three sons and three daughters. His present wife, to whom he was married Oct. 22, 1871, was Harriett Baird, daughter of William Baird, and a native of the town of Clarno, this county. They have had six children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are living—George Elmer, May Elisabeth, Sarah Fannie and Jessie W. The children by first wife are—John P., deceased; Ann Genett, Adrianna, deceased; Bevans Adie, Samuel N., Elmira Ann, Wolford P. and J. F. Mr. Dawson was originally a whig, then a republican, now he is a republican and prohibitionist. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

Thomas Chambers came early in 1840 with his family, and settled on section 19. He was a son-in-law of John Moore, the first settler in the town. After a few years residence in the town Chambers removed to Galesburg, Ill., from thence to Kansas, and finally went to Colorado, where he died.

Edmund T. Fleek and Robert Mattox came in the fall of 1841. Mr. Fleek entered eighty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land on section 17, where he still lives. Mr. Mattox entered eighty acres on section 17, adjoining Mr. Fleek's on the north; and bought eighty acres of timber land on section 4. He remained here until 1848 when he removed to Baraboo, and afterward went to Missouri.

Edmund T. Fleek, one of the most prominent men in the town of Decatur, was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 20, 1817. His parents were Adam and Mary Ann (Putnam) Fleek, who removed from Virginia to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1836. The following spring the family settled on a farm adjoining the city of Newark. His father was a miller and distiller, at which business Edmund engaged when a boy. Mr. Fleek is a half brother of John Dawson. The first winter of his arrival in this county he cut and split 10,000 rails and stakes on shares, receiving one-half for his work. This was his start in this country. Many a young man might profit by this example. He at once began improving his farm, and has kept adding from time to time to his first purchase, until he now owns 1,000 acres in a body, being one of the largest grain and stock farms in the county. During the past four years he has expended for land, over $17,000. Thus it may be seen that Mr. Fleek is a man of energy and good business capacity. His parents, Adam and Mary Ann Fleek, came to this town in 1846, accompanied by seven children. Of the family already here at that time, beside Edmund and Benjamin Fleek, were John Dawson and Mrs. Northcraft, who were children of Mrs. Fleek by a former marriage. Adam Fleek settled on section 17, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years. The mother survived him until October, 1883, when she died, in her eighty-eighth year. Adam Fleek was twice married. By the first marriage there were seven children, and by the second nine, who lived to an adult age. Edmund T. Fleek, the subject of this sketch, was married to Sarah Ann Bowen, daughter of John and Isabell Bowen, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn, Feb. 20, 1828, and removed to Johnson Co., Iowa, during the spring of 1844. Her father died the following August. Her mother died at Waukon, Iowa, where she was visiting her children, Dec. 25, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Fleek have ten children, four sons and six daughters—Rinaldo, Emma V., Fannie F., Arthur E., Florence L., John L., Annie L., Alta J., Nellie M. and Howard H. Mr. Fleek originally was a whig, and still adheres to those principles, but votes with the republican party, as they most nearly represent those principles. Religiously, he was at one time a Universalist, but for many years has been a Materialist. He

is now well advanced in years. Adam Fleek, the father, first married Ebiotut Umstott. By this marriage there were seven children, all of whom reached an adult age, but are now all deceased.

In 1842 William Jones came and settled on section 22, where he improved a farm. He threw a dam across Sugar river, on section 15, and in 1847–8 erected a saw mill, the first in the town. He was also the original owner of the plat of Decatur village. About 1860 he removed to Kansas and is now deceased. Mr. Jones was a native of the State of New York, but came here from Racine Co., Wis.

Among those who came during the years 1843 and 1844, were Donald Johnson, David Bigelow, Thomas Stewart and Perry Mitchell.

Mr. Johnson settled first on section 28, where he lived for a few years, then went to the village of Decatur. He finally removed to Washington Territory, where he died.

Mr. Bigelow settled on section 23, where he died in 1846. His was the first death in the town.

Mr. Stewart settled on section 5, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1875.

Perry Mitchell located on section 29, where he lived until the time of his death. He was a native of Fayette Co., Penn., and a man who was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Daniel Dye came from Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., at about the same time. He made several claims which he held and sold for speculation. He finally removed to the far west.

J. I. Bowen and A. B. Axtell came in 1844. The former is still a resident. The latter went to California in about 1850.

Jared I. Bowen resides on section 17, town of Decatur, where he settled in December, 1882, which place is the original homestead of Adam Fleek. Mr. Bowen was born in Fayette Co., Penn., near the Monongehala river in the Forks of Cheat, in 1823. He learned the trade of cabinet maker and carpenter. In the spring of 1844 his father, John Bowen, removed with his family to Johnson Co., Iowa, where he died the same season. His mother with family came immediately afterward to the town of Decatur, this county, where her brother, Thomas Stewart, then lived. Jared I. did not accompany the family to Iowa, but learning of the death of his father and of the removal of the family to Green county, came here at once, reaching Monroe on the last day of December, 1844, and immediately afterward settled in the town of Decatur, where he has since lived. He resided for many years on section 5. He was married to Lacey Ann Fleek. They have three children—Dr. D. H., now practicing physician at Waukon, Iowa; Wilder Lee and Edmund Fleek. The two younger sons live on the homestead farm, on section 5, which Mr. Bowen still owns.

In 1845 Benjamin H. Fleek and Samuel Northcraft came. Mr. Fleek settled on section 17, where he died Jan. 2, 1883. At the time of his death, he was the wealthiest farmer in the town of Decatur. When he came here, with his wife and two children, he was a poor man, having no money or property. Industry, economy and good management made him a rich man.

Benjamin H. Fleek was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1818, where he was reared. At the age of eighteen years he removed to Ohio with his father. When he came to Green county his family consisted of a wife and two children. All the goods, chattels and money he possessed at that time did not amount to $200. He took a claim of forty acres, which he sold to his father in 1846. With the money he received for this land he began a successful career. At the time of his death he owned about 1,000 acres of land, besides having previously distributed several hundred acres among his children. He also possessed many thousand dollars' worth of personal property. His success was attained by his skill in raising large crops of grain, and the safe and profitable investment of his money. He was an honorable and upright citizen, liberal

in providing for his family, and for all charitable purposes, and in the support of the gospel, being a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He was married in Ohio, on the 2d of September, 1819, to Susan, daughter of Henry Fleek. She was born in Hampshire Co., Va. The result of this union was nine children, six of whom are living—Adam G. B., John J. D., Allen, Clementine C., Hattie and Tamson. Three children—Henry M., Demarius and Samuel J. are deceased. The children are all married except the youngest and live within two miles of the old homestead. Adam lives on section 27; John J. D. lives on section 19; Allie, wife of Jacob Roderick, lives on section 20; Clementine C., wife of Sylvanus D. Fisher, lives on section 16; Hattie, wife of John C. Murdock, living in the town of Sylvester, and Tamson, living at home. John J. D. Fleek was born in the town of Decatur, Aug. 29, 1845. He married Martha Erickson, born in Wisconsin. He lives on the homestead farm.

Samuel Northcraft resides on section 28, where he settled in 1847. He came to this town Nov. 7, 1845, and for two years worked the farm of John Dawson. He was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 15, 1812, where he lived until seventeen years old, when he went to Hampshire Co., Va., where he was married in 1832 to Elmira Ann Dawson, a sister of John Dawson of this town. He then went to Allegany Co., Md., worked in a mill three years, then returned to Hampshire Co., Va., and engaged in farming, where he lived until he came to Green county. With his wife and five children he came all the way by wagon, being twenty-seven and one-half days on the route. The parents of Mr. Northcraft have but two children—Michael, the brother of Samuel, lives in Minnesota. Mrs. Northcraft was born in Hampshire Co., Va., April 17, 1819. They have had ten children, seven of of whom are now living—Mary E., Lucie Ann, Thomas J., Lewelan M., Franklin P., Martha C. and Josephine. One son, Isaac, died in Grundy Co., Mo., Sept. 4, 1872, in his thirty-eighth year. Emily Jane died Sept 15, 1846, in her ninth year, and John M. died Sept. 5, 1846 at the age of five years.

Many came in 1845, some of whom will be mentioned in this connection.

William Frazee came during this year and settled on section 18. In 1881, he removed his family to Iowa, but still owns the farm, and intends to return.

Fitch Armstrong came at about the same time and settled on section 21. He died in the fall of 1856.

A. Armstrong, a resident on section 21, is a son of Fitch Armstrong, who was married in Portage, N. Y., to Amelia Scoville, a native of Connecticut. After his marriage he removed to Genesee county, where his wife died, leaving him with four children to mourn her loss. In the fall of 1845 he started with his family in a lumber wagon for Wisconsin. It took him about eight weeks to reach Green county. That fall he purchased a claim of 160 acres on section 21, for which he paid $40. He died on the old homestead in August, 1856. His children consist of two sons and two daughters—Arminda, wife of B. F. Coon, residing in Iowa; Arteus, Lura; widow of Sylvanus Graham of this town; and Lycurgus, residing in Waverly, Iowa. Arteus was born in the town of Portage, Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1831. He came to this county in 1845. In 1852 he went to California, overland, with an ox team, being six months on the road. He was absent two years, and returned by the Isthmus route. He has been married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Anson Sheffield. His present wife was Mrs. Pluma (Howard) Bryce, daughter of Philander Howard, of the town of Avon, Rock Co., Wis. Mr. Armstrong had five children by his first wife—Mary, wife of Charles Thompson, residing in Waverly, Iowa; Charles F., mayor of Clyde City, Kansas; Frank, resident of Waverly, Iowa; Orr, a station agent and telegraph operator; and Nettie. Mr. Armstrong has one child by his present wife—

Madge, born Aug. 10, 1876. Mr. Armstrong purchased his present farm of Donald Johnson, and settled thereon in 1856.

W. B. Mack, of Brodhead, is a son of I. F. Mack, the original proprietor of the village of Decatur, also one of the original proprietors of the village of Brodhead, and for many years a prominent citizen of Green county, but since 1869, a resident of Chicago. I. F. Mack is a native of Springfield, Mass, where he was born in September, 1806. His father was a clergyman. I. F. was educated at Munson Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in Massachusetts. He went to Rochester, N. Y., when twenty years of age and engaged in teaching school about eighteen months, when he went to Cincinnati and taught the first public school in that city for one year, during which time he was instrumental in initiating the public school system there. He returned to Rochester and engaged in teaching again. He took a course of law, reading during the time. He afterwards engaged in mercantile operations, built two stores and three flouring mills and operated one for twelve years. This was at the time when Rochester possessed the largest milling interests of any city in the United States, if not in the world. He was for many years prominently connected with the educational interests of that city, and was the first superintendent of the city schools, under the free school system, of the State of New York. He came to Green county in 1848. He laid out the village of Decatur and was the principal business man of that village, being engaged in merchandising, milling and farming, also practicing law, having been admitted to the bar after coming to Decatur. He dealt largely in real estate, and was owner of a large amount of land on Sugar river. He was attorney and land commissioner of the Northern Iowa Railroad Company, and invested extensively in lands along the line of that road. He was also in the employment of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, settling claims,etc. In 1856 the village of Brodhead was laid out on land owned largely by himself, and he being one of the principal proprietors transferred his business headquarters to that place, also taking up his residence there in 1864. He was the first superintendent of schools under the present charter. He drew up the first charter for the village, and upon its incorporation was made president of the board of trustees. In 1870 he removed to Englewood, a beautiful suburb of Chicago. There he also aided in building up the schools, which now rank among the best in Illinois. He was one of the officers of the school board there. Seven buildings were erected under his supervision, and he erected seven residences, and dealt largely in real estate. He moved into Chicago proper in 1878, where he now lives. Although he has reached an advanced age, he is still actively engaged in business. He retains his powers of mind and body to a remarkable degree. He has been twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Beebe, a native of Vermont. She died in Rochester in January, 1848. He was married in August, 1848, at Oberlin, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. Finney, to Frances S. Day. He had by his first marriage seven sons, two of whom died quite young. The others came here with their father and four of them are still living—W. B., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; I. F., Jr., is editor of the Sandusky, (Ohio) *Daily Register*, and is president of the Editorial Association of Ohio; William C. is postal clerk between Chicago and Centralia, and is also engaged in business in Chicago; John T. is associate editor and part proprietor of the Sandusky *Register*. E. B. Mack, deceased, was a journalist, and at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1881, was the eastern manager for the Chicago *Times*, the St Louis *Republican*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Cincinnati *Gazette*. He was an able journalist and a successful business man. There are also four surviving children by the second marriage, one son and three daughters. W. B. Mack was born in Roches-

ter, N. Y., April 22, 1832. He received his education at the public schools in Rochester, N. Y., and at Oberlin, Ohio. He came to Green county in February, 1849. In March, 1852, he went to California where he engaged in mining and mechanical work, and for two years was book keeper for the Yuba River Water Ditch Company. In 1858 he returned to Green county and engaged in farming and mechanical occupations. He was for three and one-half years with the F. B. Gardner Company, of Chicago, at their milling and ship building establishment on Green Bay as head joiner; having charge of finishing their vessels. For nearly two years he was book keeper for the lumber firm of A. M. Spear & Co., on the east shore of Green bay. He has held the office of treasurer for two years, also held the office of justice eight years for the town of Decatur, and is at present village justice in Brodhead. He was married in June, 1858, to Ophelia Wicks, of New York city. They have four children living—Martha Wicks, Edward A., Ophelia and Cornelia M. They lost one child in May, 1879, Freddie, aged ten and a half years.

Jerome Bonaparte Fleek is one of the seven children of Adam Fleek, who came with his parents to this county in 1846. He was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Aug. 23, 1830. After coming to this county he remained with his parents until his twenty-eighth year. He was then married to Margaret Hightshoe, daughter of David Hightshoe, of the town of Sylvester, and settled on section 21, where he resided till 1868. In that year he sold his farm to Philip Kilwine, and removed to his present residence. He now owns 490 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Fleek have three children—Kate, Virgil and Wade Hampton. Mr. Fleek was the youngest of nine sons. Like other members of the numerous Fleek family in the town of Decatur, he has acquired a competence.

Warren E. Gardner resides on section 2, where his father, Dewey Gardner, settled in 1846. Dewey Gardner was born in Bennington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1807, where he was reared. He was married to Samantha Wadsworth, also born in the town of Bennington, Dec. 9, 1806. In 1845 he brought his family, consisting of a wife and three children, to Wisconsin, locating in Waukesha county. He only lived there one year, however, when he came to Green county. He improved his farm, and afterwards increased it to 508 acres. His widow still lives on the homestead with her son. They had three children—Gurdon, Warren E. and Martha. The latter is now the wife of Andrew Hall, who resides in Minnesota. Warren owns the homestead. He was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1839. He owns 548 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising.

Between 1845 and 1850 the town settled rapidly. Among the arrivals during this period were: John L. McNair, I. F. Mack, Samuel Mott, Anson Sheffield, J. B. Fleek, Dewey Gardner and a Mr. Pettibone.

Samuel Mott had a large family and made several claims. He joined the Utah Mormons in 1854.

Anson Sheffield came in 1846 and entered forty acres. In 1853 he sold to J. W. Stewart, joined the Mormons and went to Utah.

Mr. Pettibone came from Milwaukee in 1846 and located on the Sugar river, on section 10. With him came his two children, Harmon and Loretta. Mr. Pettibone died of cholera in 1849. The farm upon which he settled was divided between the children. The girl returned to Milwaukee, where she married and died. Harmon was rather an awkward boy, and fond of reading. He went to Ohio and attended school, his teacher being James A. Garfield, who was his cousin, and finally graduated at the Michigan State University in 1859. He studied law with Hon. J. E. Arnold, at Milwaukee, Wis., and entered into practice at La Crosse. When the war broke out he enlisted, and became major of the 20th Wisconsin regiment. In 1865 he resumed the practice of his profession at Greenville, Tenn., under the name

of A. H. Pettibone. He has grown to be a prominent man, and is now serving his second term in Congress.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the town was that of Caroline Chambers, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Chambers, born in 1840. She is now the wife of Dr. Stair, of Black Earth, Wis.

The first school in the town was taught by Jabez Johnson, in a log school house, on section 20, on Mr. Moore's land. This was in the winter of 1844–5.

The first sermon preached in the town was delivered at the house of Thomas Chambers, in 1842, by Rev. Ash, a Methodist divine.

The first marriage in the town was that of Delilah J. Moore, daughter of John Moore, to William Riley, of the town of Jefferson. This was in 1842. Riley died in the town of Sylvester. His widow married again and removed to Kansas, where she died.

The first mill in the town of Decatur was erected in 1845–6, by William Jones, on section 15, on Sugar river.

During the early autumn of 1846, the first deaths in the town occurred. The season was a very sickly one. The first adults to be called away by death were: David Bigelow, and a young man named William Nipple, a brother of Fred. Nipple. The first children to die were: John M. and Emily J. Northcraft. The former died Sept. 5, 1846, aged five years; the latter Sept. 15, 1846, aged nine years. These were children of Samuel and Elmira Northcraft.

The first blacksmith in the town was J. D. Cooper, who opened a shop in the village of Decatur in 1842.

The first dwelling was a log house erected by John Moore, on section 20, in the fall of 1839. It was on the farm now owned by Jacob L. Roderick. The cabin was removed from the spot where it first stood by Mr. Roderick, and is now used as a tenant house on his farm.

The first bridge in the town of Decatur, as well as the first in Green county, was built across Sugar river on section 14, in 1842. It was 100 feet in length. All the neighbors for miles around gathered to raise the bridge, but as there was no one to engineer the work the gathering did not succeed in the undertaking, and the structure was afterward raised with machinery by a man from Beloit. Joseph Woodle, of Sylvester, built the bridge. It was in use until 1856, when, the road having been vacated, it was taken down.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are seven full school districts in the town of Decatur, and educational facilities here are fully equal, if not superior, to those of any town in Green county. The districts are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9. The following items, showing the condition of the various districts, were taken from the reports of the district clerks for the year ending June 30, 1883:

District No. 1. W. E. Gardner is clerk of this district. Number of pupils of school age, twenty-three; have a frame building, first cost of which was $400, present valuation, $200.

District No. 2. William H. Murray, clerk. Total number of pupils of school age, twenty-eight. The school house in this district is a brick building.

District No. 3. W. L. Bowen, clerk; number of pupils of school age, nineteen; frame building in good condition, cost $800; present value, $500.

District No. 4. J. N. Davis, clerk; total number of pupils of school age, thirty-seven. This district has a brick house which cost $1,200; at present it is in good condition and is valued at $800.

District No. 6. E. D. Hall, clerk; number of pupils of school age, forty-three. This district has a stone school house, which cost about $1,000. Its present valuation is $500.

District No. 8. A. A. TenEyck, clerk; number of pupils, thirty. The district has a frame structure, the present valuation of which is $75.

District No. 9. J. L. Roderick is clerk. Number of pupils thirty-three. The district has a frame building which cost $600.

There are two joint districts which embrace territory in this town. District No. 9, joint with Sylvester, has a building in the latter town. Nine of the pupils belong to this town. District No. 1, joint with Albany, embraces some territory in Decatur.

RELIGIOUS.

There are but two churches in the town of Decatur, outside of Brodhead: the M. E. Church on section 19, and the Baptist on section 6.

The first services of a religious character in the town, were held at the residence of Thomas Chambers, on section 19, in 1842. They were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ash, a Methodist Episcopal missionary. Services were also held at the house of John J. Dawson at about the same time. Late in 1842 a class was formed. Among the members were: John and Mary A. Dawson, Thomas and Rebecca Chambers and Mrs. John Moore. Services were held at private houses until about 1844, when the log school house was erected on section 20. In 1848 a frame church 24x30 feet in size was built. The class increased gradually after its formation, and revivals were frequently held. John J. Dawson is the only one left of the original members. Nearly all of them are deceased. Regular services continued to be held until 1883, since which time most of the members have attended at Juda.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Decatur was organized in 1849. The first election was held at the school house, near William Jones' residence, on the 3d of April, 1849. At that time the following town officers were elected: Supervisors, George Gardner, chairman, Fitch Armstrong and Horace Countryman; clerk, Martin Mitchell; treasurer, Roswell D. Bigelow; assessor, Perry Mitchell; superintendent of schools, Erastus Hurlburt; justices of the peace, Thomas Stewart, Martin Mitchell, William Wilford and John B. Sawyer; constables, Samuel Rowe, Walter W. Wheaton and Stephen B. Saunders; overseers of roads, Nelson F. Roberts and Charles A. Warner. At this meeting $120 was appropriated for school purposes, and $240 for contingent expenses. The judges of this election were: William Jones, Thomas Stewart and E. T. Fleek; D. Johnson was clerk of the election.

CEMETERIES.

In early days the dead of Decatur were buried on section 20, on the farm of John Moore. This was continued for a number of years, when a cemetery association was organized, to which Mr. Moore donated one acre of ground. This took the name of Moore's Cemetery. It is located not far from the spot formerly used for this purpose, and most of the bodies have been removed from the old to the new grounds.

The Monticello Baptist Church association have a cemetery in connection with their church on section 6, in this town. It was laid out in 1856. The first burial here was of the remains of Edmund Wheeler, who died Dec. 28, 1858. Bodies from other cemeteries, generally belonging to Baptist families, in adjoining towns, were re-interred here. The cemetery and church lot contain three acres.

DECATUR VILLAGE.

Decatur village was laid out in the spring of 1848, by William Jones. He had already built a house and soon afterward erected a hotel. A few years later I. F. Mack bought the greater part of the village. At this time the plat had not been recorded. Mr. Mack platted eighty acres and had it put upon record as Floraville, as a compliment to his wife's mother. Mr. Jones insisted that it should be called Decatur, and in 1852 it was so named by an act of the legislature. In 1857, the village had five stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a shoe shop and about 400 inhabitants.

A postoffice was established in the winter of 1841–2, with John Moore as postmaster. He

had the office named Decatur, in honor of Commodore Decatur. From that the election precinct took the name, and later the village and town.

EARLY DAYS IN DECATUR, BY I. F. MACK.

The following is a letter received from I. F. Mack, regarding the early history of Decatur:

CHICAGO, March 18, 1884.

"Your favor of the 10th inst., was received at my office during a weeks confinement at my home from a very severe attack of winter cholera. I am now in poor condition to either write or think. You can learn from my son, residing in Brodhead, many facts of Decatur's early history, and also from the Messrs. Fleek, of that town, who were among the earliest settlers. I reached Decatur in September, 1848, and found, settled in the township, four Fleek brothers, two brothers-in-law of theirs and John J. Putman, an uncle, all of them energetic, thrifty men.

"William Jones had run out his shingle from the door of a log house, and there kindly entertained strangers in that part of the town afterwards platted as the 'village of Floraville,' subsequently changed to 'Decatur.' Poetic names did not take well on the frontier at that day.

"In the spring of 1849 the village was platted and soon it numbered 100 souls. Martin Mitchell was the first man to dispense candy, pins and needles to the children and ladies, and Dr. R. Morris was the first disciple of Esculapius that dared to meet the straggling Indians (squaws) that yearly came to fish and trap in the bayous of the river, the Indian name of which was 'Sweet Water.'

"The doctor and merchant above reached there in 1848, a few days or weeks before the writer, but it was reserved for the latter and his family to purchase William Jones' squatter rights in the town, complete the platting, and finish the saw mill begun by him.

"In 1851 M. B. Edson and John Brown were attracted to the place and erected a small mill near the site of the saw mill and operated it a short time until fever-heat, resulting from severe friction, led to their separation and sale of the mill to the family of the writer, by whom it was operated for a time until sold to the Messrs. Hendries, who afterwards merged it with the Brodhead mill property and razed it for that purpose.

"In 1851 or 1852 Mr. Mitchell left for the gold mines of California, and J. B. Sawyer figured for a time as merchant in Decatur, but soon gave place to William, Joseph and Isaac Porter, who conducted a very respectable store of general merchandise for several years, and until some time, even, after Brodhead started, and until many of the buildings in Decatur had been taken down and removed to the new town, insisting that Brodhead would not 'make much of a shower,' and that Decatur would prove the lode-stone for the country around. They succumbed at last and removed to the town of Porter, Rock Co., Wis., where they are now thrifty farmers.

"Monroe furnished a man who was a sheriff, and who was charged with letting a murderer escape from his custody at a hotel, who erected and run for years previous to 1856 a very good public house at Decatur. (This man was C. H. Thomas.) Others will give you his history. William Jones sold his remaining lands in Decatur soon after Brodhead started, and removed with his family to Iola, Kansas, where he died many years ago.

"The writer has witnessed the opening up and settling of more than one new settlement of farmers, and he has never known one compare with the town of Decatur, in regard to the frugality, integrity and unyielding energy of its early settlers, and if their descendents fail to make a judicious use of their inheritance, the guilt of great ingratitude will lay at their door."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the prominent farmers of the town of Decatur are the following named;

Adam Fleek, oldest son of Benjamin H. Fleek, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1842, and came with his father to Green county in 1845. He was married to Margaret Dixon, daughter of Martin Dixon, and they have three children—Fanny, Llewellyn and Adam. Mr. Fleek purchased his farm, which is located on section 27, of his father. It was entered by Christopher Waterkot and Anson Sheffield, and contains 282 acres. He also owns considerable land elsewhere in this town. Mrs. Fleek was born at Juda, in this county, in 1850. Her parents were early settlers in the town of Jefferson. They now reside in Evansville, Rock county.

Franklin J. Burt lives on section 6, town of Decatur, on a farm (on Jordan Prairie) which his father purchased in 1847. He is a son of John Burt, who was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1800, and came here with his family in 1847, and remained until his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife, Samantha (Lamb) Burt, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1799. They were married in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1825, and she died in 1873. Two sons and one daughter came with them—Frank J., Harriet and Russell. The latter was always an invalid, and died in October, 1865, aged thirty years. Harriet was married to Lyman Dexter in 1847, and died in 1852. Frank J., the subject of this sketch, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1826, and came to Decatur with his father, as before stated, in 1847, from which time he has been a resident. He was married to Emily A. Turman, daughter of Benjamin Turman, who came to Green county from Indiana in the fall of 1847. She was born in Sullivan county, that State, in November, 1826. Benjamin Turman was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1802, and when but a boy removed with his parents to Urbana, Ohio, and was married at Vincennes, Ind., to Prudence Nash, also a native of Virginia. Until he came here in 1848 he owned the homestead in Indiana, and was always a large land owner. Among other real estate, he owned for a number of years that part of Milwaukee known as "Walker's Point." Merchandising in Perrysville, Ind., was a part of his business while there. A year previous to his coming to this county he resided in Texas, and was a man of ability, having served a number of times as a member of the legislature from Indiana. Politically he was a democrat, and took quite an interest in the welfare of that party. He removed to Missouri in 1867. His first wife died in 1841. His second and present wife was Mrs. Mary (Miller) James. They reside at Higginsville, Mo. Mrs. Burt was born in Sullivan Co., Ind., on the old homestead, in 1826, and had good advantages for securing a good education. Her father, being in affluent circumstances, was able to give his family such opportunities. She came to this county with her father in 1847, and taught school for three years, being among the early teachers of the county. She is a lady of more than ordinary culture and ability. Mr. and Mrs. Burt have two sons—John A. and Frank Henri. The former was born Dec. 13, 1854, and the latter Feb. 25, 1864. They lost one son, called Charlie, at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Burt is a thorough going, successful farmer, and is engaged quite extensively in stock raising. He makes the raising of fine horses a specialty. Although he seems to have had his share of reverses, yet by the energy and perseverance of himself and his wife he has secured a competence, and is now in the enjoyment of a home honestly gained.

Frederick Enfield is a resident of section 29, where he settled in 1848, and which he purchased of the government. Mr. Enfield has resided in the county since April 29, 1844. He lived in the town of Spring Grove, about one year, then removed to the town of Jefferson, where he also lived about one year. He finally settled in the town of Spring Grove in 1846, on forty acres of land, which he entered. He came here from that town. Mr. Enfield was born in Somerset Co., Penn., Jan. 13, 1819, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. He is a son

of Frederick and Catharine (Boyer) Enfield, who resided in Pennsylvania until their decease. His father was born in Somerset county, and his mother was born just across the line in the State of Maryland. The subject of this sketch came direct to this county from Pennsylvania. His wife was Matilda Mitchell, daughter of John A. and Rebecca Mitchell. Mrs. Enfield was born June 9, 1825, in Somerset Co., Penn. They had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Enfield enlisted in the 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was captured at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., and was sent to Libby prison, where he remained a prisoner one month, when he was exchanged. Although his prison life was short he had passed through trials and hardships that he will ever remember. Being too ill to accompany Sherman on his march to the sea, he rejoined his regiment on the Atlantic coast and took part in the grand review at Washington. He was formerly a strong man, but his army life left him broken in health. He still suffers much from disease contracted in the army. Mr. and Mrs. Enfield began life in limited circumstances, in Green county, but by industry and economy, have secured for themselves and family a beautiful home. His farm contains 160 acres.

John A. Clemmer, who now lives on section 6, town of Decatur, has been a resident of this county since April 12, 1850. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1832. His parents are Jasper and Delilah Clemmer, of the town of Sylvester, where they settled in 1850. John A. came to the county with his parents. He was married to Rhoda U. Whitcomb, daughter of James and Nancy (Goltry) Whitcomb. She came to this county with her parents, in 1849, and settled in the town of Mount Pleasant. Mr. Whitcomb was a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., born May 17, 1812, where he was married and removed to Indiana with his family, coming here from Indiana. Mrs. Clemmer was born in the State of New York, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Clemmer have six children—Laura A., Clara L. C., Nannie D., Cora A., Letha J. and John F. The farm contains 188 acres.

L. N. Lewis, a resident of section 3, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1830. He settled in Green county, in 1850, but had entered his land in 1849. He entered 132 acres, but now owns 180 acres. He is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Allen) Lewis, also natives of the same county. They came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled in Dane county, in the village of Mt. Vernon, where they lived until their decease. They had ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity. L. N. is the only one of the family who was an early settler of this county. A brother, John L., settled in Dane county very early. He is now chief-of-police of Madison. The subject of this sketch was married near Stoughton, Wis., to Sophronia A. Stillwell, born in the State of New York, in 1825. They have six children—Frank B., Laura, Arthur, Minnie, Ethan Allen and Marion Stillwell, twin boys. Mr. Lewis' mother, Elizabeth (Allen) Lewis, was a decendant of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Lewis' parents were Ezra and Polly (Howe) Stillwell. They came to Wisconsin, from New York, in about 1852, and settled in Dane county, where her father died the following year. Her mother now lives in Waukon, Iowa.

Samuel Rowe was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1808. When a young man he removed to the State of Illinois, where he was married. He came to Green county with John Dawson. He located on section 20, of the town of Decatur, where he made a claim of 160 acres, eighty acres of which he entered. The other eighty acres was "jumped" by a man named Mott, who entered the same, and of whom Mr. Rowe purchased it. His wife, Margaret Brown, was a native of Centre Co., Penn. Mr. Rowe died April 18, 1872. Mrs. Rowe died on the 13h of the following September. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—John B., Catharine A., Amos C., Elmira (deceased),

Elizabeth M., William F., Emma S. and Viola M. Amos C., who owns and occupies the homestead, was born here in 1846. He was married to Emma V. Fleek, daughter of Edmund T. Fleek. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have two children (twins)—Lola B. and Lee B., born Dec. 18, 1883. Mr. Rowe's farm contains 213 acres. He also owns twenty acres of timbered land.

Jesse Mitchell resides on section 31, town of Decatur, where he settled in 1853, upon a farm bought from his father, who obtained it from the government. Jesse Mitchell was born in the town of Wharton, Fayette Co., Penn., in 1813, where he was reared and married. A brother-in-law, Allen Woodle, had come to this county about 1835, and through his influence Mr. Mitchell was induced to emigrate from Pennsylvania to this county. On the 14th day of March, 1837, he left his home in Fayette county with his wife and child, and the following day took a steamer at Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, thence went down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to Galena, and from there with ox team to the town of Sylvester, which place they reached April 19, forty-seven years ago. His brother-in-law, Joseph Woodle, with a wife and five children, accompanied him, and these men were the first settlers of what is now the town of Sylvester. Mr. Mitchell resided in that town until he came here, as stated, in 1853. He has been twice married. His first wife, who came with him from Pennsylvania, was formerly Priscilla Woodle, born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1813. She died in 1849. His second and present wife was Mrs. Lucina (Oviatt) Damon, who was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1823, where in 1842 she was married to Alexis G. Damon, and came with her husband to Sylvester in 1843. Mr. Damon died in 1846. Mr. Mitchell had six children by his first marriage, four of whom are still living—Martha A., Hannah, Abner and Thomas. By his present wife he has seven children—Owen, Frank, Lois, Lucretia, Julia A., Cynthia and John A. Mrs. Mitchell had two children by her marriage with Mr. Damon—Samuel, who was a member of the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service of his country at Danville, Ky., and one daughter, who died in infancy. Mr. Mitchell has been a member of the Baptist Church for fifty years. His wife is also a member of the same Church. His father, Abner Mitchell, came to the town of Spring Grove in 1844, and died in Decatur in the fall of 1883, on his eighty-fourth birthday. He was a man of considerable ability, and in 1853 was a member of the Wisconsin legislature.

Thomas Munger, of the town of Decatur, resides on section 28, on a farm purchased from Sanford Cochrain, who bought it from Noah Ball, the original owner. It contains 175 acres. When Mr. Munger purchased the farm, in the fall of 1854, but little improvement had been made. A log house had been built and about thirty acres broken. For this place he paid $15 per acre. Mr. Munger was born in Erie Co., Penn., in 1825, where he continued to live until he came to this county. His parents, Thomas and Pattie Munger, were natives of the State of New York, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1824, where they lived until death, the father reaching the age of sixty-six years, and the mother seventy-two. Thirteen children were born to them, of whom Thomas is the youngest, and he was married Feb. 13, 1847, to Nancy Colton, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have four children, one son and three daughters—Judson, Polly A., Mary E. and Sophrona.

Walgrave Atherton came to the town of Decatur in 1854. He settled on section 9, in 1855. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1826. His parents were John and Clarissa Atherton. The former was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., the latter in the State of New York, and they moved to Licking Co., Ohio, where they lived until their decease. Walgrave Atherton is the only one of his father's family who settled in

Green county. He was married in 1852 to Ann Elizabeth Putnam, a daughter of John J. Putnam, and she was born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1829, and came here with her parents in 1849. Mr. Atherton came to Decatur from Ohio, for his wife, with whom he was acquainted in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have had nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Their daughter, Florence V., was the eldest, and died when nineteen years old. Their son, (deceased,) was Charles Ernest, who died April 4, 1873. Their living children are—Edwin P., born April 27, 1855; John J. P., born Feb. 23, 1857; Oliver H., born June 21, 1858; George W., born April 28, 1860; Elmer E., born June 13, 1862; Harry C., born June 2, 1864, and Fred. V., born Dec. 11, 1871. Mr. Atherton first purchased 157 acres without improvements. The farm now contains 300 acres. He also owns the farm settled by Thomas Stewart in this town, containing 192 acres.

Philip Kilwine lives on section 21, where he has a fine farm of 158 acres, where he settled in March, 1868. This farm was obtained from Jerome B. Fleek. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1820, and learned the trade of mason. He came to this country in 1853, and first lived in Illinois three years, where he worked at his trade. He was married to Julia Bach, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. They have one son, Philip, who was born in Germany in 1845, and now lives on section 29, town of Decatur. Mr. Kilwine is one of the prominent farmers of the town Decatur. His residence, costing $2,000, was burned April 24, 1883. He rebuilt at about the same cost a fine dwelling, which he now occupies.

Russell J. Day settled on his present farm on section 13, of the town of Decatur, in 1855. The farm was purchased from Myron Hulsted by Warren Day, father of Russell, who received the deed from his father in 1864. The first transfer of the place was by Henry Hubbard to Franklin W. Day, in 1851; the consideration being $600. The next transfer was to Myron Halsted, the same year, consideration $850; and thence to Warren Day for $3,500. The farm contains 160 acres, and is situated one and one-half miles north of the railroad depot, at Brodhead. Russell J. Day was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1829, where he lived until 1856, then came to Brodhead, and has lived on this place since that time. His father, Dr. Warren Day, was a a native of Vermont, and practiced medicine for forty years in Herkimer county. He came to this county in 1863, and lived with his son until his decease in 1871. Dr. W. Day's wife died here in 1865. Russell J. Day was married in Herkimer county, to Sarah Wood, a native of Herkimer county. They have three children—Will R., Jane W. and Fayette W. Mr. Day has made many improvements on the place, and the farm is now a beautiful and attractive place.

George W. Chace came to Green county in 1856, and the first few months of his residence here, was employed in driving a stage which carried the mail from Albany to Footville, for S. F. Nichols. He then engaged in keeping the hotel, that is now the Nichols House, at Albany, about nine months. After this he joined the surveying corps, that was surveying the Albany Railroad, then engaged in farming in the town of Albany. In 1862 he enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He continued with the regiment eighteen months, after which he was detailed in the quartermaster's department until the end of the war. He was very near worn out in health when he returned from the army to Albany, where he opened a restaurant and meat market, which he continued one year, then exchanged his property for a farm at Spring Valley Corners, Rock county, where he resided five years. He then exchanged his farm for a meat market in Brodhead, which he carried on for about two years, then traded it for his present farm on section 14, of Decatur. This was in the spring of 1875. He did not settle immediately upon the farm, but worked the land

and opened a restaurant and confectionery in Brodhead, also carried on the ice business in that village. Mr. Chace was born at Boston, Mass., in 1821. He resided in New England, and the State of New York, and Ohio, until he came to Wisconsin. He was married in 1843, at Portsmouth, R. I., to Abby Gifford, a native of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Chace have three children—George F., Helen K. and Charles S.

A. A. TenEyck resides on land which his father obtained from the government in 1839, who first settled in the town of Spring Grove and commenced improvements on this farm about 1859. It is located on section 34, town of Decatur, and was occupied by A. A. TenEyck, in October, 1874. He was born in the State of New York, on the Hudson river, but came to this county from Canada with his father. He was married to Amanda Moore, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Isaac Moore. They have six children—Albert M., Lena A., Sarah J., Belle, Robert T. and Frank A. They lost one son—Walter. The farm contains 376 acres.

Jacob L. Roderick owns and resides on the first farm entered in the town of Decatur. It was entered by John Moore, in the fall of 1839, and originally contained 160 acres. It now comprises 237 acres. Mr. Roderick was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1850, and came to this county with his father, in 1862, and has been a resident of Decatur since that time. He was married to Allie Fleek, a daughter of Benjamin H. Fleek. She was born in 1851. They have four children—Iva M., Myrtle M., Susan A. and Benjamin H.

Mrs. Mary Cole, widow of Austin Cole, resides on section 32, town of Decatur, where they settled in November, 1867, but were residents of the county several years previous. He was born in Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1833, where he lived until his marriage, in 1857, when he came to Green county. He married Mary Shults, born in Erie Co., Penn., in 1838. Mr. Cole died May 24, 1878, in his forty-fifth year, leaving his wife and two children—Fred., born in 1868; and Ella, born in 1870. The farm contains 140 acres.

Andrew Smith resides on section 13, where he settled in 1866. His first settlement was on government land, in the town of Spring Valley, in Rock county, where he lived before making his present selection in February, 1866. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, March 4, 1825. He came to this country with his father's family, in 1840. The family lived three years near Portage, N. Y. The father settled in Rock county, in 1843, where he lived until his decease. Andrew was married to Ellen Atkinson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1824, and came to the United States with her parents in 1843. Her family came to Wisconsin three or four years later, and settled in the town of Albany, where they still live. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children—Belle, wife of Ronaldo Fleek; Archie, Janie, wife of William Bell; and Bessie, at home. The farm contains 200 acres.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

VILLAGE OF BRODHEAD.

In the extreme eastern portion of Green county lies the village of Brodhead—one of the most important business centers in the southern part of the State. It is beautifully located, on an undulating prairie, which extends eastward from the Sugar river. The civil town in which the village is located is one of the banner subdivisions of Green county. The Sugar river, which winds its course to the west of the village, furnishes excellent water privileges here, which have been utilized, and now comprise a valuable concomitant of the village in propelling a vast amount of machinery. The inhabitants here are almost wholly Americans—people from the New England and northern States, who have brought with them the culture and refinement of the eastern States, the absence of which, in some portions of the west, is so painfully apparent. Brodhead is by no means an old town, yet a quarter of a century and more has passed since its inception. Almost a generation has come and gone since Brodhead became a fixed fact. While there is nothing remarkable in the changes that have been wrought, there is a great deal to occupy the attention of the historian and attract the interest of the reader.

The plat of Brodhead covers all of section 25, and portions of sections 24 and 36, township 2 north, range 9 east. The Mineral Point branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway passes through the village from east to west, and a branch of that line of railway has been extended from this place to Albany. The Sugar river touches the northwest corner of the plat, and the mill race carries the water to the mill, nearer the center of the plat.

THE BEGINNING.

Early in 1856 E. D. Clinton, agent for the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, started west from Janesville to secure the right of way for the railroad through Green county, and also get subscriptions for stock. Arriving in the eastern part of the county, he went to Decatur to see what he could do in the way of "inducement" for the railroad. He received no encouragement there, however, neither as to right of way or taking stock. At that time Decatur was quite an important point. The stage road from Janesville to Monroe passed through the village, and this was the commercial center of all this country, there being a number of stores, a hotel, wagon, blacksmith, shoe and other shops, a postoffice, and all the concomitants of a healthy, thriving village. Here it was supposed the railroad must come, and the people of Decatur did not imagine that the railroad could afford to leave them in the cold. Deacon Clinton negotiated with them for some time, but could not arrive at anything satisfactory. He then visited several villages in this region, and held public meetings in many of the school houses. He finally arrived at the present site of Brodhead, and determined, if possible, to secure a site and right of way here. The owners of the land here—John L. Thomas, I. F. Mack and Erastus Smith—refused to donate right of way and depot grounds; but offered to sell three-fourths of the land, and proposed then that all the owners give their share. This

was agreed to, and after negotiations closed and the bargain was completed the proprietors of Brodhead were: Edward Brodhead, of Milwaukee, then chief engineer of the railroad; E. D. Clinton, John P. Dixon, of Janesville, John L. McNair, I. F. Mack, Erastus Smith and John L. V. Thomas. The town proprietors donated the railroad company a right of way and depot grounds. The village was platted into lots and blocks by the railroad company's surveyor in 1856, the original plat occupying all of section 25; eight blocks on section 36, and four blocks on section 24. Since that time additions have been made by Mr. Pierce and J. P. Dixon on the north; E. D. Clinton on the south; and Day & West on the west.

Before the interests of the proprietors were divided, a lot was donated to John P. Dixon conditioned upon his erecting a store building. He at once erected a double frame building, two stories high, about 40x60 feet in size. It stood on block 88. This was the first building of any size erected on the site. In this building the first business in the village was established, by Sherman, Clinton & Co. They moved their stock of general merchandise into the south room of the Dixon building, in the spring of 1856. Shortly afterward Edson C. Clinton established a hardware store in the north room of Dixon's building. The old building, a few years ago, was replaced by a neat brick building.

In 1857 James Sherman bought out the interest of Mr. Clinton, in the firm of Sherman, Clinton & Co., and the firm became J. T. Sherman & Co. They continued for about two years, when they were bought out by Edson C. Clinton, who, as stated, was running a hardware store in the other part of the building. He ran both stores for a number of years.

During the summer of 1856, Dr. M. L. Burnham came from the east and put up a building on Centre street, about a block north, on the opposite side of the street from the Dixon building. It was a two story building, the upper story being occupied as a dwelling. In the lower story, Dr. Burnham opened a drug store. A few years later, he erected a store building on the east side of Centre street, and moved his stock of drugs into it. Joshua Nanscawn succeeded Dr. Burnham in the drug business, and after continuing for several years, moved his stock of goods to Fort Howard, Wis. C. J. Sherman now runs a hardware store in the old Burnham building.

During the fall of 1856, a furniture store was started by Joseph Merrill.

L. Fisher, a brother-in-law of Mr. Merrill, came this year and is still a resident of Brodhead.

In the fall of 1856, E. D. Clinton, Ransom Taft and Jacob Ten Eycke, erected a hotel on Thomas street. It was a good sized frame building, being 30x60 feet in size, with an "L" to the rear, 24x50 feet in size. It was two stories high with basement, and cost about $3,500, including the erection of the barn. Ransom Taft opened the building as a hotel, and ran it for three or four years, when the other owners took it, Mr. Clinton, at this time, having a two-thirds interest. They sold to James Campbell, then president of the Sugar River Valley Railroad Company, and he moved the building to Cresco, Iowa. This was known as the Clinton House, and the building, when taken down for removal, was so carefully handled and marked, that when it was again put up in Iowa, the name, which had been painted on the side, read the same, without a letter or shade being out of place.

Late in 1856 I. W. Thayer commenced the erection of a hotel on the south side of the railroad track. The building was finished in 1857, and was opened to the public for hotel purposes by Mr. Thayer. He sold to W. B. Manley, who in turn sold to J. B. Searles. Mr. Searles owned the building until it was burned to the ground.

Ransom Taft, during the season of 1856, erected a dwelling, which stood where Deacon Clinton's residence is now located. James Sherman bought the building, and it was moved to

Clinton street, where it still stands. It is now occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

During the same season, (1856), dwellings were erected by Edson C. and Henry P. Clinton. The former put up a dwelling on Clinton street, in which his widow still lives. Henry erected a building on the same street, about two blocks farther north. He lived and died in that dwelling. It is now occupied by H. P. Clark.

In 1856 Mr. Wade erected the Farmer's Hotel. He sold to James G. Patton. It is now owned by J. V. Patrick, and is still used for hotel purposes.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Thus the growth of the village progressed. Times grew better as the financial panic of 1857 was passed. Then came the outbreak of the Rebellion with its attendant demand for men and money. But through all this, Brodhead had a steady and permanent growth, until to-day it has become one of the best points for trade in southern Wisconsin. As trade increased and the business of the village began to assume city proportions, the general merchandise business—which, in early days, is one of the features of every village—began to separate, and instead of the stores handling a little of everything they took one line exclusively.

As has been stated, the first stock of general merchandise in Brodhead was owned by Sherman, Clinton & Co., who established business in 1856.

Martin Mitchell, a Decatur merchant, was the second. He removed his goods to this place in 1858, and continued in trade until his death. The firm of Wheaton & Mitchell, successors to Martin Mitchell, were in business until the death of Mr. Wheaton.

The third merchant to carry a general stock was Myron Halstead. He built a store building on the south side of the railroad track in 1857, and in the spring of 1858 removed his stock of goods from the old town of Clarence where he had been in trade, and located at Brodhead. He afterwards took in a partner, and the firm became Halstead & Smith. This firm had a good trade for several years.

B. R. Clawson and B. F. Roderick established business in 1862. In 1865 Mr. Roderick purchased his partner's interest and continued alone until February, 1867, when W. W. Roderick and Sylvester Stewart purchased a half interest in the business and the firm became B. F. Roderick and Co. In about 1870 B. F. Roderick withdrew and the firm name changed to Stewart & Roderick. About three years later Sylvester Stewart became sole proprietor and in December, 1877, removed the stock of goods to Zumbrota, Minn.

In 1884 the dealers in general merchandise at Brodhead were: W. W. Roderick, Aurand & Terry, Gould & Iverson, J. G. Orr, and the Brodhead Mercantile Association.

W. W. Roderick, general merchant, began business in Brodhead as a clerk, in 1865, for B. F. Roderick, now of Sioux Falls, Dak. In 1867 he engaged as a partner in the business, the firm name becoming B. F. Roderick & Co. This firm existed about three years, when B. F. retiring, the firm became Stewart & Roderick. Four years later Mr. Roderick retired from the business, and in January, 1878, established his present business. He keeps a complete general stock, including dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Mr. Roderick was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1844. His father, Jacob Roderick, Sr., came to this county with his family, in 1861, and settled in the town of Jefferson. Mr. Roderick was a soldier in the War for the Union, enlisting in January, 1864, in company D, 36th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till the end of the Rebellion. He joined Gen. Grant's army at Spottsylvania, which was the first battle in which he was engaged. He participated in the siege of Petersburg, where he was slightly wounded. He also witnessed the finishing stroke of the Rebellion, the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. His father now lives in Nebraska.

The family of children consists of five, four sons and one daughter—Mrs. Mary A. Blythe, in Nebraska; B. F., at Sioux Falls, Dak.; John M., in Nebraska; W. W. and G. B., the latter in Minnesota. Mr. Roderick married Anna Lyman, born in Walworth Co., Wis. They have two children—Maud and an infant son.

The first to embark in the drug trade at Brodhead was Dr. N. L. Burnham. In 1857 he erected a store and dwelling, and established business. The building which he erected is now occupied as a dwelling by B. R. Clawson. Dr. Burnham soon associated Mr. Bliss as partner, built a new store building and carried a stock of groceries in connection with the drugs. Within a few years Burnham & Bliss dissolved partnership, Bliss taking the groceries and Burnham the drugs. The latter was succeeded in business by J. Nanscawn & Son, who removed the stock to Fort Howard, Wis.

The second drug business was established by Taylor & Nanscawn. The latter named gentleman sold his interest to Mr. Mitchell, and the firm became Taylor & Mitchell. About fifteen months later D. W. H. Taylor became sole proprietor. Mr. Taylor had his brother associated with him a short time, but his interest was soon purchased by E. J. Hutchinson, and the firm of Taylor & Hutchinson continued until D. W. H. Taylor again became sole proprietor. He closed out the stock.

The third druggists were Morris & Persons. They estatblished business and continued about six months, when Persons withdrew and R. Morris continued alone for a short time, when he was succeeded by Clark & Walling. This firm, in 1872, changed to Clark, Towne & Co. Two years later the firm became Clark & Towne, and so continued until February, 1884, since which it has been L. E. Towne & Son.

Broughton Bros. & Co., established business in 1869. In 1870 the firm became Broughton Bros., and has so continued to the present time.

Kuns Bros. opened a drug store in 1880. This firm was succeeded by Stair Bros., who are still in business.

E. M. Lyons entered into trade in May, 1883.

E. C. Clinton, the pioneer hardware dealer, came from Waukesha and established business here in 1856. He sold in 1857 to Taft & Clinton, who closed out in 1860.

Taylor & Eyer opened a store on the south side of the railroad in 1858. They afterwards removed to the north side, and in about 1860 closed business.

Leonard Lakin came from Janesville and established business here in 1859. He continued several years, then sold the tin and stove department to Spaulding & Brown, and the hardware to M. Morse. The latter gentleman afterwards also bought out Spaulding & Brown, and continued in trade until 1871, when he was succeeded by Bloom & Roach. Mr. Roach afterwards withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Bloom removed the stock to Monroe.

George T. Spaulding established business in 1872. He was succeeded in 1883 by G. A. Metcalf & Co., and this firm in the spring of 1884 by Sherman & Moore, who are still in trade.

J. M. Lauby established his present business in 1880.

Mitchell & Durgon entered into trade in 1866. Mr. Mitchell soon sold his interest to G. R. Monell, and the firm became Monell & Durgon. In about 1870 G. R. Monell became sole proprietor, and two years later closed out the stock.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The first to become an exclusive dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery was Mr. Eastman. He established business in 1870 and continued about two years. This line is now represented by J. B. Searles and George T. Spaulding.

J. B. Searles has been a resident of Green county since 1859, and was here temporarily in 1856. He is a native of Camillus, Onondaga, Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1836. In 1846 his father, E. H. Searles, started westward

with his family, his objective point being the town of Sylvester, in Green county, where a brother, J. M. Searles, had already located. He shipped his goods to Chicago by steamboat, and with his family traveled with team and wagon. On reaching Michigan he was induced, by the glowing accounts of the country, to locate in the Grand river country, in that State, where he remained till his death. His wife with the younger children of the family removed to Kansas, where she still resides. J. B. Searles was the eldest of the family of seven children. He left home when twenty-three years of age, and did not accompany his mother to Kansas, but came to this county, as before stated, in 1859. He has a brother, Robert D., living in the town of Sylvester. J. B. Searles located in Jefferson where he lived until he came to Brodhead. He has been very successful in business, and is the owner of two good farms in the town of Jefferson, also valuable real estate elsewhere in the county. He is engaged in selling farm machinery and does a large and profitable business. His wife was Charlotte A. Patrick, daughter of C. V. Patrick, of Brodhead. Mr. and Mrs. Searles have three children—Charles, Elijah H. and Frank.

George T. Spaulding, of Brodhead, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., in 1833; his father was Ira Spaulding. He was one of the early business men of Brodhead, having come here in 1856. He was for some time engaged as tinner in the hardware store of E. C. Clinton. He served his country during the War of the Rebellion, first enlisting in the 3d regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, as a member of the regimental band, July 2, 1861, serving in that capacity under Gen. Patterson, at Harper's Ferry during the first battle of Bull Run, then under Gen. Banks in the Luray and Shenandoah Valleys, Va., taking part in his advances and in his retreat from Strasburg, Va., to Williamsport, Penn., in 1862, soon after being mustered out of service by an act of Congress, discharging all regimental bands and only allowing brigade bands, afterwards re-enlisted in the 1st brigade, third division, fifteenth army corps, as a member of the 1st brigade band. He participated in a number of important campaigns, including Atlanta and "Shermans march to the sea." After the war he was engaged in the hardware business, in the firm name of Spaulding & Brown, for two years. From 1870 to 1883, he conducted the hardware trade alone, being succeeded by the firm of Metcalf & Sherman. His principal business at this time is selling farm machinery, and he has an extensive trade; his sales for 1883 amounted to about $25,000. He is an excellent business man and has accumulated a fine property. He still owns the store building in which he conducted the hardware business and other valuable property. He is the town treasurer for 1884, a position he has held for eight successive years. In 1860 Mr. Spaulding returned to Vermont and was married to Fidelia Shedd, a native of that State. They have two daughters —Lena and Carrie.

The first person to sell cabinet work in Brodhead was Joseph Merrill. He opened a shop in 1857, and continued for about two years. The first regular cabinet shop was opened by Samuel Bennett, late in 1857, and he manufactured the first work of this character here. He conducted the shop until 1866, when he was succeeded by E. L. Ryan, who continued a number of years, then sold to R. M. Smith. He worked at the business for about one year, when it was discontinued. Bennett & Barnes opened a shop in 1872. One year later Mr. Bennett sold to F. B. Smith. This firm continued for a year or two, when Mr. Barnes sold to F. B. Smith and went to Dakota. Mr. Smith continued four or five years, when Barnes returned, and again the two became associated together. In 1881 Mr. Barnes purchased Mr. Smith's interest, and continued in the business until 1883, when he was succeeded by Payne & Payne, who still conduct the business.

E. W. Payne, of the firm of Payne & Payne, who represent the furniture business in Brodhead, was born at Monroe, in this county, in 1859, and is a son of Willard Payne, of that city. He learned the business of cabinet making in Grand Rapids, Mich., where he served an apprenticeship of three years. His wife was Nellie Campbell, also of Monroe. F. W. Payne, his cousin, and partner, was born in Monroe, and is a son of Calvin Payne, and his wife was Carrie Parks, of Monroe. Payne & Payne engaged in business in Brodhead, in April, 1883, succeeding Ira Barnes. These gentlemen are both young men, enterprising and thoroughly acquainted with their business. They keep a complete general stock of goods, and are establishing an excellent business.

SHOEMAKERS.

L. S. Fisher, the pioneer shoemaker, opened his shop in 1856, and still continues to do custom work.

The second was Mr. Bowman. He remained about three years. Mr. Goodhue came and went, and Jacob Bush and Mr. Hintz have shops at present.

HOTELS.

The Young House was built in 1868 by John A. Young, and was first opened to the public in May, 1869, although not fully completed until August of said year. It is a brick structure, 52x62 feet in size, including kitchen, and is forty-five feet high—three stories. The building cost about $10,000, the site costing $2,500, and the furniture $4,000. The house has good fire escapes, and first-class accommodations to forty-five persons. A larger number, however, has frequently been entertained. It is the leading hotel in Green county.

John A. Young, owner and proprietor of the "Young House" at Brodhead, was born in the town of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1832. He removed with his parents to the town of New Scotland, when a child. His father was a carpenter by trade, and in limited circumstances, and John began early to earn his own living, thereby acquiring those habits of industry and frugality which have attended him through life, enabling him to secure a competence. At the age of fifteen he engaged in work upon a farm at $4 per month. At the end of the year his employer presented him with $2 in addition to his wages, making $50 for his services for a year. He was employed the next year by the same farmer, at $8 per month, commanding higher wages on account of scarcity of laborers, caused by the prevalence of cholera that season. Though but a lad at this time, he was entrusted by the farmer with the carrying of products of the farm, dairy, etc., to the Albany market, receiving pay for the same, and returning frequently before daylight in the morning. He engaged for the third year with the same farmer, but owing to illness, was compelled to return to his father's, who, in the meantime, had removed to the town of Guilderland, in the same county. John remained in that town till after his marriage, which occurred June 18, 1852. The year following his marriage he worked as a farm hand, for which he received a compensation of $150. He then leased a farm of 300 acres, which he conducted for two years, after which he worked a farm of his father's one year. In the spring of 1858, having sold what personal property he had accumulated, he came to Wisconsin for the purpose, of locating if pleased with the country. He brought his family to this State in the spring of 1859, living in the town of Lima, Rock county, in a log house with flooring in only one half of the house till the autumn of that year, when he engaged in the occupation of painting. He then rented a farm in Johnstown, near the village of Johnstown Centre, where they lived one and a half years. In the spring of 1861, he began keeping hotel at Johnstown Centre. This was Mr. Young's first experience in hotel keeping. Nov. 4, 1863, he came to Brodhead and bought an undivided half of the 'Manley House,' of William B. Manley, for which he paid $1,600. The

following winter he bought the remaining interest of Mr. Britton, for which he paid the same amount. These investments involved Mr. Young considerably in debt, but he soon established his success as a hotel man by removing his indebtedness, and has ever since continued to advance in the direction of success. He kept this hotel several years, and sold it about a year previous to beginning the erection of his present hotel. Mrs. Young was formerly Maria Groat, born in the town of Guilderland, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1833. Her father was noted for many years throughout New York and New England as the owner of superior race horses—known as Sorrel Pony and Black Maria. Mr. and Mrs. Young have four children—Alice, Manley, Maud and Florence, all of whom were born in Wisconsin. Mr. Young is a man of much natural ability, and aided by his estimable wife, has established a reputation as a hotel man second to none.

The Exchange House was built by L. S. Fisher, in 1867. It is a frame structure and cost about $3,500. It was enlarged in 1869. The house is still owned by Mr. Fisher, but is leased to Charles H. Lewis.

BANKS.

The first bank at Brodhead was established in August, 1869, under firm name of Bowen & Co. E. Bowen, president, and J. V. Richardson, cashier. The stockholders were: E. Bowen, J. V. Richardson, A. Ludlow, J. W. Stewart, Asa Richardson, Thomas Hendrie and S. C. Pierce. In 1871 this bank was chartered as the First National Bank of Brodhead, with a capital stock of $50,000. It continued as a National Bank until 1875, when the charter was given up and it again resumed the name of Bank of Brodhead, the firm being Bowen & Co. After the National Bank charter was given up several of the stockholders withdrew, and it was finally owned by E. Bowen and J. V. Richardson. In March, 1879, E. Bowen became sole proprietor, and conducted the business until August, 1881, when, on account of failing health, he sold out, and it has since been in charge of C. N. Carpenter, president, and J. B. Searles, cashier. The stockholders first were: E. Bowen, J. B. Searles, David Dunwiddie, J. G. Orr, Ami Burnham, R Broughton and C. N. Carpenter. The present stockholders are: Ami Burnham, C. N. and A. V. H. Carpenter, J. B. Searles, R. Broughton and E. Bowen. The present officers are: President, C. N. Carpenter; cashier, J. B. Searles; directors, J. B. Searles, Ami Burnham, A. V. H. Carpenter, R. Broughton and C. N. Carpenter.

POSTOFFICE.

The Brodhead postoffice was established in the fall of 1856 and John B. Sawyer was appointed postmaster. Mr. Sawyer resided in the country, but was the most available democrat at that time. The office was kept at the store of Taft & Clinton, S. P. Taft, acting as deputy postmaster. Mr. Sawyer was succeeded in office by E. A. McNair, who for a time kept the office on the south side of the railroad track. C. W. Clinton became successor to Mr. McNair, and he was succeeded by H. P. Clinton, who retained the commission until his death, when his widow, Eleanor Clinton, was appointed postmistress. Mrs. Clinton was succeeded in June, 1871, by Burr Sprague, and he, on Jan. 10, 1879, by B. W. Beebe, the present incumbent. It was made a money order office July 17, 1869. The first order was issued to Spaulding & Brown; amount $50. The first order paid was to Kimberley & Tyrrell; amount, $4.

B. W. Beebe, postmaster at Brodhead, has been a resident of the village since 1872, and has held his present office since Jan. 10, 1879. Mr. Beebe was born in Racine county, in this State, in 1843. When about three years old he removed with his parents to Dane county. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was clerking in a store at Janesville. He enlisted in company D, 2d regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, when less than eighteen years of age, and reached the seat of war in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run. Dur-

ing McClellan's peninsula campaign he was stationed with his regiment at Fredericksburg. He took part in the battle of Gainsville, where his regiment lost its colonel and suffered a great loss of men, and also in the second battle of Bull Run. At the battle of South Mountain he was severely wounded by the fragment of a a shell that exploded within a few feet of him, killing and wounding fifteen men. His right thigh was badly injured, the main artery being severed, and it was only by the prompt attention of his comrades, who removed him instantly to a surgeons' quarters near by, that his life was saved. Amputation would have been resorted to had it not been for the fact that the wound was so near his body that it was deemed impossible without producing a fatal result. He also by the same missile lost a part of his left hand. He remained in the hospital seven months. After about one year, when he had sufficiently recovered to enable him to get about again, he was employed in the provost marshal's office at Janesville for a year. In 1865 he accepted an appointment in the paymaster-general's office of the war department, at Washington, where he remained two years. He then returned to Wisconsin and engaged in general merchandising at Oregon, Dane county. He was married Dec. 24, 1865, to Gertrude E. Tipple, daughter of David Tipple, an early settler of Dane county. They have two children—Cora E. and Grace. The former was born in Washington, D. C., and the latter in Oregon, Wis.

BRODHEAD CITY MILL AND WATER POWER.

Nature did not supply a water power at this place, but through the energy of its citizens Brodhead can now boast of one of the best hydraulic powers in the county. The history of this enterprise dates from 1860. At that time two brothers, Thomas and John Hendrie, owned and operated the old mill at Decatur, but as that once thriving village was fast passing away, the Hendrie Brothers became desirous of removing. The people of Brodhead were anxious to have a mill in their thriving business place, and thus pursuaded the Hendrie Brothers to take hold of the enterprise. It was no small undertaking, for in order to get a water power at this place it was necessary to construct a race from the old mill dam at Decatur, a distance of three and one-half miles. The Hendrie Brothers were in limited circumstances, and as it required considerable capital to undertake this enterprise, and as it would be a great benefit to the village, the citizens of Brodhead and others interested agreed to give the sum of $8,000 as a bonus to carry on the work. This amount was raised by subscription. The following named persons paying $100 or more:

I. F. Mack	$500
John P. Dixon	400
D. P. Crosby (of Hartford, Conn.)	250
E. D. Clinton	200
M. Mitchell	250
Robert McLaren	250
Burnham & Blish	200
E. C. Clinton	250
T. D. Laird	250
D. W. Austin	200
J. L. & E. A. McNair	120
S. C. Pierce	200
Jacob Ten Eyck	200
Taft & Clinton	100
Rowley Morris	100
J. G. Patton	100
Jacob Restiner	150
H. B. Stewart	100
John P. Laird	100
A. Ehlebracht	100
T. T. Cortelyou	100
E. H. Brodhead	100
E. A. West	100
M. Halstead	100

The remainder of the subscriptions were made up of amounts varying from $5 to $75 each.

A contract was then let to construct a race, as above stated. Sixty-five feet wide at the bottom, and eighty feet wide at the top, and eight feet in depth. Work was pushed forward, and by 1862 the task was about two-thirds completed. Now arose another difficulty. All the money that could be collected on the subscriptions had been expended, and the Hendrie Brothers were unable to go on with the enterprise. It was at this time that H. B. Stewart and S. C. Pierce purchased a one-half interest in the property, paying $7,000 for the same.

John Hendrie withdrew from the partnership, and the firm now became Hendrie, Stewart & Pierce. Work was resumed with renewed vigor, and in May, 1863, after three years labor and a capital of $28,000 invested, a flouring mill was put in operation. The original mill building was a wooden structure, 40x60 feet in size, and four stories in height, including basement, and cost, including machinery, from $12,000 to $13,000. During the year of 1863 the firm of Hendrie, Stewart & Pierce operated the mill, and were rewarded with large profits. In 1864–5 Thomas Hendrie rented the mill, but as the chinch bug destroyed large amounts of wheat, the profits realized were not as large as were expected. In 1866 the owners again operated the mill, and as the wheat crop was excellent, large profits were realized. Jan. 1, 1867, H. B. Stewart sold his interest to the other members of the firm, and withdrew. The firm now became Hendrie & Pierce, and as the year 1867 proved very profitable, the firm in 1868 enlarged the mill and made improvements, at an expense of about $5,000.

In 1870 S. C. Pierce became sole proprietor, at which date the property was valued at about $40,000. The mill now has five run of stone. It has six turbine wheels, one of which, by means of a cable, furnishes the power used by the plow works, 130 feet distant. The mill is operated both as a custom and merchant mill.

Stephen C. Pierce, the owner of the Brodhead flouring mill, was born in Washington Co., Vt., in 1825. In 1841 his father, Prosper A Pierce, removed to the vicinity of Janesville, in this State, settling on land located the previous year. He resided there until the time of his decease, March 18, 1875. Mr. Pierce, of this sketch, went in 1849 to California. The party with whom he went started from Janesville with ox teams, traveling the entire distance by that mode of conveyance, the journey requiring six months. He was absent three years, returning in 1852. He then located on a farm in Rock county. He has been a resident of Brodhead since its beginning, having come here April 3, 1856, and is the oldest resident on the town plat. He at first engaged in farming, but on the arrival of the railroad, in 1857, he engaged in the lumber and grain trade. He continued to deal in lumber for about three years, but has been continuously in the grain trade since the fall of 1857. He became connected with the mill in 1862, and has been sole proprietor of the same since December, 1870. Mrs. Pierce was formerly Sarah A. Green, born in Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. Their children are—George M., Frank F., Arthur P., Ella M., John and Stephen. The eldest two were born in Rock county. The others were born in Brodhead.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The first to engage in this business, at Brodhead, were Carpenter & Rood, who commenced in 1872. They were together about three years, when Judson Rood, of Monroe, a brother of one of the founders, purchased the business and was proprietor for a short time. He was succeeded by Rugg & Gosling, who continued for several years. Then Ed. Carpenter purchased the foundry and Frank Pierce bought the machine shops. The latter was burned out, Mr. Pierce losing about $3,000. Carpenter & Campbell connected a machine shop with their foundry, and they are still proprietors. From six to eight hands are employed.

BRODHEAD CREAMERY.

The Brodhead Dairy Company was organized in January, 1882, by the principal farmers living in the village. The following were the first subscribers of stock to the enterprise: H. B. Stewart, Broughton Brothers, David Dunwiddie, S. C. Pierce, William Smith, Joseph Murphey, John Douglass, Joseph Westlake, Edward Knudtson, A. M. Bowen, Joseph G. Orr, Mrs. H. B. Stewart and T. H. Burtness.

In April, 1882, a frame building was erected, 30x50 feet in size, one story high, with basement, and wing for engine and boiler room. A five-

horse power, and all modern machinery was put in for the manufacture of butter. During the first year, about 75,000 pounds of butter was manufactured. In the season of 1883, about 14,000 pounds were made. The stockholders in 1884 were the same as when it started, except that J. W. Westlake and A. M. Bowen had sold to H. B. Stewart and Broughton Brothers. These gentlemen now own over one-half of the stock. The first officers were: H. B. Stewart, president; A. M. Bowen, secretary; J. G. Orr, treasurer. In 1884 the officers were: H. B. Stewart, president; R. Broughton, secretary; J. A. Broughton, treasurer.

NORWEGIAN PLOW WORKS.

The Norwegian Plow Company, of Brodhead, was organized in 1874, by W. A. Wheaton, C. W. Mitchell, H. C. Putnam and Hans H. Sater. Mr. Sater was a plow maker by trade, having learned the business in Norway. The business was started with a capital of $6,000. At the end of the second year the capital stock amounted to $20,000. A frame building, 46x70 feet in size, and a ware house for the storage of plows, 24x80 feet in size, were erected at a cost of about $3,000. During the first year about ten hands were employed, and 300 plows were made. The business continued for five years, increasing so that in the fifth year 2,000 plows were manufactured. The plow was an excellent one, and came into quite general use in this and other States. The metal was extremely hard, and of excellent quality, and the plows rapidly grew in favor. H. C. Putnam engaged as salesman on the road, selling the first 200 plows manufactured. At the end of the third year, Mr. Putnam retired, selling his interest to W. C. Chamberlain, of Dubuque. At the same time Mr. Wheaton sold to C. W. Mitchell. At the end of two years more the business was removed to Dubuque, where to-day the Norwegian Plow Manufacturing Company is one of the leading manufacturing concerns. Messrs. Mitchell & Sater still retain their interest in the business. The object of removing the factory to Dubuque was to secure superior shipping facilities, and to reorganize on a larger scale.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

William M. Fleek, packer and dealer in Havana leaf tobacco, began business in January, 1880. The business has been steadily increasing and has become one of the most important industrial enterprises of Brodhead. The amount of money handled in the business during the first year was $75,000. Mr. Fleek employs about forty hands, twenty-one of whom are young ladies. The tobacco is all raised in this State, and is bought in green condition from the producers, and is cured and prepared for manufacturing purposes. The warehouse and factory is 30x116 feet in size. Mr. Fleek sells his tobacco to jobbers principally.

W. M. Fleek, proprietor of the leaf tobacco warehouse, is a son of R. G. B. Fleek, and was born in the town of Decatur, May 8, 1854. He lived with his father until Sept. 8, 1875, when he engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Brodhead, which business he continued until Jan. 21, 1880, when he quit the manufacture of cigars and engaged in the business of leaf tobacco. Commencing in a small way in a building, 24x40 feet, the business has increased until he is now located in a fine two-story warehouse 30x116 feet in dimensions, with a capacity of handling 2,000 cases of tobacco a year, and works a force of forty hands eight months of the year. He was married Oct. 25, 1875, to Viola M. Atwood, daughter of P. Atwood, of the town of Spring Grove. By this union they have two sons—E. O., born Nov. 3, 1877; and Dickie, born Sept. 20, 1882.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

The first to manufacture wagons at Brodhead was William Spencer, who commenced here in 1857. He manufactured a few wagons and continued in the business until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the 18th Wisconsin regiment, and went into the service. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded; removed

to the gun boats on the river, and was never heard from afterward.

A man named Perkins commenced making wagons about the same time as did Spencer. He also went to the war in the "18th Wisconsin regiment," and died in the service in 1862, of homesickness.

In 1860 James Barnes engaged in this business. In 1861 R. H. Rugg became a partner. Barnes & Rugg were together for one year, and then Mr. Rugg conducted the business alone for eight years, hiring four or five hands. M. H. Williams came in 1862 and worked for Mr. Rugg until 1868, when the latter gentleman, with S. M. Gosling, engaged in the foundry business and ceased the manufacture of wagons.

The next to engage in the manufacture of wagons and carriages was Williams & Ballou, in 1868. Mr. Ballou for three years previous had been engaged in the blacksmith business. The firm at once commenced operations. On the 15th of October, 1881, they were burned out, losing $2,700; their insurance was $1,700. A large part of the stock and tools were saved. Williams & Ballou soon afterward purchased the old stand of Mr. Rugg, fronting Exchange street, and adjoining the railroad grounds in the rear. Two weeks after the fire they resumed work. Their main building, at present, is 24x50 feet in size, two stories high. The first floor is used for the wood work, and the second as a paint shop. Their blacksmith and general jobbing shop is 20x42 feet in size. Their main depository is 22x50 feet, two stories; a smaller one, 14x30 feet, and a trimming shop 16x36 feet. The firm carries a large stock of material and use nothing but the best. They manufacture carriages, top buggies, and wagons of all kinds; including sleighs. The factory employs from ten to fifteen hands.

Manly H. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Ballou, is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1835. His father, Justin F. Williams, removed with his family to Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1842. Justin F. Williams was a native of Massachusetts. In 1855 he removed with his family from Cuba, N. Y., to Middleton, Dane Co., Wis., where he continued to reside until his decease, March 10, 1883. Manly H. Williams learned the trade of carriage and wagon maker of his father, and has followed the business since he was a boy. He was married to Elizabeth Witter, a daughter of Robert Witter, an early settler in Exeter, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one daughter—Mary L., born in 1872. They lost one son—Frank A., who died in 1877, at the age of ten years. Robert Witter, father of Mrs. Williams, settled with his family in the town of Exeter in 1842. He was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 26, 1802. His father was a native of Connecticut. Mr. Witter was married in 1823, in the town of Scipio, to Lorana Rude, a native of Connecticut. They removed in 1834 to Genesee Co., N. Y., coming from there to Wisconsin and settling, as before stated, in the town of Exeter, where they resided till 1882, then he and his wife came to Brodhead to reside with their son-in-law, Mr. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Witter, having been married in 1823, have journeyed through life together for a period of more than sixty years. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living.

Lee Ballou, of the firm of Williams & Ballou, has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1843. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1830. He resided several years at Beloit, where he learned his trade. He afterward worked at his trade at Avon for two years, then returned to Beloit. He enlisted in 1864, in company D, 38th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment joined Grant's army at Cold Harbor, participating in the siege of Petersburg and at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. He was severely wounded at the battle of Hatcher's Run, where he was shot through the body by a rebel sharpshooter. He has never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. He came to Brod-

head in 1865, and engaged in blacksmithing with Haskell Crosby. He afterward bought out Mr. Crosby and continued the business until 1868, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Ballou was married to Mary H. Beals, a daughter of William C. Beals. They have two children—Willie and Harry.

Bartlett & Sons, wagon and carriage makers, engaged in business in 1869, coming from Albany, where L. C. Bartlett had been in business since 1856. In the fall of 1865, the present firm was formed, and they now do a good business. The main workshop is frame, 31x51 feet in size, two stories in height. The lower story is used for wood work, and upper story for paint shop. They have a blacksmith shop, 24x50 feet and show room 18x32 feet, two stories high. From six to ten hands are employed. The sales of carriages per year amount to $5,000, while the blacksmith jobbing and repairing amounts to about the same.

L. C. Bartlett, of the firm of Bartlett & Son, wagon and carriage manufacturers, engaged at business at Broadhead in 1869, coming here from Albany, where he engaged in the wagon making business in 1856. He was born in the town of Waterford, Caledonia Co., Vt., in 1821. He went to Saratoga Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1840, where he learned his trade, and where he was engaged in business till he came to Wisconsin in 1856. His wife was Jane Ann Ellsworth, born in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Mrs. Bartlett is a cousin of Col. Ellsworth who was killed at Alexander, Va., in the early part of the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have seven children, six sons and one daughter. Eugene, who is associated with his father in business, was born in Schuylerville, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1844, and came to this county with his father Aug. 2, 1862. He enlisted in the 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the siege of Atlanta, Shermans march to the sea, battle of Bentonville, and other minor engagements. He married Augusta Davison, daughter of W. M. Davison, an early settler of the town of Exeter. They have one son—Mortie D.

Lanby & Durner established their business Oct. 6, 1881. Their principal buildings are the wood work and blacksmith shops. The wood work shop is 44x44 feet in size, two stories high; the upper part being used for a paint and trimming shop; the lower story for wood work. They manufacture about fifty vehicles each year, and do general repair and blacksmithing work.

INCORPORATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF VILLAGE BOARD.

The village of Brodhead was granted a corporation charter by the State legislature on the 9th of March, 1870. The first election was held on the first Monday in May, and the following were elected trustees for the ensuing year: I. F. Mack, George R. Monell, H. T. Moore, Wyatt A. Wheaton and A. C. Douglas. At the first meeting of the board of trustees held on the 6th of May following their election, I F. Mack was elected president of the board, and J. P. Vance was elected clerk. The second meeting of the board was held May 9, at which time president I. F. Mack presented the following communication:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:—Called as I have been by the generous suffrage of my fellow citizens to aid in giving force to the provisions of the village charter, and by your partiality to preside over the municipal relations of our thriving village I enter upon the duties with feelings akin to your own feeling of mingled gratitude and distrust; gratitude for the confidence and personal kindness of the electors and of this board, and distrust of my own ability to fully meet the confidence in the discharge of the delicate duties of the double office thus kindly imposed upon me.

"GENTLEMEN:—Our village although just passed the first decade has already attained an important rank among the inland towns of the noble State of Wisconsin, with a population of about

2,000 inhabitants, and an assessment list of $400,000, it is entitled to the respect even if it does not excite the envy of much older and at present more populous neighboring villages or cities. In our municipal legislation we are to exercise guardianship over the intelligence, the manner, and the habits of the people, drawn together from various sections of our own and foreign lands, presenting in miniature the phases and diversity of a city population. Over this diversity good and wholesome influence should ever have predominence as this alone can make secure the enjoyment of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"While our gratitude is due to an over ruling Providence that no signal acts of crime, or insubordination to law have yet marred our history as a village, we are all sensible that the time has arrived when special legislation is necessary to the future peace and quiet of the people, and to the future growth and prosperity of the town. The charter of which we are for the time being made the executors, provides for legislation on the following important subjects. For the government and good order of the village, for the suppression of vice, for the prevention of fires, for the benefit of trade and commerce, and for the health of the village. It also provides for imposing penalties against any person who shall violate any ordinance, rule or by-law, enacted by this board, for the formation of the above objects. Thus giving to such ordinances, rules, and by-laws the force of law. The subjects upon which this board is authorized to legislate are specifically set forth in the charter, and enumerated in Chapter IV, under twenty-five distinct heads, to which the attention of the board is respectfully directed. Among the powers specifically granted is that of appointing and removing, at pleasure, the following officers: Clerk, marshal, chief engineer of fire department, two fire wardens and as many assistants as the board may deem necessary, a surveyor, a sealer of weights and measures, a street commissioner, and a pound-keeper, and to require bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices. While the charter made no specific provisions for the election or appointment of a village attorney, I regard the general powers warranted as embracing ample authority for the permanent employment, or retention, by the board of all instrumentalities necessary to give effect to the municipal laws. I therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of designating a suitable legal agent, as village attorney, to be thus permanently retained in the interest of the village and in the duty of enforcing obedience to its laws and ordinances. Gentlemen! As lying at the foundation of our future prosperity and well-being, all must regard the cause of popular education. The real prosperity of a village is not measured by its wealth, or its number. Genuine manhood and universal intelligence are the only true indications of a popular wealth of prosperity. While the cause of education in the village is especially entrusted to the board of education, it is eminently fit that this board co-operate and lend its influence in the adoption and prosecution of the wisest means of conveying instruction to every child, accompanied with healthful morals, inculcations, and of providing the most sure and ready means for repressing juvenile vices and insubordination in the schools or elsewhere, by some well-timed ordinance on that subject. Gentlemen! I feel (doubtless in common with you) a strong desire that the burden of taxation be rendered as light as possible, consistent with the general good. No more delicate duty devolves upon us than to rightly discriminate in our official action between the rights of the individual citizen and the public weal. The stringency of the times admonishes us to avoid, so far as we can, consistent with the general welfare of the village, local and special taxation. It is far better to walk bare shod over nature's path out of debt than with gilded slippers over encumbered pavements.

"Gentlemen, intemperance in our village has certainly, of late, made fearful strides, and demand at our hands such stringent regulations as are imperatively needed to preserve temperance and good order. The experiment, 'No license' has failed to accomplish it, and it becomes our duty to impose such tax upon traffic in intoxicating drinks, with such checks and guards as shall secure greater quiet and security against the horrid revelry and noisy demonstrations which have recently and often resulted from the evil of drunkenness, and have disgraced our village.

"Tendering to you all, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and respect, I may be permitted to express the hope that our official, as well as private intercourse will ever be marked by mutual confidence and kindness. My endeavor will be at all times to faithfully do whatever may appropriately fall within the line of official duty, and to aid, fearless of personal consequence, in whatever the board may undertake to contribute to the welfare of our village, and to carry it forward in the cause of moral, intellectual and physical improvements, so essential to the promotion of our own happiness and the future growth of the village, by the attraction hither of intelligent citizens.

Respectfully,

I. F. MACK."

At the same meeting W. A. Wheaton was appointed chief engineer of the fire department; R. H. Rugg and M. S. Twining, fire wardens; C. Seeber, surveyor; M. Morris, sealer of weights and measures; M. M. McNair, street commissioner; C. D. Wooster, marshal; and Fred Smith, pound keeper. I. F. Mack, G. R. Monell and H. T. Moore were appointed a committee on rules, regulations and by-laws. Saloon licenses were fixed at $100 each, and druggist license to sell for medicinal purposes at $25 each. C. N. Carpenter was appointed village attorney.

The board met often for several months and passed many ordinances and discharged its duty faithfully at all times. Jan. 27, 1871, I. F. Mack resigned the office of president, also that of trustee, and A. C. Douglas was elected president.

At the election in May, 1871, the following officers were elected: Trustees, A. C. Douglas, J. V. Richardson, M. S. Twining, N. R. Usher and L. E. Towne. May 6, 1871, the board elected J. V. Richardson president, but as he declined to serve, A. C. Douglas was elected in his stead. O. S. Putnam was appointed clerk. Liquor license was fixed at the same rate as the previous year. May 9 the board elected W. A. Wheaton street commissioner, and M. M. McNair marshal. An ordinance was passed imposing a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution upon any person found guilty of running or riding a velocipede upon the sidewalks within the village corporation. May 19 an ordinance was passed prohibiting live stock from running at large within the corporation. December 7, hook and ladder company reported organized, and the following officers elected: Foreman, J. W. Woodward; first assistant, C. W. Mitchell; second assistant, T. H. Brown; secretary, O. S. Putnam; treasurer, Ira Barnes. On motion the organization was accepted by the board. Fire extinguishers were purchased at a cost of $245.25.

At the election May 6, 1872, the following officers were elected: Trustees, C. W. Mitchell, S. M. Gosling, H. T. Moore, P. Clawson and J. C. Chase; treasurer, H. T. Dickinson. This board elected J. C. Chase, president, and P. J. Clawson, clerk. Licenses were fixed as before. W. A. Wheaton was appointed marshal, G. B. Wooster, pound master; H. W. McNair, street commissioner; J. W. Woodward, chief of fire department. P. J. Clawson resigned, and E. O. Kinperley was elected clerk. For the year ending April 30, 1873, the village treasurer received $814.33, and the amount paid out was $696.60.

At the election May 5, 1873, the following officers were elected: Trustees, E. Bowen, G.

T. Spaulding, F. B. Smith, M. Williams and Burr Sprague; treasurer, J. F. Dickinson; supervisor, W. A. Wheaton. The board elected Burr Sprague, president; H. Kimberley, clerk; M. M. McNair, street commissioner; G. B. Wooster, pound keeper; J. W. Woodward, chief of fire department; J. F. Dickinson and C. W. Mitchell, fire wardens; and Alfred Wood, marshal. The board refused to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors. Burr Sprague and E. Bowen resigned, and at a special election, held Jan. 16, 1874, W. H. Barnes and A. C. Douglas were elected to fill vacancies. The board elected G. T. Spaulding as president. In February the board granted liquor license for the remainder of the year at $25 each. The treasurer's report for the year ending April 30, 1874, shows that $1,273.72 was received, and $889.27 paid out.

At the election May 4, 1874, the following officers were elected: Trustees, L. H. Lassell, S. M. Gosling, G. S. Parlin, W. H. Barnes and J. W. Woodward; treasurer, H. Kimberley; justice of the peace, M. S. Twining; constable, Cady Murray. This board elected L. H. Lassell, president; H. Kimberley, clerk; M. Slade, street commissioner; Robert Armstrong, marshal. J. F. Dickinson was elected treasurer to fill vacancy; J. W. Woodward, chief of fire department; and J. F. Dickinson and C. W. Mitchell, fire wardens. This board refused to grant liquor license. Report of treasurer for year ending April 30, 1875, shows receipts, $1,042.32; expenditures, $660.80.

At the election May 3, 1875, the following officers were elected: Trustees, G. T. Spaulding, W. H. Barnes, G. S. Parlin, J. B. Blanchard and Peter Kurtz; treasurer, John Taylor; supervisor, W. A. Wheaton; justice of peace, L. H. Lassell; constable, L. Slade. It was also voted not to purchase a fire engine by a vote of 165 to 13. The board elected G. T. Spaulding, president; H. Kimberley, clerk; M. Slade, street commissioner; Alfred Wood, marshal; J. A. Broughton, pound keeper; G. B. Wooster, chief of fire department; and J. F. Dickinson and G. W. Chase, fire wardens. Liquor license was fixed at $100 each. An ordinance was passed not to allow any wooden building to be erected on blocks 88, 100, 101, and lots 8, 9, 10, block 87, and lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, of block 99. The report of the treasurer for April 30, 1876, shows: Money received, $1,105.90; money paid out, $681.25.

At the election of May 1, 1876, the following officers were elected: Trustees, J. V. Richardson, W. H. Barnes, T. D. Laird, Judson Bowen and Gilbert Ross; treasurer, M. Roach; supervisor, W. A. Wheaton; justice of the peace, L. H. Lassell; constable, Cady Murray. The board elected the following officers: President, J. V. Richardson; clerk, H. Kimberley; marshal, Alfred Wood; pound keeper, John Broughton; chief of fire department, G. B. Wooster; fire wardens, J. F. Dickinson and G. W. Chase. Liquor license was fixed at $100. Ordinances were passed to guard against fire and accidents, on the 4th of July. The report of treasurer for April 30, 1877, shows: Money received, $1,102.01; money paid out, $645.53.

At the election May 7, 1877, the following officers were elected: Trustees, S. C. Pierce, R. W. Golden, W. H. Strawser, L. C. Morrison and H. A. Murdock; treasurer, John Taylor; justice of the peace, L. H. Lassell; constable, L. H. Hinkley; supervisor, C. W. Mitchell. The board elected S. C. Pierce, president; H. Kimberley, clerk; Frank Champion, street commissioner; W. W. Hill, marshal; G. B. Wooster, chief of fire department; and H. H. Hinkley and G. W. Chase, fire wardens; J. A. Broughton, pound keeper. No liquor licenses were granted. The report of the treasurer for April 30, 1878, shows: Money received, $737.01; money paid out, $580.41.

At the election of May 6, 1878, the following officers were elected: Trustees, C. W. Mitchell, R. W. Golden, F. R. Derrick, Samuel Wales and S. M. Gosling; treasurer, John Kurtz; supervisor, A. N. Randall; police justice, O. S.

Putnam; constable, H. H Hinkley. The board elected the following officers: President, C. W. Mitchell; clerk, H. Kimberley; street commissioner, G. W. Cronk; marshal, G. W. Cronk; chief of fire department, Jacob Brant; fire wardens, C. W. Lucas and J. J. Witting. No liquor license granted. The report of the treasurer for April 30, 1879, shows: Money received, $607.36; money paid out, $523.74.

At the election of May 5, 1879, the following officers were elected: Trustees, R. W. Golden, C. W. Mitchell, S. M. Gosling, F. R. Derrick and John Douglas; treasurer, John Kurtz; supervisor, S. C. Pierce; justice of the peace, Joseph Thompson; constable, E. Adams. The board elected the following officers: President, C. W. Mitchell; clerk, H. Kimberley; street commissioner, B. Wooster; marshal, H. H. Hinkley. No liquor license granted. The report of the treasurer for April 30, 1880, shows: Money received, $649.32; money paid out, $433.87.

At the election of May 8, 1880, the following officers were elected: Trustees, D. Dunwiddie, M. H. Williams, A. S. Clark, John Douglas and T. C. Johnson; treasurer, John Kurtz; supervisor, L. C. Pierce; justice of the peace, O. S. Putnam; constable, G. B. Wooster. The board elected the following officers: President, M. H. Williams; clerk, H. Kimberley; street commissioner, G. B. Wooster; pound keeper, John Broughton; marshal, E Adams. No license to sell intoxicating liquor was granted. The report of the treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1881, shows: Money received, $643.20; money paid out, $432.01.

At the election of May 2, 1881, the following officers were elected: Trustees, D. Dunwiddie, G. T. Spaulding, Ira Barnes, T. C. Johnson and J. B. Searles; treasurer, John Kurtz; supervisor, J. Richardson; justice of the peace, O. S. Putnam; constable, E. Adams. The board elected the following officers: President, D. Dunwid die; clerk. H. Kimberley; street commissioner, J. A. Broughton; marshal, Frank Smith. The report of the treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1882, shows: Money received, $597,13; money paid out, $436.10.

At the election May 1, 1882, the following officers were elected: Trustees, E. Bowen, J. B. Searles, G. T. Spaulding, M. S. Twining and A. C. Douglas; treasurer, E. P. Hassinger; supervisor, J. V. Richardson; constable, Alfred Wood. Officers elected by the board: President, E. Bowen; clerk, H. Kimberley. May 9, 1882, license to retail intoxicating liquor was fixed at $150, and wholesale at $50. But on May 16 the rates were reduced to $75 and $25 respectively. The report of the treasurer for April 30, 1883,shows: Money received,$2,664.43; money paid out, $2,202.07.

At the election of May 7, 1883, the following officers were elected: Trustees, H. C. Putnam, M. Broderick, B. R. Clawson, T. C. Johnson, and G. M. Pierce; treasurer, J. G. Orr; supervisor, F. R. Derrick; police justice, E. R. Sprague; constable, F. N. Smith. Officers elected by the board: President, H. C. Putnam; clerk, Burr Sprague; marshal, Frank Smith; street commissioner, C. F Dickey; pound master, J. A. Broughton; chief of fire department, A. M. Bowen; fire wardens, C. S. Usher and J. J. Pfisterer; health officer, A. E. Bulson. No liquor licenses were granted.

EDUCATIONAL.

In early days, the children in this part of Decatur attended school just across the line in Rock county. But in 1857 school district No. 6, now the Independant district of Brodhead, was organized, and at the first election, held August 15, of said year, E. A. West was elected director; J. T. Sherman, treasurer, and A. Hitchcock, clerk of the district. A room was rented and a school taught. The district needed a new school house, but the people could not agree upon the cost of the building or location. But in 1859 they purchased a building (now the Catholic church) and arranged it into three departments. They afterwards also built a small school house, on block 149, which is now

used as a primary department. But the leading citizens were anxious to possess better school facilities, and thus at school meetings would pass resolutions to that effect, but as a general thing the same would be rescinded at the next meeting.

Oct. 20, 1866, the citizens of Brodhead met at the Central school house, for the purpose of organizing a corporation for the purpose of building an academy. It was agreed that the capital stock should be $20,000, divided into shares of $50 each. I. F. Mack was elected president; E. D. Clinton, vice-president; C. W. Mitchell, secretary, and H. B. Stewart, treasurer. Several thousand dollars was subscribed towards this enterprise, when, in accordance with the advice of Hon. John M. Mynn, superintendent of schools, the scheme was abandoned, and an application made to the legislature of the State of Wisconsin for a special charter for the organization of a school district in Brodhead, and provide for the establishment of a high school therein, in connection with primary schools, all to be sustained by tax, and made free. The charter was granted March 27, 1867, and Brodhead became an Independant district.

The first school commissioners elected were: H. B. Stewart, R. Morris, L. Lakin, R. H. Rugg, L. E. Towne and T. J. Balis. Steps were immediately taken to build a school house. The district was bonded to the amount of $6,000, and the present school building, located on block 83, was completed in 1868. This building is a brick structure, 50x70 feet in size, three stories high and cost, including furniture, about $15,000. The school is divided into six departments, consisting of high school, intermediate and primary and employs seven teachers. The schools are well graded.

Prof. O. N. Wagley, principal of Brodhead graded and high school, was born in the town of Plymouth, Rock Co., Wis., in 1849. His father, N. O. Wagley, settled in Rock county in 1841. He attended the State University at Madison, three terms, and began teaching in 1871. In the fall of 1873, he entered the State Normal School, at Whitewater, in this State, graduating in 1878. He taught three years at Necedah, Juneau county, and came here in the fall of 1881.

The other teachers in 1884 were: Elsie Saulsbury, assistant in high school; and in the higher grammar department, Maria Fenton; lower grammar department, E. Rockwood; higher intermediate department, Addie M. Bowen; lower intermediate department, Lillian Holcolmb; higher primary department, Bertie Sprague; lower primary department, Addie Hinkley; south side primary, Lucy Kingman.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The religious organizations of Brodhead are the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Advent, Catholic and Episcopal.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The first services of this denomination were held by Rev. James Jamison, at the house of Henry Clinton, in the summer of 1856. The Church was organized by the same minister on the 28th of February, 1857, services being held in the dining hall of the Clinton Hotel. The society was designated the "First Congregational Church of Brodhead." The first members were as follows: E. D. Clinton, Amanda Clinton, James T. Sherman, Abby T. Sherman, John L. McNair, Caroline P. McNair, J. W. Thayer, Anna E. Thayer, John C. Wingate, Eliza Wingate, Milo L. Burnham, Ellen D. Burnham, Ichabod Dimick, Catharine Dimick, George Frary, Harriet Frary, Martha Love, Mary J. Wingate, Nancy Foster, Harriet M. Foster, Martha A. Sherman, Ella H. Clinton, Electa Sexton, Friphena Taft, I. F. Mack, Frances D. Mack and Charles M. Griswold. The first officers were: Deacons, E. D. Clinton, I. W. Thayer and John C. Wingate; clerk, I. F. Mack; treasurer, John L. McNair; trustees, I. W. Thayer, R. E. Taft, M. L. Burnham, E. C. Clinton, H. P. Clinton and R. Love. Services were held at the Clinton House until the erection of the school house,

which was then used by the society as a place of worship until 1861 when the church edifice was built. It is a neat frame building, 36x60 feet in size, with a seating capacity of about 300, and cost about $2,000. It was dedicated Dec. 17, 1861. The Rev. James Jamison, who organized the Church, was a missionary. The first pastor was Rev. Hiram Foote, who came in October, 1858, and remained one year. In September, 1859, Rev. W. Cochran became pastor, remaining until succeeded by Rev. James Strong, in October, 1862. He remained two years and was followed by Rev. Ottman, who only staid a few months. After this the Church was without a pastor until the fall of 1865, when Rev. William Bernard was called to the pastoral charge, and remained one year. Then came Rev. Edward Morris. In the fall of 1868 Rev. D. W. Webb took charge, and remained until the fall of 1870. In April, 1871, Rev. Hiram Foote became pastor and served for four years. In the fall of 1875 the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches united for worship. Rev. Edward Dickinson, a Presbyterian clergyman, preached for both societies for three years, services being held at the different churches alternately. After this time there was no pastor until the spring of 1879, when Rev. Wallace Bruce accepted a call, and remained one year. He was followed by Rev. William Cutler, who staid one year. In July, 1881, Rev. H. S. Sanford took pastoral charge and remained until the time of his death in July, 1882. In 1883, Rev. Francis Wrigley became pastor, and is still in charge. The present membership of the Church is thirty-eight, only five of whom are males, thirty-three being women. In 1884 the deacons were: E. D. Clinton, C. Matter, George Frary and J. T. Sherman. The trustees are E. D. Clinton, Deacon Matter, George Spaulding and Edwin Charlton. A Sabbath school has always been sustained, and is now in good condition.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Elder N. A. Hitchcock was the first preacher of this denomination to hold services in and near Brodhead. In August, 1867, Rev. Joshua V. Hines, assisted by William Sheldon, held a very successful tent meeting, when it was found that a goodly number of people had formerly, while in the east, held these views and a Church was organized. There where twenty-six members, and the following were the officers: Elders, H. T. Moore and H. Crosby; secretary, H. Kimberley. The following, short, yet comprehensive creed was adopted: "The Bible, as it reads (literally); one, only, rule of faith, and practice and Christian character; one, only, test of fellowship." Rev. William Sheldon settled here, later, and preached for the society. Elder George Thompson, of Monroe, was the first regular pastor. Elder Isaac Adrian, who was a gifted man, was the next. In 1869 the next meetings of note were held—a general Advent conference being held in the Congregational church, at which were present many eminent men from several States. A four days discussion was held between Miles Grant, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Crawford, a Universalist minister of Brodhead. In 1873 Elder Samuel Thurber held a successful series of revival meetings, eighty persons professing. Elders Preston, Hitchcock, Godfrey, Howard, Wilbur, Warner, Bennett, Button, Phelps and others supplied the pulpit at different times; but the Church declined until November, 1880, when Elder D. S. Clark, of Amboy, Ill., held meetings for eighty consecutive evenings with excellent results, and the Church was rescued from oblivion. Elder Clark was pastor for nearly a year. In November, 1881, Elder George M. Button became pastor on trial of six months, and his services have been so satisfactory that he still retains the position. Under his work the interest is healthy and good. The society have rented the Baptist building, one of the finest church edifices in Brodhead. The Church now numbers thirty-five members.

Rev. George M. Button, the pastor of this Church, was born near Juda, Wis., and was reared on a farm one mile south of "old Deca-

tur," and two miles west of Brodhead. His father was H. W. Button. When seventeen years of age he ran away from home and went to Marquette, Mich., but returned in three months and attended the academy in Brodhead three years; the Milton College one year, and the State University one year. Being, as he believed, called to preach, and being counselled and encouraged by Senator H. T. Moore, he commenced his life work near Baraboo, Sauk county, before twenty-one years of age. Later for four years he preached on a circuit in Illinois. In May, 1878, he married Abbie Lee Watson, of De Kalb, Ill. After this for two years he was pastor of a Church at Afton, Ill. He then went to Turner Co., Dak., for his health, and upon his return, became pastor of the Church at Brodhead.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first class of this denomination was organized in June, 1856. Nathaniel Wheeler was the preacher in charge and William Teal, assistant. The class consisted of eleven members, among whom were: F. Van Curen, Timothy Lewis, Eleanor Lewis, F. Nash, Eliza Nash, B. F. Stevens, Norah Stevens, Sarah Lewis and Almon Lewis, the latter being a local preacher. In 1857 the charge was supplied by Almon Lewis, who still resides here. In 1858 Rev. Henry Coleman, then connected with the seminary at Evansville, was placed in charge, but not being able to close his connection with the school immediately, John L. Williams, a superannuated preacher, supplied this place for a few months. In the fall of 1858 J. P. Dixon, of Janesville, donated to the society two lots, on which the present church was erected. This church edifice was finished and paid for in three months. It cost $2,300. It was dedicated by the Rev. Hooper Crews. A Meneeley bell, weighing 795 pounds, which cost $400, was donated by Edward H. Brodhead, of Milwaukee, on the condition that it should be used only in Brodhead. This class was organized and meetings were held at the county line school house, just across the line in Rock county. Afterward services were held in Brodhead in a hall on Center street, northeast of the present church, which has now been removed. Sometime previous to the erection of the M. E. church, parties in the interest of the Congregational Church made a move toward building, and a subscription of several thousand dollars was raised, but through a slight difference among the heaviest subscribers, the enterprise was abandoned. It was at this time that Mr. Brodhead promised a bell to the first church that should be erected in the village, and the Methodists were successful. Rev. D. H. Budlong was appointed to this charge in the spring of 1859; but during the succeeding winter his health failed and his place was supplied by Jacob Miller, of Cadiz. In 1860 Rev. Nelson Butler became pastor, and in 1861 was succeeded by W. H. Wilson. He was returned in 1862. Soon after, however, the presiding elder placed Rev. A. Callender in charge and removed Mr. Wilson to Madison. In 1863 L. W. Pike appears on the minutes as pastor, but it seems he failed to come, and E. B. Russell, then either a local or a superannuated preacher, was sent as a supply and filled out the year. In 1864 Rev. H. Chadeayne was appointed to this charge. During this year the parsonage was built at a cost of about $1,200. In 1866 William J. Wilson became pastor and remained two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Aspinwall, who remained three years. In 1871 Rev. W. H. Kellogg became pastor and remained two years. After this in succession came: Rev. T. M. Fullerton, three years; Rev. Joseph D. Brothers, three years; Rev. John Knipps, one year; Rev. J. E. Irish, one year; Rev. Whitney, eight months; J. I. McLaughlin, four months; and Rev. G. W. Nuzem was appointed to this charge in September, 1882, and is the present pastor. During the summer, 1874, two side parlors, each twenty feet square, were added to the church, and other improvements were made costing all together $1,100. The Church num-

bers considerable over 100 members, and both Church and Sunday school are in good condition.

EPISCOPAL.

The first Episcopal services in this town were held at the house of Mr. Kettle, in the winter of 1848–9, by Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Beloit. There were but few here belonging to this denomination at that time. Services were held at Decatur until after Brodhead was started. Among the earliest Episcopalians were the Kettle family, Mr. Bridgeman and M. B. Edson. Occasional services were held until 1875, when they secured a resident clergyman in the person of Rev. Ross, who resided here for several years, services being held in the halls of the village. The society was organized in 1875. The Church now hold occasional services and support a good Sunday school. They have no church building.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church at Brodhead was built in 1866. It is a brick building and cost about $6,000. The first services in the building were held Jan. 20, 1867. The building was dedicated Feb. 21, 1867, by Rev. J. W. Dinsmore. The first pastor was Rev. A. R. Day, who was here when the church was erected. He was succeeded by A. A. Joss, and then in turn came Revs. R. G. Thompson, S. I. McKee, A. R. Day, E. Dickinson and J. S. Bingham. In 1884 the Church was without a pastor. The first Presbyterian services held in this town were held at the village of Decatur, in 1849 or 1850, by Rev. Fox. He was a resident of Oregon, Dane county, who preached only occasionally and he effected an organization of this Church at Decatur. The first resident pastor was Rev. Frazer, who preached for about three years. Others who preached at Decatur were Rev. Bachus, Dr. Nichols and Rev. Bascom. The first elders were Alexander Clark, William Oliver and Mr. Kirkpatrick. Originally there were about twenty members; it afterward increased to fifty. When Decatur died, the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches like the rest of the village moved to Brodhead.

CATHOLIC.

The first services of the Catholic denomination were held in 1857 by a priest whose name has been forgotten, for the benefit of the railroad employes. Rev. Conroy was the second priest. Rev. Richard Sullivan, then of Monroe, came here occasionally in 1859 and 1860 The first services were held at private houses. Rev. James J. Kinsella, now at Shullsburg, was the first resident pastor, and remained here about three years, leaving in 1863. He was here when the church and parsonage were erected. The pastors in succession have been: Revs. J. J. Kinsella, N. Stehlehan, M. Wrynn and James Hegerty. Father Hegerty, the present pastor, came here in 1880. He is also pastor of churches at Footville and Albany. The catholic Church building was formerly the public school building of Brodhead. It was purchased by this society in 1867, and converted into a church.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist Church of Brodhead was organized Feb. 20, 1867, at a meeting held in the Congregational church. Rev. D. Alcott was president of the meeting and B. F. Roderick was clerk. The following is a list of those who became members at that time: Rev. D. Alcott, Almira Stewart, Julius Hurlburt, Sarah M. Hurlburt, Joshua Nanscawn, F. B. Smith, Seth Green, Eliza Green, Maria Harris, James Potter, Nancy Potter, M. D. Warren, Margaret Warren, B. F. Roderick, Ellen W. Roderick, S. Kurtz, George Tayler, O. Dorn, Eliza Dorn, Caleb Nanscawn, Ella Harding, Rosanna Worcester and Alexander Shafer. The first deacons were Julius Hurlburt and F. B. Smith. Only one of the original members is now here, George Taylor. The others are either dead or have removed. Services were held in Gomber's hall for some time and in September, 1867, Cole's hall was leased for one year. The church was erected in the fall of 1872. It is a frame building, vaneered with brick, and cost

about $4,000. The pastors in succession were: Revs. Alcott, Robert Smith, George Annis, Joseph Douglass, Joseph Mountain and George Lincoln. At present the Church is without a pastor, and no services are held.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Wesley W. Patton Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized June 4, 1883, by L. O. Holmes, chief M. O. Dept. Wis. The first officers were C. D. Wooster, commander; A. N. Randall, Sr., V. Com; O. S. Putnam, Jr., V. Com; R. Broughton, surgeon; A. E. Bulsom, chaplain; G. B. Wooster, officer of the day; W. W. Roderick, officer of the guard; and G. T. Spaulding, Q. M. Fifty-nine comrades were present at the meeting for organization and enrolled their names. H. C. Putnam was appointed adjutant; H. P. Clark, sergeant major; and C. C. Stone, Q. M. S. The post meets every Thursday evening. It now has 106 members. The officers elected in December, 1883, were as follows: C. D. Wooster, P. C.; A. N. Randall, S. V. C.; O. S. Putnam, J. V. C.; G. T. Spaulding, Q. M.; J. J. Austin, surgeon; O. F. Smith, chaplain; C. A. Payne, O. D.; W. W. Roderick, O. G.; C. C. Stone, was appointed sergeant major; B. L. Rolf, Q. M. S.; and H. C. Putnam, adjutant.

Brodhead Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 123, was instituted March 5, 1867, by Grand Master C. C. Cheeney, assisted by others. The charter members were: George R. Monell, John Young, Thomas McGinnis, G. W. McCabe and M. C. McBride. The first officers elected were: George R. Monell, N. G.; G. W. McBride, V. G.; G. W. McCabe, secretary, and John Young, treasurer. The appointed officers were: Thomas McGinnis, Warden; I. F. Mack, Jr., R. S; and S. P. Hayner, L. S. of the N. G.; S. M. Gosling, R. S. and D. W.; H. Taylor, L. S. of the V. G.; and J. H. Leeve, I. G. The presiding officers have been as follows: George R. Monell, M. G. McBride, M. H. Marble, J. W. Woodward, George Monell, S. M. Gosling, D. W. Tyrelle, W. W. Roderick, A. C. Douglass, Z. F. Dickinson, S. F. Colby, A. N. Randall, H. H. Hinckley, E. Hahn, B. Butcher, A. S. Moore, H. Butcher, E. R. Sprague, J. A. Young, W. H. Holcomb, J. H. Van Curan, J. Lanby, S. Lanby, C. E. Simmons, C. Lanby, F. J. Derrick, R. J. Holcomb and Jacob Bush. The total number of members of the lodge since organization has been 151. The present membership is thirty. The present officers are: Jacob Bush, N. G.; John W. Gardner, V. G.; O. F. Smith, R. S.; E. Hahn, P. S.; Sebastian Lanby, treasurer.

Upon the petition of Henry P. Clinton, Edson C. Clinton, James W. Overbaugh, A. J. Laird, John H. Overbaugh, Newman H. Potter, Henry W. Sherman, H. U. Burlingame and Caleb Knowls, and recommendation of Albany Lodge, No. 36, Brother Henry S. Baird, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Wisconsin, granted his dispensation to the above named brethren to form a lodge of Master Masons, in the village of Brodhead, to be named Diamond Lodge, and the Grand Master appointed Henry P. Clinton, W. M.; Henry W. Sherman, S. W., and James W. Overbaugh, J. W.; and on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1857, and A. L. 5857, the first regular communication was held, and the following additional officers was elected: Edson C. Clinton was elected treasurer; A. J. Laird, secretary; John H. Overbangh, S. D.; Newman H. Potter, J. D.; H. U. Burlingame, tyler; Caleb Knowls and A. J. Laird, stewards. There were initiated, passed and raised, during this year and up to date of receiving a charter, Joseph Merrell, S. W. Coffin, I. F. Mack, Thomas D. Laird and Charles W. Clinton, and the following Master Masons were admitted: Joseph Huntly, Alfred Wood and George Golden. At a regular communication held June 4, 1858, the lodge voted to petition the Grand Lodge to change the name to "Bicknell," and on June 18, 1858, Bicknell Lodge, No. 94, A. F. & A. M., met in regular communication for the first time under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge,

with Brother George Golden as W. M. July 2, the following officers were duly installed: Henry P. Clinton, S. W.; James W. Overbaugh, J. W.; Edson C. Clinton, treasurer; Joseph Merrell, secretary; John H. Overbaugh, S. D.; Charles W. Clinton, J. D.; S. W. Coffin, tyler, and Bicknell Lodge, No. 94, F. & A. M. declared duly constituted by Brother A. W. Parker, senior grand warden, of Wisconsin.

List of presiding officers and time served under dispensation: *Henry P. Clinton, W. M., nine months during time of working; *George Golden, one and a half years; *Charles W. Clinton, one year; C. Seeber, one year; John H. Overbaugh, two years; E. W. Blish, two years; Thomas D. Laird, one year; L. E. Towne, two years; Leonard Lakin, one year; C. N. Carpenter, five years; C. W. Mitchell, one year; *W. H. Barnes, two years; C. W. Lucas, two years; Burr Sprague, four years, and now serving his fifth year. Deaths of members, thirteen. Total membership since organization of lodge, 163. Present membership, seventy. Master Masons, Fellow Crafts, two, and four entered apprentices. The success of the lodge has been good, and its present condition is first-class. It is one of the best working lodges in the State, and numbers among its members many of the most influential citizens in the county. As a body, we claim to be a law-abiding and charitable brotherhood, ever ready to help the needy and suffering, be they Masons or worthy fellow-beings outside of our circle. Our present officers are: Burr Sprague, W. M.; Joseph Thompson, S. W; A. M. Bowen, J. W.; J. J. Pfisterer, treasurer; W. B. Mack, secretary; C. W. Lucas, tyler; D. W. H. Taylor, S. D.; E. Adams, J. D.; H. E. Burnham, E. Hahn and M. H. Williams, trustees. Lodge meets first and third Fridays in each month.

The Patrons of Husbandry organized a grange in Brodhead, in April, 1873, known as Sugar River Grange, No. 125. The following are the names of the original or charter members: J. W. Stuart, H. J. Stuart, R. J. Day, C. D. Wooster, G. B. Wooster, H. S. Ames, Lyman Kingman, F. Gumber, T. J. Balis, Mrs. P. M. Wooster, Mrs. C. D. Wooster, Mrs. R. A. R. Twining, and Mrs. V. Ames. At the first election R. J. Day was elected master, and C. D. Wooster, secretary. Since that time the following members have been elected and served as presiding officers: E. F. Fleek, two years; James Davis, one year; R. J. Day, one year; W. Atherton, one year; J. W. Stuart, two years; W. Atherton, three years.

At the last annual election J. V. Roberts was elected master for the year 1884, and Mr. Atherton, secretary. The present officers are as follows: W. Master, J. V. Roberts; W. Overseer, J. B. Kirkpatrick; W. Lecturer, E. A. Rose; W. Steward, A. Murrey; W. Assistant S., H. C. Atherton; W. Chaplain, L. Kingman; W. Treasurer, A. E. Atherton; Secretary, W. Atherton; Gate Keeper, A. G. B. Fleek; Ceres, Linzey; Pomona, P. M. Wooster; Flora, Katie May Wooster; T. Assistant Steward, K. C. Wooster. For three years after its organization the grange was very prosperous. During the next five years there was a marked decline in interest and attendance. It now numbers sixty members, and at no time has more interest been manifested than at the present.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hopeful Division, 196, of the S. of T., Brodhead, was organized by Mrs. S. A. Pinkham, the 20th of November, 1882, with the following officers: O. N. Wagley, W. P.; Mrs. Burr Sprague, W. A.; Rev. George Button, R. S.; O. G. Briggs, Assistant R. S.; Addie Hinckley, Treasurer; F. Van Curen, Caplain; Louis Sprague, Conductor; Thomascene Hendrie, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. M. M. Rowell, I. S.; Mrs. J. G. Orr, P. W. P.; Hon. A. N. Randall, W. Deputy.

The following were the charter members: Mrs. J. G. Orr, Mrs. H. M. Blanchard, Mrs. H.

*Deceased.

Hinckley, Mrs. C. Matter, Mrs. E. C. Randall, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Burr Sprague, Mrs. H. W. Button, Mrs. M. M. Rowell, Iona Baker, Mrs. C. F. Thompson, Lillian Holcomb, Mrs. E. A. Palmer, Miss E. Burnham, Mrs. M. A. Compton, Hattie Rowell, Mrs. Oliver Putnam, Miss T. C. Hendrie, Mrs. G. C. Aurand, Addie Hinckley, Mrs. G. F. Spaulding, Rev. G. W. Nuzum, Mrs. George M. Button, Rev. George M. Button, Mrs. H. C. Clinton, F. Van Curen, E. D. Clinton, Louis Sprague, W. L. Thompson, Elmer McBroom, Hugh Sprague, Fred Brant, A. N. Randall, O. N. Wagley, Robert Baker, C. H. Campbell, O. G. Briggs, Joseph Gramm, and Elijah Adams.

O. N. Wagley was the first presiding officer of the division, and held that office from its organization till June, 1883. He was again re-elected in January, 1884. From June till October, the division was presided over by P. E. Derrick, and from October till January, 1884, by Hon. B. Sprague. The total membership has been 185, and the present membership is about 140. No deaths have occurred, and only six expulsions. At the beginning of the present year, the division leased a hall of Mrs W. Stewart, the conditions being that the division should have the use of it two years by putting it in order; about $200 have been expended in adorning it and fitting it up, and their division room is now one of the finest in the State. The success of the organization has been good; many of the most prominent and influential citizens of Brodhead are members. Several persons who were in the habit of getting intoxicated have joined the order, and have kept their pledge inviolate. Several public entertainments have been given under the auspices of the division, that have been very favorably received, and all have been a financial success.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Truax, of Brodhead, came to Green county, April 19, 1839, from Vermilion Co., Ill. Several families and a number of young men came at the same time. Among them were Asa Brown, whose wife was an aunt of Mr. Truax; Dickson Bailey and family; Thomas Morton and family Mrs. Ruth Morton and family, and the young men, Solomon Bishop and Isaac Crahil. Mr. Truax was a young, unmarried man at this time. He lived in the town of Adams for two years, then sold out and bought a farm near Monroe, which in June, 1877, he sold, and it is now known as the county farm. After selling his farm he removed to the city of Monroe. He came to Brodhead to reside in August, 1881. Mr. Truax was born in Nelson Co., Ky., May 13, 1818. He removed to Indiana with his parents, in 1822, the family settling in Owen county, in that State, where they remained five years, then removed to Vermilion Co., Ill. There the subject of this sketch resided with his father's family, till he came here. His mother died in Illinois, in January, 1839. His father came, several years later, to this county, and settled in the town of Mount Pleasant, where he lived until his decease. In September, 1841, Mr. Truax, of this sketch, returned to Illinois and was married to Mary Ann Whitesitt, who was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1824. Her father, Samuel Whitesitt, was an early settler in the town of Mount Pleasant, in this county, where he died, Dec. 27 1879. His widow now lives with Mr. Truax. Mr. and Mrs. Truax have had no children, but have brought up, from infancy to maturity, five adopted children—Samuel M. and George R. Truax, sons of his brother, Charles H. and Daniel W. Carter, and an adopted daughter, Flora Belle Whitesitt. Mr. Truax has given his adopted sons, all of whom have left home, a good education, and enabled them to start well in life. Charles H. Carter is a physician, a graduate of the State University, at Madison, also of Rush Medical College, in Chicago.

John B. Sawyer, of Brodhead, came to the Territory of Wisconsin, in the spring of 1838, and to Green county in 1840. He was born in the State of New Hampshire, Sept 17, 1817, and is a son of Joseph Sawyer, who was also a

native of that State. In 1837 John B. left home and went to New York, where he staid till April, 1838. He then came west and lived two years at Milwaukee, after which he came to Green county, and with Charles Stevens, of Janesville, built a furnace for the smelting lead ore, at Exeter. About the same time he erected a log tavern, which was used principally for boarding the men employed in the smelter, which was sold to J. and L. Ward, of Milwaukee, as soon as built. This tavern he sold to Ezra Durgan. In 1842 he built a bridge across the Sugar river, at Albany, which was one of the first bridges built in the county. He engaged for a number of years in bridge building, in this and adjoining counties. He bought a farm in the town of Exeter, in 1843, on which he erected a frame house and barn the same year. With Dr. Stearns he built the first hotel in the village of Albany. He afterwards owned the farm now owned by Hollis Button. From this farm he removed to Decatur and engaged in mercantile and produce business. In fact, Mr. Sawyer has led a very busy life and was variously engaged in produce and stock buying at Decatur, Clarence and Footville, for many years. He has lived in the village of Brodhead since 1862. He was married in Albany, Green county, to Julia Copp, a native of the State of New York. They have nine children, four sons and five daughters. They have lost two children—Daniel, who died in New Mexico, in 1882, at the age of twenty-eight years, and Julia, who died in September, 1883, at the age of twenty-three years. He was postmaster at Clarence, before the starting of Brodhead, and when the postoffice was discontinued at Clarence he was appointed first postmaster at Brodhead.

Franklin H. Derrick, of Brodhead, is a son of Rodolphus Derrick. The latter was born Aug. 8, 1793, and was reared in Herkimer Co., N. Y. His parents, the grandparents of Franklin H., were natives of the Green Mountain State. When a young man, Rodolphus D. Derrick removed to Erie Co., N. Y., where he was married to Lorenda Sheldon. In 1820, in company with two brothers-in-law, the latter being accompanied by their families, he went down the Alleghany river in a flat boat and thence down the Ohio, to Morgan Co., Ill., where his brothers-in-law settled. The following spring he returned to New York. In 1836 he came to Green county and purchased for himself and other parties, 1,200 acres of land in the present towns of Spring Grove and Decatur. In the fall of 1838 he removed with his family to Wisconsin, stopping at White Oak Springs, in what is now Lafayette county, where his two sons, Frederick and Alonzo, were at work in the lead mines. Here he remained until spring, keeping a boarding house during the winter. He then removed to Illinois, locating near Savannah. In 1840 he sent his son, Alonzo, with a hired man and team, to his land in Green county, who broke land preparatory to a crop the following year. In April, 1841, he removed with his family to to the town of Spring Grove, and there resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 29, 1860. His wife survived her husband for many years, departing this life at the residence of her son, Franklin H., at Monroe, Jan. 14, 1874. "'Squire Derrick," as he was familiarly known, is well remembered by the early settlers, for his many excellent qualities. He was a man of much general information, was justice of the peace for many years, and otherwise connected officially with the affairs of his town. He had eight children, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are still living. Franklin H. is the only resident of the county, at this time. The names of the children, all of whom grew to maturity, except the youngest, are—Frederick, now in California; Harriet, deceased; Alonzo, in California; Franklin H., Statira, deceased; Pauline and Elvira, in Nebraska; and Hellen Irene, deceased. Franklin H., who owns the homestead, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in January, 1824, and was in his sixteenth year when he came to Green county. In 1850 he went to California by the overland route, returning by

Nicaragua route, after a residence of two years, in the land of gold. He was sheriff of Green county from 1873 to 1875, during which time he lived in Monroe, the county seat. Till his removal to Brodhead, in September, 1883, except two years in California, and his two years in Monroe, he had been a constant resident of the homestead farm since his father's settlement there in 1841. He has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet Boslaw, daughter of John Boslaw, who settled in Spring Grove about 1845. He was married in 1846, and his wife died in October, 1871. His present wife was Mrs. Mary A. (Williams) Northrup, a native of Erie Co., N. Y., where she was first married, and with her husband, settled in Rock Co., Wis., in 1847. The latter died in 1869. Mr. Derrick has six children by his former marriage—Theodore J., who lives on the homestead farm; Franklin R., a dentist of Brodhead; Mary L., wife of John C. Balis, in Nebraska; Levi F., also on the farm; Harriet E., wife of J. T. Lamson; and Peter E.

Josiah V. Richardson, one of the prominent citizens of Brodhead and one of the early settlers of Green county, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1820. His parents were Asa and Mary (Adams) Richardson, natives of New Hampshire, who removed to the State of New York about 1807. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, having commenced work on the farm when eight years old. He was thus early in life trained to habits of industry and economy, which were the characteristic features of his after life. His education was acquired mostly by his own energy at his own expense. In his youth, while engaged upon the farm he attended the primitive district school as he had opportunity during the three months term of each winter. During the summer he was obliged to work. He came to this county in 1841, first locating at Monroe, of which place he was a prominent citizen for many years. There he engaged in surveying, and the first two winters taught school, holding the office of county surveyor a part of the time until 1848, when he was elected county register of deeds, after which he entered into a co-partnership with A. Ludlow and B. Chenoweth in merchandising for a short time; then he engaged in farming six years; and returning to Monroe, was engaged in various speculations, principally dealing in lands. He has held several county offices, having been county commissioner and member of the board of supervisors a number of years, and these positions have been filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He came to Brodhead in 1869 and engaged in banking. He was married in 1850 to Lydia Sanderson, a native of the State of Massachusetts. They have five children, two of whom are married—Clara, the elder, to G. F. Claycomb; and Emma, the third, to George Palmer; Sidney, his only son, is engaged with his two brothers-in-law in an extensive lumber trade, in southwestern Iowa. His remaining children live with him. Like many other early settlers who have attained to prominence in life, Mr. Richardson began his career in limited circumstances, for upon his arrival in Monroe in 1841, he was in debt $25, which amount he found much difficulty in paying, as times were hard and money extremely scarce. He found work and earned money but could not get it. His capital was not money, but consisted of a good head with willing hands, and by industry with good judgment he has succeeded in business, and accumulated a competence of this world's goods, and what is better, having placed himself in this position honestly, he has the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He has now retired from active business life.

George West, of Brodhead, has been a resident of Green county since 1838. He was born in the town of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1818. His father, John West, was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was of Irish descent. His mother, Avie (Bowen) West was of Scotch origin and a native of Vermont. His father died in Erie county in 1876; his mother still survives. The parents of George

had ten children of whom he was the eldest. In 1838, when in his twenty-first year, he started westward, his destination being the town of Clarno in this county, where two maternal uncles, Thomas S. and William Bowen, had already located. At Buffalo he took a deck passage for Chicago on the steamer *Michigan*, commanded by Capt. Perry, paying from his small stock of money $5 for the passage. From Chicago he proceeded most of the way on foot to the home of his relatives in Clarno. In the fall of 1839 he returned to his native State and married Susan Winchell of the town of Brant, Erie county, and on the 1st day of February, 1840, started on his return, accompanied by his wife. They came the entire distance with a team, being one month and four days on the journey. He first settled on the land presented him by his uncle, where they remained until 1842, when he sold his land and removed to what is now the town of Sylvester, where he made a claim of 160 acres which he improved and which became the homestead of his family and which he still owns, but he retired from farming in 1872 and removed to Brodhead. His son, Samuel, now occupies the homestead farm. Mrs. West's parents were Ira and Betsy Winchell. The latter was born in Tioga Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. West have had ten children, six of whom are now living—Samuel, born March 11, 1843; Louisa B., deceased, born Sept. 29, 1844; George F., born Jan. 14, 1846, deceased; Avis E., born Nov. 29, 1847, now the wife of John W. Watt; Clara, born Sept. 7, 1849, widow of G. N. Trousdale; Mary, born April 24, 1852, wife of J. B. Nance; Alice E., born Nov. 29, 1853, wife of F. P. Northcraft; Ida M., born July 10, 1857; Nelson P., born Nov. 4, 1859, died at the age of nineteen; and Minnie, born Nov. 2, 1865, deceased.

M. T. Gleason, of Brodhead, is the son of Robert Gleason, who came to Albany with his family in 1846. Robert Gleason was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., about 1805. He was engaged the greater part of his life in mechanical work. He removed with his family to Lake Co., Ill., where he resided two years, previous to coming to Green county. He erected a saw mill in 1846, for Nichols & Pond, which was the first mill built in the town of Albany. He died the following year. His wife survived until 1870. Seven children of this family accompanied their parents to this county, five sons and two daughters. Two of the sons have since died. M. T. Gleason was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1830, and came with the family to this county in 1846. He was engaged in merchandising for many years, at Monticello, Albany and Brodhead. Mrs. Gleason was Ellen Corey, a daughter of M. Corey, who settled near Monticello in 1856, and in 1876 removed to Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have two children—Charles F. and Nettie, both of whom are married. The former lives at Princeton, Minn., and the latter is the wife of L. A. Towne, of Brodhead.

Francis Woodling, of Brodhead, settled in the town of Jefferson, Green county, in the spring of 1846, where he entered eighty acres of land, also forty acres in the town of Spring Grove. He lived in the town of Jefferson about twelve years, when he sold his farm and removed to the town of Decatur, and settled on a farm, where he lived till September, 1865, when he removed to the village of Brodhead. Mr. Woodling was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., in 1814. He removed to the State of Indiana with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Woodling. His father died in Indiana. His mother came to Green county and lived with her children till her decease. Mr. Woodling was married in 1839, in Indiana, to Ruth Biedleman, born in Indiana in 1822. Her parents were Samuel and Sarah Biedleman, natives of the State of New York, and removed to Indiana, where they lived till death. Mr. and Mrs. Woodling have been blessed with ten children, five of whom are living. The following are the names of their children, living and deceased—Levi S., born Jan. 11, 1841, enlisted

in the army in August, 1862, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Resaca, surviving but two or three days after the fight; Cyrus H. died in 1859, at the age of sixteen years; Sarah M. is the wife of W. H. H. Fleek; Homer R. died at the age of thirty-one years; Marion H. lives in Iowa; Marvin E. is a physician, located at Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles J. died at the age of six years; Mary L. and Martha L. were twins—the former is deceased; their youngest child is Annie R.

Reuben Fleek, of Brodhead, came to the town of Decatur with his father in 1846. He was really instrumental in having his father remove to this State. He being the oldest son at home, the care of the family devolved upon him. And his brother, Edmund, having given a somewhat glowing account of Green county, he advised his father to remove here with his family, which he did. Reuben was born in Hampshire Co., Va., May 31, 1822. After coming to Green county he resided with his father for a number of years. His settlement on leaving his father's was on section 28, which he procured of the government and had owned since he first came to the county. He resided on this farm for twenty-five years. He purchased a home in Brodhead, where he removed from the farm in 1876. Reuben Fleek, like his brothers, has been successful in accumulating property. He is somewhat eccentric, firm and decided in his opinions, and upright and honest in his business transactions. Mrs. Fleek was a daughter of Davis Bowen, who settled in the town of Sylvester in 1837. They have four children—Winfield S., William M., Charles M. and Lillian Belle.

H. C. Putnam, of Brodhead, was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1847. He is a son of John J. Putnam, and came to Decatur with his parents in 1849. He enlisted in 1863, when but sixteen years old, in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until July, 1865. He was in active service from the time he enlisted till the close of the war. He participated in a number of important battles. He was in the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Nashville under Gen. Thomas; also took part in Wilson's cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia to Macon, Ga. After the war he attended school one year at Milton College. He then engaged as clerk for a time. He represented for several years, as a commercial traveler, a tobacco house in Milwaukee, and for four years traveled for the house of W. &. J. G. Flink, selling teas, spices, etc. From September, 1875, till the fall of 1877, he was engaged in general merchandising in the firm name of Orr & Putnam. He was one of the founders of the Norwegian Plow Co. He is at present dealing in lumber, which business he began in 1881, succeeding W. W. Hill, with whom he was associated for a short time Mr. Putnam is president of the village for 1884. Mrs. Putnam was Frances Sutherland, daughter of Avery Sutherland and granddaughter of Justus Sutherland.

Joseph Warren Stuart, a prominent citizen of Brodhead, settled in the town of Decatur, April 1, 1851, on a farm he had purchased the previous 10th of September. This farm is located on section 27, and was entered by Anson Sheffield. At the time Mr. Stuart bought it there was about ten acres improved, and a log cabin had been built by the former owner. Mr. Sheffield, from whom he made the purchase, was of Mormonistic tendency, and removed to Salt Lake. Mr. Stuart is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born in 1819. His father, Sylvester Stuart, was formerly from Washington Co., N. Y., and his grandfather, Joseph Stuart, was a native of Massachusetts. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier. His maternal grandfather, Ezra Doty, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and was present at the execution of Major Andre. When thirteen years old Joseph went with his parents to Ohio. At the age of seventeen he went to Bennington, Vt., and engaged at work in the cotton factory, where he remained two years, then spent six years on the farm, then returned and spent three years in

the factory. In 1849 he came to Wisconsin and engaged at work in a sash, door and blind factory. He came to the town of Decatur in 1851, as before stated, but for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, coffins, etc., his shop being on the farm. In 1872 he sold his farm to B. H. Fleek, and removed to Brodhead. Mr. Stuart is numbered among the successful business men of Decatur. He has now practically retired from the more active business duties of life, and is in possession of a competence. He owns considerable real estate, including two good farms, besides village property in Brodhead. His wife, to whom he was married Jan. 21, 1844, was formerly Lydia R. Lasell, a native of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have had but one child—Phebe Ann, who died on the 7th day of January, 1846, at the age of eleven months. They have had several adopted children, two of whom—Mary W. and Ezra H., they reared from the ages respectively of six and ten years. The latter enlisted in the army in 1862, in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, re-enlisted in the 4th Cavalry, was one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, and served until the close of the war. He now lives in Hancock Co., Ill. Mary W. is the wife of Abner Mitchell, and lives near Waverly, Iowa. Another adopted daughter is now at Deadwood, Dak., and another, an infant daughter, died in 1858, but a few days after her adoption. Mr. Stuart is among the best class of Green county citizens, and as a business man has the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

John Douglas, a prominent citizen of Brodhead, came to Green county in 1854. He was born in the county of Sutherland, Scotland, on July 15, 1812, and came to the United States with his father's family in 1828. They settled in Monongalia Co., W. Va., where Mr. Douglas lived until 1834, when he was married and removed to Fayette Co., Penn. In 1835, he came to Milwaukee Co., Wis., where he settled on a farm and lived nineteen years. At that time Milwaukee was but a small village, and Mr. Douglas became well acquainted with the first settlers of that place, who were Solomon Juneau, George Walker and Byron Kilbourn. He lived in Milwaukee county until 1854, when he came to Green county and settled in the town of Decatur on a partially improved farm, where he lived until he came to the village of Brodhead in 1872. He still owns a part of that farm. Mr. Douglas has good business qualifications and has had good success, being now numbered among the wealthy and substantial citizens of Brodhead. His parents, James and Ann (Oliver) Douglas, were born on the border, between England and Scotland, the former on the Scotland side and the latter on the English side of the line. After marriage they removed to Sutherland county. Mr. Douglas' father died in the State of Maryland before he had reached his intended destination in Virginia. His mother died in Virginia at the age of about eighty years. The parents of Mr. Douglas had seven children—six sons and one daughter. He has been three times married. His first wife was Mary J. Brown, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Milwaukee county. His second wife was Mrs. Almira (Bates) Shaff, who died at Brodhead in 1881. His present wife was Mrs. Amanda (Hart) Holcomb. Mr. Douglas is the father of five children, two of whom are now living—James W. and William H. The former lives in Brodhead, the latter resides on and owns a part of the homestead farm. Mr. Douglas has two brothers and one sister—Andrew in Milwaukee county, Mrs. Jane Barlow in Wheeling, W. Va., and Thomas, his youngest brother, who formerly lived in the town of Decatur, but now resides in Johnson Co., Kansas. Mr. Douglas' education was limited. Politically he was formerly a whig, but upon the organization of the republican party, he joined them, and continues to vote for those principles. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is in favor of prohibition.

Stair Bros., of Brodhead, keep a first-class general grocery store, with which they have connected a drug department. The brothers, Jehu and Henry Stair, are sons of Peter Stair, who came to this county June 30, 1855, locating on section 36, in the town of Jefferson. In 1865 he removed to an improved farm on section 25. He retired from farming and settled in the village of Juda, where he died, Nov. 15, 1878. His wife died Sept. 9, 1882. There were eleven children in the family when they came to Green county, ten of whom, six sons and four daughters, are still living—William, in Clark Co., Dak.; Mrs. Samantha Obenchain, in Mono Co., Cal.; Mrs. Martha Regudtt, (widow) at the homestead in Jefferson; Mrs. Ellen Obenchain, in McKinney, Texas; Jehu, Dr. M. P. Stair, of Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis.; Mrs. Antoinette Allen, at Darlington, Wis.; Dr. Theodore F. Stair, at Mazomania, Wis.; Henry and Dr. J. B. Stair, at Spring Green, Wis. A daughter, Elsie, the sixth child, died at the age of twenty-nine years. Jehu, the elder of the firm of Stair Bros., was born in Virginia in 1833. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin Chambers, who settled on section 35, of the town of Jefferson, in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Jehu Stair have two children—Mary G. and Landus C. Henry Stair was born in Virginia in 1845. He was married to Mary E., also a daughter of Benjamin Chambers. They have five children—Elsie, Louis, Sydney, Mary and Henry. While Henry Stair and family were on a pleasure trip to the Rocky Mountains in the summer of 1879, an event of their expedition was the ascent of Pike's Peak. His son, Louis, went on foot and return, the distance being about twenty miles, being then between ten and eleven years old. This was a feat probably never before accomplished by one so young. Stair Bros. have established an extensive trade, and their integrity and ability as business men are unquestioned.

Bowen R. Clawson dates his residence in Green county from 1855, but was here temporarily as early as 1852. He was born in Green Co., Penn, in 1837, where he lived till 1851. In that year he removed to Waukesha, Wis., with his parents. He early engaged in the grain business, buying for the Forest City Mills at Waukesha, Stoughton and also at Juda, in this county. He began his mercantile career, as clerk, in Juda, though he had previously sold goods at Waukesha. He began mercantile trade, for himself, at Juda, in April, 1860, and in 1862 came to Brodhead and engaged in business, in the firm name of Clawson & Roderick. After continuing some time, he sold to Mr. Roderick, and purchased the store which he now owns. He continued in mercantile trade alone and with various partners, until 1881. He was then succeeded by Aurand & Terry, but he still owns the store building. Mr. Clawson is an active, energetic business man, and has acquired a competence. Since his residence in Brodhead, he has not confined his business to merchandising, but dealt in wool and grain for many years, and lately has dealt extensively in wool. Mr. Clawson began business with nothing, but has succeeded by energy and a determination to win. His father, Phineas Clawson, came to Brodhead in 1865, where he died in March, 1882, at the age of eighty-five years. His mother died several years previous to the death of her husband. Mr. Clawson was married to Matilda R. South, daughter of Abijah South, who settled in the town of Jefferson, in 1846, coming there from Pennsylvania. He died in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Clawson have two children—Bowen R., born in 1869, and Sadie, born in October, 1876.

Sceva P. Taft has been a resident of Brodhead since June, 1856. He was born in Pottsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1821, where he lived till twenty-two years of age, when he went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and engaged in the business of piano making, to which he had served an apprenticeship in his native town. He remained several years at Ogdensburg, and then went to Vergennes, Vt.,

where he had charge of a piano factory one year. Thence again to St. Lawrence county, where his parents were still living. He soon after came to Wisconsin, and lived in Milwaukee and Waukesha for two years. At Milwaukee he was employed in the railroad car shop in the construction of passenger cars, assisting in building the first passenger car constructed in the State of Wisconsin. He returned to New York in the fall of 1855, and came to Brodhead, as stated, the following year. He engaged here, at first, in clerking in the drug store of E. C. Clinton, and bought out Mr. Clinton in 1858. He subsequently disposed of his drug business, and was engaged in the hardware trade for a number of years; later he engaged in real estate and insurance, which was his business for many years. Mr. Taft has been a justice of the peace most of the time for twenty years. He has been twice married; his first wife was Jane Critchet, a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., who died in Waukesha, in 1856; his present wife was Catharine E. Conkey, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in the town of Canton. He has one child by his first wife—Edmond, now engaged at railroading. He has three children by his present wife—Jennie May, Nellie A. and George J. Mr. Taft's father, Silas Taft, came to Brodhead in 1856, and lived with his children till his decease. His mother is still living, at the age of ninety years. Two of his brothers were among the early carpenters of Brodhead. The elder, Ransom Taft, built the Clinton Hotel in 1856, and conducted it for several years. He is now in Chicago. The younger brother, Judson, resides in Racine.

James T. Sherman is one of the earliest settlers of Brodhead. He was of the firm of Sherman, Clinton & Co., the first general mercantile firm of the village, a history of which appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Sherman is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born, April 17, 1819. He is of an eminent descent, being a great-grandson of the illustrious Roger Sherman, of Continental and Revolutionary fame. He was reared to the occupation of farming in Suffield, of his native State, not far from the city of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Sherman was formerly Abby Morgan. Her father was Deacon Jasper Morgan. She was born in Windsor, Conn., March 17, 1824, and is a sister of the late Edwin D. Morgan, the eminent statesman, and great war governor of the State of New York. Thus both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are connected with men whose names will ever be conspicuous in the history of our country. Mr. Sherman came to Brodhead from Connecticut, in 1856, with his family, consisting of wife and seven children, and immediately engaged in mercantile trade, in which he continued two years, and soon after engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he has since devoted the greater portion of his time, but has now retired from the more active duties of life. He possesses one of the many beautiful homes in Brodhead, and is now passing his declining years in peace and comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have been identified with the Congregational Church since its organization in 1856, he being one of the deacons of that society. They have had nine children—James Morgan, Abby T., Eliza M., Anna M., Charles J., John T. and Jessie T., (twins) Helen M. and Fannie B. The two youngest were born in Brodhead.

John B. Blanchard was one of the early business men in Brodhead, coming here when the town started in 1856, and erecting one of the first dwellings on the village plat. Soon after coming here, he engaged in buying grain, live stock, dressed hogs, etc., in which occupation, he was one of the first to engage. After a residence here of several years, he purchased the warehouse now occupied by Dunwiddie & Taylor, and continued the grain trade until his decease, which occurred March 13, 1876. His advantages for obtaining an education in early life, were only medium, but he was a very good business man, a man of sterling integrity, strictly temperate in his habits, and withal, an esteemed

and valuable citizen. He met with some unfortunate reverses in his earlier business enterprises, yet by persevering effort, he was enabled to leave to his family a good competence. He was a native of Caledonia Co., Vt., born Oct. 13, 1820, where he was reared, and married to Helen M. Laird, in 1847, who was born in Barnet, Vt., in 1821. Mrs. Blanchard is still a resident of Brodhead. She has no surviving children, but has lost three—Azel A., born in Vermont, and died in 1859, at the age of ten years; Helen M., who died in infancy; and John A., her last surviving child, was killed while coupling cars, in November, 1881. Mrs. Blanchard occupies the home built by her husband, in 1868.

Harvey F. Moore came to Brodhead in 1856. He was born in Barnet, Vt., in 1809. He was married to Sophia B. Laird, a sister of Mrs. H. M. Blanchard. Capt. Moore, as he was familiarly called, was a man of prominence among the business men of Brodhead, and was also well known politically, and served a term in both branches of the legislature of Wisconsin. He was engaged in grain buying here for a number of years. He purchased a farm in the town of Spring Grove, and resided, alternately, on the farm and in the village, until his death, which occurred in April, 1877. Mrs. Moore now lives in the village of Brodhead, having sold her farm in Spring Grove. She has three children—Catharine, wife of P. J. Clawson; Harvey J., in St. Paul, Minn.; and Peter T.

Hiram Bowen came to Green county first in 1850, and settled here permanently in 1858. He is a brother of Ephraim Bowen. He was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents were Pardon and Maria Bowen, who removed from Cayuga county to Erie county. Pardon Bowen died in 1840, and his wife a number of years previous to that time. Hiram Bowen grew to manhood in Erie county, and in 1853 was married to Catharine E. McMartin. Her father, Daniel McMartin, was a native of Scotland, who came to this country when a child. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen went overland to California, being about four months in reaching their destination. After crossing the Missouri river, settlers were not numerous on the route which they took to the Pacific coast. The first building they saw after crossing that river was Fort Laramie, about 500 miles west of Council Bluffs. This was Mr. Bowen's second trip to California—he having gone there in 1851 by way of the Isthmus. They remained several years in California, and returned to the State of New York. On coming to this county, Mr. Bowen engaged in merchandising with his brother Ephraim, at Albany. He afterwards engaged in farming in the town of Mount Pleasant. He came to Brodhead in the spring of 1873 and engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until January, 1881, when he was succeeded by his son, Albert M. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have three children—Albert M., born in California, in 1854; Addie, born in 1860; and Nellie, born in 1870. Albert M. is married and has three children—Kittie Maude, Lotta Emeretta and Edith E.

Harmon B. Stewart has resided in the town of Decatur, this county, since April, 1858. He was born in the town of Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1818. He is a brother of J. W. Stewart, of Brodhead. His father, Sylvester Stewart, removed from Vermont to Pennsylvania, and soon after the birth of H. B. removed to the State of New York, and settled near the Vermont line. The family removed to Clinton, Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1833, and located on a farm. In 1835 Mr. Stewart went to Vermont, and engaged in cotton manufacturing at North Bennington. The factory in which he was engaged was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Stuart then engaged at the work of a machinist and built a number of looms. He returned to Ohio in 1837, but went in the fall of the following year to Adams, Mass., remained eight months, then returning to Vermont, pursued his former occupation at Bennington until 1845, when he returned to the homestead farm in Ohio, where he remained twelve years, then

came to Green county, and has since been a resident of this town. In the spring of 1862 he bought an interest in the flouring mill near old Decatur village, and was connected therewith until the close of 1866. Since the beginning of 1867 he has been engaged in farming, real estate, loaning money, etc. Mr. Stewart is numbered among the most successful and substantial business men of Brodhead. He now owns at least 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Brodhead, and is a man of sound financial ability. He has been three times married, first in Vermont to Harriet C. Tanner, a native of Wilmington, Vt. She died in 1871. His second wife was Mrs. Clarinda Harrington. His present wife was Mrs. Lavina Dubois. By his first wife he has three children—Sylvester, a former successful merchant in Brodhead, now at Hancock, Stevens Co., Minn., where he is a large land owner and produce dealer; Mrs. Emma Walling, wife of Percy Walling, who now resides in Kansas; and Harmon T., now living in Brodhead. By his second wife he has one son--Gerald.

J. Brant is a harness maker, of Brodhead, that business there now being represented by him, Joseph Gramm and Henry Richards. The first to open a shop of this kind in the place was Albert Shearer, in 1858, who employed his brother-in-law, Michael Ott, as workman, who made the first harness manufactured in the village. The shop was continued but a short time. Mr. Ott is now a resident of Janesville. The second shop was opened in 1859, by J. Brant, the subject of this sketch, who has since been in the business, except his service in the army, and another recent short interval. He was born in Ohio, in 1832, and when but seven years old removed to Indiana with his step-father, his own father, Abraham Brant, having died when he was but two years of age. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He learned his trade in Wabash City, Ind., after which he spent a number of years traveling and working at his trade at different places, until he engaged in business in Brodhead, in 1859, as stated. He enlisted in 1861 in the regimental band of the 3d Wisconsin, and was discharged in October, 1862, by virtue of an order issued by the war department for the discharge of regimental bands. He re-enlisted in 1863 as a member of the band of the 1st brigade, third division, fifteenth army corps, and served until August, 1865. He participated in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and in the march to the sea. He was married to Ellen Cowen, a daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Cowen, who was an early settler of Green county. Mrs. Brant died a number of years since, leaving two children—Fred, born in 1867, and Tina, born in 1869.

D. C. Day, of Brodhead, settled in the town of York, Oct. 3, 1843. His father, D. B. Day, located in that town the previous year, coming from Geauga Co., Ohio. D. B. Day was a native of Madison Co., N. Y., born in 1798, in which county he continued to reside until he reached manhood, when he moved to Genesee county, thence to Ohio, in 1840, and to this county in 1842. The wife of D. B. Day was formerly Hannah Cass. They had nine children who grew to maturity, seven of whom, five sons, and two daughters, are still living. They removed to Kansas, in 1856, during the existence of border warfare in that State, where Mrs. D. B. Day died. Her husband removed to Iowa, in 1863, where he died. D. C. Day, the subject of this sketch, was born in Canada West, where his parents were then living. He was reared in the State of New York, removed to Ohio with his parents, and came to Green county, in 1843. He first settled on a farm in the town of York, which he had obtained from the government. At that time there were living within the borders of that town: John Stewart, Sr., William Crowell, Albro Crowell, son of William; William C. Green, Joseph Miller, William Spears, Simeon Alden, Ezra Wescott, Amos Conkey, D. B. Day, Philander Pebbles and Henry Hurlbert. Of these families only that of Philander Pebbles now (1884) remains. Mr. Day has been

twice married. His first wife was Mary Bryant, a daughter of Jesse Bryant. His second and present wife was Mrs. Mary A. Crosby, a daughter of Elder Decker, of Newark, Rock county, and the widow of Haskell Crosby. Mr. Day has six children by his first wife—Albert L., a physician located at Postville, in the town of York; Edwin R., living near Lemars, Iowa; Lewis E., in Nebraska; Rosella, widow of Francis Grinnell; Nellie, wife of E. A. Lynn; and Willie B., near Lemars, Iowa. His youngest son died in 1880. Mrs. Day has seven children, five daughters, and two sons, by her former marriage—Martha, Angelia, wife of A. E. Hall; Ella, wife of F. E. Darling; Emma, wife of R. E. Hoyt, Erwin C., Hattie and Harvey.

E. R. Sprague, Esq., the present police justice of Brodhead, is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., born in 1830. He received a good common school education. In 1846 he came with his parents to Rock county, and in the winter of 1847 engaged in teaching school in the town of Spring Valley. He followed teaching and farming for a number of years in Rock county. In November, 1854, he came to Clarence, in this county, and taught a number of terms. He was well known as a successful teacher, for many years, and there are many men and women in Green and Rock counties who have reached or passed the meridian of life, who received the benefit of his instruction. After taking up his residence in Green county, he was absent for a number of years. He went to Menomonee, in Dunn Co., Wis., where he was engaged in the construction of the extensive saw mill of Knapp, Stout & Co., at that place. He remained there three years. He went to Orfordville in 1860, and there resided until 1867, thence to Evansville, where he was engaged in business three years, thence to a farm near Stoughton, Dane county. Two years later he came to this county and located at Albany, remaining there a year and a half. He then came to Brodhead. He has been a justice of the peace for several years, and superintendent of the city schools, two years. Mr. Sprague has been three times married. His present wife is a native of St. Johns, N. B. He has four children —Flora May, F. Guy, Alberta, a teacher in the graded schools of Brodhead, and Hugh. His oldest son is an expert printer, and a compiler of city directories, also a step-son, C. W. Murphy, a clerk in W. W. Roderick's dry goods store in Brodhead for several years. Mr. Sprague is a genial gentleman, socially, and well liked for his many excellencies of character.

Joseph Thompson aud wife are engaged in a general millinery and fancy goods business in Brodhead. They were engaged in the same business at Albany, in this county, previous to coming to Brodhead. Mr. Thompson was born in Canada, in December, 1833, of American parents. When a child he removed with his parents to Ohio, and thence to Rockford, Ill. He enlisted the first year of the war, Sept. 18, 1861, in the 8th Illinois Cavalry. He served three years in the army, and was discharged Oct. 28, 1864. He participated in many important battles, including Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven days' fight, and retreat of McClellan, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, where he had a horse shot under him and was taken prisoner. After remaining three days in the hands of the rebels, he succeeded in escaping from his guard at midnight and and reached the Union lines in safety. He participated in twenty of the most important engagements of the Rebellion, including Gettysburg. After the war he returned to Rockford, and thence to Waterloo, Iowa, where he lived two years. He came to this county in 1868, locating at Albany. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Charlotte Marson, a native of Nottingham, England. She came to the United States in 1847, with her parents, who settled at Rochester, N. Y., and removed to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1854, and during the late Rebellion took an active part in woman's work for the Union at Washington City, under a government commission.

John J. Pfisterer, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, at Brodhead, established his business here in 1866, succeeding A. G. Wetstein. Mr. Pfisterer was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1841. He learned the trade of watchmaker in his native country, and came to the United States in 1861. He worked at Ann Arbor, Mich., three years, then went to Chicago, where he resided two years. Mr. Pfisterer is an excellent workman, and has established an extensive and lucrative trade. He is also a successful business man. He owns the store building which he occupies, also a pleasant home in the village, and a good farm in the town of Spring Grove. His wife was also a native of Wurtemburg. They have one daughter—Clarie.

Ernest Hahn is the merchant tailor of Brodhead. He engaged in business here in 1868. Mr. Hahn was born in the northern part of Germany, in 1832. He learned his trade in his native land, and came to the United States in 1856. He worked at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, for a time; in 1857, came to Madison, Wis. In the spring of 1859, he went to Prairie du Chien, and soon after came to Monroe, Green county, and in a short time went to St. Louis and remained one year. He then returned to this county and located at Monroe, where he remained working at his trade, with his father-in-law, until he came to Brodhead. His wife was Mary Spahr, daughter of Peter Spahr, of Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn have four children. The eldest, a daughter, was born in St. Louis. Two sons were born in Monroe and one in Brodhead. Mr. Hahn is an excellent workman and does a prosperous business.

Charles W. Lucas, artist and photographer, at Brodhead, located here in April, 1869. He is a native of Maine, and was born in Piscataquis county of that State in 1841. He engaged in the business of photography in 1866, and in 1868 came to Wisconsin. He was in company with other parties till the spring of 1871, since which time he has carried on business alone. Mr. Lucas has had much experience in photography, is an excellent artist, and possesses facilities for doing first-class work. Mrs. Lucas' maiden name was Bashie Springstead. She has lived in Brodhead and vicinity since she was a child, and is a daughter of David Springstead, who came to Green county in March, 1855, and died subsequently. Mrs. Springstead and six daughters are still living. Two of the latter, besides Mrs. Lucas, reside in this county, Mrs. Sarah Straw and Mrs. Dolly Gardner. Two reside in Illinois, Mrs. Georgia Stiles and Rella, unmarried, and one, Mrs. Esther Johns, lives in Nebraska. There were also two sons in the family, William, who went to California in 1859 where he died in 1861, and Jeremiah, who served in the War of the Rebellion, first in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, company C, and afterwards in company B, of the 46th regiment. He removed to Minnesota after the war, where he died in 1875.

Charles F. Thompson, a well known citizen of Green county, is a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn., born in 1828. He came to this county with his father, who settled in the town of Sylvester, at quite an early day, and was one of the prominent farmers and dairymen of that town. Charles F. Thompson was married to Kate C. Chandler, daughter of Josephus Chandler, who settled in Dane county, where he died in 1859. Mr. Chandler emigrated to Wisconsin from the State of Maine. Mrs. Thompson was one of the early teachers in the town of Sylvester, engaging in that occupation in 1851. He was one of the prominent business men of Sylvester, and resided for considerable time in the village of Monticello, engaged in farming and other occupations. He was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin while a resident of Monticello. In 1863 he removed to Milwaukee and engaged in a commission business. From Milwaukee he went to Green Bay and engaged in lumbering. He came to Brodhead in 1870. At the present time (1884) he has charge of the

toll road from Deadwood to Lead City. This road he helped to construct. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two children—Thomas W., who resides near Deadwood on a ranch, and Carrie S., wife of George M. Pierce.

William Smith is a son of Archibald Smith, who was born in Scotland, and came to Wisconsin from Livingston Co., N. Y., and settled on a farm of government land in the town of Spring Valley, on the town line, adjoining the town of Decatur, where he still lives. Archibald Smith has seven children. William was born at the homestead in 1849. He has been a resident of Brodhead since 1881. He is employed as a clerk in the Grange store, in which he owns stock. He also owns stock in the Brodhead Creamery. His wife was Clara, daughter of E. G. Melendy. She was born in the town of Cottage Grove, near Madison. They have two children—Marilla and Alice D.

W. R. Skinner is the present station agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Brodhead. The first to hold that position was J. L. McNair; the second, Charles Peck, who was succeeded by W. S. Alexander, who was followed by S. Hills, who in turn was succeeded by Warren H. Barnes, who was agent for fifteen years, until his decease, in August, 1881, when Mr. Skinner, subject of this sketch, took the position thus made vacant. Mr. Skinner was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1854, and came to Wisconsin with his father, Robert Skinner, in 1866. The latter settled with his family at Monroe, but in 1868 the family removed to LeRoy, Bremer Co., Iowa. W. R. Skinner came to Brodhead in 1873, and engaged as clerk for Mr. Barnes, the former agent, also in learning telegraphy, at this office. He afterwards went to Atchison, Kansas, where for four years he was cashier of the Rock Island Railroad office at that place. He returned to Brodhead to assist Mr. Barnes, who was his brother-in-law, in the illness of the latter. Mr. Barnes was a man who had had an extensive experience in railroad business previous to coming to Brodhead, and was a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. Skinner was married to May Woodle, a daughter of Allen Woodle, one of the earliest settlers of Green county. He is a capable officer, and a courteous and popular gentleman.

Frank J. Bucklin, proprietor of livery stable at Brodhead, succeeded G. B. Wooster in 1882. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in Jackson county in 1852. He removed to Illinois with his parents, where he attended school for ten years, then went to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the oil regions eight years. He was married in Pennsylvania to Eliza Bruner, a native of that State. They have four children—Rodney, Nettie, Frank and Maggie. Mr. Bucklin's stables are furnished with excellent teams, and he has become deservedly popular as an accommodating and reliable gentleman.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TOWN OF EXETER.

Congressional township 4 north, range 8 east, of the fourth principal meridian, comprises the civil town, Exeter. It is bounded on the north by Dane county; on the east by the town of Brooklyn; on the south by the town of Mount Pleasant, and on the west by New Glarus. Sugar river crosses the surface of this town, coming from Dane county by way of section 2, and leaving through section 25. On section 14, where the village of Dayton is located, this stream affords the only water power in the town. Three small spring branches enter the river as it passes through this town. The largest comes from Dane county by way of section 1, flows south and makes junction with the river on section 24. Two branches, heading on sections 5 and 16, unite on section 10, and reach the river from the west on section 2. A small spring branch flows from near the old village of Exeter, to the main stream on section 25. A branch of little Sugar river crosses the southwestern portion of the town. These water courses make the surface of the country rolling, but no very abrupt bluffs are found. The soil of this town varies. East of the river the soil has a much more apparent tendency toward sandiness than the west, and the soil improves as you retreat from the stream. In the northwestern portion of the town there is a good prairie soil, and to the south and southwest the surface is quite rough, having a heavy clay soil, and being quite well timbered. In the valleys the soil consists of a rich black loam. In the southeastern portion of the town there is considerable rolling prairie, which generally has a rich, deep soil, underlaid with clay.

Altogether Exeter is one of the best agricultural towns in the northern part of Green county. There is plenty of timber for use, water in abundance, and considerable natural meadow land, making it a fine stock district, and the people are improving their natural advantages.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lead mines at Exeter, called in early days "New Diggings," and later Sugar river mines and Exeter mines, caused this town to be the first settled of any in Green county. In a rude way the Indians had mined lead here years before white men had been in this country. 'Tis said "a man named Burke, in crossing the country, lost himself and found the Indian diggings." When this occurred, no one knows. But two miners and traders named D. McNutt and Mr. Boner, came here early in 1827, bring ing goods for the Indians, and soon became possessed of the lead ore in the hands of the Indians by trade in whiskey and trinkets. These built a cabin for occupancy. Whether they intended to remain or not, cannot be ascertained. But at all events their residence here was brought to a tragic termination; for a little over a year later McNutt killed Boner in a drunken quarrel. Van Sickles, their Indian interpreter, was the only white man there, except themselves. McNutt kept up his drunk, but sobered enough to reach Blue Mounds, where he was arrested. The next day miners buried Boner. Upon McNutt's trial at Prairie du Chien, he was acquitted, the jury believing that while he might have killed Boner, the fact that Van Sickles, who was noted as a champion

liar, swore positively to the killing, was sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt, and in accordance with their oaths they found a verdict of "not guilty." McNutt left the country.

The first man to make a permanent settlement in this town—and this was the first settlement in Green county—was William Deviese. He was of French-Scotch descent, born in Pocahontas Co., Va., March 16, 1793. In 1826 he left his native State, and the following spring of 1827, found him in St. Louis. In March, 1827, he came to Wiota, Lafayette Co., Wis. Ter. In August, 1828, a short time after the McNutt-Boner tragedy, Mr. Deviese, who had prospected here prior to that time, took up his residence at "Exeter Diggings," and thus became the first settler in Green county. At first Mr. Deviese was a trader in a small way. He was a stirring man, and soon got in shape to give employment to others. In the fall of the same year, William Wallace and wife, and Josiah R. Blackmore came to the mines in the employ of Mr. Deviese. In the spring of 1829, he built a smelting furnace, and in the fall went to Peoria and brought home a drove of hogs. In 1830, he broke sixteen acres of land and put in some turnips, and "sod crop." During this year—1830—lead which he had been selling at Galena for $80 per ton, dropped to a low figure and the mines, which had been worked vigorously, were nearly abandoned. Mr. Deviese still continued the smelting furnace, buying ore and selling some goods. Blackmore had left, and afterward he and Wallace turned up again as settlers in the town of Clarno.

John Dougherty, in 1831, opened a small trading cabin. Deviese kept up his smelting works, employing three or four hands, until the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, the first news of which that reached the mining settlement was of the engagement at Stillman's Run. All hastened to Galena. Mr. Deviese joined a company under William S. Hamilton, at Wiota, and did valuable service as a scout, messenger and soldier. No service for which he was not ready and willing; no work too hard or too continuous. He eventually received for his services $1 per day for himself and horse. September 1 of the same year found him again at Exeter rebuilding, for the Indians, or rather malicious whites, as Mr. Deviese believes, had destroyed everything destructable. He found his oxen and cut hay for the winter, selling his smelting furnace to Mr. Dougherty the following year. He conducted business in a prosperous way until, in 1836, he had become wealthy for those days. The financial convulsions of the commercial world in 1836–7 could not spare the humble lead mining settlement, and ruin overtook Mr. Deviese, financially wrecking him and his fortunes. He passed under a dark cloud and gave himself up to indulgence in drink. For the years following he says: "There is nothing of my life worth telling." Major Deviese is a man who is universally respected, and by many of the old pioneers, beloved for his many and manly qualities. When he had it to spend and give, he did it royally; a man of good education; high-minded; loved the right even when traveling wrong. He is now in his ninety-first year, clear in intellect and memory, though bedridden since September, 1879, occasioned by a fall, permanently injuring his spine. He now lives with Hollis Crocker, just over the line in Dane county. He has for many years followed total abstinence, so far as liquor is concerned, but an inveterate smoker, and many a Sabbath morning the family are aroused by his crying out: "Oh! how I wish I could smoke." In his helpless condition some one must wait upon him, and his wants are immediately attended to. Major Deviese, as he is commonly called, joined the Methodist Church many years ago. In his death, which must occur 'ere long, he will be mourned and remembered as few among the old pioneers have been. He has no relatives living in the west, or, perhaps anywhere else. He has never been married; as he says: "When I ought to have married, I left the ac-

tive world behind me." Hollis Crocker gave Major Deviese a home over thirty-one years ago. For nearly a third of a century has his untiring care of and for him been a subject of wonder to all who do not know his good heart. No reward or hope of reward has ever been his; and God's richest blessing can be but a feeble recognition of this man's love of humanity, as shown in his care of fellow being—unfortunate. No son could do more, or do it more willingly. Hollis Crocker is a pioneer in every sense, having settled here in 1842, and undergone all the hardship, privation and disadvantages attendant upon the building up of a new country. His wife was born at Gratiot's Grove, Wis. Ter., in 1829. She was a granddaughter of a Swiss colonist, who came to the Red River colony, (Lord Selkirk's settlement) in 1821. Her mother made the trip by way of Hudson Bay, from the mouth of the Rhine, and in 1823, down the Red river, Lake Travis and St. Peter's river to Fort Snelling in a canoe, and from thence to Lafayette county, this State.

Pierce Bradley came to the mines in an early day, and erected one of the first cabins where Exeter village was afterward built. He was engaged at mining.

James Slater came to the mines in 1828, and remained a short time.

James Hawthorne came at about the same time as Major Deviese, and for a time the two were in partnership. Mr. Hawthorne left the mines in 1833.

Edward D. Beochard, a Frenchman, was mining at Exeter in 1828, and remained until 1833, except a period during the Black Hawk War. He went from here to Lafayette county.

BUSINESS GROWTH IN EXETER.

In 1835 Kemp & Collins bought out Mr. Dougherty's interests at this place, and also the same year, bought 600 acres of land south of the mines, including that which Major Deviese had broken. Mr. Dougherty, later, moved to Otter Creek, Lafayette county, and died there. Kemp came from England; and Collins—who was of Scotch descent—from Ireland. They remained in Exeter only a few years, when Joseph Kemp returned to England. Later, he came back and died at Wiota. William Collins succeeded to the real estate and left about the same time as Kemp. He came back and sold the land; then went to California.

In 1841 Exeter had become quite an important place in the new Territory, and apparently had a prosperous future before it.

The first hotel was a log affair, erected by Brainard Blodgett, in 1840. The same year, Ezra Durgin erected a small log tavern. Both sold whisky. Blodgett left, a short time later, and went to the Wisconsin pineries where he was drowned. He was succeeded in business by Alvah B. Humphrey. The latter, and his wife, lived here until 1854, when they went to Monroe, where they died. Ezra Durgin went to California.

Thomas Somers came in 1840, and when the first postoffice, "Exeter," was established, in 1841, he was made postmaster. Mr. Somers died at Exeter in 1851. In 1846 the first frame house was built by Mr. Somers. He sold to Charles George, who opened a hotel. Thomas Somers followed Kemp & Collins in trade. Then in succession came "Wild Yankee" Litchfield and John Burke, Freeman Safford, Ephraim Bowen, Hayward & Lindslay. It is not known where Litchfield went; John Burke went to Iowa; Hayward to California and is now wealthy; Lindslay went to Sheboygan and engaged in lumber business.

The last hotel kept was by James Hayden, who closed it out in 1856.

In 1834 Tom Welch and wife came to Exeter. Mrs. Welch is remembered by the old pioneers for her general recklessness, and disposition to run the machine without regard to what others might call respectability. They farmed some, and kept "boarders, whisky, etc." Welch died there. The widow married a man named Flaherty and started for Oregon, and the husband died on the way. It is said the woman, later,

married her fifth husband in Oregon. Tis said "she was able to get outside of from three to five drinks of whisky every morning before breakfast."

Michael Welch, a single man, came in 1834, and followed mining.

John Armstrong came to the town in 1840, and settled on section 5. He sold out in 1844, but lived here until 1850. He was a reckless fellow and fond of drink and wild life, but had many good qualities. It is said of him, that he ordered dinner in Galena, for a party of miners in his employ, and upon being told he would have to wait until the other guests were served, he rode his horse into the dining room, and on the tables, scattering things right and left. He paid $300 for the sport. From here he went to the Wisconsin pineries, and died about 1860.

Joseph Dunbar came in 1836, and followed farming and mining. For the last thirty years or more, he has lived on his fine farm on sections 22 and 23.

Capt. Leonard Ross resided a short time in the village of Exeter, in 1840, and the same year settled on section 8. Capt. Ross was a valuable acquisition to the new settlement, and bought 900 acres of land in that part of the town. He was an energetic and public spirited man.

The building of the Dayton mill and the almost entire failure of the lead mines, caused a general decline at Exeter, until in 1884 it numbered loss than half a dozen houses.

The name of the mines was taken from the Exeter mines in England, being bestowed by English miners. The town took the name from the mines.

The postoffice at Exeter village was discontinued in 1871. Robert Witter was the last postmaster.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the Exeter mining settlement was that of Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, born Aug. 7, 1830. She afterward married Charles Thomas.

The first marriages were of John Campbell to Elizabeth Durgin in 1843. At about the same time Dr. Stearns married Charlotte Durgin.

John Campbell was the first blacksmith in Exeter. He came here in 1842. Some years later he went to the Wisconsin pineries.

The first religious services were held in 1829. A miner, who was also a preacher, was always ready, willing and able to instruct his fellow workers in spiritual matters, and in those early years the voice of prayer would occasionally be heard among the hardy miners at Exeter.

The first death of a white man in this town was that of the miner Boner, who was killed by McNutt, in 1828.

The following January, 1829, James Fanning died in the cabin of Major Deviese. He was buried by the side of Boner, on land recently owned by N. Wilcox.

A man named Castleman, from Milwaukee, was the first doctor. It it said he did not have much skill, but was merely able to practice medicine. Dr. Stearns, who succeeded him, was a man of considerable education, genius and skill. Dr. Parsons came later and after a few years went to Milwaukee.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The town of Exeter was organized in 1849. The first election was held at the house of L. D. Barnes, April 3, 1849, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Supervisors, John Porter, chairman; Robert Witter and James Hair; treasurer, John Gilman; assessor, William Oliver; clerk, A. K. Stearns; school commissioner, Alonzo Haywood; justices of the peace, John Porter, Robert Witter, Frederick Strieff and James Hair; constables, James T. Porter, Walter C. Ressler and James D. Forbes. There were thirty-nine votes cast. The clerks of the election were Charles K. Adams and A. K. Stearns; the judges were Lorenzo Barnes, John Porter and William Fletcher.

The officers elected April 1, 1884, were: Supervisors, James Lewis, chairman, John Ferguson and Leonard Ross; clerk, John Clark;

treasurer, Lucius Jordan; and assessor, James Ruff.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the town of Exeter was taught in a log house in the Exeter mining settlement in 1840. The teacher was Mr Johnson. Schools have been taught regularly since that time.

In 1884 there were four full and eight joint districts in the town. Their condition is shown by the following:

District No. 1 (old village of Exeter) has a good school house, nearly new, valued with furniture at $665; has forty-eight pupils.

District No. 2 (village of Dayton); house in good condition, valued with furniture at $1,000; thirty-four pupils.

District No. 5 has an old house on section 17, valued at $450; forty-one pupils.

District No. 7, school house on section 23, valued at $300; there are twenty-eight pupils here.

District No. 2 (joint) embraces territory in the towns of Exeter, Montrose and Oregon, with a school house in Montrose. There are fourteen pupils belonging to this district in Exeter.

Joint district No. 3 embraces territory in Exeter and Brooklyn, the school house being located in the latter town. Seven pupils reside in this town.

Joint district No. 4 embraces territory in Exeter and Montrose; school house in the latter town. Sixteen pupils reside in Exeter.

Joint district No. 4 embraces territory in Exeter, New Glarus and Primrose. The school house is in New Glarus; four pupils reside in Exeter.

Joint district No. 4 embraces territory in Exeter and New Glarus. The school house is located on section 29, and is valued at $270. Fifty-six pupils reside in Exeter.

Joint district No. 6 embraces territory in Exeter and Brooklyn. The school house, which is located in East Dayton, is new, having cost $1,600. Thirty-four pupils reside in this town.

Joint district No. 8 embraces territory in Exeter and Brooklyn, the school house being located in the latter town. There are six pupils in this town.

Joint district No. 8 embraces territory in Exeter and Mount Pleasant; school house in Mount Pleasant. Three pupils live in this town.

VILLAGE OF DAYTON.

The first settlers on the present site of Dayton were the members of the Lewis family. Mahlan Lewis came in 1844. Mr. Leland came the same year and they formed the firm of Leland & Lewis. Mahlan Lewis went to California in 1850, and died in the mines there four years later. Leland also left.

Mahlan Lewis' mother, a widow, came in in 1845. She had a family of two girls and three sons besides Mahlan. Melvin went to Minnesota in about 1860 and still lives there. Stephen lives in the town of Brooklyn. Joseph died about 1860. Eunice, the eldest girl, married Ansil Filts, and died in this town two or three years later. Abigail, the other girl, married a Mr. Cook and they went to Minnesota, where they still live. The old lady lived upon the old homestead until 1870, then went to the town of Union, Rock county, and lived with a sister until the time of her death, which occurred shortly afterward, when she was nearly ninety years of age. The Lewis family were the first permanent settlers of Dayton. They lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Joseph Green.

A. D. Kirkpatrick came in 1852 from Ohio and brought his family. He had formerly lived in the town of Brooklyn. After selling out to Joseph Green he returned to his farm in Brooklyn. Mr. Kirkpatrick gave the name of Dayton to the village, from Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Lysaght, with his two sons, William and Thomas, came from Ireland in 1844 and purchased a large tract of land. The doctor remained about two years, then left his sons to

improve his gift to them. Thomas went to California in 1850. He died in Kansas before 1860. William lived in this town until 1882, when he sold out and removed to the city of Monroe, where he still lives, having acquired a goodly share of this "world's goods."

The water power at Dayton village was first improved by Leland & Lewis, in 1845. They built a dam across the river and erected a saw mill. It is said by old settlers to have been a good mill, and successfully operated. It being the only mill within a long distance, excepting a mill that had been erected at Attica the preceding year, this was a great convenience to the new settlement. In 1852 the property was sold to A. D. Kirkpatrick, who was assisted by Leonard Ross and others with means to build a flouring mill. This was equipped with two run of buhrs and was operated in connection with the saw mill by Mr. Kirkpatrick until April, 1854. At this time the property was purchased by Joseph Green, who enlarged the grist mill by adding a wing to the east end in 1854, and in 1855 he entirely rebuilt the saw mill. In 1866 Mr. Green rented the property to his son, Thomas Green, who, in 1881, after his father's death, purchased the property. He has added new machinery to the grist mill, and moved the saw mill building away, converting it into a barn.

The village of Dayton was platted in August, 1853, by P. P. Havens, the plat being situated on the northeast quarter of section 14. In the spring of 1854 M. T. White made an addition, laying into lots and blocks land on the southwest quarter of section 12.

P. P. Havens settled here in 1847, and opened the first blacksmith shop in this section of country. He was one of the best of mechanics, and his breaking plows were considered to be the best obtainable. He made plows and did general work in his line, supplying a large extent of country. Mr. Havens did not seem to be desirous of making money from the sale of lots, for, it seems, to induce people to locate here, he was generally ready to give a deed of a lot if improvements were to follow.

M. T. White settled here as early as 1849, coming from Milwaukee county. He bought the southwest quarter of section 12, and still lives upon it. He has three sons living in the town—Frank, Mortimer and Benjamin.

About ten families reside in this part of the village, which is separated from the balance by Sugar river. In school affairs the two sides are distinct from each other, and this side has a fine school building. There is also on this side Wackman & Ruttz's blacksmith shop and Charles Wackman's wagon shop.

The first hotel in the village was opened July 1, 1853, by Rhinehart & Gracy. That day was a memorable one in Dayton's history. It is said by several who were present that the number of men who went home sober that night could be counted on the fingers of one hand. This hotel in the spring of 1855 was sold to Julius Stone, who, not long afterward, sold to A. D. Hymer. Different parties have rented the house, among whom are E. W. Smith, Mr. Williams and William Hayden. In 1880 Mr. Hymer sold the property to Mathias Hosely, now of Monroe, who ran the house until 1883, when he rented it to Charles Sheple, the present occupant.

The first store in Dayton was opened in 1852 by a man named McLaughlin. During the same year he was closed out by his creditors, and returned to Ohio. The building he used is now occupied as a residence by Thomas Green, although many changes have been made.

In the fall of 1853 a store was opened by Leonard & Church, who kept a small stock of general merchandise. In 1855 Mr. Church bought his partner's share and continued the business for a few years, when he closed out and sold the building to Mr. Gattiker, who opened a hardware and tin store.

In the spring of 1854 George Duncan opened a store in a building which he had erected for the purpose. The same year he took a man

named Harvey into partnership. Harvey had no capital, but a great amount of assurance. 'Tis said of him that he "was all things to all men." At least he seemed to know how to carry funds. When it became necessary for one of the firm to visit Chicago with $1,500 to pay indebtedness and replenish stock, he was the one to go, and he never returned. The firm immediately went out of business, and later Duncan went to California.

James Norris opened a store in the same building in 1855, and two years later sold to Jacob J. Tschudy (now of Monroe). Mr. Tschudy, owing to the financial panic of 1857–8, followed the fashion of the times, necessarily, and failed too. In 1858 Mosher & Humphrey opened a stock of goods here, and remained one season, when they returned to Monroe. In 1859 George Campbell, of Albany, occupied the same building and sold goods for one year. The building then remained vacant for a time, until, in 1861, Joseph Green put in a stock of dry goods and groceries. After the war his son, William Green, was associated with him.

In 1859 James Norris erected the store building now occupied by Thomas Luchsinger, and put in a stock of goods. Mr. Norris ran the business until 1866, when he sold to C. W. Leonard, formerly of the firm of Leonard & Church, and E. W. Smith. A year or two later Joseph Green bought them out, and afterwards sold to his son, William Green, who removed the stock to Albany in the spring of 1882. In November, 1882, Thomas Luchsinger bought the building, put in a good stock of general merchandise, and is still in business.

In the early days of Dayton's history, Thomas Gracy opened a small stock of groceries and dry goods. He sold to Day & Ross, who added drugs to the stock. Mr. Day sold his interest to Richmond & Ross, and later Mr. Ross bought out his partner. A few years later he sold to Witter & Trouesdale. Mr. Witter sold his interest after a time to his partner, and in 1883 it was purchased by J. P. Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham has added to the building and stock. He now keeps dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, drugs, paints, oils, etc.

The Dayton Mercantile Association was organized in the spring of 1884, for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business. The association bought the stock of Thomas Luchsinger, rented his store building, and opened for trade in May. The stockholders number about 100. The paid up capital amounts to $5,000. The directors and officers of the association are: Directors, W. S. Heal, president; Ansel Fitts, James Root, Philip Wackman, William Gill, I. F. Wallahan; Forester Havens, treasurer; Thomas Green, secretary.

John Pace commenced wagon building and repairing, on the east side, in 1854. He was succeeded by Doolittle and Still, who ran the business several years and sold to John Taylor. Then the business passed into the hands of Mr. Doolittle again, and later to Theodore Wackman, who was afterwards associated with Charles Wackman. The latter bought out Theodore, and now (1884) runs the business.

In 1859 Alfred Gattiker opened a tin shop and kept some shelf hardware in a room over the saw mill, and later in the building now occupied by the harness shop. Mr. Gattiker left here in 1864, and was succeeded by a Mr. Taylor, who ran a shop about one year. In 1869 William Dick, who had learned his trade with Gattiker, who had been in the army and absent some years, opened a tin shop and shelf-hardware store. He is still in business.

In 1853 Nick Gruidenwise opened a blacksmith shop in East Dayton. Later he was in partnership with D. M. Spencer, who succeeded to the business. He was followed by D. and J. P. Wackman. J. P. Wackman bought out his partner, Daniel, and was with his brother Joseph in the business for some time. Joseph sold to S. L. Rutty and he to T. M. Scott, and from the latter gentleman Wallace Rutty purchased the interest. In 1844 the firm was Wackman & Rutty.

Thomas M. Scott, formerly of the firm of Wackman & Scott, opened a blacksmith shop in the village in 1881, which he still continues.

In 1859 William Taylor opened a harness shop, closing out about four years later. J. R. Richards opened a shop soon afterward, being here temporarily. He sold out to E. O. Faulks, who is still in business. About 1866, William Kirkpatrick opened a shop and worked about two years. E. Witters did some business in this line here in 1872.

S. L. Forges keeps a small refreshment stand, candies and fruits, and is the shoemaker and cobbler of the village. Mr. Forges came from Ohio to this State in 1855, and has lived in Dayton fourteen years.

The first physician of Dayton was Dr. J. B. Ormsby, who located here in 1854, coming from Bradford, Vt., with a family of a wife and one child. Dr. Ormsby is well remembered by the old settlers as a skillful, kind hearted, intelligent physician, always ready to serve all, pay or no pay. Many an old pioneer has cause to remember him gratefully. He left here in 1867, and now lives at Milan, Ill. He buried his wife here, in 1865. Dayton has, since the departure of Dr. Ormsby, been transiently the resident of many physicians among whom are remembered Dr. Cobbin, Dr. George Fox, Dr. Bloomer, Dr. Roone, Dr. Edgar, Dr. G. N. Troesdale, Dr. Confor, and in 1883, Dr. W. C. Roberts, son of Dr. Roberts, of Albany, located here and is the resident physician. The doctor has won the confidence of his patrons, and is building for himself a lucrative and honorable practice.

A postoffice was established at Dayton, in September, 1854. W. W. Shepard, a young lawyer, resident of Dayton, visited the east, and went to Washington, for the purpose of securing a postoffice for Dayton. He succeeded. Mr. Shepard evidently was impressed with the magnitude of what he saw there, or wished to impress others, for he says, "the Capitol is forty rods and the President's house is nothing shorter." The first postmaster in Dayton was George Duncan. He was succeeded by James Norris, and he by C. D. W. Leonard, William Green, Volney Ross and G. N. Troesdale; and he by the present incumbent, J. P. Cunningham.

Jeremiah P. Cunningham, postmaster and merchant at Dayton, is a son of James and Mary Cunningham, and was born in Exeter, March 17, 1853. When eighteen years old he went to Chicago, where he was employed by the Transfer Omnibus Company five and a half years. He was then engaged as conductor on the west division street railroad, one year, then eighteen months in the Northwestern Railroad office, after which he ran a milk wagon about six months. In the fall of 1879, he returned to Green county and for two years rented the farm of James Martin, of Albany. In the spring of 1882 he rented the farm owned by J. P. Wackman, in Exeter, and worked it one year. In 1883 he bought the business of G. W. Trousdale, in Dayton, where he is now engaged in general merchandising. He has enlarged the store and increased the stock. He was married in Brodhead, May 29, 1876, to Margaret O'Donnell, daughter of John and Mary O'Donnell, of Monticello. One child—Mary, was born to them July 2, 1878. Mrs. Cunningham died May 13, 1883. Mr. Cunningham is a young man of good business capacity and habits. His child, Mary, lives with her grandfather, O'Donnell, at Monticello, Wis. His father, James Cunningham, was born in Waterford county, Ireland, in 1819. In 1844 he came to Montreal, Canada, and lived in Kingston a short time. He then went to Vermont and worked on a railroad, and afterwards went to Kentucky, where he worked one year and returned to Vermont. He remained in that State and Massachusetts till about 1848, when he came to Green county and bought 200 acres on section 1, of Exeter. He was married in Dane county, to Mary Kerwin. Four children were born to them—Jeremiah P., William, Catharine, wife of John Dooley, and Rose Ann, living in Milwaukee. His wife died and he was again married to Catharine Joyce, of Monticello.

By this union there were three children—Margaret, John and James. James Cunningham died in 1882. William Cunningham now owns and occupies the homestead.

The Methodist church was erected in 1868. It is 30x50 feet in size, with a belfry, but no bell, and cost $2,200. Elder Russell was the first pastor. In 1884 the pastor was Elder Haight.

In 1868, a Presbyterian church was built at a cost of $2,400. It is 30x50 feet in size, and also has a belfry, but no bell. Elder Newell was the first pastor, and through his instrumentality the church was built. The present pastor is Elder Pierce.

The Catholic church was built in 1869. It is 30x48 feet in size, and cost $2,000. Rev. James Stehle is the present pastor in charge. There are 120 families communicants in this parish.

CEMETERIES.

Dayton has three cemeteries. The one on the west side, close by the village plat, was located in 1852. William Norton was the first one buried there; he was the father of John M. Norton. He died in April, 1853. Another cemetery adjoins White's addition to Dayton, on the east side; it was established in 1854. The Catholic cemetery is located on section 10, about one mile from the village. The other cemetery in this town is near the old village of Exeter. It was located in 1850, near the center of the north side of section 35. A stranger named Shields had been buried on the grounds before the location was made.

MASONIC LODGE.

Dec. 6, 1873, under a dispensation of the grand lodge of A. F. & A. M., of the State of Wisconsin, a lodge was established at Dayton, with the following officers: E. C. Morre, W. M.; Joseph Witter, S. W.; P. H. Multer, J. W.; R. Ray, Treas.; Perry Doolittle, Sec'y. June 9, 1875, a charter was granted by the grand lodge, and the name and number given was, Dayton Lodge, No. 198. The first officers elected were: L. D. Dalrymple, W. M.; Joseph Witter, S. W.; P. H. Multer, J. W.; G. L. Rutly, Treas.; C. Peterson, Sec'y. The masters succeeding Mr. Dalrymple have been: William Green, G. N. Troesdale, and the present master, A. S. Lewis. The present officers are: James Lewis, S. W.; G. Langhead, J. W.; L. Ross, Treas.; J. H. Langhead, Sec'y. The lodge has a membership of forty-seven. The lodge room is well furnished and their treasury is in good condition.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Dayton formerly had two cheese factories, but neither have been operated for some years. But a Mr. Davis, from Chicago, converted the one on the east side, in 1883, into a creamery, and ran the business through most of the season, then failed. He left the farmers who had sold him cream behind about six or seven weeks in his payments.

A cheese factory in the Ross neighborhood was put in operation in May, (1884) by a stock company consisting of the following stock holders: Jeremiah Staley, William H. Ross, Leonard Ross, Abram Kundert, Henry Schneider and James Wilson. Leonard Ross, manager and treasurer. The building is located on section 16, main building 20x50 feet, and contains a work room 20x24 feet. They expect to use 1,500 barrels of milk per day this season.

REMINISCENCES.

[By Hollis Crocker.]

In this connection are presented several letters containing reminiscences of early days by Hollis Crocker. As little change as possible has been made, in order to preserve the style of the writer, and they will prove to the pioneers to be one of the most interesting chapters in Dayton's history. In his first letter, under the date of April 10, 1884, Mr. Crocker says: "At your request I will try and write a few of my early recollections of Green county, for, although a resident of Dane county, I had more to do with Green county in an early day than with Dane. I came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1842, with my father and family, and for the

first two years we had to cross the entire county every time we went to mill, either to Winslow, on the Pecatonica, or Curtis's mill,on the Richland creek. I well remember the first thing I saw on landing in old Exeter, on the 21st day of September, 1842. Three men were assisting a fourth man to the polls. It was Territorial election day. There was a man under each arm and another pushing in the rear, whilst froth and curses were pouring out of his mouth. Young as I was, (I was only fourteen) the thought struck me that possibly his vote might not be a very intelligent one. The very early settlers of Green county will remember old John Armstrong, sometimes called Devil John. I saw him in Exeter the first day we came there. He directed us to his house in the north part of the town, near where Mr. Lysaght used to live. As he had a good deal of whisky down, he felt very rich, and generously proposed to keep us a day, week or month, as the case might be, free of charge. We staid at his house all night. Mrs. Armstrong and children retired to the corn crib, surrendering us the use of the house; in fact, the early pioneers, with but few exceptions, were a whole-souled and generous class of people. Uncle John Armstrong had lived in the vicinity of Galena as a miner, a number of years before he came to Green county. He was quite wealthy at one time. When he was digging mineral at Galena, I remember hearing one of his adventures at that place. He had a good many hands at work for him, and the thought struck him to give them a first class meal at the hotel. The landlord wished him to wait a while, as he had some of the elite or upper ten at table that day. Uncle John swore that himself and hands were as good as his upper crust, and mounting his horse, he rode him into the dining room, made him leap with his fore-feet on the table, crushing it down, breaking the dishes and smashing things generally; then cooly asking what were the damages, he paid them and went his way rejoicing. I suppose the damages were the snug little sum of $300. Uncle John used to spree it some times for a week at a stretch, and there was one peculiarity about him, he would never stagger, and I believe he was more active when drunk, than when sober. I think he came to Exeter some time about 1840. He sold his claim and improvements to William Lysaght's father in 1844, and with Joe Hendrick, (his wife's son-in-law) went into northern Wisconsin. They were both pioneers and required a great deal of elbow room.

"Leonard Ross, commonly called Capt. Ross, came to Exeter about the same time and settled one mile south of Armstrong. He was quite a prominent man in an early day. He died in 1856. His widow still lives on the old place and still looks hale and hearty. Long may she be spared to us.

"I remember another character who lived at Exeter when we came. I think his name was Joseph Wall, but he was better known by the name of Dad Joe. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and was as proud of it as any of the F. F. V., of old Virginia. He had a great aversion to eastern people; he designated them all as damned Yankees. Late in the autumn of 1842, my two brothers, Russell and William, started for Oneco, below Monroe seven or eight miles, for lumber,getting a late start, they were benighted at the Kemp & Collins place, where Uncle John Porter then lived. As no one in that day thought of turning a traveler away, he kindly took them in. Shortly after their arrival Dad Joe came in, somewhat elevated; by some means he found out they were York State people. He insisted on Uncle John turning them two d—d Yankees out. He said the straw pile was good enough for Yankees to sleep in. Failing to get Mr. Porter to turn them out, he declared he would not stay in the same house with them, and started for the village of Exeter. Mr. Porter going out about half an hour afterwards, found Dad Joe fast asleep, about ten or twelve rods from the house.

The cool air of a November night had the effect of cooling his wrath somewhat, and he stopped quietly in the house the rest of the night.

"It would not do to pass over the history of Exeter, without mentioning Tom Welch and his wife, well known as Mother Welch. They came to Exeter some time about the year 1835. They farmed some and kept tavern some. The old lady would would go with an ox team to Milwaukee or Galena; she was well known at both places. When the store keepers saw her coming they would say: 'There comes Mother Welch, we must put up our goods about double so we can stand it to be beat down.' They used to keep their whisky hid from each other, and when a mutual friend happened to come there, unless he looked out sharp between the two treating him he would be made drunk. Michael Welch, brother to Thomas, left Exeter some time about 1848 or 1849. A year or two ago I heard a man say he had seen him in California. He was keeping 'bach.'

"In 1845 a Swiss settlement was started at New Glarus. Soon after coming there, Christopher Martin, of Monroe, was passing through the place and called up the crowd and treated. He noticed the people gathered in a little group and looked at him from time to time, talking amongst themselves; pretty soon he treated again, their curiosity was so aroused that one of the group constituting himself spokes man for the rest, walked up to Mr. Martin and asked him: 'Bees you von politic man?' 'No, 'says Mr. Martin. At this the man seemed astonished and exclaimed: 'Vell vat for you treat us then?' showing by this that politicians had already been tampering with them. The Swiss were very shrew in business matters, especially in buying cows. Shortly after they came to New Glarus, one of them came over to Mr. Ross' to buy a cow. Mr. Streiff came along as interpreter. They seemed to fix their attention on a rather inferior cow, examining her very attentively. They asked her price, and after looking at her some time, Mr. Streiff turned around and pointing to his best cow asked him in a careless manner what her price was. Mr. Ross named a sum a good deal less than he would have been willing to take for her had he supposed they actually wanted to buy her. 'Vell,' says Mr. Streiff, 'dis man vill take this cow' pointing to the good one. Mr. Ross would not go back on his word and let them have his best cow, but declared they would never catch him napping again. Whilst I am speaking of Leonard Ross, I will mention what I should have written before. Not only does his widow live at the old place, but his three sons—Milton, William and Leonard, live near there. There was a fourth son, Otis, but he was killed before Petersburg. He belonged to the 37th regiment. Milton, the eldest, and William, served three years in the 8th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company H, and had the good fortune to get home alive, though Milton lost an eye in his country's service. I should be much to blame if I failed to mention 'old Ball,' a favorite horse of the captain's. Mr. Ross and old Ball were one and inseparable, as much as was Judge Irvin and his horse, Pedro. Ball was a large bay horse eighteen hands high, and well proportioned. He had a white stripe in his face, which gave him his name. He was very high spirited and a horse of uncommon intelligence. Every old settler in Green county will remember him. Although a heavy horse, he was a speedy traveler. Mr. Ross at one time was in Monroe on bnsiness; and receiving news of his wife's illness, he rode him home (twenty miles) in two hours, without injuring him in the least.

"I cannot refrain from relating one anecdote of Charlie George, an old settler in Exeter. At one time a Mormon preacher was holding forth at the Ross school house, and in his discourse he urged upon the people the necessity of watchfulness; and bringing over the word 'watch' very often, old Charlie took him at his word, and getting up, started for the door, remarking

audibly 'yes, yes, I'll watch, an I'll go right home and lock my horse stable'.

"The first time I passed through Monroe, then called New Mexico, as near as I can recollect, there were but three or four houses, and now it is one of the prettiest inland towns in the country; surrounded on all sides by as good a farming country as the sun shines on. I was never personally acquainted with many of the residents of Monroe, but a good many I knew by reputation. I remember seeing old Peter Rutledge. As near as I can remember he was about four feet, eight, nine or ten inches in height, and I should judge his weight was about 190 pounds, so you see that as far as avoirdupois was concerned, he was a man. He was a juryman on the celebrated Vineyard trial. I think a Mr. Field and Moses M. Strong were lawyers for the defendant. I think it was Mr. Field who made the plea, and whilst he was coming out strong on the pathetic dodge, depicting the melancholy task of the messenger who should carry the sorrowful news of a verdict of guilty to his distracted wife, Peter was observed to be agitated. He said afterwards he was fearful that he would be the one chosen to carry the harrowing intelligence to the victim's wife. I suppose he was just such a juryman as the most of criminal lawyers delight in.

"The winter of 1842–43 was very severe, with an uncommon depth of snow for this country. Very few settlers had seen such a depth of snow. To us, who just were from the eastern part York State, it was nothing unusual. Towards spring, feed became scarce, and in some places timber was cut down for the cattle to browse on, especially the linden or basswood. I well remember when Thomas Bowers' neighborhood was called Egypt, certainly very many went there to buy corn. Some of our neighbors were so scared at the deep snow, that they did not try to go to the mill, using hominy as a substitute for bread. I remember starting with two yoke of young oxen for mill below Monroe. I took my mother along as far as Mr. Thompson's, in the town of Sylvester, and going on the next day to mill. The day I started home it thawed a good deal, the water started running in the ravines a little. Stopped at Mr. Thompson's all night. It froze very hard, and the low places next morning were all a glare of ice. My oxen could not travel in the yoke. I got Mr. L. True, at this time a resident of Sylvester, to take his horses and bring home my grist with the ox yokes, and I drove my oxen loose. Coming to Little Sugar river below Exeter, I found the water about three feet deep between the bridges. The ice was not strong enough to hold up the cattle. I had to go back to a rail fence and get a rail and break the ice between the bridges; the cattle went through Indian file and I got home all right. I remember the first pork we bought in the country cost us ten shillings per 100 pounds. We bought a good cow of Thomas Bowen for $9; a yoke of steers coming four years old for $30. One thing I can testify to, money was hard to come by in those early days. Author Smith was murdered for $200. It would seem a small sum of money to kill a man for now, but $200 looked full as large at that time as $1,500 would now. I see his name is called Arthur; it is a mistake, his given name was Author. He boarded with my father the first winter we were in the country. My father went to school one winter to Mr. Smith's father, at that time a resident of Vermont. It is an old saying that murder will out, but nearly forty years have passed by and poor Author's murderer's not discovered yet, that is to my knowledge.

"I have nothing more to say of my own adventures, they were the same as other early settlers. It is pretty generally known to all who take any interest in Major Deviese, that he is now living with me, three miles northwest of Belleville, he has lived with me over thirty years, and is now ninety-one years of age. Four years ago, the 2d day of last September, he fell from the door step and hurt his right hip, and broke the wrist

of his right arm. It was never fully ascertained what injury was done to his hip, as he could not stand the pain of a thorough examination, and he was so old the doctor did not dare to use chloroform. Since that time he has not left the bed only us he has been lifted; still his health is generally good, especially for a man of his advanced age. His mind and memory is remarkably good for a man of his age, he is a perfect chronicle of the past, and notwithstanding his afflictions and infirmity, he is cheerful and resigned; this is owing somewhat to his natural temperament, which is very cheerful, but is also owing in a great measure to a firm trust in Christ, and bright hope that when the trials of this life are over, he will be admitted into that rest that remains for the people of God."

MONTROSE, April 17, 1884.

"You speak of the drinking habits of the early pioneers, I must confess that in proportion to the number of population, there was far more liquor drank forty years ago than there is to-day, but it must be remembered that Exeter for a number of years was a mining town, and there is almost always more drinking done in such places than where the occupation of the people is purely agricultural, but there was a good deal of drinking done in those days. Births, deaths, marriages, 4th of July, election, Christmas, harvesting, hog killing, house raising, were all good excuses for imbibing, but then, to offset this evil, I believe there was less pride, more open-handed hospitality in those days than at the present time. A young couple could get married in those days without ruining themselves buying costly clothes. If a man was buried, it was not thought necessary to starve his widow and fatherless children in order to procure a $75 or $100 coffin, because other people did. You spoke about the Major telling some more of his early experience. Since you were here, I heard him tell one. Mr. Foreman, who used to live in Exeter in a very early day, had set a number of traps in a circle, with a bait in the center, to catch a wolf. A Mrs. Powell lived near where the traps were set, and her little dog got into one of them, and of course set up a dreadful howl. Mrs. Powell went to the rescue of her pet and got caught in a trap herself, and of course there was more music. A large black dog belonging to Pierce Bradley, an old resident of Exeter, then thought it best to go and see what was the matter, of course he got caught, and then the chorus was complete. Fortunately the outcries brought Mr. Foreman to the rescue, and he set them all at liberty. When I think how the great west has settled up, even in my day, (I am fifty-six) it is wonderful. I can remember when going into the western part of York State was called going out west. If any one started to go as far west as Indiana or Illinois, their friends bid them farewell, with about the same feeling they would, had they started for that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns. But now the Pacific can only stop them, and I am not sure as that will prove a barrier long, some enterprising emigrant will want to colonize the Sandwich Island."

Yours truly,

HOLLIS CROCKER.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Joseph Dunbar Sr., is a native of Ireland, born in 1814. At the age of ten years he came to the United States to live with his uncle, Robert Dunbar, near Wheeling, Va. After a few years residence there, he went to Philadelphia, coming from that city to Mineral Point, Wis. Ter., where he worked a short time in the mines and around the furnaces. He came to Exeter, then called "Exeter Diggings," in 1835, and worked here many years, but in 1840, he bought 160 acres of government land on section 22, and later eighty acres on section 23. These lands are now comprised in the fine farm which is now his home. His residence is on section 23. He partially improved this land before his marriage. He continued to mine a portion of the time, until it ceased to be remunerative. July

20, 1855, he was married to Mary Martin, daughter of John Martin, who settled in Exeter in 1849, and died here in 1864. His widow now lives in Richland county. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living, all of whom reside with their parents, except two sons—Joseph, who lives in this town, and John, who lives in Golden, Col. The others are—Jane, Tilla, Jeremiah, Bertha R., Archie D. and Charles T. Those who have died are: Claude, Mary, wife of W. Q. Ross; Inez, Rozena M. and Sarah A. In 1836, while at the diggings, Mr. Dunbar and James Slater, spaded one acre of land and planted it with corn. The crop they sold to Joseph Kelley, who had just settled on a farm south of Monroe. The first death in Exeter, after Mr. Dunbar's arrival, was a child of Thomas Welch, the next was that of a man named Cheney, who died about 1838. It was thought desirable to bury Mr. Cheney beside the child of Mr. Welch, three miles distant. The miners at that time had nearly all left for New Diggings, just discovered at Blue Mounds, consequently help was scarce. The carrying of the body to its place of burial was undertaken by two or three men, who after accomplishing about one third of the distance, had to abandon it. Mr. Dunbar went some distance after a yoke of oxen, with which the task was completed.

George Magee, a native of Ireland, was born in the county of Armagh in 1813. He emigrated to Canada in 1821, and in 1836 went to Vicksburg, Miss. The following year he moved to Galena, Ill., and the same year came to the town of Exeter and bought 500 acres of land on section 25, on which he settled. He was one of the first men in Green county to make farming an avocation. Mr. Magee was, in his prime, a pushing, energetic, money-making man, and at an early day, had the sagacity to see the advantages which the county possessed as an agricultural county. He was married in 1842, to Lucy Eggleston, who was of English descent. In 1852 he went to California and returned in 1855. He then devoted his time entirely to farming until 1875, when he moved to Evansville, where he now lives. He owns several buildings in that city, which he rents. He also owns his original farm of 500 acres in Exeter. His wife died in 1871. They had nine children—Jennie, wife of F. Shergar, of Evansville; Mary, wife of A. S. Lewis; Julia, wife of A. W. Patterson, of Howard Co., Neb.; Hattie, widow of John T. O. Swager, living in Evansville; Welsley died in infancy, in 1852; Emma, wife of O. Case, lives in Dane county; William, who lives on the homestead, and is unmarried; Lillie is the wife of Walter Hopkins; and George Jr. William and George Jr., rent the homestead farm of their father. George Jr. was married Sept. 11, 1883, to Effie Marshall, daughter of J. H. Marshall, of this town.

John Hosken, son of Richard and Mary Hosken, was born Jan. 15, 1844, in the town of Exeter. He now owns and resides upon the land bought from the speculators by his father, on section 22, in 1854. He was reared a farmer, and lived with his parents until their death, except during the short time he served in the army. He enlisted in company F, 42d Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out, June 20, 1865. July 13, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Brabyn, widow of William Brabyn, of England, where her husband died. She came to this town in July, 1869, with four children—Joseph, now in Colorado; William H., now in Washington Territory; Elena, wife of Charles Storrs, of Dane county; and Mary Jane, who lives with her mother. A child, named William J., of Mr. Hosken's deceased brother, Joseph D., was made one of the family, but he died Oct. 27, 1881, at the age of ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Hosken have no children. His father, Richard Hosken, was born June 20, 1801, in England, where he learned the trade of carpenter. In his youth he came to the United States, landing in New York in November, 1838 or 1839, in company with some others and their families. He

reached Wiota, where he worked at his trade among the miners until 1841. He was married to Mary Cherry, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came from there with a brother and two sisters in 1840. After marriage he bought land in Exeter, where he settled. Four children were born to them—Joseph D., who died in 1871; John, the subject of this sketch; William, who died in 1867; Ann J., wife of Charles George, died in 1879. Mr. Hosken died Nov. 17, 1869. His wife died April 1, 1872.

John Ferguson was born in county Derry, Ireland, in 1810. In 1836 he came to the United States, and in November of that year came to Wiota, Lafayette county, where he engaged in mining, which business he followed successfully a few years. Meanwhile he purchased 200 acres of land on sections 26 and 27, town of Exeter, with a view of making it his future home. Later he added 200 acres to this purchase, and after his marriage made his residence thereon. He was married Oct. 3, 1845, to Almeda Porter, Jacob Lindslay, Esq., officiating. Six children were born to them, of whom are now living—William, living in Pocahontas Co., Iowa; Elleanor, wife of Isaac Green, of Dedham, Iowa; John and Nathaniel, living at home; and Sarah, who is a school teacher, makes her home with her mother. John Ferguson died at his home March 13, 1875. He was a good citizen, and will long be remembered for his sterling qualities. He was quite prominent in town affairs. His widow now lives on the old homestead with three of her children. Mrs. Ferguson was the daughter of an old pioneer, John Porter, who was an early settler in every place he ever lived after attaining manhood. Mrs. Ferguson was the third child born where the city of Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois, now stands. It was then, April 29, 1826, only a squatter village. John Porter was born in Harrison Co., Ky., in 1796. He was married in his native State to Nancy Turley. Two children were born to them—James, now a resident of California; and Urana, widow of Joseph McConnell, who lives in this town. Mr. Porter removed to Sangamon county about 1820, where his wife died, and he was married to Sarah Brents in 1825. He was one of the early settlers of that county. Sarah Brents was born in Kentucky in 1801. Her widowed mother and family came into Livingston Co., Ky., as pioneers. John Porter, by this second marriage, had eight children, and all were living in 1884—Almeda, widow of John Ferguson, the subject of this sketch; John, living at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Nathaniel, now in California; Susan, wife Christopher Steele, now living in Missouri; William, in California; George, in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Rebecca, wife of T. D. Day, of this town; and Mary, who is married, and living in Iowa. John Porter, as stated, was always a frontier man. He removed from Sangamon county to Pike Co., Mo., in 1831, and from there to Lafayette county, this State, in 1833, where he farmed until 1838, then came to Monroe, this county, and lived three years, then to the old village of Exeter in 1841, and later bought land on section 35, where he lived until about 1865, when he made a home with his son, George, in Fort Dodge, Iowa. His wife died in July, 1875, and he died the May previously.

Milton Ross was born at Wiota, Wis., July 7, 1839. He is the son of Capt. Leonard and Sarah E. Ross. Capt. Leonard Ross was born at Ludlow, Vt., in 1806. When eighteen years of age he left home and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and afterwards went to Little Falls, N. Y., where he kept tavern, in company with another man. He removed from thence to Wisconsin, in 1836, locating at Wiota, Lafayette county, where he rented land and engaged in farming and mining. Jan. 8, 1838, he was married to Sarah E. Burritte, who was born in Indiana, Jan. 30, 1821, and came to Lafayette county with her father's family, in 1828. Her father's name was William Burritte. He came to Wisconsin with Major Deviese, who was the first permanent settler in Exeter. Mr. Burritte

died in Wiota, Lafayette county, in 1859. Mr. and Mrs Ross lived in Wiota, after their marriage, two years, then came to the town of Exeter, and settled on section 8. He was a man of means, and a most valuable acquisition to the new settlement. He bought land on sections 7, 8, 9, 16 and 17, about 900 acres in all. He died, deeply regretted, at his residence on section 8, June 3, 1856. His widow still survives and lives with her son, Milton, at the homestead. She has a vivid recollection of the excitement attending the Black Hawk War. Her father took an active part in attending to the safety of families of the settlers, and in restoring confidence among the timid. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross—Milton, William H., Leonard and Otis, who was killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was a member of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteers. Henry died in infancy; Daniel died at the age of twenty months. He became entangled in a rope swing, and died from strangulation. On the same day that this sad accident occurred, one of their twin children, Edward, died, aged five months. The other twin, Edwin, died eight days later. Milton Ross, after the death of his father, remained with his mother until he enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin regiment, the "Eagle" regiment. He was in all of the engagements of the regiment, except during the Red River campaign. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Corinth and Iuka. After the war, he returned to farm life, and April 15, 1866, was married to Laura A. Brayton, daughter of Joseph Brayton. She was born in Juda, in 1840. Her father settled in New Glarus, in 1848. He now lives in Fayette Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have no children.

Leonard Ross, son of Capt. Leonard Ross, was born in the town of Exeter, April 3, 1842. He lived with his mother until after his marriage with Mary Turner, which occurred Dec. 25, 1863. She was a daughter of Robert Turner, who came from New York, to Racine county, in an early day, and, about 1860, to Dane county, and now lives in Belleville. Five children were born to them, of whom four are living, and at home—Otis, William L., Edgar L. and Franklin Grant. Henry, the last born, died young. Mrs. Ross died March 11, 1880. June 30, 1881, Mr. Ross was married to Mary J. Rossitter, of Brooklyn. By this marriage there are two children—John Henry and Luella. Mr. Ross owns one of the fine farms of Exeter, containing 198 acres, on sections 8 and 9. He also has thirty acres of valuable timber land on section 17. His improvements are excellent, and the farm is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Ross has served as town treasurer, and was, in 1884, elected to the town board.

Dr. Augustus Ross was born in Ludlow, Vt., May 27, 1816, and was married to Amanda Smith, Oct. 13, 1837, who was born in the same town May 26, 1818. Mr. Ross became a botanical physician, commonly called in those days "Thomsonian." In 1849 he came to the town of Exeter on a visit to his brother, Capt. Leonard Ross, and in 1855 brought his family here, and bought 100 acres of land on sections 16 and 17, making his residence on the latter, where he died Jan. 26, 1863. His widow, in good health, in 1884, was residing on the homestead. Dr. Ross was an able and good man. In Vermont he had an extensive practice, in fact, had too much to do, causing him to desire a home life on a farm, hence he came west. In this town, with the exception of attendance upon a few families, personal friends and relatives, he did no medical work. His death was much regretted by all his acquaintances. Their children were—Margaret, born July 8, 1839; Edgar H., born May 26, 1847. He enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, Capt. Flood's company; was wounded and taken prisoner near Harper's Ferry, and died of lock-jaw at Charleston, Va., Nov. 1, 1861; Joseph W., born March 18, 1843; Marion F., born Nov. 15, 1844; A. E., born Dec. 13, 1846; Ada E., born April 6, 1849; Columbus C., born April 16, 1851, and died April 13, 1855; Wilbur born March 29,

1854; Louisa A., born Jan. 27, 1857; and Carrie, born Nov. 24, 1862. Wilbur Ross lives on the homestead with his mother. He was married March 13, 1881, to Caroline Hallarbush. They have two children—Myrtie May, born Feb. 1, 1882, and George A., born April 1, 1884.

William H. Ross, son of Capt. Leonard Ross, was born Sept. 8, 1840, in the old village of Exeter, where his parents resided a few weeks after their arrival in this town. Mr. Ross is probably the oldest person living in the town who was born within its limits. He lived with his parents until the death of his father, and remained with his mother until he enlisted in company H, of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteers. His brother, Milton Ross, enlisted on the same day, Sept. 8, 1861, that being the day on which William H. attained his majority. His mother had refused her consent previously. His regiment was a part of A. J. Smith's corps through the siege of Vicksburg and battles of Corinth, Iuka, etc. He took part in the Red River campaign, and participated in twenty-seven battles and skirmishes. He was a gallant soldier, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, in September, 1864. He was married Dec. 12, 1871, to Margaret Greidenwise, born in New Jersey in 1845. They have had four children—Duane, Eldora, who died at the age of seven years; Bertha, who died at the age of four years, and Theron. Mr. Ross owns a valuable farm of 160 acres on section 16, where he resides; also twenty acres of timber on section 17.

Thomas B. Richards, a native of Cornwall, England, was born Feb. 25, 1827. His father, John Richards, with his wife and seven children came to the United States, landing at New York in November, 1839, and came west by way of the Erie canal and the lakes to Detroit, where they remained until the following February, then started overland with a team, which he purchased in Detroit, and went to Chicago, thence to Freeport, then a village of half a dozen houses, and one hotel. He then proceeded to Wiota, where they arrived March 1, 1840. Here he remained three years, working in the lead mines He then came to Exeter and bought 200 acres of land on section 22, upon which he settled permanently. Of his children, Louisa was married to John Toay and resides at Mineral Point; Thomas B., subject of this sketch, lives in Exeter on his finely improved farm of 160 acres, on section 10; John V. B. owns the homestead farm in Exeter and lives at Dayton, with his widowed sister, Elizabeth, as housekeeper. Her deceased husband was Alfred Pascoe. Mary Ann is the wife of Edward Ellis, of Brooklyn; Robert lives at Belleville; James lives in Smith Co., Kansas; Sarah, widow of Jasper Orvis, lives at Mineral Point; Joanna is the wife of Edward Curnew, of Mineral Point. Joanna and Elizabeth were born at Wiota, in this State. The father, John Richards, died Aug. 7, 1854. His widow survived until Aug. 14, 1882. Mr. Richards is well and kindly remembered by the early settlers of this town. The subject of this sketch, Thomas B. Richards, was wedded with Abigail Winston, Feb. 20, 1856. She was a resident of Rock county, but born in the State of New York. Two sons were born to them—John W., who now lives in Idaho; and Willie B., who is married and living in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. Mrs. Richards died Jan. 24, 1875. Mr. Richards was again married Nov. 22, 1876, to Nancy Moore, daughter of Joseph Moore, who settled in Exeter in 1851, and died in January, 1882. His widow still survives, residing with her sons, James and Leslie Moore, at the homestead farm. Mr. Richards has by his second marriage two children—Mary Louisa and Elizabeth Elsie. He has owned and resided upon his farm since 1856. He has made valuable improvements.

Peter Parkin was born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1825. His father, Robert Parkin, came to the United States in 1842 with his wife and nine children, landed at New Orleans and proceeded directly to St. Louis, remaining there one year before deciding where to make a

home; but in 1843 came to this county, reaching the village of Exeter January 22, and shortly afterward bought land in New Glarus; made a home there ten years or more, then sold out and moved to the town of Exeter, buying 160 acres of land on section 18, and died in 1856; his wife died in 1870. They had nine children—George, now in Minnesota; John, who died in the town of Exeter; Charles, who died in Mount Pleasant; Peter, the subject of this sketch; Ann, a daughter left in England, deceased; James, who lives in Eden, Dak.; Henry, living in Butler Co., Iowa; Robert, living in Canton, Dak.; and Elizabeth, wife of Eli George, now living in Kansas. Peter Parkin, the subject of this sketch, was married to Mrs. Eliza Holland in 1851. She was born in Malburn, England, in 1823. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Steed, died in St. Louis. She has one sister, Mrs. Hannah Muir, living in New Orleans, and a brother, John, in Malburn, England. An adopted son, Peter, taking by them when he was eleven months old, lives at home; Frances, an adopted daughter, was married to Mortimer White, and lives in Dayton. Mr. Parkin was put in the coal mines at seven years of age, where he worked with his father. He was not given an opportunity to secure an education, but nevertheless he has been successful. His farm consists of 102 acres, and is pleasantly located on section 11, almost adjoining the village plat.

Josiah P. Morse was born in Swanzey, Cheshire Co., N. H., Dec. 31, 1803. His father, Josiah Morse, was born in the same town. The latter, when the son was quite young, moved to Massachusetts, and from there, after a short residence, to Erie Co., N. Y., where he died. Josiah P. Morse was married in Erie county, in 1827, to Azubah Estey, and lived in the State of New York until 1843, when he came west and lived on a rented farm in McHenry Co., Ill., a short time, then came to Green county and bought 400 acres of land on section 10, town of Exeter, where he has since lived, although he has disposed of nearly all the original purchase. He is now in comfortable circumstances financially, and has retired from active business life. His wife died in 1875. They have had five children, two of whom are now living—Wallace W., who served in the 8th Wisconsin Battery during the war, and now lives in Faulk Co., Dak.; Minerva, wife of Abner Townsend, Wadena Co., Minn. George also served in the 8th Wisconsin Battery, and died soon after coming home, from disease contracted while in the service; Rowena, deceased, who was the wife of Elbert Bowker; and Henry, who died when about twenty-five years old. Mr. Morse married Mrs. Elvira Webb, widow of Thomas C. Webb, who died in September, 1865, in Dane county. She had six children by her first marriage—Franklin and James, living at Kendall, Monroe Co., Wis.; Mary, wife Albert Bowker, of Dane county; Helen, wife of William Chatterton, of Dane county, and her two youngest daughters, Emma E and Rose F., who make their home with their step-father.

John W. Norton came to Wisconsin in 1846, and spent one summer in looking over the State and also visited Iowa. The following winter he taught the first school in the present village of Clinton Junction. In 1847, his father, William Norton, came to this county, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and settled on section 10, of the town of Exeter. John W. was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 1, 1826, and was there reared upon a farm. His father's family consisted of eight children—Stella, deceased, wife of Daniel Owen, of Yates Co., N. Y.; Samuel, who died in Buffalo, N. Y.; Caroline, wife of Robert Turner, of Belleville, Wis.; Jerusha, wife of A. C. Ressequie, of Janesville; Rachel, wife of R. Gardiner, of Rhode Island; George W., who died at Columbus, Ohio, aged twenty years; John W., the subject of this sketch, and Jane A., widow of Thomas Hills, living in Janesville. William Norton died in April, 1852. His burial was the first in the Dayton cemetery. His wife, Amy Norton, died in June, 1872. The homestead farm is now

owned by John W., who was married March 5, 1853, to Emma A. Moore, in Monroe Co., N. Y. They were schoolmates in former days. The following year the great loss of his life occurred, in the death of his wife, who died at the birth of a child, who also died. Since that time Mr. Norton has lived unmarried. He sold his farm of 300 acres, in 1867, to E. Wade, but came in possession of it again, in 1878. He lived in Belleville, Dane county, during the meantime He is a much respected citizen and a man who tends strictly to his own affairs.

Peolin P. Havens was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., May 1, 1803. In his youth he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he became a master workman. At the age of twenty-two years he left home, and for the next ten years worked at his trade in different parts of the State. The last work which he did, as a hired man, was in New York city. In 1835, he went from there to Evans, Erie county, and worked in a shop of his own several years. He went from Evans to Orleans county, and in 1845 came to Wisconsin, and worked at blacksmithing two years in Evansville. In the fall of 1849 he came to Exeter and bought 240 acres of land. The village plat of Dayton was made by him at the time of his purchase. He opened the first blacksmith shop in that part of the town, in 1847. He was at one time interested in the water power at Dayton. Mr. Havens was married in Erie Co., N. Y., to Betsey A. Phillips, who was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1812. She died in Exeter, Dec. 29, 1872. The children born to them were—Luther, who was born in 1835 and died March 11, 1866, from disease contracted while a prisoner at Andersonville. He was a member of the 8th Wisconsin regiment; Harriet, born in 1836, is the wife of James Morris, of Milwaukee; Forrester, born April 10, 1838, now owns the old homestead, and his father lives with him; Livonia, born in 1840, died at the age of four years; Albert P., born in 1843, was a member of the 42d Wisconsin Volunteer regiment. Mr. Havens has led an active and useful life. Now in his declining years he has the confidence and respect of many warm friends. Forrester Havens, who now lives upon the homestead farm, was married Jan. 3, 1865, to Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of Mark Ellis. They have three children—Jessie, born in 1866; Aldulah, born in 1870; and Theodore, born in 1876.

William F. Fulton was born in Clarion Co., Penn., Oct. 13, 1817. In his youth he learned the carpenters' trade. He was married in 1839, to Sarah Silver, after which he lived in Mercer county, in the same State, until 1845, when he came to Wisconsin. He spent one winter at Richland Grove, then moved to the "Mitchell place," in Mount Pleasant, which he rented one year, then removed to Attica and remained till the spring of 1848. He then bought forty acres of land on section 35, of Exeter, upon which he settled permanently. He afterwards added 101 acres to his farm, making it contain 141 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton had, when they came to Wisconsin, three sons—William S., now living in Montcalm, Mich.; Albert and James T., who resides in this town. Seven children were born after their arrival—Elvira, wife of Theodore Torgorson, of Madison; Ella, who died at the age of three years; Cynthia, wife of William Edwards, of Warsaw, Wis.; Alfred, who died aged seventeen years; Frank, living at Wilmot, Dak.; Edward, also living at Wilmot, and Arthur, who lives with his mother on a part of the homestead farm. In October, 1874, Mr. Fulton moved to Cresco, Iowa, where he died July 16, 1878. His widow remained there until the fall of 1882. Mr Fulton was prominently identified with the public affairs of the town, and was an honored citizen. He served several terms as town treasurer, also as a member of the town board. Albert Fulton resides on section 35, on the homestead purchased by his father in 1848. He was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Oct. 19, 1842. He came west with his parents and remained with them until the time of his marriage, Nov.

27, 1869, with Dora A. Gater, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 27, 1846. They have four children—Alma, born in 1870; Lizzie, born in 1872; Blanche, born in 1874 and Grace born in 1876.

Mathew Edgar was born in Cumberland Co., England, in the Lake district, Aug. 24, 1817. In 1839 he went to St. Croix, West India Islands, and engaged on a sugar plantation, where he worked seven years; from there he went to Moore township, Canada West, and lived there, and part of the time near Woodstock, until 1849, in which year he came to Wisconsin and made his present location on section 32. He owns here a fine stock farm of 140 acres; he lived the first five years here alone. In 1854 he married Jane Wallace, daughter of Samuel Wallace, of this town. She died Aug. 24, 1859, leaving two children—Isabell I. J., wife of M. L. Rossiter, of Dixon Co., Neb, and Anna, who is a school teacher in Butler Co., Neb. On May 21, 1860, Mr. Edgar married Nancy Hanson, of Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. They have two children—Mathew, Jr., born in 1862; Mary S., born in 1864. both are living at home. Mr Edgar does all he can to have his children fitted by education to help themselves through life, and counts nothing lost which aids in attaining that object.

Henry Albly was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, May 8, 1823. He was an engraver by trade, but by reason of bad health had to give it up. With his father, Henry Albly, and his brother, Jacob, he came to the United States in 1845. They came directly to New Glarus, reaching there about two weeks later than the first colonists. His father was entitled to twenty acres of land, which he took on section 15. The father intended to have his wife join him here as soon as he could make a home for her, but he was taken sick and died in the fall of 1846, of intermittent fever. Jacob, the brother, was married in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and made his home there, improving a good farm and accumulating money. His wife died in 1877, leaving several children, when he concluded to take his money and return to Switzerland. In this he was opposed by his children, and finally was murdered by his son Joseph, who was tried and convicted for this unnatural crime and sentenced to an imprisonment in an Illinois penitentiary for life. A cousin of Joseph, son of a sister of his mother, was also tried for this crime. His name was Peter Miller. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and the prosecution was abandoned. Henry Albly, after his father's death, succeeded to his land. In 1847, October 26, he was married to Mary Becker. She was born March 18, 1827, and came from Switzerland with her brother, Josling Becker, settling in New Glarus in July, 1847. They have had six children—Solomon, born in 1848, who was killed by lightning in the town of Exeter, Feb. 26, 1881; Henry Jr., born in 1850, now keeping hotel at New Glarus; Mary, wife of Nicholas Durst, of New Glarus; Magdalena, wife of Thomas Kundert; Elbetha, wife of Henry Durst, of New Glarus, and Jacob. Mr. Albly lived in New Glarus until 1864, owning 100 acres of land on sections 15 and 16. During that year he sold his New Glarus property and bought 235 acres on section 18, Exeter, where he has since resided. He served several terms as assessor in New Glarus, and one term as town treasurer. In Exeter he has been several times chairman of the town board, and has served several terms as assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Albly were the first couple married in New Glarus.

William Wilson was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, in 1809. When ten years old he emigrated with a brother to Canada. In June, 1837, he was married to Eliza Argue. In 1839 he went to Joliet, Ill., where he worked two years on the canal construction. In 1841 he settled in Milton, Rock county, where he lived until 1847, then he moved into Montrose, Dane county, residing there until 1853, when he settled on section 12, town of Exeter, where he made a farm and lived the

rest of his life. He died May 22, 1883. His wife died April 5, 1874. Five children were born to them—John, born in Canada; Eliza, deceased wife of Lyman Hoskins, of Dane county; William, of Idaho; James and Alexander, born Oct. 1, 1855.

John Wilson, son of William Wilson, was born in Canada in 1838. He lived with his father until he bought the old homestead of 200 acres. June 7, 1880, John was married to a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Ann Jackson. The parents are of Scotch descent, born in Ireland. They came to the United States and settled in Montrose, in Dane county, in 1857. The parents are both dead. Mr. Wilson's wife died in October, 1872, leaving one son—William, born in June, 1872. In March, 1883, John sold the old homestead, and now lives in Belleville, Dane county.

James Wilson, son of William Wilson, lived with his parents until after his marriage, which occurred Jan. 1, 1874. His wife was Hannah Jackson, a sister of the deceased wife of his brother John. They have two children—Jessie, born March 7, 1881; and Mina, born Dec. 22, 1883. He rented lands until June, 1881, when he bought the farm he now occupies on section 8. This farm is well improved, and contains 120 acres.

Marion F. Ross was born in Ludlow, Vt., Nov. 15, 1844. He was married Nov. 4, 1866, to Alma J. Gassett. She was also a native of Ludlow, Vt., born Oct. 16, 1844. She came west with her parents in the spring of 1854. They settled in the town of Exeter, on section 10. They now live a retired life in Belleville. Her brother Julius lives on the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Ross commenced housekeeping with his mother after marriage, living there about two years, then followed a residence of about eight months in Galesburg, Ill. Returning to this county Mr. Ross bought a farm on section 31, town of Brooklyn, where he resided until the fall of 1882, when he sold out and bought his present fine farm on sections 3 and 4, of the town of Exeter, containing 302 acres. They have five children—Archer F., born in 1868; Lucius A., born in 1871; Curtis H., born in 1873; Mabel A., born in 1875; and Vernon M., born in 1881.

David Sullivan is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., born May 16, 1814. He lived in different parts of that State during his younger days. He was married Sept. 10, 1839, to Jane Doty, who was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1818. Mr. Sullivan owned a farm and followed that avocation, working a portion of each year in a saw mill, until he sold his property in 1850 and made his home in this town, locating on section 10, where he now lives upon a farm of 128 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have had twelve children, seven of whom are living—James, Catharine, Henrietta M., Caroline A., William H., George E. and Oscar W. James and Catharine are living in Belleville, Dane county. The others reside with their parents.

William M. Brooks came to Green county in 1854, settling then in the town of York, where he entered 200 acres located on sections 31 and 32, and resided until 1878. Then having the place well improved, he sold it to G. Post, and moved to Monroe. In the spring of 1881 he came to Brooklyn, and in 1884, removed to Dayton, Green county. Mr. Brooks is a native of Pennsylvania, born April 26, 1824. There he spent his younger days and was married to Fannie Rogers, also a native of Pennsylvania. He came from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have six children—F. M., C. E., Stella E., E. G., W. R. and Sarah.

F. M. Brooks was born in Bradford Co., Penn., and came with his parents to Green county. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen years began teaching school, which he continued eleven terms. He has also engaged in selling farm machinery four seasons. He sold farm machinery for J. S. Bell & Co., in 1884, at Brooklyn, Green Co., Wis.

Calvin Morse and his brother, Elias C., came to Exeter in 1854, arriving May 1. Their father, Milton M. Morse, came the next month, and settled on section 15, where he purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Morse were married Sept. 8, 1831. Their son, Elias C., lives with them at the homestead. They have one daughter living—Mrs. Frances Byington, of Juneau county, in this State. Calvin, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1832. He made his home with his parents till Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in company F, of the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served gallantly until June 20, 1865. He took part in the Atlanta campaign, following Sherman's banners to the sea and up through the Carolinas. He was present at the review of Sherman's grand army in June, 1865. After the war, he continued to reside with his parents until 1872. He was married in that year, to Mrs.Martha A. Dunham,a soldier's widow. Her former husband, Willard H. Dunham, was a member of the 13th Michigan Volunteers, and died in the hospital at Washington, D. C., in May, 1865. She was born in the town of Wheeler, Steuben Co., N. Y., and is a daughter of Asa Wilson, who died in this town, in 1864. Her mother is now the wife of Robert Turner, of Belleville, Dane county. Her brother, John Wilson, served in the 68th regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and died in 1874, from disease contracted while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have no children. Their residence is on section 15, where he has a finely improved farm of 100 acres. Mr. Morse was sheriff of Green county in 1879–80.

Thomas Green was born in Derbyshire, England, March 8, 1841. His father, Joseph Green, with his wife and seven children, came to the United States, in 1851, coming directly from New York to Rock county, and locating in the town of Porter, where they bought a farm. There he lived until April, 1854, when he sold out and came to Exeter, where he bought the mill property from A. D. Kirkpatrick. He enlarged this mill, refitted it with new machinery, and successfully operated it until 1866, when he rented it to his son, Thomas, the subject of this sketch. The children who came to the United States with the parents were—Thomas, John, who died in Dane county, in 1877; Richard, produce dealer, at Middleton, Dane county; Mary, deceased, wife of W. B. Norris, of Topeka, Kansas; William, now in trade at Albany; Chautry, who died in this county, in 1884; and Isaac, now a resident of Dedham, Iowa. Born in this State, were Herbert, (now in Albany); George, who lives in Dakota; and Frank, who lives on the old homestead farm in this county, town of Exeter. Joseph Green was one of the prominent citizens of this part of the county, always foremost in all work which would advance the interests of his village. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and a consistent, honest Christian man. He died Feb. 28, 1881. His widow, Ruth Green, survives him, and lives in the village of Dayton. Thomas Green succeeded to the mill property, by purchase, from the estate of his father, in the spring of 1881, and is now (1884) proprietor of the same. He was in the army a little more than four years, a member of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the "Eagle regiment." He was a gallant soldier, as his comrades testify. The family did loyal service during the war, for, John Green went out as captain in the 37th regiment, and was promoted to colonelcy; another brother, William, rose from the ranks to a lieutenancy. Sept. 17, 1866, Thomas Green was married to Isabella Beattie, who was born in Northumberland, England, Jan. 20, 1840, and came to this country, with some friends, in 1861, the year following, came to Monroe, and lived with a brother until her marriage. They have four children—Maggie, Ida, Jessie and Charles. Mr. Green owns fifty-two acres of improved land on section 11, bought from his father's estate. This with the mill property, gave him title to 105 acres. He is an energetic, reliable business man.

Frank B. Green, son of Joseph and Ruth Green, was born May 17, 1859. He was married to Emma B. Jordan, Jan. 4, 1882, who was born in this town, Aug. 7, 1859. Mr. Green lives on the farm formerly owned by his father. This place is located on section 11, and contains 108 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Green have one child—Mabel Mary, born July 4, 1883.

Arad Ross was born in Ludlow, Vt., April 8, 1808, and was brought up on a farm. After attaining his majority, he ran a peddling wagon about four years, selling dry goods, notions, etc. Then, shortly after being married, he went to farming. His wife was Hannah Batchelder, who was also a native of Vermont, born Sept. 29, 1803. They were married Feb. 28, 1832. With his wife and five children he came west in 1854. The children were—Abel E., now in this town; George H., David B., who lives on the homestead with his father; Hannah M., wife of Robert Richards, of Belleville, Dane county; Thomas A., of Belleville, and George, who served in the 46th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. Thomas A. served in the 5th Wisconsin regiment during the last two years of the Rebellion. The family first settled on section 6, in 1854, where Mr. Ross bought 326 acres of land, made a farm and lived there two years, but not being able to give his children the desired school advantages, he sold out and moved to Mount Pleasant, renting there two years, and then bought his present place, located on section 36. The original purchase was 200 acres; he now owns 100 acres, the care of which is in the hands of his son David B. His wife died March 1, 1872.

David B. Ross was born in 1840, and has always lived with his father. He was married Feb. 6, 1866, to Sarah Dodge, a daughter of Everett Dodge, a settler of Albany in 1845, and now a resident of Washington Co., Kansas. Mrs. Ross is an only child. Her mother died in 1852. Her maternal grandfather, J. Davis, came from Wyoming Co., N. Y., and was one of the early settlers of Attica. Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ross have five children—Linda. C., born in 1867; Percie H., born in 1871; Irvie D., born in 1873; Myrtie E., born in 1876, and Luta M., born in 1883.

Abel E. Ross, son of Arad Ross, was born Oct. 15, 1832, and came west with his father, and lived with him most of the time until his marriage with Rosina Redmond, Feb. 24, 1857. He owns a well improved farm, on section 36, consisting of 100 acres, where he lives.

Henry G. Silvor was born in the town of Shipton, county of Sherbrooke, Canada East, Oct. 9, 1820. He was reared a farmer, but learned the carpenter trade when a young man. He followed that occupation until 1854. He was married in Canada, March 28, 1847, to Betsey M. Baker. She was born in the town of Shipton, Aug. 17, 1821. Two children were born to them in Canada—Augustus H., born Sept. 3, 1850, and Clarence H., born June 10, 1852. The latter died Sept. 5, 1552. In the month of May, 1854, Mr. Silvor came to Wisconsin and stopped in Janesville about three months, then came to Dayton, Green county, and purchased his present farm, which contains 160 acres. He went to Mineral Point and obtained his deed to the land of Washburn & Woodman, September 10, of that year, then returned to Dayton and went to work on Joseph Green's grist mill. December 1 he returned to Canada, and the following spring removed with his family to Dayton, where they arrived May 31, 1855. He soon after commenced building a house on his land, which when partly completed, the family moved into, and in which they have continued to reside until the present time (1884). The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Silvor, after their removal to Wisconsin, are—Mary E., born March 27, 1856, and died in infancy. John A., born April 26, 1858, and Arthur E., born Oct. 15, 1861. Sept. 12, 1864, Mr. Silvor was bereaved by the death of his wife. He was again married Feb. 28, 1865, to Lucinda E. Church, who was born in Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1832, and came to Wisconsin in August, 1860, stop-

ping at Janesville with her brother, Jonathan Church. By this marriage there were two children—Herbert G., born June 9, 1867, and Leon E., born July 26, 1870. Mr. Silvor's eldest son, Augustus H., while in the discharge of his duties (temporarily engaged as brakeman) coupling cars at Harvard Junction, was caught between the cars and thrown down, the train passing over one of his legs. The injury resulted in his death Jan. 10, 1874. The four remaining sons make their home with their father and are all promising young men. Mr. Silvor is a stockholder and director in the Grange store, established at Evansville, in 1874. He is a citizen who can always be counted upon to support any and all measures conducing to the good of the public. Mr. Silvor has held town offices nine years since he became a resident of the town of Exeter.

Amos Scott purchased a large tract of land in the town of Exeter in 1854, and was there engaged in farming until his death. Mr. Scott was born in the State of Vermont, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was thrice married, and reared a large family of children. Religiously he was a close communion Baptist.

Moses W. Smith is a son of John B. and Amy G. Smith, who live in Belleville, and was born in the town of New Glarus, Aug. 31, 1857. John B. Smith, the father, was born in Paxton, Mass., May 24, 1812. His mother, Amy G. (Hilton) Smith, was born in Somerset Co., Maine, March 9, 1823. They were married Jan. 8, 1854, at Monticello, by A. P. Ross, Esq. John Smith came west in 1849, and settled on section 34, town of Brooklyn, in November of that year. He was then living with his first wife. She was formerly Vashti H. Stratton, and they were married in Worcester, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, father of the great historian. This Mr. Smith is a lineal descendant in the eighth degree of Henry Smith, one of the Plymouth colonists. His wife died at Beloit, July 20, 1852, aged thirty-six years. The children of John B. Smith by his first marriage who came west were—Sarah, wife of H. W. Smith, of Evansville; Mary, deceased wife of Joseph Hilton, of Washington; Josephine, wife of Samuel Lumbers, of Iowa; John S., living in Dakota; James S., of Minneapolis; Ellen, wife of Abijah Sissons, of Dakota; and Jason, living in Colfax Co., Neb. Two children were buried in Massachusetts. By the second marriage he has had four children—Gustavus B., who died when young; Moses W., Marcia H., wife of W. Jordan, of Belleville; and Jane Grace, now living with her parents. Mr. Smith's present wife was the widow of David M. Lane, to whom he was married in Embden, Somerset Co., Maine, Oct. 9, 1849. By this marriage there is one daughter living, now the wife of William Z. Trow, a resident of Plymouth Co., Iowa. Mrs. Smith's father, John Hilton, was one of the early settlers of the town of Washington. He and four sons took adjoining lands in that town. He is not now living, but his widow survives, and lives with her youngest son, James Hilton, in York. Moses W. Smith lives on section 1, town of Exeter, where he owns 150 acres of land. He lived with his father until his marriage with Maria Jarman, which occurred, Nov. 11, 1882. By this marriage there is one daughter—Amy Grace, born May 18, 1884.

George F. Ellis lives on section 14, on the farm bought in the spring of 1855 by his father, Mark Ellis, of Alonzo Jordan. This farm contains 200 acres, forty acres being on section 22. Mark Ellis was born in Eckington, Derbyshire, England, in 1803. His father, the grandfather of George, died in 1811, and the grandmother while Mark was an infant. Mark Ellis learned the trade his father had acquired—sickle making—and worked at it until his marriage in 1828 with Mary Watts. He then became a farmer, and lived as a renter on one farm twenty-two years. All the children were born there. Their names were—Olive, wife of Joseph Jackson, of Belleville, Dane county; she died in 1876; John, who lives in Fillmore Co.,

Minn.; William, who died in this town in 1863; Arthur, who died in Cheyenne, Wy. T., in 1872; Thomas, now living in Green county; Elizabeth, wife of Forester Havens, of the town of Exeter; George F., and Mary, wife of Edwin Jordan, living near Evansville. In the summer of 1850 Mark Ellis and his family came to the United States, landing at New York city, and coming directly to this State, reaching Janesville July 10. He rented a farm the next spring of Judge Gibbs, and the next year of Judge Bailey, and in 1853 of Wait Wright, lived there two years, and came to Exeter in 1855 and bought a farm, where he died Sept. 4, 1878. His wife died Sept. 11, 1870. George F. Ellis and Flora Fitts were married Oct. 26, 1869. She is a daughter of Francis and Harriet Fitts, now residents of Belleville. Mr. Ellis is one among the best citizens of the town, is a good farmer, and a man of many excellent qualities.

John Crawford is of Scotch descent, but born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1820. His father and grandfather were both natives of Scotland. The latter was in the linen bleaching business in Ireland, and his father, Walter Crawford, was a merchant in the town of Arvagh, Ireland. John, when a boy, sold goods in his father's store. The family came to America and settled in New York. One son, William, died there. Two daughters, Ann Eliza and Jane, are married, and the former lives in Brooklyn and the latter in New York, where the parents died. They are buried in Greenwood cemetery. John Crawford was married in New York, Aug. 11, 1854, to Fannie Moore, and for several years after his marriage, was engaged in the dry goods and millinery business; disposing of his store in 1858, he came west to Green county and purchased 214 acres of land on section 6, of this town, and has resided here since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have given their eight children a liberal education. The boys are farming and the girls teaching.

Jonas S. Staley came to this county in 1856, and settled on section 21, of the town of Exeter, where he still resides. He owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Sussex Co, N. J., June 22, 1812. He was reared on a farm, and has always been a farmer. His father, George Staley, died about seven years ago in New Jersey, aged eighty-seven years. His mother died in 1840. Jonas was married in 1836, to Hannah Cron, a native of New Jersey, born May 8, 1820. They brought seven children with them to Wisconsin—Jacob, who lives in Hamilton Co., Iowa; Mary E., wife of Marcus Smith, of Crawford Co., Wis.; Jeremiah, who is married and living near his parents; Sarah A., wife of James Richards, of Smith Co., Kansas; Catharine, wife of Chris. Noggle, died in Kansas; John died young, and Margaret died in infancy. Four children were born in this State—Charles, living with his parents; Jonas, living on a part of his father's farm; Amy and Emily (twins) both of whom died young. Mr. Staley is a worthy citizen and highly respected by his neighbors.

Elijah S. Ace was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 21, 1846. His father, Jacob Ace, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 12, 1809, and was married to Mary Staley, Feb. 7, 1832. She was born July 22, 1817, and is a sister of Jonas S. Staley, of the town of Exeter. Jacob Ace and family came to Exeter in 1857. His wife had died the previous year in New Jersey. He settled on section 16, and was living in 1884 with his son, Simeon D. Ace, who came with his father to this town. He was born March 29, 1850, and was married Aug. 17, 1873, to Ella A., daughter of Dr. Augustus and Amanda Ross; his farm of 120 acres is on section 16. Another brother, William, lives in Dane county. Elijah S. Ace, the subject of this sketch, enlisted March 30, 1864, in company C, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac in May, 1864, near West Point, Va. He was in the assault upon the defenses of Petersburg April 2, 1865, the day

before the evacuation of the place, and served creditably until the close of the war, then returning to Exeter, he engaged in farm work until 1878; that year he went to Chicago and engaged in work for the Parmlee Transfer Company, remaining in that employ two years, when he returned to their town, and was married Dec. 17, 1871, to Rozilla, daughter of N. S. and C. Park. She was born in this town, Sept. 25, 1854. He went back to Chicago and to his former employment, remained twenty-seven months, then returned to this town and bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 110 acres. They have one child—Oscar B., born Sept. 25, 1874. Mr. Ace is one of the public spirited men of the town of Exeter. He was elected in 1881 and 1882 a member of side board of supervisors, and in 1883 was chairman, filling all these positions creditably.

Granville W. Smith, son of Joseph W. and Mary Smith, was born Oct. 3, 1848, in Susquehanna Co., Penn., and now lives on the homestead purchase made by his father, who is now dead. Mr. Smith was united in marriage Dec. 9, 1869, with Alice J. Jipson, daughter of S. F. and Lucy J. Jipson, of Evansville. They have two children—Mary Alice, born Jan 14, 1871; and Milan F., born June 6, 1876. Mr. Smith is one of the reliable men of his neighborhood, respected by all for his integrity and kind neighborly qualities. His father, Joseph W. Smith, was born in Ludlow, Vt., Sept. 8, 1809, and was married April 2, 1835, to Mary Whitney, who was born March 26, 1814, and reared in the same town. In 1837 they went to Bradford Co., Penn. After four years residence there they moved to Susquehanna county and there remained until March, 1858, when he moved to this county, settling on section 23, town of Exeter, where he died Sept. 21, 1881. His widow in 1884 resided on the homestead with her son, G. W. Smith. Mr. Smith was a farmer most of the time while a resident of Pennsylvania, but owned a carding mill, cloth dressing and fulling machinery. In 1854, while at work in his factory, he was entangled in the machinery of a picking machine and so badly injured as to necessitate the amputation of his left arm. Mr. Smith was a man in Pennsylvania of high standing, serving there as county commissioner. After coming to Exeter he was found to be the man needed in town and county affairs, and has held prominent positions with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the people. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Smith have had four coildren—Henry, who died in infancy; Asahel, who died when eight years old; John S., now living at Evansville; and Granville W.

Alonzo McKenny moved to this county in 1853, and settled in the town of Brooklyn. He was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1825. He was brought up on a farm, and married in his native county to Lucinda Tilapaugh in 1847. His father, Chester McKenny, came with him to Green county, and bought the Attica grist and saw mills. Alonzo worked in the mills with his father some years. While thus engaged he bought 160 acres of land on section 36, of Exe ter. This land he afterwards sold and bought 160 acres on sections 33 and 34 to which he removed and improved the land. He enlisted in the 3d regiment of Wisconsin volunteers and served with that regiment three years, then enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and died in the service with yellow fever, at New Orleans, in 1865. His widow was afterwards married to Thomas St. John and now (1884) resides in Mount Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. McKenny reared five children who reached maturity—Burdette, who died, in 1873; Starlin, living in Exeter; Judson, living in Dane county; Loretta, wife of John Himmers, of Decatur; and Lydia, wife of Thomas Crampton, living in Dakota. Chester McKenny sold his Attica property to Weltman & Bartlett. His His death occurred at Attica, in 1861. His widow died in Mount Pleasant, in 1864. Starlin McKenny was married Jan. 1, 1881, to Rachel Crampton, daughter of Thomas Crampton. She was born in Exeter, Dec. 25, 1855.

Two children were born to them—Grace, born in May, 1882, and died in September of the same year; and Chester, born in February, 1884. Mrs. McKenny's parents live in the town of Brooklyn. She is one of a family of eight children—Thomas, Mary Ann, Charlie, Robert, Jessie, Ellen and James. The last named died at the age of two years.

Josiah H. Marshall was born in Paris, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1818. While a lad his father moved to Wayne county, in that State, and in 1832 again removed to Orleans county, where Josiah attained manhood. His father was a farmer, to which avocation Josiah was reared. He acquired, when young, a good knowledge of vocal music, of which he was afterward a teacher. He was married in Madison Co., N. Y., in October, 1840, to Elizabeth O. Wood, daughter of Stephen A. Wood. She was born in that county May 18, 1821. A few months after marriage, they went to Pennsylvania for a short time, then returned to Orleans county. Mr. Marshall followed farming as a business, but taught vocal music every winter. In the fall of 1851 they came to Green county, having with them four children—Amelia, now the wife of S. T. Crouch, of the town of Washington; Mary E., now the wife of Joseph W. Ross, of Galesburg, Ill.; Adelaide A., now the wife of A. H. Clark, of Peoria, Ill., and Albert J. an ordained minister of the Free Will Baptist Church, now of Evansville. Albert spent nine years in missionary work in India. He served in the 5th Wisconsin Battery, from December, 1863, to the end of the war. One child was born in Wisconsin—Lucy C., now the wife of John C. Potter, of Pocahontas Co., Iowa. Mr. Marshall, on coming to this county, located in Mount Pleasant, and remained in that town farming and teaching vocal music until 1860, when he bought his present farm, which he now occupies, located on section 32. There were three other children born in this State—Annie J., now the wife of P. J. Shaw, of Pocahontas Co., Iowa; Minnie E., who died in infancy, and Effie E., wife of George Magee. Mrs. Marshall died Aug. 16, 1881. Mr. Marshall was married Feb. 20, 1883, to Ella Turner, daughter of Thomas and Maria L. Turner, of Yates City, Ill. Her father died in 1851. Her mother was married to Robert Hunter, June 6, 1855. Mr. Marshall is of an inventive turn of mind, and has secured patents on a number of inventions, which promise to be of much practical utility.

Henry M. Barnes came to Green county in 1860. He was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1829, where he was reared upon a farm, and remained until the date of his coming to this county, with the exception of one year (1845) which he spent in Troy, Walworth county, in this State, where he was employed as clerk in a store. Oct. 28, 1852, he was married to Maria Edwards, in Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y. After marriage they resided in Medina county. The first year of their residence in Green county was spent in Attica. The next year (1861) they came to Exeter and rented the James Park farm. The following year he rented the Moses Burns farm, east of Dayton. In November, 1863, Mr. Barnes bought his present farm, on sections 22 and 23, of C. D. W. Leonard. His residence is on section 23. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had four children—Henry V., born in Ohio, and now in Idaho; Eveline, born in New York, and died in Exeter in 1861; Heman E., born in Ohio, now living in Dakota; and Ida M., born in Exeter, and now living with her parents. Mr. Barnes has served nine years as justice of the peace, and as town clerk for the term of 1883–84, also notary public. He is a useful and public spirited citizen.

Henry Hefty lives on seetion 18, town of Exeter, and owns a farm of 129 acres. He was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, April 5, 1831. He landed at New York in May, 1854, with his wife Regula, born Oct. 30, 1831. He was accompanied by a brother named Mathias, who now lives in California. He was married April 21, 1853. After coming to the United States he lived in Philadelphia until April, 1855,

then went to New Glarus, Wis, residing in that State, employed at different kinds of work until 1860, when he came to Exeter and settled on section 17, where he lived until March, 1863, then bought the farm he now occupies. He built his present residence in 1870. His children living are—Mathias, born Jan. 10, 1854; Sybilla, born Aug. 24, 1855, now the wife of Joseph Altman, of Jordan; David, born Jan. 22, 1857, now living in Brooklyn; Magdalena, born May 5, 1859, now the wife of Iosua Klassy, of Jordan; Regula, born Jan. 13, 1863, now wife of John Becker, of New Glarus; Henry, born March 23, 1868, and Mary, born Oct. 10, 1870. The last two live at home. The dead children are—Regula, born in 1861, and died in 1863; Henry, born in 1866, and died in 1867. His wife died March 23, 1876, and he was married to his second wife, Barbara Schiesser, June 7, 1877. She was born in February, 1815. In 1861 his mother died, and in 1875 his father, who was born March 23, 1806, came from Switzerland to live with him, bringing a boy, by his third marriage, called John, who was born July 10, 1871. The mother is living in Switzerland.

Alonzo J. Edwards was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in the town of West Sparta, Oct. 2, 1835. His father, Harveylin Edwards, was a farmer, and reared a family of thirteen children. All were living in 1884 except one son—Allen, who died in the army in the fall of 1864; his father died in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1850; his mother died in 1883. The brothers and sisters are living west excepting two—James and Mrs. Lavina Dart, who live in Livingston county. Maria is the wife of H. M. Barnes of this town. William lives in Monticello; Harvey, in Albany; Andrew, in Rice Co., Minn.; Elsie Jane, wife of Eugene Witter, same county; Heman, in Polk Co., Iowa; David, in Antelope Co., Neb.; Alvah, near Fort Vancouver, Washington Ter.; Frank, in Colorado. Alonzo J. Edwards and Emeline P. Green were married in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1858. Mrs. Edwards was born in that county Dec. 3, 1839. They came west and to this town in March, 1862, rented a farm on section 33 one year, and then lived in old Exeter village two years. Mr. Edwards leaving his family there went to Montana and followed mining until June, 1865, when he returned home, and lived on rented lands until February, 1868, when he bought land on section 27, and lived there until August, 1874, when he bought and moved to his present residence on section 34. He owns 160 acres, one half on section 33 and one-half on section 34. They have six children. All are living. Charles, the eldest, was born in New York, April, 1860; Jasper, born July, 1864; Mary, born March, 1867; Hattie, born May, 1869; Lester, born November, 1871; Heman, born October, 1875. Mr. Edwards is an energetic, reliable and well respected citizen.

John Jacob Freitag was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1809. He came to America in 1845, and settled in Milwaukee county, this State. His family consisted of his wife and three children—Jacob, now lives on section 30, this town; Rosina, wife of Aug. Hirsch of Milwaukee county, and Harry, who died in the year of their coming. There were born in Milwaukee county—Barbara, wife of Fred. Klassy, living in Iowa; Henry, in this town; Mary, wife of Thomas Jenny, lives in Ohio; Anna, wife of Gabriel Blasy, living in Iowa, and John. The parents are both living. The elder Freitag, when he came to Milwaukee county, bought forty acres of land the first week of his residence, and lived there until 1864, when he sold and came to Exeter, buying 150 acres of land on section 31, which he still owns and resides upon.

Jacob Freitag, son of John Jacob Freitag, came with his father when young from Switzerland in 1845. While a resident of Milwaukee county he married Christine Becker, Jan. 17, 1860. One child was born to them—John, born Sept. 16, 1862. Mr. Freitag lost his wife by death, Jan. 1, 1873. He owns a valuable farm of 210 acres on section 31, and is one

of the best farmers in this part of the town. He settled on this land in 1864.

Henry Frietag, son of John Jacob Frietag,and brother of Jacob Frietag, was born in Milwaukee county, and came here in 1864 with his father. His residence is on section 31. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, and adjoining sections south and west. He was married May 10, 1872, to Ursula Blumer. They have five children—Mary, Jacob, Rosina, Henry and John.

Mrs. Urania McConnell is a daughter of John and Nancy Porter, and was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1820. She lived with her father until her marriage, Aug. 19, 1840, to Joseph McConnell, who was born Feb. 4, 1811, in Pennsylvania. He came to Wisconsin from Ohio in 1833, and engaged in mining in Lafayette county, which occupation he followed most of the time until his marriage. He was at that time operating a mill near Freeport, Ill. They were married at Monroe in this county, and this is said to have been the first marriage in that town. They settled in Stephenson Co., Ill. where they lived until 1866, upon a farm which he purchased two or three years after their marriage. Mr. McConnell, in 1866, bought eighty acres of land on section 35, of the town of Exeter, upon which he resided until the time of his death, Dec. 3, 1882. Mrs. McConnell now lives on the homestead. Their children were—John, who enlisted in the 93d Illinois regiment, and died in the service; James, who died in this town; William died in Illinois; three infant children died in Illinois; Lucy, wife of William Porter, lives in Exeter; Nancy is the wife of Alonzo Silver of Mount Pleasant; Mary is married to George Lewis, and they reside on the homestead with Mrs. McConnell. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two children—Erva U., born in November, 1881, and Amy, born in February, 1884.

James T. Fulton, son of William T. and Sarah Fulton, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug. 19, 1844, and was but an infant when his father and family moved to Wisconsin. He lived with his parents until eighteen years old, when with their consent he started in life on his own account. The first year he worked in Wisconsin pineries, then engaged as sutler's clerk for J. S. Gold, sutler of the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Chicago, Springfield and Cairo, Ill. He was in this employ about one year, then went to Montana and engaged in mining two years; came back to Wisconsin in 1867, and took charge of lead mining works in Exeter for an Evansville company, and the Sugar river lead mines on section 35. A few months later the work was abandoned. In 1869 his father made a trip to California hoping to be benefitted in health. James accompanied him, and they returned the same season. James T. then settled down in life in the town of Exeter, and was married to Matilda Hayden, Feb. 26, 1871. She was a daughter of James and Lucinda Hayden, and born in Dane Co., June 12, 1851. Her father died Oct. 18, 1875, in Exeter village. Her mother now lives there with her son, James Hayden. There are four children besides James and Matilda—Elizabeth, Louisa, Catharine and William. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have two children—William N., born Jan. 1, 1872, and Cora Idell, born March 31, 1879. Mr. Fulton is an excellent citizen, and has eighty acres of land on section 34, where he lives.

Alonzo Jordan brought his family from Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1850, and made his home near Dayton, on the place now owned by G. F. Ellis. Mrs. Clarinda Jordan, his first wife, died in Vermont, March 5, 1848, leaving four children, who were a part of Mr. Jordan's family when he settled in the town of Exeter. They were—Frances, the deceased wife of Warren Hill ; Alonzo P., Edwin T., who now lives in Rock county; and Eliza, wife of Frank Edwards. In January, 1849, the year before coming west, Mr. Jordan was married to Charlotte Parker, a native of Franklin Co., Vt., born March 14, 1827. Before leaving Vermont, one son—Lu-

cuius O.—was born to them, and afterwards, in this town, were born—Wilber, who now lives in Belleville. Volney, who was married to Minnie Prucia, and has there children—Frank, Belver Pearl, and an infant daughter, now living in Dayton; Emma, wife of Frank Green, and Fred, who now owns the homestead, and was married to Mary, daughter of Charles and Ann Parkin, Nov. 27, 1883. Alonzo P. Jordan, the oldest son of Alonzo Jordan, was married June 11, 1865, to Frances Hunt, daughter of Homer and Mary Hunt. She was born in Dresden, Ohio. Her parents came to this town in 1866, and have since that time lived with Mr. and Mrs. Jordan. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have two children—Lizzie May, born in 1870, and Charles Homer, born in 1873. Mr. Jordan owns 105 acres on section 26. Lucius O., the first born of Alonzo Jordan by his marriage with Charlotte Parker, owns 100 acres of land where he resides on section 26. He was married Oct. 8, 1872, to Angeline Vest, daughter of Henry Vest, residents of Eau Claire, Wis. Her mother died when she was quite young. They have seven children—Alonzo W., Emma A., Charlotte A., Orphia, Orlando, Lucius and Lewis, (twins). In 1856 the father, Alonzo Jordan, sold his place near Dayton, and moved on 160 acres of land he had previously bought on section 26, where he lived until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1872. The homestead is now the residence of his widow and his son, Fred, who owns the property.

James Lewis was born in Erie Co., Penn., July 27, 1835. His father, Elijah Lewis, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1808, and his father, Elijah Lewis, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, was a pensioner, and lived to to the age of ninety-six years, and died in Erie county in 1853. He was born in Rhode Island. After the Revolution he went to Ohio, and later to Pennsylvania. Elijah Lewis, Jr., was married to Isabel Johnson, in 1831. She was born in Monroe Co., Penn. He was a farmer. They came to this county in May, 1850. He now lives in Brodhead, where his wife died in March, 1872. Seven children came west with the parents—Jane, wife of Alonzo Jones, living in Montana; Lydia, wife of Joel C. Close, living in Crawford Co., Penn.; James, of this town; Margaret, who died young; Mary, who died in Decatur; Rose, wife of Isaac N. Farmer, of Decatur; Sarah, deceased wife of Star McKenney, and Clara, wife of Oliver Woodling, of Brodhead. James Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was married to Elizabeth Conway, April 5, 1858. By this union there is one son, now living in this town—George Eugene, born in 1859. Mr. Lewis lost his wife by death, in March, 1865. July 4, 1867, he was married to Louisa Hayden, daughter of James A. Hayden, one of the old settlers of Exeter village, and who died in October, 1876. By this marriage there are seven children—William, Jay, Almira, Frank, Charles, Pearl and James. Afer his first marriage he commenced life in Mount Pleasant, lived there eighteen months. In the fall of 1859 he made a trip to Kansas, returning the same season. The next spring he went again to Kansas, and back to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he lived till August, 1863, then returned to Green county, locating in the town of Sylvester, and from there came to the town of Exeter, subsequently purchasing 200 acres of valuable land on section 34. Mr. Lewis is a prominent citizen. He was elected chairman of the town board in 1884, and is a man well calculated to attend to the business of the office.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

This town lies in the southern tier of Green county's civil sub-division. It is bounded on the north by the town of Sylvester, on the east by Spring Grove, on the west by Clarno, and on the south by the Illinois State line. On the government surveys the territory embraced by this town is designated as congressional township 1 north, range 1 east, of the fifth principal meridian, and contains 24,536.92 acres. It is stated that there are 24,337 acres of farming lands, valued at $511,765 or $21.02 per acre. The value of village lots in the town is $25,500, as estimated. The total value of real estate in the town is $537,265, while that of real and personal property is $815,585. The population of the town in 1875 was 1,714; in 1880, 1,438.

The soil of the town is mostly an excellent black loam, with a slight tendency to clayeyness, yet with but little sand. There is some native timber in the west and northeast portions of the town, and the balance is made up of a beautifully undulating prairie. This is a magnificent farming country, and the fine dwelling and farm buildings abundantly testify to the intelligence and thrift of the class who make up Jefferson. In the timber the soil is of a lighter nature than on the prairie, yet all is unusually well adapted to the production of all cereals common to this latitude, as well as to indigenous and exotic grasses. The principal farm products of the town of Jefferson grown during the year 1882, were as follows: 1,353 bushels of wheat; 48,585 bushels of corn; 78,248 bushels of oats; 386 bushels of barley; 3,109 bushels of rye; 4,456 bushels of potatoes; 3,580 bushels of apples; 34 bushels of clover seed; 81 bushels timothy seed; 2,461 tons of hay; 39,267 pounds of butter. The principal farm products growing in the town at the time of making the assessment in 1883, were as follows: 95 acres wheat; 3,343 acres corn; 2,042 acres oats; 13 acres barley; 168 acres rye; 52 acres potatoes; 106 acres apple orchards; 3,440 bearing trees; 4,043 acres grass; 1,312 acres growing timber. In 1883 there were 637 milch cows in the town valued at $19,110. There were 637 head of horses, average value $69.56; total $44,310; 3,244 head of cattle, average value $19.28; total $62,571; 9 mules, average value $104.44, total $940; 3,343 sheep, average value $2, total $6,694; 2,749 swine, average value $5.26, total $15,465.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

According to the report, and to the best information that can be obtained, J. H. and David C. Bridge and J. E. Clark entered the first land within the present limits of the town of Jefferson. They came from Preble Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1835. Mr. Clark brought his family, driving through two teams, and stopped during the winter of 1835–6 near Dodgeville. Here he was located when the Bridge brothers arrived. In October, 1835, they all came here and selected their land, then went to the land office at Mineral Point to enter the same. David Bridge took land on section 32, as did Mr. Clark. After entering the land David C. Bridge returned to Ohio, and moved his family out in the fall of 1836, having erected a cabin the previous spring. He lived upon the land for a number of years, then removed to section 30, where he lived until the time of his death,

which occurred in February, 1882. His widow and one son now reside in Monroe. Two of the children still live in the town—Mrs. Elizabeth Starr and Jacob V. Bridge; the latter resides on section 29.

J. H. Bridge took land on section 30, and after entering the land he remained until the spring of 1836, helping his brother build his cabin, and cutting 5,000 rails, and then he started for Ohio again. He remained there until the fall of 1840, when he moved to this town and settled upon the land he had taken. He lived in the town of Jefferson until 1870, when he removed to Monroe; but two years later he returned to his farm, and remained three years, when he again located at Monroe, where he still lives.

J. E. Clark came to the town of Jefferson in the fall of 1835, settling on the southwest quarter of section 32. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 29, 1795. When he was six months old his parents removed to Preble Co., Ohio, where he remained until he came to Green county, which has since been his home. He was married in Preble county to Mary P. Voorhies, who was born July 13, 1799, and died in 1864. Her father was a soldier of the Indian War, in which he served as ensign, and was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet, which he carried until his death. Mr. Clark's father, Stephanas, died in Fountain Co., Ind. J. E. Clark has eight children living, all of whom are married. He is the only one now living of the three judges of election for the location of the county seat of Green county. He was also formerly justice of the peace. The first religious services ever held by the Baptists in the town of Jefferson were at his house in 1836. Mr. Clark's parents were of English descent, and his wife's of Dutch. The latter resided in New Jersey, where they settled about 200 years ago.

L. P. Clark is a native of Preble Co., Ohio. When two years old, he came with his parents, to Green county, where he has since resided upon the same farm, which is the old homestead formerly owned by his father, J. E. Clark. He was married July 3, 1856, to Mrs. Sylbey Elliott, of Winnebago, Ill. They have two children living—Alma R., now the wife of Claude Hunt, living near Linn Grove; and Myron E. Mr. Clark owns 140 acres of land. He is a member of the republican party and was, at one time, postmaster at Jefferson. He and his family are Church members.

James Riley, a native of Maryland, came from Indiana to this town in 1836, and entered land on sections 11, 12, 1 and 2. He returned to Indiana, and in the spring of 1837, came back here with his family. He brought with him six head of oxen, two wagons, household goods, stock, etc. They lived in a tent until they could build a log cabin. The roof of said cabin was covered with bark and the floor made of basswood bark. He afterwards erected a double log cabin, 16x32 feet in size, one and a half stories high, with a shingle roof, in which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1864.

In the spring of 1836, Daniel Harcourt and John Chryst arrived. Daniel Harcourt came from Indiana with his family and settled upon land about a mile and a half north of the Bridge and Clark settlement. He remained there for a a number of years when he removed west. John Chryst also came from Indiana, in which State he was born. He stopped the first year near Monroe. He settled with his family—which was quite large—upon a place in the northwestern part of the town, where he lived until the time of his death. His widow is dead. Some of the children are still residents of the county.

Ezra B. Gillett came from Ohio in the winter of 1835–6, and entered in the timber land on section 31. He also entered land on section 25 in Clarno, where he erected a cabin. In the summer of 1836 he sold his place to John Bridge and in a few years removed to Illinois.

John Bridge, father of J. H. and David, came in the fall of 1836, with his family and settled on section 29. He lived there until the fall of

1854 when he went back to Ohio, where he died in March, 1855.

In 1837, Jehu Chadwick located in this town. He is now dead.

M. Albin also came at the same time as did John Bridge, in the fall of 1836. He was a native of Virginia, but came here from Ohio. He was a single man at the time, but shortly after he came here, he was married to Deborah Ann Bridge. They lived in the town until about 1853, when they removed to Douglas Co., Kansas, where they still live.

Jeremiah Bridge, a native of Ohio, came from Dodgeville in the spring of 1836, and settled with his family on section 20. He lived here until the time of his death, and his widow and one son, Josephus, still live in the town.

Jotham Scudder came from Ohio in 1838. He settled near the present site of Juda. He had a family of three children. He lived there until the time of his death.

John Kane came from Indiana with a very large family about 1839, and settled near Richland creek, on section 19. He lived there fifteen years when he went to Missouri, and it is reported that he is dead. None of his family are now living in the county. He was a wheelwright by trade, and also a cabinet maker. In an early day he threw a dam across Richland creek, and made a business of manufacturing household furniture. He put up a little shop, put in a turning lathe, and with the power which the creek furnished, he made much of the homely, though sensible furniture that was used in early days. He made a great many chairs, putting in raw-hide bottoms. This little shop he operated for a number of years, and to-day, in many of the little cabins, and in many of the garrets of the elegant dwellings that have in many instances superceded the log cabins of former days, may be found some of "Kane's old raw-hide bottom chairs," which are saved as mementos of pioneer life and its attendant disadvantages.

Joseph Forbes came from Indiana at the same time, being a brother-in-law of Mr. Kane. He settled near Kane's place and remained for ten or twelve years, when he left.

William Rittenhouse came in 1840 and settled on section 7, where he resided a number of years. He met his death by falling from a wagon. Two years previous to his death, his wife fell from the same wagon and was killed. The same team was also hitched to the wagon. He was a man prominent in town and county affairs, having been clerk of the court and register of deeds. Some of his children still reside in the county.

Garret R. Patton, of Pennsylvania, came in the fall of 1845, and located. He now lives near Juda.

Rev. G. R. Patton was born in Strausburg, Susquehanna Co., Penn., March 13, 1811, and brought up in Fayette Co., Penn. His father was from Delaware and his mother from New Jersey. The former was quite a prominent man, and was principal justice of the peace for thirty years, having an extensive practice, and his decisions were seldom appealed. He served with honor to himself, and satisfaction to his constituency. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a Baptist minister, and preached for fifty consecutive years. Mr. Patton is of Scotch-German extraction. In 1845 he came to this county and settled in the town of Jefferson, taking a homestead on the road between Juda and Monroe. He afterward sold this place and removed to section 2, where he had purchased 175 acres of land where he now lives. Since twenty-seven years old Mr. Patton has been a preacher of the gospel. His third sermon was preached in the same church in which he continued to preach until his advent in this county. Since then he has preached in the same church. He has been three times married, and his first two wives are buried in Juda cemetery. His present wife was Lydia Roderick, from Pennsylvania. By his first wife he had eight children, five of whom

are now living--Daniel J., Rebecca J., James A., Ann E. and Garrett J. By the second marriage there was one child—Arthur R. By his present wife there are seven children—Victor E., now at school in Beaver Dam; Grant E., Thurlow J., Dow D., Edith E. and Cecil D. Rev. Patton first came to Green county in 1834, worked in the mining regions at Mineral Point one summer, returning home in the fall, coming again in 1845, and making a permanent settlement. As a preacher of the gospel, Rev. Patton deserves special mention, as he has been the means of doing much good. He has probably married more people, and officiated at a greater number of funerals than any other person in Green county. It is said he has married over 600 couple and attended over 600 funerals. He is widely and favorably known, having the respect and esteem of all who know him. He preached his first sermon in Green county, Oct. 4, 1845. He was licensed as a Baptist preacher, to preach in Pennsylvania Jan. 13, 1839, and ordained March 25, 1841, by Revs. S. Sigfried, E. Miles, Isaac Wynn, J. W. B. Tisdale and Milton Sutton, and was baptized by Rev. William Schedwick.

Andrew Roderick, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Virginia in 1846, and settled on section 5. He has since died. Several of his children are still residents of the county.

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The first sod turned in the town was thrown over by J. E. Clark, on his place, on section 32, in the spring of 1836.

The Bridges did some breaking stortly afterward and all raised crops that year.

The first death in the town was that of Anna Bridge, wife of Jeremiah Bridge. She died previous to 1840, and was buried on the State line.

The first birth in the town was a son of J. E. Clark, which occurred Nov. 19, 1836. He now lives in Gage Co., Neb.

The first school in the town was taught by Thomas J. Stewart, a native of Virginia. It was established in the winter of 1840–41, and was a subscription school. It was held in a log cabin erected by Jehu Chadwick. Scholars attended from Sylvester and Spring Grove, as as well from Jefferson.

Hiram Dunwiddie's mark for cattle was under bit in left ear, and under slit in right ear. Recorded June 6, 1850.

David C. Bridge's mark for stock was a smooth crop of right ear. Recorded June 19, 1851.

Bradley Chefan's ear mark for his cattle was a swallow fork in right ear. Recorded July 28, 1853.

The first election in this town was held April 3, 1849, at the house of Abraham Sanburn, located on the southwest quarter of section 22. John Barry was moderator, and George Eley, clerk. Jeremiah Bridge, chairman, Garret R. Patton and William, Berry, judges, and E. J. Blackford, clerk.

Probably the first mill for grinding corn and buckwheat was put up by James Riley the first winter after he settled here. He made the buhrs from stone he picked up. He fitted one of them to the hollow log, and then placed the other one on top of that one. He had it set up in one side of his house at first. It was operated by a shaft from the edge of the top stone to the ceiling. It required two men to run the mill, and had a capacity of turning out two bushels of buckwheat per hour.

RELIGIOUS.

At an early day the inhabitants near Juda attended religious services in the town of Sylvester, at the house of Thomas Wardle. Rev. William Stillwell was the preacher. People of all denominations attended these meetings.

In 1840, Henry Howe, a minister of the Christian (better known as Compbellite) Church, held meetings at the house of James Riley. Among the members of this organization were: James Riley and wife, Isaiah Kline and wife,

and two sons, John Kline and wife, Eli Kline and wife, and Christopher Meinert. James Riley was the first deacon. Meetings were held once a month, people coming from long distances, and many of them with ox teams. Elder Howe preached here about three years, when a man named Gleason, a street preacher from Canada, came along and offered his services free of charge. Elder Howe accordingly withdrew. Mr. Gleason preached to the small band of Christians but a few times when he suddenly scourged the congregation for not paying him for preaching. That was the last time he preached for them, and it was in fact the end of the organization, for it left them without a preacher.

The first religious services held in the southeastern part of the town, was at the house of David Bridge, in 1840. Elder Henry Howe was the preacher. He organized a congregation, among whom were the following members: Henry Johnson and wife, J. H. Bridge and wife, David Bridge, Jeremiah Bridge, Adam Starr and wife, J. E. Clark and wife, Mrs. Deborah Bridge and two daughters, Nancy and Deborah Ann. J. H. Bridge was the first deacon. The congregation met for worship in privaie houses, until a school house was erected in the neighborhood. A large portion of the members have moved away, and regular services have not been held for a number of years.

The Richland M. E. church, located on section 5, was erected in the fall of 1873. The church grounds, containing half an acre, were donated by Seth Austin. At the time the church was built there about twenty members. This grew from a class which was organized many years ago at the school house. The first minister was Elder Walker. The present pastor is Elder Kellogg, The present trustees are: A. H. Woodle, Samuel Catherman, Lewis Roub, L. Steveson, William Baird and Seth Austin.

The English Lutheran Church, of Twin Grove, was organized in Twin Grove school house, Feb. 15, 1874, by Rev. G. J. Donmeyer, of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of northern Illinois. The following named persons signed the constitution adopted: E. L. Walker, David Holmes, John Rodocker, Joseph Emrich, Samuel D. Benage, May Holmes, Phyana Benage, Eva Holmes, Ann Rodocker, John Ohl, Lydia A. Ohl, James Holmes, Isabell Holmes, Annie Fries, Mary C. Holmes and Elizabeth Emrich. The following officers were elected: E. L. Walker, elder; John Ohl and Samuel D. Benage, deacons. Rev. J. A. Beidler was selected as first pastor, and commenced his labors in April of the same year. He served the congregation until 1876. From 1876 until 1880 it was served by Rev. J. M. Rees, of the Iowa synod. From 1880 until 1881 by Rev. D. E. Rupley, of the Allegany synod. From 1881 until 1884 by Rev. D. P. Grosscup, of the Iowa synod. In 1876 the congregation built a neat house of worship in the village of Twin Grove. It is a frame building, 34x50 feet, costing $2,775.71, including bell. It was dedicated Jan. 21, 1877, by Rev. Prof. D. L. Tressler, Ph. D., President of Carthage College, Carthage, Ill. In the same year a house and lot in the village of Twin Grove were purchased by the congregation, assisted by three other congregations, for the use of the Church as a parsonage. It was secured for $250. It has since been improved in buildings and other repairs at an additional expense of $150. The present membership of the congregation is forty. The following are the officers: William Stevenson, elder; Samuel Holmes and Leander Stevenson, deacons.

The Richland English Lutheran Church congregation was organized in February, 1859, by Rev. Ephraim Miller, of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of northern Illinois. Twenty-one members were enrolled at a meeting held in Richland school house town of Jefferson, for the purpose of organization. The following is the list taken from the Church book: Samuel L. Roub, Mrs. S. L. Roub, George Bloom,

Mrs. George Bloom, Isaiah Deal, Mrs. Isaiah Deal, Levi Deal, Mrs. L. Deal, Samuel Catherman, Mrs. S. Catherman, Solomon Deal, Mrs. S. Deal, Jeremiah Hutzel, Mrs. J. Hutzel, Michael Bloom, Mrs. M. Bloom, J. K. Bloom, Mrs. M. M. Bloom, Aquilla Deal and Amanda Hill. The following officers of the Church were chosen at this meeting: Isaiah Deal and S. L. Roub, elders; George Bloom and Levi Deal, deacons. Rev. E. Miller served the congregation as pastor from date of organization until 1861. Rev. A. A. Trimper, from 1861 until 1862. Rev. Charles Anderson from 1862 until 1863. Rev. J. K. Bloom from 1864 until 1866. Rev. S. Cook from 1866 until 1872. Rev. J. L. Hammond from 1872 until 1875. G. M. Packer, an applicant for licensure supplied the congregation from the close of 1875 until the middle of 1876. Rev. J. M. Rees served the congregation as regular pastor from 1876 until 1880. Rev. D. E. Rupley from 1880 until 1881. Rev. D. P. Grosscup from 1881 until 1884. Precious revivals were held in the years 1862, 1865 and 1873. A lot of two acres, on section 6, was deeded to the Church, for building purposes, in the year 1873, for the consideration of $160. Upon this lot, in 1874, a church building of 200 sittings was built, costing $2,750. It was dedicated by Revs. P. G. Bell and W. H. Schoch, of the synod of northern Illinois. In 1876 the congregation united with the Twin Grove pastorate and contributed to the purchase of a parsonage to be located at the latter place. The officers at present are: Rev. D. P. Grosscup, pastor; William Lore and Samuel Catherman, elders; Solomon Deal and James Holmes, deacons The present membership is twenty.

The Spring Grove Lutheran Church was organized Oct. 1, 1866, by Rev. S. Cook, of the synod of northern Illinois. Six persons signed the constitution, viz: Josiah Adelman, Jesse Schoch, David Holmes, Rebecca Adelman, Elizabeth Schoch and Mary Holmes. The officers elected were: David Holmes, elder; Jesse Schoch, deacon. Rev. S. Cook remained as pastor from 1866 until 1872. Rev. J. A. Beidler served the congregation from 1874 until 1876. Rev. James M. Rees from 1876 until 1880. Rev. D. E. Rupley from 1880 until 1881. Rev. D. P. Grosscup from 1882 until 1884. From the first of the organization, the congregation had held divine services in a church building of 150 sittings, which had been erected by the people of the community as a church for all denominations. Since 1880 no roll of Church membership has been preserved.

Daniel Paul Grosscup, pastor of the English Lutheran Church of Twin Grove pastorate, Green Co., Wis, was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1846. He was baptized in infancy in the Lutheran Church, and confirmed in the same Church at fourteen years of age. He was brought up on a farm, hence received only the training of a common district school until nineteen years of age. During a part of this period, his father having enlisted as a soldier in the War for the Union, (42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Garfield's) he was deprived of regular attendance upon school; but upon his father's return at the close of the war, in 1864, he again returned to books; entering Ashland High School in 1866, boarding at his home and walking three and one-half miles morning and evening. On reaching his majority in 1867, an inheritance of $1,200 was at his command. He at once entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Samuel Sprecher, D. D., president; graduating in the classical department in 1871, and in the theological department of the same institution in 1872. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Board of Home Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the general synod of the United States, to open a mission for the Church in Iowa City, Iowa. A Church was built up rapidly. In 1875 he was married to Mary V. Schaeffer, third daughter of Rev. G. W. Schaeffer, pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Princeton, Iowa. In 1879 he was transferred by the Board of

Home Missions to Knoxville, Iowa. In 1881 his health failing, and that of his family, he resigned the mission field; and expecting a healthier climate, accepted a call to the Twin Grove pastorate. He has not been deceived. His health is entirely restored, and his work for the Church continues.

TWIN GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 20, 1879, a meeting was held in the Lutheran church, and the above named association was organized. Three trustees were elected as follows: For one year, David Holmes; for two years, E. L. Walker; for three years, John Ohl. Annual meetings are held in February of each year. A half acre of land north of the village church has been purchased, at a cost of $50. Lots are to be sold at $10 per lot; and when these sales shall have covered the expense of the grounds, sums arising from subsequent sales, shall be appropriated to the improvement and adorning of the grounds.

The first burial was that of an infant child of Rev. James M. Rees, pastor of the Lutheran Church. Nine bodies have been buried.

The present trustees are: David Holmes, E. L. Walker and John Ohl. This cemetery is under the control of the Twin Grove English Lutheran Church.

Oak Hall Cemetery, which is located on section 5, embraces one acre of land. The ground was donated by Seth Austin and S. L. Roub.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Joseph Bloomer has a cheese factory on section 18, where he makes different grades of cheese. This was the first cheese factory established in this town.

The cheese factory on section 5, was erected in 1878, by M. T. Gapen, W. J. Chryst and J. S. Roub, who had formed a joint stock company. The present owners are Messrs. M. T. Gapen, W. J. Chryst and William Hartwig. They have a good building and all the modern machinery and improvements for manufacturing Limberger and Swiss cheese. It is well patronized by the neighborhood. The firm also devote a good deal of time to making brick cheese.

Timms' cheese factory is located on section 24. The building is 20x54 feet in size, two stories high, with basement. It receives the milk of about 200 cows. Charles Timms is the present proprietor.

The following is a list of men who have been prominent in town affairs:

J. Andrew, B. W. Ritchford, E. Hosier, H. Dunwiddie, S. W. Ball, J. Allen, Lewis Gapen, William Blackford, Joseph Wardle, Isaac Trembley, R. S. Stephens, Samuel Witner, Isaac Smiley, James Stevenson, H. Frankenbarger, John Howard, William Coldron, John Barry, D. C. Bridge, George Eley, Howard Hunt, Alfred Barmore, G. W. Bridge, Francis Barnum, A. B. Wilt, W. W. Walkey, William Stephenson, S. M. Hanna, G. W. Bussy, D. J. Patton, John Bolander, V. B. S. Newman, J. J. Armstrong, Jacob Roderick, D. Witmer, Charles F. Fisher, James A. Patton, John A. Chamber, Joseph Musser, B. F. Carle, J. C. Andrews, M. S. Tadel, John Carter, G. M. Walker, H. K. White, J. M. Swartz, H. W. Fallett, J. H. Armstrong and Jasper Chryst.

VILLAGE OF JUDA.

The village of Juda is situated on sections 1 and 2. The land now included in this village was entered in 1837, by Jehu Chadwick and John Crawford.

In 1848 Martin Dixon platted a village on the south side of Main street, and named it Juda. He erected a small frame house and lived there until 1850, when he sold to Joseph Gaus.

In March, 1852, J. D. Overton, Benjamin Broadbent, Robert Hanna and A. B. Smith platted a village, located in fraction 6, of section 2, township 1 north, range 8 east, and which contained thirty-one lots. The village was named Springfield. In 1857 Joseph Gaus sold out to David Witmer, and he re-platted the old village and made thirty-seven lots, which he made an addition to Springfield. That same year, Samuel Witmer made an addition of fif-

teen lots on the north of the plat, and north of Main street.

In the fall of 1883, H. C. Witmer circulated a petition that was numerously signed, and which was presented to the county board, and the name of the village was changed back to Juda.

The first birth in the village was Annie, a daughter of David and Martha Taylor.

The first death in the village was Phebe, wife of Joseph Gaus. Her death occurred in October, 1850. She was buried in the old cemetery at Juda. During the following year three of their children died.

The first building erected was a log school house in 1844. There were no other buildings erected until in 1847. In that year a Baptist church was built; Garret Clawson erected a dwelling house and wagon shop; George Debolt put up a dwelling house and blacksmith shop, and Robert Hanna built a house in which he opened a store and hotel.

George Debolt engaged in the blacksmith business in 1847, doing shoeing and general repairing. He was the first blacksmith in the town. He remained in Juda about fifteen years, when he removed to Sylvester. He remained there three years, then returned to Juda and resumed business. He died in 1882.

Garret Clawson was the first wagon-maker in this village. He opened up a shop in 1847. He remained here several years, then went to Brodhead, where he died some years later.

The first merchant was Robert Hanna, who opened a store in 1847. He followed the business about five years, when he closed out and removed to Iowa.

Benjamin Broadbent was the second merchant. He remained in the business but a few years.

The next to engage in the merchandise business was J. D. Artel. He erected a frame dwelling on lot 12, and put in a large stock of goods. In 1856 he sold to Elder Patton and his son, Daniel. They soon afterwards sold to H. and C. J. Hunt. The latter was a practicing physician. He died in a short time. His brother soon closed out the business and engaged in farming.

Evan Hosier opened a store immediately afterward, but only engaged in the business a short time.

In 1858 David Witmer engaged in the general merchandise trade, and did the first business of any magnitude in the village. He continued in trade some years, then closed out.

Robert Hanna kept the first hotel, and his guests received the best of accommodations and were well cared for. He went out of the business in about five years. The present hotel was erected by Samuel Ball, who acted as "jolly host" several years. It has since changed hands several times. Chester Gifford is the present landlord.

C. A. Gifford, hotel keeper in Juda, was born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1845. He is a son of Robert B. and Susan M. (Foote) Gifford, who now reside upon a farm in Spring Grove. In 1856 they left New York and came directly to Wisconsin. They remained a short time in North Prairie, Waukesha county, then came to Monroe. It was their intention on leaving New York to settle in Iowa, where Mr. Gifford, Sr., owned a farm, but on their arrival in Monroe a snow storm set in, it being then the fall of the year, and they were unable to proceed. They then concluded to settle in this county, and rented a house in town, in which they lived two weeks, then removed to the farm of George Goodrich, in Clarno. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Gifford, Sr., taught the district school. In the spring of the same year they removed to another farm, owned by David Earlywine, where they lived until the fall of 1857, then removed to Juda, to a place now occupied by Mr. Biggs, near the depot. In the meantime they sold their farm in Iowa In 1859 they removed to the farm in Spring Grove where Mr. Gifford, Sr., now lives. C. A. Gifford, the subject of this sketch, was married Jan. 24, 1866, to Emma

I. Hall, a resident of this county and daughter of William R. and Polly (Parker) Hall. They have four children—Metta L., Zua B., Robert B and Fred C. Metta L. and Zua B. are both teachers in the public schools of this county. Mrs. Gifford's father is living in Warren, and her mother is dead.

The first hardware store was opened by Josiah Clawson soon after his return from the war. He remained here a short time, then removed his goods to Iowa.

The first postoffice was established in 1847, with Edward Tenny as postmaster. The village was on the route from Monroe to Beloit, and from Janesville to Mineral Point. Mr. Tenny was succeeded as postmaster by J. D. Axtel; and he in turn by Charles Dudgeon, George Gaus and John Swan, the present postmaster.

The first harness maker in the village was A. B. Smith. He opened up a shop in 1851. He continued in business about three years, then sold out to Hugh Benninghaff. The latter remained here a few years then closed out. Jacob and Ezra Frieze opened a shop in 1864. In about three years they sold to Jacob Wilting. One year later he sold to N. W. Hartman, who continued to furnish his patrons with harness, saddles, bridles, etc.

N. W. Hartman came to Green county from Belleville, Washington Co., Penn., March 8, 1871. He is a son of Morgan and Maria (Crabb) Hartman, who still reside in Belleville. Mr. Hartman, of this sketch, learned the harness maker's trade in his native town, and has followed the same since coming to Juda. His wife was formerly Sarah A. Swan, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Mary Swan, both of whom are dead, and the former is buried in Pennsylvania, the latter in Juda cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have two children—Mary Lulu and Jesse N. In 1863 Mr. Hartman enlisted in company A, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered in at New Brighton, Penn., April 14. He was with Phil. Sheridan in his cavalry exploits, also with Siegel at Martinsburg, New Market and Lynchburg, also numerous minor engagements. He served until the close of the war, under Generals Custer, Sheridan, Averill and Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman are members of the Baptist Church and he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W.

The first drug store was started by a man named Bishop, in a building located on lot 4. This was during the war. He paid but little attention to his business, and as a consequence soon closed up.

The first school house was erected in 1844, and Brooks Dunwiddie was the first teacher. It was a log building, situated on Main street. Religious services were held in this house while it was in use, which was only a few years.

The Juda flouring mill was erected by Samuel Ball in about 1860. The power is derived from two small streams that flow together below the the mill. There is a dam across each stream, and races carry the water to the mill, which has about ten feet fall. The mill contains two run of stone, which for a number of years did a good business. It is now operated by E. Thompson.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

General merchandise—V. B. S. Newman and William Byrne.

Drugs—W. F. Moldenhauer.

Harness—N. W. Hartman.

Millinery—Mrs. P. E. Reed.

Hotel—Chester Gifford.

Groceries and notions—John Swan.

Banking and real estate—Witmer Bros.

News depot—Witmer Bros.

Station agent—Samuel Young.

Shoe shop—Samuel Pletts.

Wagon shop—John Waters.

Blacksmith shop—A. Stauffacher and Walter Mackelwee.

Flouring mill—E. Thompson.

Stock buyer—B. L. Wood.

Physicians—J. Clemmer and Dr Fessenden.

V. B. S. Newman, son of Isaac and Adeline (Sparks) Newman, early settlers of Green county, was born in the town of German, Fayette Co., Penn., June 13, 1832. He there received his early education in the common schools. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1849, and made his home with them until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Beaver Dam, to attend school, after which he engaged in teaching school in the town of Jefferson. On the 9th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 22d Wisconsin regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as orderly sergeant. They first went to Covington Heights, Ky., remaining there until February, 1863, thence to Tennessee. His regiment was captured at Spring Hill, Tenn., on the 5th of March following, and taken to Tullahoma, thence to Libby prison. They were kept prisoners eight weeks, then exchanged and ordered to report at St. Louis. In May of that year, they went to Tennessee and were stationed at Murfreesboro until the spring of 1864, then joined Sherman's command at Chattanooga, and was with him on his march to the sea, thence through the Carolinas to Washington, participating in the many important battles of that memorable campaign. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in May, 1863, and soon after to 1st lieutenant. He was honorably discharged with his regiment in July, 1865. He returned home and engaged in teaching until 1867, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Juda. He has been successful in business, and still continues in the same. He was married Sept. 20, 1860, to Rebecca J., daughter of Garrett R. and Ruth (Johns) Patton. They have five children—Clyde, Charlie, Kate, Paul and Ruth. He keeps a general stock of groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps and notions.

William Byrne, a prominent business man of Juda, began the mercantile trade, in that village, in 1876, succeeding John Swan. He carries a stock of about $6,000. He is a native of Ireland, born near Dublin, Aug. 25, 1839, and is a son of James and Jane Byrne. His father died June 18, 1841, leaving his wife and six children. In the year of 1850, the entire family sailed for America, and settled in Canada until November, 1851, then came to Green Co., Wis. Mr. Byrne, of this sketch, was married March 18, 1861, to Margaret Oliver, of Belleville, Dane Co., Wis. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—Ida L., James E., Maggie, Alice and Dora M. George Edward, Mary, Elener and Maggie are dead. James E., is a mute, and is in Delavan, at school, where he is pursuing his studies, also learning type setting, and is an apt scholar and general favorite. Mr. Byrne enlisted in February, 1865, in company I, of the 46th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Madison and did guard duty most of the time that he was in the service. He was discharged in November, 1865. He is a man of good education, and has been a teacher. The Albany *Journal* speaks of him as follows: "William Byrne, an affable gentleman, and a newspaper correspondent of considerable note, paid us a pleasant visit one day last week. His home is at Juda, Wis." Mr. Byrne is a man of indefatigable courage and possesses great ability of acquiring knowledge, and has become noted for the same, and in the late history of Green county, is classed with the largest farmers of the town of York. He is now doing a flourishing business.

W. F. Moldenhauer, druggist at Juda, is a native of Prussia, born Sept. 19, 1842. His father died when he was very young, and his mother married again. He lived upon a farm in his native country until 1857, when his parents came to America, and settled at Monroe, Green county, where he remained until 1865, clerking for George Summers, dealer in dry goods, with whom he continued until the spring of 1864, then clerked for A. Pick, about one year, then for J. B. Cook & Co., six months. He was married June 12, 1865, to Emilie F.

Gloege, a native of Prussia, and sister of H. L. Gloege, the county clerk. She came with her parents to Green county, in 1860. After marriage, Mr. Moldenhauer resided upon a farm about two years, then, Dec. 11, 1867, he went to clerking for Newman & Gans, continuing with V. B. S. Newman until Jan. 1, 1880, then engaged to clerk for B. B. Bowell, druggist, whom he bought out on September 10, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Moldenhauer have four children living—Arthur F., Edwin S., Oscar H. and Della Emilie. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Moldenhauer was constable of Juda, in 1878.

Samuel Pletts is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Dauphine county, June 16, 1831. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Pletts. His parents removed from Dauphine county to Centre Co., Penn., in 1837. His father was a shoemaker, and Samuel learned that trade, at which he has always been employed. He was married in Rebersburg, Centre county, to Sapilla Guire, in 1851. He soon after removed from Rebersburg to Venango county, and remained one year, thence to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1855. He remained there two years. In 1857 he removed to Juda, this county, and in 1858 removed to Monroe; then in 1859 he removed back to Juda. Mr. and Mrs. Pletts have had eight children, six of whom are living—Margaret A., John F., Charles H., George L., Vasthi and Theodore. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Pletts is an Odd Fellow and Mason, and votes the republican ticket.

Anton Stauffacher, blacksmith in the village of Juda, is a native of Switzerland, born June 16, 1841. When four years old, he left his native country with a colony that came to New Glarus. He remained on a farm until 1861, and on the 7th of October, enlisted in the army, and was in quite a number of battles. He was discharged on account of sickness. He was married July 5, 1865, to Anna Schindler, a native of New York. They have seven children—Henry J., Anna M., Clara L., Anton A., Lydia T., Frank A. and Charles F. Mrs. Stauffacher is a member of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Stauffacher is a republican.

VILLAGE OF TWIN GROVE.

This little village of about 100 inhabitants is situated near the southern central part of the town of Jefferson. Its first start was in 1862, when Harrison Clevenstine opened a store. He ran the business until 1866, when E. L. Walker succeeded him. Mr. Walker engaged in the business until 1875, when, owing to heavy reverses, he closed up. Miller & Reitzell then commenced business. They afterward moved their stock of goods away. In 1882 Wells & Walker opened a store. In a short time G. M. Walker purchased the business, and he in turn sold to J. H. Armstrong in 1883. Mr. Armstrong continues to run the store, and does a good business. He carries a stock of goods valued at $2,000. The building is of brick, and is used as a dwelling house and store.

Alonzo Emrick opened a grocery and confectionery store in December, 1882, in which business he is still engaged.

Abraham Sanborn and Calvin Hale were the first settlers at Twin Grove, although they did not settle at "the corners." Mr. Sanborn's house was about forty rods north, and Mr. Hale's house a quarter of a mile southeast of the corners. Mr. Hale died and his family afterwards erected a house about forty rods east of the corners. Messrs. Sanborn and Hale located herein 1845.

Jonathan Hill built the first frame house at the corners, and engaged in farming.

Jonathan Cable settled there soon after, and engaged in the blacksmith business. This business is now in the hands of a gentleman named Walters, who is a first-class workman.

The citizens of Twin Grove are an energetic, wide-awake and intelligent class of people, who are not slow to take advantage of the fine agri cultural district which surrounds their neat

little village. They have a church in the village, and a school house near by.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Below are given biographical sketches of a of a number of the prominent and energetic citizens of the town of Jefferson.

J. A. Chambers is a native of Union Co., Penn., born Feb. 6, 1834. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary C. (Musser) Chambers. His father was a saddle and harness-maker, and started the first harness shop between Chicago and Galena. He worked at his trade in the winter, and improved his farm in the summer. He brought with him his wife and two children—John A. and Robert M., the latter now residing in Colorado. He arrived in the town of Jefferson in the spring of 1839, and in a short time purchased a farm of John Baker. By hard labor and economy he was successful in securing a comfortable home. They had three children born to them in the town of Jefferson—Elleanor B., Mary C. and Henrietta B. He continued to live on his farm most of the time until his death, which occurred in October, 1872. John A., the subject of this sketch, was five years of age when he came to this county. He left the farm to learn the harness making trade, at which he worked for seven years. He then returned to the home of his father and built a house and fenced eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm. He was married in March, 1859, to Mary E. Glover, who died in April, 1860. He then gave up farming and worked at his trade. On the 12th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war, participating in many battles. He was with Sherman on his march from Nashville to Atlanta, Savannah and Richmond; at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., he was wounded in the hand and disabled for eight weeks. At the close of the war he returned to Green county and engaged in farming. In March, 1867, he was married to Margaret Rockey, of Stephenson Co., Ill., and at the death of his father, purchased the old home, where he now resides. By this union there are six children—Henrietta E., Charles L., Ella M., Mary C., Margaret E. and Benjamin G. Mr. Chambers owns 206 acres of land, with timber adjoining, and one of the best springs in the town of Jefferson. He is engaged in farming and raising stock.

J. S. Brown is a native of Green Co., Ohio, born May 21, 1822. He is a son of D. W. and Lydia (Rowser) Brown. His father was a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania. Both parents are now dead and buried in Olive Cemetery near Bellbrook. The subject of this sketch removed from his native State to this county as early as 1844, and lived with Allen Woodell in Spring Grove about eight months, then went back to Ohio. He afterwards returned to Green county, and selected 120 acres of land which he has since sold. He lived upon a farm until 1882, when he removed to the village of Juda, where he has since lived. He now owns 205 acres of land, and a nice house in the village. He was married June 4, 1848, to Patience Stephens, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Reuben and Sally Stephens, who were among the early settlers of the town of Jefferson. Her father is dead, but her mother is yet living, hale and hearty, aged eighty-one years. By this marriage there were three children—David D., now in Oregon; Florence, now living in Franklin Co., Iowa; and Lydia, who lives in Butler Co., Neb, all being married. The mother of these children died and Mr. Brown was again married to Judith A. Luce, a resident and native of Green Co., Ohio. Three children have blessed this union—Belle L. and Jennie, both married; and William who lives at home and is a teacher in the schools of Green county. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Brown of the Christian Church. Mr. Brown has been somewhat prominent in the county, having been chairman of the board of supervisors twice, deputy provost marshal during the late war, and constable for

six years. He is an excellent man, and may be classed among Green county's best citizens.

Joseph Belveal came to Green county about 1844, and purchased the farm owned by Jeremiah Bridge, which contained sixty acres, located on section 31, in the town of Jefferson. He has since sold twenty acres and now owns forty. He has always been engaged in farming. Mr. Belveal was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1821. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Caniff) Belveal, are dead, and buried in Union Co., Ohio, where they removed when Joseph, Jr., was ten years old. He remained in that county until he came to Jefferson. He was married Dec. 14, 1847, in Monroe, to Elizabeth Clark, a daughter of J. E. Clark, of Jefferson. The ceremony was performed by Elder Walworth. Mr. and Mrs. Belveal are the parents of four children, of whom three are living—Sylvester, Sarah A. and George W. Lewis C., the eldest, is dead. Sylvester is a carpenter and cabinet maker. He has a shop upon the farm, in which he works during the winter, making all kinds of scroll and bracket work. He is a natural genius. Mr. Belveal is a republican and a Church member.

E. J. Blackford, a native of Fayette Co., Penn., was born May 12, 1824, and is the son of William and Rachel (Johns) Blackford, natives of the same State, who emigrated to Green county in 1845, and settled in Richland timber, on the Monroe and Juda road. They are both now deceased and buried in Juda Cemetery. The subject of this sketch came here with his parents with whom he made his home for a time. He worked the first summer for Elder Patton. He was married to Margaret Chryst, a daughter of John Chryst, Sr., an early resident of the county, now deceased and buried in Richland. In 1867 Mr. Blackford removed with his family to Iowa, and remained two years. When they were returning to Green county in 1869, Mrs. Blackford died on the road. By this union there were seven children, four of whom are living—John W., Rebecca R., James E. and Thomas J. He bought a farm in the town of Jefferson in 1859 called the "Chryst" place. He also owned a farm on section 8 of the same town. He removed from the "Chryst farm," to Juda, in November, 1878, living in that town until March, 1883, when he moved to his present home. He was married again, Dec. 23, 1870, to Mrs Jane Clemmer, formerly Jane Roderick. Mrs. Blackford has one daughter by her former marriage—Lucinda L., wife of B. B. Bowell. Mrs Blackford is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Blackford is a democrat, politically, and has been town clerk of Jefferson, also chairman of the town board two years; assessor, one year, and is at present, justice of the peace.

Andrew Roderick was a native of Pennsylvania, born July 14, 1803. His wife is a native of the same State and was born on the day previous. He was always accustomed to farm work, and after spending some time in Virginia came to Green Co., Wis., in 1846, having but $60. He bought forty acres of land and was successful, adding thereto until he had 250 acres. He died April 16, 1871, on the farm now owned by Elder Patton and was buried in Juda cemetery. He was an active, energetic, hard working man, a sincere Christian, and a much respected citizen. He always took a prominent part in Church matters, and was universally beloved. Mr. and Mrs. Roderick were the parents of nine children, all of whom reached an adult age. Mrs. Roderick still lives on the old homestead, having a pleasant room exclusively for herself.

James W. Roderick has been a resident of Green county since 1846, when he came here with his parents, who located at that time on section 3, in the town of Jefferson. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., April 5, 1843. He, at present, owns a farm of 200 acres, a part of which is the homestead formerly owned by his father. He has good improvements and is desirably located. He was married Dec. 22, 1870, to Hannah LaBoard, a daughter of Peter La-

Board, of Juda. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. R. Patton. They have had three children, only one of whom is living—Ross R. Lydia L. and Letha M. are buried in Juda cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Roderick are members of the Baptist Church.

Nathaniel Preston was a native of England, born in Portsmouth, June 13, 1822. In 1845, he emigrated to America with his mother and lived a few months in Cincinnati, and then came to Monroe, Green county, where he engaged in business, running a shoe shop. In a short time he moved to the town of Jefferson, on section 13, where he owned eighty acres of land, and where he died in June, 1857, and was buried in Spring Grove cemetery. His widow with characteristic energy has since added to this farm until it now contains 120 acres, and her son Arthur also owns a like amount. His wife was formerly Charlotte E. Cook, a daughter of John J. Cook, deceased, of Monroe. They were married, in 1852, and had two children—Arthur T., and Mary E., who was married to W. S. Pengra, Sept. 3, 1874. Arthur is engaged in stock raising, frequently has good herds of cattle and sells annually a goodly number. Mrs. Preston after coming to this county taught school for a number of years.

Lewis Roub, veterinary surgeon, is a native of Centre Co., Penn. His father, Samuel Roub, one of the early settlers of that county, is now deceased and buried in Oak Hall Cemetery. In 1847, Lewis went with his parents to Stephenson Co., Ill., and lived one year in Rock Grove township, then came to Green county, which has since been his home. He owns about seventy-two acres of land on section 6, of the town of Jefferson, and makes veterinary surgery a particular business, in which he is very successful, and has a large amount of practice in this and adjoining counties. He was married Aug. 26, 1866, to Sarah E. Bowell, daughter of T. A. and Catharine Bowell, of Green county. They have one daughter, born Aug. 7, 1867. Mrs. Roub is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Bradley is a native of Columbia Co., Penn., now called Montour county, and was born July 4, 1816. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Marshall) Bradley, both of whom are dead, and buried at Rock Grove. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and upon his removal from his native country in 1849, he settled near the Stephenson county line, and there remained until 1869, then removed to section 26, where he owns eighty acres, and a timber lot in Stephenson county. The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 10, 1842, to Rachel Lemon, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Parker) Lemon, both of whom are now dead. They are the parents of seven children now living—Seth M., Joseph, Mary E., Emma J., Uranna, Alice M. and Marshall. Mr. Bradley believes in the old time democratic principles, which constitute the foundation of his political faith. He is now the school director of Pleasant Grove district.

Isaac Newman is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county, Oct. 20, 1801. When quite young his parents died. He was reared by Ephraim Walters. In 1849 he came to Green county, and settled near Juda, in the town of Jefferson, where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 1, 1826, to Adeline Sparks, a native of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with eighteen children. They reared eleven—Hulda, Naomi L., Mary J., Hannah, Pomelia, Elizabeth, Adeline, Martha M., Hattie, Lena Emma and V. B. S. Naomi is buried in Preston Co., Minn., and Hannah, Pomelia, Adeline and Hattie are dead. Mrs. Newman died in 1869, and is buried in Juda. She was a member of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Newman is also a member. He owns a nice farm in the town of Decatur, and twenty-nine acres where he lives.

Joseph Emrick came to Green county in 1858, and settled on section 28, where he resided until his death. He was born in Centre Co., Penn., April 27, 1821, and died in Green county, Feb. 11, 1876. He removed from Centre Co., Penn.,

to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1848, and lived there ten years, and came from there to this county. He was married April 28, 1846, to Elizabeth Cleoanstine, a native of Centre Co., Penn., daughter of Christian and Mary (Williams) Cleoanstine, who are dead, and buried in Centre county. Mr. and Mrs. Emrick have five living children—Mary I., now the wife of J. C. Bridge, of this county; Ira C., married and living at Twin Grove; Sarah C., at home; Angie, married to H. M. Bangs, and living in Twin Grove at present; and Alonzo, born June 23, 1858, in Rock Grove. He is at present engaged in mercantile trade at Twin Grove. Joseph and Elizabeth Emrick are members of the Lutheran Church. Two children have died, and are buried with their father in Rock Grove Cemetery. Mrs. Emrick resides in Twin Grove.

John Carter was a native of England, born Dec. 24, 1833. He was a son of William and Mary Carter, both of whom are dead, and buried in England. When John was seventeen years old he came to America, and immediately to Green county. He had always been on a farm, and wishing to follow that avocation, settled on section 16, town of Jefferson, where, at the time of his death, he owned 378 acres. His wife was formerly Dorothe Hickman, and her parents are living in Butler Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have had eleven children—John C., William M., George H., Frank E. O., Fred M., Frances M., Dora M., Anna E., Ella M., Newton L. and Joseph A. The latter was born Dec. 1, 1862, and died Oct. 11, 1865. Mr. Carter died June 25, 1881, and was buried in Juda Cemetery. Mrs. Carter, assisted by her eldest son, John C., carries on the farm.

William S. Newman, son of William Newman, was born Oct. 12, 1838, in Fayette Co., Penn. In 1849 his parents removed to Lancaster, Grant county, and, in 1857, came to Green county, locating in the town of Spring Grove. He was married Dec. 27, 1860, to Esther A. Gifford, daughter of Robert Gifford, of the town of Spring Grove. The result of this union was seven children—Irving G., Susie L., W. Fay, Chester A., Lois E., Samuel A. and Ross B. For one year after their marriage they lived at home, then built a small house on his father's farm, and lived there one season. In the fall of 1865 he purchased a small farm of his brother in Spring Grove. He sold this farm, and in 1878 bought 180 acres of Mrs. Dunwiddie. He has since added another forty acres, making him a nice farm. He is engaged in stock raising and dairying. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. While on a forced march from Raleigh to Richmond he was affected by the intense heat, from which he has never fully recovered. He was mustered into the service at Racine, Wis., as private, and mustered out as sergeant.

William Stevenson is a native of Beaver Co., Penn., born Nov. 7, 1825. He is a son of James and Hannah (McKibben) Stevenson, both of whom are now dead and buried at the old M. E. Cemetery. William, when fourteen years old, went to Ohio, and Sept. 13, 1849, was married to Mary Bennage. She died Dec. 16, 1855, and was buried at the old M. E. Cemetery. By this union there were two children—Mary E., who was married to George W. Starr, and died and was buried in the old M. E. Cemetery; Matilda A., born July 24, 1852, married A. P. Kizer. She died and was buried in the old M. E. Cemetery. Mr. Stevenson was married again March 18, 1862, to Mrs. J. Bennage, who was formerly Phebe Weber. At that time she had by a former husband two children—David S. and George W. By her marriage with Mr. Stevenson there were two children—Leander, born April 10, 1863; and Martha J., now at home, was born July 12, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His place is located

on section 23, where he owns 200 acres of prairie and twenty-three of timber.

James Stevenson, the father of William Stevenson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver county in 1792. He came to this county in the spring of 1852, and settled on section 24, of the town of Jefferson. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and was assessor some years. He was a true Christian gentleman, and highly respected by all who knew him.

William J. Chryst, son of John B. and Jane (Douglas) Chryst, was born July 22, 1853, in Jefferson, Green Co., Wis., about one-fourth of a mile from his present residence. He has always been a resident of his native town. In 1881 he purchased his present farm, and removed to it in 1883. He was married Sept. 27, 1883, to Mary E. Todd, a native of Carroll Co., Ind., daughter of Oscar B. Todd, who still lives in that State. Mr. Chryst spent one season in visiting Washington Territory. He owns 157 acres of fine farming land, and is an enterprising and worthy citizen.

J. J. Armstrong came from Woodford Co., Ill., and settled on section 28, in the town of Jefferson, in 1856, where he owned 120 acres, and remained some time. He now owns 160 acres adjoining his former place, upon which he lived until 1877. He then moved to Monroe, where he lived six years, engaging one year of that time in the cooper business. In 1883 he removed to Twin Grove, where he owns a nice house and is pleasantly situated. He was born in Monroe Co., Ind., Nov. 14, 1825. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Garrett) Armstrong. When he was five years old his parents removed to Park county, and three years later to Woodford county, where they died. J. J. Armstrong was married in Woodford county, Feb. 13, 1851, to Elizabeth M. Berry, a native of Tazewell Co., Ill. Five children have been born to them—John H., Mary E., Sarah E., Laura E. and Martha J. John H. was educated at Madison and at Chicago Commercial College. He formerly engaged in teaching school. Laura E. is also a teacher. The family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Armstrong is an adherent of the republican party.

J. H. Armstrong is a native of Woodford Co., Ill. He was born Dec. 11, 1851, and is a son of J. J. and Elizabeth (Perry) Armstrong, both living in Twin Grove, town of Jefferson. When the subject of this sketch was four years of age he removed to this county, where he was reared on a farm. He lived there until 1880, when he engaged in the grocery business in Monroe, where he remained until he removed to Twin Grove. He was married April 12, 1877, to Emma C. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed by James M. Rees, a Lutheran minister of Twin Grove. The result of this union was two children—Myrtle M., born Oct. 22, 1882, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are members of the Disciple Church. He is a republican, and is town clerk of Jefferson.

Marion T. Gapen was born July 26, 1844, in Monongahela Co., Va. His parents were Lewis and Maria (Litus) Gapen. The former is living in Monroe; the latter is dead. Marion T. Gapen removed with his parents from Virginia to Pennsylvania, and from thence to Green county in 1856. He has always been a farmer, living with his parents upon the homestead until April 10, 1867, when he was married to Mary E. Chadwick, daughter of J. C. Chadwick, of the village of Juda. They have six children—Belle, George W., Lula R., Jotham C., Frances M. and Helen S. Mr. Gapen owns a farm of 120 acres on section 5, where he lives, also a farm on sections 8 and 10, in the town of Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Gapen are members of the Baptist Church. He is a republican, and a member of the board of town supervisors.

L. H. Gapen, son of Lewis and Martha (Jamison) Gapen, was born Feb. 17, 1856, in the town of Jefferson, on section 17, the same place where he now resides. He has always

followed farming, and is also extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married Sept. 6, 1883, to Ella Courtney, a native of Missouri, but at that time a resident of Green county. Mr. Gapen's parents are living in Monroe. Although still a young man, Mr. Gapen is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

W. C. Penn was born in Green Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1837. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Penn, both of whom are now dead. He came to Wisconsin in 1856, and first settled in Grant county, where he lived one year, and worked at carpentering. From there he came to Green county, and settled in the town of Jefferson, on a farm of his own, which he had purchased from Jesse Weaver. It contains 200 acres. He enlisted in the army Aug. 9, 1862, in company K, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, with Rosecrans, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was taken sick at the battle of Dallas Woods, and sent back to Kingston hospital. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in many engagements. He went into the army a private, and came back a lieutenant. At one time he was captured and confined in Libby prison one day and night. He was married Oct. 19, 1865, to Louise Chadwick, a daughter of James and Nancy (Davis) Chadwick. Her father is now dead and her mother lives in the town of Sylvester. They have two children—Eldora, born Sept. 28, 1869, and J. Carl, born Jan. 4, 1871. Mrs. Penn is a member of the Baptist Church.

Ephraim Berryman was a settler of 1857. He was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1827, where he remained until twelve years old, then removed to Cedarville, Stephenson Co., Ill., and farmed seventeen years, after which he came to Green county and settled near Monroe, in the town of Sylvester, where his widow now owns 130 acres of choice land, but lives in the village of Juda, where she moved for the purpose of educating her children. Mr. Berryman was married to Mary Treaster, a native of Centre Co., Penn., April 19, 1849. Ten children were born to them—Arian L., Albert L., Jacob T., Craton R., Elizabeth J., Luther S., Lester P., Cyrus Jackson, Mary Alla and Eddie W. The the three latter are living at home. Mr. Berryman's death occurred July 14, 1873, and he was buried in the cemetery at Juda.

James L. Ostrander was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1810. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Miracle) Ostrander, both of whom are now dead and buried in Schenectady. He left his native place in 1834, and went to Steuben county. Early in life he learned a trade, at which he worked for about twenty years, and has since given his attention to farming. He remained in Steuben county until 1851, then went to Big Foot Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., and lived there three years. In 1854 he came to Green county and settled in Spring Grove. After living a few years in Spring Grove, he removed to the town of Jefferson, where he now resides. He has been twice married. First to Maria Loring, in New York; she died and was buried in Spring Grove. By this union there were six children—William J., John H., Mary A., Jeremiah D., Thomas L. and Susanna M. His second wife was Mrs. Matilda Richardson, formerly Matilda Lemon, and they had two children—Lewis L. and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander are members of the United Brethren Church, and he believes in the democracy as the best political element of the country.

James Hickman, a native of England, was born in Lincolnshire, July 2, 1832. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Allen) Hickman, are both living in England. Mr. Hickman, of this sketch, resided in his native country until twenty-one years old. He then came to America and settled upon a farm in Lorain Co., Ohio, where he lived three and a half years, then removed to Vernon Co., Wis., and about two years later to Green county. He owns a good farm of 160

acres, on section 9, in the town of Jefferson, and is engaged in raising sheep, cattle and hogs. He was married June 7, 1862, to Mrs. Sarah (Carter) Whitehead. Seven children have been born to them—Mary Emma, Martha Jane, Sarah Ellen, John, Caroline, David and Etta M. Mrs. Hickman has four children by her former marriage—Elizabeth, Charlotte, William and Thomas. Mr. Hickman is politically a republican.

David S. Benage, a native of Ashland Co., Ohio., was born Sept. 18, 1853. He is a son of Jacob and Phebe (Weaver) Benage. The former is dead, and buried in Ashland Co., Ohio; the latter was again married to William Stevenson, of Jefferson, Green Co., Wis. He came to Green county when he was but eight years old, and settled in the town of Jefferson, and lived with, and worked for William Stevenson until twenty-one years of age. In 1876, he bought his present place of E. C French. It then contained 120 acres, and now contains eighty acres. Sept. 27, 1874, he was married to Anna C. Schoch, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Rosa J., born Sept. 23, 1876, and Allie E., born March 31, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Benage are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Benage does not adhere, particularly, to any of the political organizations, as at present formed.

William Osborne came to Green county in 1861, and worked about one year upon a farm. He then enlisted in company B, of the 31st Wisconsin regiment, and was mustered into service in August, 1862, at Prairie du Chien. His regiment belonged to Sherman's western division, and participated in the famous march to the sea, and to Washington. He served until June 15, 1865, and was mustered out at St. Louis. He lost his health while in the service, and was unable to do any work for a number of years after his return from the war. He is now a pensioner. He owns 112 acres of good land, on section 6, of the town of Jefferson, having purchased the "Squire Gardner farm." His wife was formerly Arsula South, daughter of Abijah South, formerly a resident of Jefferson, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have two children—Sada and Leroy. Mr. Osborne was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1846, and is the son of John and Abigail (Allen) Osborne. The latter died when the subject of this sketch was eight months old. The former is living in Pennsylvania.

George Bussey first settled in the town of Spring Grove, on a farm, in October, 1842. In February, 1862, he sold out and removed to the town of Jefferson. On Dec. 5, 1875, he removed to the village of Juda. He is a native of Ohio, and when a boy, removed with his parents to Indiana, where he lived until he came to Green county. He was united in marriage with Emily Gaby, a native of Maryland, Aug. 25, 1836. They have had eight children—Phebe E., Ada J., both deceased; Mary A., Fanny H., Mahlon I., John N., Orra E. and Susan C. The children are all married except John N. Mr. Bussey is among the list of retired farmers, of whom Green county has so many, but still owns real estate in the town of Jefferson. One hundred and twenty acres on section 13, and eighty acres on section 24. He has a desirable home in the village of Juda. Mr. Bussey, at the call of his country, enlisted in the army. He was a member of battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Jackson, La. He He served nine months, was mustered in at Milwaukee, and out at Fort Jackson. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been prominent in the county, and held offices of trust at different times.

Frederick Zeitlow is a native of Prussia, Germany. He was born May 20, 1838, and is a son of Godfrey and Frederica Zeitlow. His mother lives with him. His father is buried in Juda, this county. Mr. Zeitlow is the youngest of three children. When twenty-four years of age he came to America, locating in the town of Jefferson, Green Co., Wis. He worked by the month for one summer, then in 1870 he purchased 120 acres of land on section 4, from

Daniel Patton. He now own 158 acres, and is engaged in stock raising and farming. He was married May 20, 1861, to Augusta Smith, daughter of Christian Smith. Her parents died when she was small. The result of this union was seven children — Harmon F., Minnie A., Anna O., Oricka A., William E., John H. and Peter S. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Harmon is married to Lena Schwoen, and resides in Sylvester. Minnie is married to Ferdinand Matzka, and resides in the town of Jefferson.

J. W. Holmes was born Jan. 11, 1850, in Ashland Co., Ohio. He is the son of David and Mary (Weaver) Holmes, who now live in the town of Jefferson. J. W. Holmes, at the age of sixteen, came to Green county and settled upon section 22, where his parents now reside. He now lives on section 5, of the same town, and owns 230 acres of land. He was married Nov. 17, 1872, to Isabel Chryst, a native of Green county, born in the house in which they now live. They have four children—Jasper E., Leroy E., Clayton O., and John D. Mr. Holmes is engaged in grain and stock raising and is politically a democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Abram Worrick was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Clinton county Nov. 28, 1817. He is a son of John and Margaret (Kitchen) Worrick. He was married in January, 1860, to Mrs. Frees, formerly Margaret Ketner, who was born in Clinton county. She had eleven children by a former husband, all of whom are living—Mary A., Susan M., Catharine, Michael, Jacob, Israel T., Amanda E., William L., Ellen, Abbie M. and Chester M. Mr. and Mrs. Worrick remained in Pennsylvania until 1866, when they came to this county and first settled in the town of Cadiz, and lived for one year, then bought a farm on section 35, town of Jefferson, containing eighty acres. He died Aug. 9, 1873, leaving one child—George—who carries on the farm. The widow now owns ninety-one acres, and, with George, is engaged in mixed farming. Mr. Worrick was a hard-working man, honest in his dealings, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends. He was buried at Ream Chapel Cemetery, Stephenson Co., Ill.

Robert Beach came to Green county in 1850. He is a native of England, born Oct. 31, 1818, and is the son of George and Fanny (Coy) Beach, both of whom are buried in England. Mr. Beach, Sr., was a farmer, and Robert was reared upon a farm, where he lived until thirty-one years old. He then left his native home and came directly to Monroe, Green connty. He was first employed in working for A. Ludlow. In 1850, with the aid of Mr. Ludlow, he entered forty acres of land on the northwest quarter of section 6, of the town of Monroe, upon which he lived until 1867. He then removed to Jefferson, where he has at different times owned considerable land, but at present owns only a small tract, upon which he lives. He sold his last farm to George West. Mr. Beach is in comfortable circumstances, and is apparently enjoying life. He was married, in England, to Mary Ann Hoverton, a native of that country, who died Nov. 15, 1863, in Green county. He afterwards married a Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Beach is a member of the republican party. Both he and his wife are active members of the M. E. Church, and deeply interested in Christian work.

Levi Rodocker, a native of Ohio, was born June 27, 1842. He was reared on a farm until fifteen years d. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at continuously ever since. In 1860 he removed to Indiana, and in 1868 to Green county, locating in the town of Jefferson. He has worked at his trade in Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa since coming here to live. His parents were Samuel and Anna (Weaver) Rodocker. His father is buried in Ashland Co., Ohio. His mother lives in Winfield, Kansas. Mr. Rodocker was married March 31, 1876, to Eva Holmes, daughter of David and Mary Holmes, of the town of Jefferson. They were married by 'Squire Patton, of Janes-

ville. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Curtis E. and David S. Mr. Rodocker is nicely situated in Twin Grove, owning one of the nicest houses in the village, also a small place in the town of Clarno.

Abram Benage is from Union Co., Penn., where he was born Oct. 6, 1838. He is a son of Samuel and Eve (Dersham) Benage, both of whom are now dead. In 1841 he went with his parents to Ashland Co., Ohio, and remained until April 20, 1869, when he came to this county and settled on section 36, town of Jefferson, having eighty acres, and in addition ten acres of timber land in Stephenson Co., Ill. He was married in Ohio to Barbara Wise, a daughter of George and Catharine (Kiplinger) Wise, May 12, 1861. They are the parents of four children—Elmira E., Agnes R., Eva R. and Lilly C. Mr. and Mrs. Benage are members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he is a deacon. Politically he is a democrat.

William Grenzon, a native of Prussia, was born May 11, 1824. He is a son of William and Frederica (Barwent) Grenzon, who are dead, and buried in Prussia. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1866, and settled at Spring Grove, where he owned a farm of eighty-six and one-half acres, which he sold, and removed to Jefferson. In 1882 he bought 120 acres of George W. Wells, located on section 28, where he has a fine farm, desirably located, and where he has since resided. He was married in Prussia, March 11, 1849, to Wilhelmine Wolff. They have five children—William F., Augusta L., Ernest O., Frank L. and Charles F., all of whom were born in Prussia. William F. is married and living south of Juda. Augusta L. is married and lives in Spring Grove. Frank is living at home, and is married to Minnie Moyer. They are members of the Evangelical Church, and Mr. Grenzon and his sons are politically republicans.

W. F. Hartwig is a native of Prussia, born April 4, 1853, and is the son of W. L. and Sophia (Haberman) Hartwig, who live, at the present time, in Sylvester. They came to Watertown, Wis., when the subject of this sketch was eighteen months old, and removed one year later to Sylvester. He has resided in the county since that time. He was engaged in clerking, in Juda and Brodhead, eight years. He owned a farm in Sylvester, which he sold, and purchased the place where he now lives, on section 5, of the town of Jefferson. He owns 274 acres of good land. Feb. 11, 1876, he was married to Mary Arnsmeire, a native of Illinois and daughter of Frederick Arnsmeire, now a resident of Spring Grove. They have three children—Elmer E., Ada V. and William H. Mr. Hartwig is a man of education and ability, and belongs to the republican party. He is, with his wife, a member of the M. E. Church.

B. F. Carle, a native of Maine, was born July 10, 1822, and is a son of Silas and Abigail (Brown) Carle, both dead and buried in Waterboro Center, Maine. B. F. Carle first came to Wisconsin Dec. 27, 1855, and lived in Janesville until 1862, when he came to Brooklyn, Green county, where he had purchased a farm. This place he sold and bought another, living upon it until March 12, 1872, spending some time meanwhile in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He subsequently sold this farm and removed to Juda, where he now lives, though retired, by no means an idle life, having been justice of the peace ten years in this village. He has been engaged a part of the time in the meat business. He is beautifully located in the west part of the village on a lot of five acres, on which he has a fine young orchard, priding himself on his splendid select apples and cherries, having a number of varieties of each. He was married in Maine to Mary Roberts, a native of that State. They have had six children, five of whom are now living—Susan, married to Thomas Alverson, of Albany; Fred, married and living in Albany; Sarah, married to John Talmage and living in Brooklyn; Addie, mar-

ried to Charles P. Preston, and living in Denver; George, who was drowned in Lime creek; Ella, married to David D. Brown, now living in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Carle are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, or otherwise, he is a prohibitionist, and an earnest worker in the cause.

William Guinter, a native of Pennsylva nia, was born July 12, 1825, and is the son of Charles and Anna (Cherry) Guinter, both of whom are dead, and buried at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn. Charles Guinter was a native of Germany, and a shoemaker by trade. William Guinter learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it in Pennsylvania, also after coming to this county. At present he has a shop on his farm in which he works a portion of the time. He removed to Green county in 1858, and purchased eighty acres of land of Hugh Cameron, which is located on section 33, of the town of Jefferson, where he still resides. He was married Feb. 5, 1846, to Rebecca Steninger, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living—David S., now traveling salesman for the Neenah Stove Works, formerly a preacher; Ann E., married to Oscar Templeton, and living in Iowa; Agnes L., wife of William Lutz, of Shannon, Ill., Vialetta, wife of Ira Emrick; William S., married to Sarah Armstrong, and living in Jefferson; and Belle, who is living at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Guinter are members of the Evangelical Association. He is a class leader in the Church, a member of the republican party, and a respected and popular citizen. He owns a good farm, and makes stock raising a specialty.

George Eley is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Centre county, Feb. 28, 1807. He is the son of John and Catharine (Johnsonbach) Eley, also natives of the same State. He is of German extraction, his grandfather and great-grandfather being natives of that country. When thirty-eight years old George came to this county from Ohio, and settled on a farm in Richland, where he remained until 1875, then came to Juda. He is now comfortably situated, and lives upon the income of his money, which he loans. Mr. Eley has been married three times, and his first two wives are buried in Austin Cemetery. His present wife was Mrs. Jemima Blackford, formerly Jemima Dennis. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living. He is a member of the Church of Christ (Disciples). Mrs. Eley formerly was a member of the Baptist Church, but at this time neither have any sympathy with human legislation in religion. They believe that the teaching of Christ, and his apostles, is sufficient to govern the conduct of all true Christians.

W. F. Grenzow was born in Prussia, Germany, June 14, 1849. He is a son of William and Augusta (Wolf) Grenzow. When seventeen years old he left his native land and came with his parents to America, and remained with them until of age. March 23, 1877, he came to Green county and settled on section 12, where he had purchased forty acres of land. Since that time he has bought eighty acres more so that he now owns 120. He was married March 15, 1877, to Augusta Mdzke, by whom he had four children—Minnie A., John E., Samuel W. and Joseph Henry. They are members of the German Evangelical Church. Mr. Grenzow is a man of energy, and has been a successful farmer. He fully understands both the German and English language, and teaches the same to his children. His farm is a desirable one, well located and abundantly watered.

John Myers was born in the town of Spring Grove, Green Co., Wis., March 22, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cline) Myers. Samuel Myers removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1835, and settled on what is now called the "Barker farm," where he owned 600 or 700 acres. He afterwards sold this place and removed to Green Co., Wis., and in company with his father-in-law built a saw mill, which was the first in the county, and for a time, did the sawing for the whole county. He lived in

a log house with no floor but the ground. He continued to run the mill for a number of years, and then built a carding mill at Oakley, which he operated two or three years. He owned a farm on section 19, of Spring Grove, which he improved and removed to, living there until his death, which occurred May 2, 1863. He is buried in Union Church Cemetery, in Spring Grove. Mrs. Myers is now living in Monroe. Mr. Myers Sr., was born in Bucks Co., Penn., and lived there until eighteen months old, then went with his parents to Ohio and remained there some time, then removed to Indiana, and thence to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he was married in 1831. He was a cooper by trade, also a farmer. He was a large powerful man, and very active and energetic. He was the owner of the first grain thresher and separator, in the county, and the second reaper. He also owned the first reel reaper. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of ten children. John Myers, the subject of this sketch, was married March 19, 1863, to Fanny H. Bussey, a native of Green county. They have four children—Laura J., Elmer W., John D. and Emily E. Mr. Myers, on the death of his father, removed to another farm in the town of Jefferson, and in 1866, bought eighty-one acres on section 25. He was in the machine business in Brodhead in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1879. He has also taught school a number of terms. He now owns 245½ acres of land, with substantial and elegant improvements, having a barn which cost over $3,000, and has, altogether, one of the most desirable places in the county.

Hermann G. Fritz, a prosperous young farmer of the town of Jefferson, is the son of David and Anna G. (Beckman) Fritz, born Aug. 22, 1857. When seven years old, he came to Green county, and afterwards bought the place known as the "Crayton farm," on which he lived until twenty-four years old. He then removed to Jefferson, where he now lives, upon section 30, also owns sixty-six acres in the town of Clarno, on section 25. He makes a specialty of stock raising. His wife was formerly Louisa Brunner, daughter of John and Mary (Bure) Brunner, of the town of Jefferson.

John Chambers, a native of England, was born in Leicestershire, in 1824, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Chambers, both of whom are dead, and buried in England. Mr. Chambers came to America in 1852, and first lived in Davenport, Iowa. Afterwards he came to Green county and lived the first season with Henry Hamberry, subsequently he worked for John Chadwick one year for $15 per month. He then made arrangements for forty acres of school land on section 16, and one year later took another forty, costing $100. Upon the latter forty he now lives and owns in all 390 acres, all in a body, excepting his timber land, which is detached. He was married in his native land to Fanny Wood, also a native of England, May 24, 1849. Two children were born to them—William and Elizabeth A., now the wife of Avan South, living in Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were reared in the faith of the Church of England. He adheres to the republican party, always voting with that organization.

Seth Austin has lived upon section 5, of the town of Jefferson, since 1851. He was born May 17, 1817, in Edgar Co., Ill. His father, Elijah Austin, was the first settler of that county. Mr. Austin, of this sketch, on coming to Wisconsin, worked for two years in the mines in Green and Grant counties. He purchased 400 acres of land in Green county, all of which he has since sold, including a fine farm on section 5. He was married March 13, 1842, to Elizabeth Wyatt, a native of this county. She died June 29, 1880, and is buried in Oak Hall Cemetery. Twelve children were born to them, of whom five are living—William J., who lives in Minnesota; Orrin S., living at home; Marion, in Minnesota; Elizabeth J. and Anna. Mr. Austin was again married in April, 1883, to Eliza Wyatt. He is a member of the

M. E. Church, has served as justice of the peace and belongs to the republican party. Three of Mr. Austin's sons were killed while in the service, during the late war.

H. K. White is a native of Maine, born in Livermore, Oxford county, May 24, 1841, and is a son of G. W. and Mary A. (Cram) White, also natives of Maine. He was brought up in the rough, hilly country of northern Maine, contrasting greatly with the beautiful farm which is now his home It is located on section 15, in the town of Jefferson, and consists of 140 acres of prairie and ten acres of timber land. Before coming to Wisconsin, Mr. White was engaged in farming and lumbering upon the Kennebec river, in his native State. He was married there to Mary E. Marshall, a native of Somerset county, and daughter of William S. Marshall. Her parents died when she was quite young Mr. and Mrs. White have three children—Cora L., John W. and William H. Mr. White is an industrious and enterprising farmer, and consequently prosperous. He is a republican, a member of the Masonic order, and one of the substantial citizens of the county.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWN OF JORDAN.

Congressional township 2 north, range 6 east, comprises what is organized as thecivil town of Jordan. On the north, it adjoins the town of Adams, on the east, Monroe; on the south, Cadiz; and on the west, the county of Lafayette. The surface of this town, as well as its soil, is varied; and the scenery is diversified by interspersed prairie and timber land, sufficient to make it picturesque, and, in certain localities, romantic. There is an inclination, visible in the surface, toward being bluffy, yet in but very few places are the hills so abrupt as to be detrimental to the cultivation of the land. The soil is generally a dark, rich loam, yet this is not uniform, as there are many localities in the town where it is quite light, and mixed with stone. There are some fine farms in Jordan, and there are a number of substantial and comfortable farm buildings.

The principal farm products grown in the town of Jordan during the year 1882, were as follows: 3,737 bushels of wheat; 49,320 bushels of corn; 35,453 bushels of oats; 291 bushels of barley; 5,212 bushels of rye; 6,723 bushels of potatoes; 200 bushels of root crops; 952 bushels of apples; 77 bushels of clover seed; 25 bushels of timothy seed; 2,198 tons of hay; 53,100 pounds of butter; and 46,700 pounds of cheese.

The principal farm products growing in the town, at the time of making the assessment, in 1883, were as follows: 392 acres wheat; 2,090 acres corn; 1,455½ acres oats; 3 acres barley; 392½ acres rye; 100½ acres potatoes; 30¾ acres apple orchard; 1,409 bearing apple trees; 1,982 acres grasses; 5,850 acres growing timber.

The live stock of the town was assessed as follows: 1,008 milch cows, valued at $20,310; 481 horses, average value $38.55, total $26,660; 2,003 cattle, average value $16, total $32,049; 19 mules, average value $50.73, total $964; 2,000 sheep, average value $1.93, total, $3,872; 1,591 swine, average value $4,47, total $7,122.

There are 23,034 acres of farming land in the town; average value per acre $7.57, total value of real estate $174,547. Total value of real and personal property $263,035. The population of the town, in 1875, was 1,027; in 1880, 1,094.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement, within the limits now comprising the town of Jordan, was made by William Brazel. He came from the southern part of Illinois, in 1837, and first settled in the town of Adams. Later, he settled on section 4, in the town of Jordan, and erected the first house in the town. In 1846 he sold his farm to John Scott, from Ohio, at $6 per acre, and moved to the town of Adams, where he died a few years later.

Within the next few years, the arrivals were: Robert Brazel, who located on section 5; Joshua Chilton, from Illinois, who located on section 9; John Trotter, Curtis Hard and Henry Crary, who came from Stephenson Co., Ill. The latter died here. Hard settled in Jockey Hollow; he afterward took to roaming; traveled to Iowa and California, and was in the latter State when last heard from.

John Trotter came to Green county in 1839, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 8, in the town of Jordan. He was born in Ken-

tucky in 1801, being reared on a farm. When he left home he went on the river as oarsman. He became very sick and had to quit work. He afterwards removed to Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill.; thence to Stephenson county, where he remained between two and three years, thence to Apple River station, Wis., where he worked in the lead mines; thence to Wiota, Wis., and followed mining there. He then came to Green county and settled as stated above. His health began to fail, and he went to live with a brother in Stephenson Co., Ill., so as to be near a physician. He only lived about one year, when he died, and was buried in the forest near his brother's house. He was married to Isabelle Brazel, a native of Tennessee. The result of this union was four children—James H., Mary A., William and John. James and John live in Bonhomme Co., Dak. Mary A. married David Bell, and lives in this county. William lives in this county. After the death of her husband Mrs. Trotter gathered her children together and returned to Green county. She was poor in this world's goods, but kept her family together by knitting until they were big enough to work. She was an invalid for twenty years before her death, being just able to walk since the death of her husband. She lived on what is now known as the Daniel Clark place. She died July 21, 1869, and is buried in Jordan Center cemetery.

William Trotter, son of John and Isabelle (Brazel) Trotter, was born at Apple River station, Polk Co., Wis., Oct. 5, 1827. He lived at home until the death of his mother, which occurred July 21, 1869. He bought 190 acres of land on section 17, and has since purchased ninety-five acres on section 21. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. On the 24th of November, 1862, he was united in marriage with Calista E. Sawin, daughter of Horace and Elvira (Burnett) Sawin, of this county. The result of this union was eight children, six of whom are living—Alice B., Angie E., Ada M., Della A., William E. and Alta E. Mr. Trotter preaches to some little extent, having been engaged in the work for ten years. He is a staunch and earnest temperance worker, and a man whose advice is well worth listening to.

Chester Stephens, a pioneer of 1839, was born in Missouri, near Jackson, Sept. 25, 1842. He is a son of John and Betsy (Jacobs) Stephens, both of whom are dead and buried in Argyle, Lafayette county. From Missouri the Stephens family moved direct to this county in 1839, and took a claim on section 6, town of Jordan, of 180 acres. Chester now owns 260 acres. He was married Nov. 6, 1870, to Rosa Hobbs. They have four children—John R., Lettie M., Marble C. and Clay I. Mr. Stephens politically is a republican, and a good citizen.

Dr. Edward Church and sons came from Illinois, in 1840, and erected a saw mill on section 12, on Skinner creek. They finally went to Iowa.

Lars Larson Bothan and Iver Iverson, the first Norwegians to settle in the town, came in 1842 and located on section 33, where Bothan still lives; Iverson still lives in the town. They were soon followed by Axiel Iverson Stortottle, Mr. Tollefson and other Norwegians.

John and George Shelton came from Virginia as early as 1836, and engaged in mining at Wiota. In 1842 they settled on section 4. John was killed in Missouri during the war, having accumulated a fortune and become a sympathizer with "the lost cause." George went back to Virginia and has been lost trace of.

John Soper came with his family, in 1844, and bought the claim of George Shelton, on section 4. He died Oct. 22, 1872, and his remains were buried in the Jordan Centre cemetery. He was born in the town of Brandon, Vt., Jan 26, 1798. He was a son of Prince and Elizabeth (Allen) Soper, the latter a grandniece of Ethan Allen. Prince Soper was a shoemaker by trade, and lived in Vermont until 1843, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., locating on a farm, three miles south of the city. He then removed to Sugar river. Remain-

ing there but a short time, he came to the town of Jordan and settled on section 4, now owned by his son. He was married in Vermont to Eleanor Arnold, a native of Brandon, Vt. She was born April 9, 1803. She now lives on section 4, this town, with her son, William. Ten children were born to them— Warren S., deceased; Martha J., living in West Union, Iowa; William B. A., Samuel S., in the town of Wiota; Prince Edward, deceased; George W., deceased; Foster R., killed in the battle of Fairfax Court House, during the late war; Edward L., Eimice A., and John Q. A., living near his mother. He was born Dec. 23, 1844. He enlisted on the 1st of January, 1862, in company K., 18th Wisconsin Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and many skirmishes. He was discharged in December, 1862, and again enlisted in December, 1863, in company K, 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he was corporal. He was discharged in March, 1865. Mr. Soper was married to Adeline Williams, a native of Dane Co., Wis., and a daughter of William and Esther (Warren) Williams. Three children blessed this union—William, Viva and Cecil. He owns a good farm on section 4.

Edward L. Soper was born in the State of Vermont, Sept. 7, 1840. He is a son of John and Eleanor (Arnold) Soper, one of the oldest residents of Jordan. He was only four years old when he left his native place and with his parents emigrated to Milwaukee, where they remained one year, then came direct to this county, settling on section 4, town of Jordan, where Edward has since remained. His early life was spent on a farm among the timber and he was brought up to hard labor. He has cleared up a farm on section 4. He first bought the west half of the northeast quarter, to which he has since added until he now has a fine farm. He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Julia Hanson, a native of Norway. Eight children have been born to them— George A., Mary E., Clarence E., Amison R., Almond A., Lena L., Juliet and Lodasca. Mrs. Soper is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Soper served in the army, enlisting Jan. 5, 1864, in company K, 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Janesville and served until June, 1865, when he was mustered out at Madison. Politically he adheres to the principles of the republican party.

During the same summer came Franklin Osgood, Noah Ellis, Nehemiah Ellis, Jason Morton, Levi Spaulding, Jabez Smith, Arfaxed Crain, Jonn McIntyre, Thomas White and a number of others. After this the settlement progressed rapidly, and the best government land soon was occupied by actual settlers.

Lewis P. Osgood, a settler of 1847, is a native of New York, born Nov. 4, 1816, in Colchester, Delaware county. His father's ancestry were of English-Irish extraction, and his mother was of Welch descent. In the year 1822 the family emigrated to Ontario Co., N. Y., and again, in 1828, to the State of Pennsylvania, settling in Warren county, where Mr. Osgood's father was in the lumber business. There they remained until 1832, then emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., where the father died. The rest of the family continued in that county until August, 1846, when they came to this county and located on section 14, town of Jordan, where Mr. Osgood now owns 100 acres of good land. He was married Jan. 1, 1841, to Delilah Loomis, who died June 26, 1855. By this marriage seven children were born—Mary C., (deceased); Adeline E., now the wife of James Beade; Erepta M., the wife Hamilton Deal; John G., deceased; Elnora E., Tusmania G., the wife of Alexander Adair, living at Wayne; and Lydia A., of Chicago, the wife of George Tanberg. Mr. Osgood's second wife was Mary M. Smith, who died March 25, 1866. He was again married July 8, 1866, to Mrs. Lydia Bauffman. She had a family of seven children—Hannah L., Mahala F., Mathias O., Minerva A., William H., Mary E. and Lydia T. Mr. Osgood was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Jordan, and has always taken an active part in its affairs, having been called upon

to fill several different offices; among them, chairman of the board, collector, treasurer, constable etc. He is a practical wagon-maker, and has worked at that trade since coming here. He is a good mechanic, and an industrious, honest citizen.

James Henderson, a native of Ohio, came from Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1845, and settled on section 23. He lived there for eight years, then removed to Iowa, where he died.

William Van Horn, a native of New Jersey, also came from Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1845, and located on section 22. He lived on that place some years, then went to Cadiz, where he died. Two of his children still live in the county.

John Blain came from Ohio, in 1848, and settled on Rust branch, where he improved a farm and lived for several years. He is still a resident of the county.

Joseph Blain, a brother of John, came to Green county from Ohio, in the fall of 1846, and entered 160 acres on section 26, where he has since resided. He was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., July 14, 1822. His parents, Joseph and Mary A. (Shaffer) Blain, are both dead, and buried in Muskingum Co., Ohio. Mr. Blain was married in Ohio to Dorcas McCammant, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Coe) McCammant. Their marriage occurred Sept. 3, 1846. They have five children—Mary A., wife of Mordecai Kelly; Margaret, wife of Ehud Parriott, of Clarno; Charles, married to Lydia Bechtolt, and living on section 26, in the town of Jordan; James, married to Jessie Lake, of Monroe, also living on section 26, of Jordan, and Elam. Mr. Blain's farm contains 356 acres, and he is engaged in stock raising. Politically he is a democrat.

Charles Wagner, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1848 and settled on section 24, where he still lives.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first ground broken in the town was that done by William Brazel in 1836, on section 4. He sowed the first wheat in 1837, and planted the first corn in 1836.

The first religious services in the town were held in the school house on section 5, by a Baptist clergyman. In 1848 services were held at the school house in district No. 5, by Elder White, a Christian minister.

The first school house in the town was erected in 1845. The neighbors made a bee and drew the logs together and erected the building. It was covered with shakes. No nails were used, the shakes being kept in place by weight poles. This house was in use four or five years.

The first term of school was taught by James Tennison.

The first marriage in the town was that of Addison Wells to Paulena Jacobs. The ceremony was performed in 1841 by Warren Osgood, a justice of the peace. The bride died soon after.

Addison P. Wells is a native of George Co., Ohio, born Dec. 9, 1819. He remained in his native county until thirteen years old, then removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., there remaining and working for his parents until twenty-three years old. He then came to this county and bought forty acres on section 35, from the government, where he built a small log house. He subsequently pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 35. He bought out a squatter by the name of Fowler Jacobs. In 1841 he built a brick house, in which he lived until 1850, when he went to California and engaged in mining. He was gone eighteen months, since which time he has lived in this county, excepting a visit to California in 1865. He now owns a farm of 220 acres. He has been three times married, first to Paulena Jacobs, in May, 1841; she died the following year. His second wife was Louisa Rickett, who bore him three children—Laura L., Delos H. and Minerva. His second wife died in 1865. His third wife was Sarah E. Divan, from Ohio. They have seven children—Ida M., Dow A., Iva M., Ina M., John E., Ira M. and Ila M.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Blackford saw and grist mill, on section 12, was established in 1843–4 by Dr. Church, who first erected a saw mill, and afterwards sold to his son, John Church. About 1860 machinery was put in for grinding grist, and the saw mill was no longer used. Ghormley & McCormack bought the property, and sold to Lewis W. P. Morton and Solomon Jones in about 1852. They ran it until 1855, when it was purchased by Taylor Wickersham. In 1860 he sold to Morton & Catherman, but it reverted to Mr. Wickersham, and he ran it two years longer, then (1864) sold to Samuel Dennis. About 1868 the property was purchased by Samuel Blackford and Erad White. They continued in partnership until 1881, when Mr. Blackford purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. In 1867 Dennis & Blackford erected and put in operation a saw mill in connection with the grist mill, which is still running, having changed hands with the grist mill.

Samuel Blackford, son of William and Rachel (John) Blackford, is a native of Fayette Co., Penn., born Oct. 10, 1837. His father was a potter by trade. In 1845 he came to Green county, and located in the town of Jefferson, where he owned a small farm. In 1860 he and his son, Samuel, built a patent lime kiln, and engaged in lime burning until 1867, when Samuel sold out, and the father continued the business until the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. He is buried at Juda. In 1867 Samuel bought his present farm on section 12, town of Jordan. He has seventy-five acres, and is engaged in the mill and dairy business. He was married on the 21st of October, 1860, to Sarah A. Dennis, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bloom) Dennis. This union has been blessed with four children—Ted E., Belle, George G. and Musa C. Mrs. Blackford's father lives in Green county. Her mother is buried in Richland cemetery, Green county. Mr. Blackford has been chairman of the board of the town of Jordan eight terms. Politically he is a democrat.

The grist mill on section 26, on Skinner's creek, originated in the erection of a small mill on the same site, in 1840, by John Baughman. Mr. Baughman ran it for a number of years, then sold to Philip Fawver. After running it a few years Mr. Fawver left, and the mill ceased to run. In 1868 John Abelman erected a new mill on the same site, and a few years later sold to Hiram Rust, the present proprietor. The creek furnishes a good power at this point, and the two run of buhrs with which the mill is equipped give it a capacity for grinding from 100 to 150 bushels of grain per day.

The cheese factory on section 5, on the farm of Henry Poff, is controlled and owned by what is known as the Nulty, Soper, Poff & Lewis Cheese Company. The factory was established in the spring of 1883, buildings 36x18 feet, and 24x16 feet being erected. It is run by Jacob Carlan, and makes Swiss cheese. There are 140 cows on the milk list.

Peter Nulty was born in Ireland, in 1840. He is a son of Richard and Bridget (Hyland) Nulty, who now live in the town of Monroe. Mr. Nulty came from Ireland and settled in the State of Kentucky, where he remained a few years, then came to this county and located in the town of Monroe. The property there was disposed of and a removal made to the town of Jordan. In 1870 Mr. Nulty bought the place he now occupies on section 5, where he owns 156½ acres of good land, and is one of the best farmers in the town, having neat and tidy buildings. He was married to Catharine Kemp, and by this union there are six children—Mary, Richard, Johanna, Bridget, Catharine and Ellen. They are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Nulty is chairman of the town board of supervisors. His main business is stock raising and the manufacture of cheese.

Levi H. Poff is a native of Ashland Co., Ohio, born Feb. 4, 1852. He is a son of Jacob and Julia A. (Lawbogh) Poff, a native of Pennsyl-

vania. When Levi was two years old he removed with his parents to this county, settling in the town of Adams, where he lived until 1877, when he removed to section 5, town of Jordan, where he now owns 125 acres of land, and is an enterprising and useful citizen. He was married Feb. 5, 1873, to Irene Adair, daughter of John and Martha (Simpkins) Adair. By this union there are eight children—Anna, born Aug. 25, 1874; Jacob, born Nov. 24, 1875; John, born June 25, 1877; Nellie A., born Sept. 7, 1878; Charles G., born July 5, 1880; Katie, born July 20, 1881, and a pair of twins, Dora Ellen and Cora Estella, born Dec. 25, 1883. Mr. Poff is engaged in the stock and dairy business, and owns a share in a cheese factory on his farm.

James Lewis is a native of North Ireland, born near Londondery, Aug. 20, 1831. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Beatty) Lewis, both of whom are dead, and buried in Wales. In 1848 James emigrated to America and stopped two years in the city of Philadelphia, Penn. Being a morocco dresser, he easily secured a position. From there he removed to Chester county, of the same State. He was married in Philadelphia to Ann Hood, May 3, 1852. He remained in Chester county till 1859, when he came to this county, settling near Jordan Center, where he lived until 1866, when he moved to section 9. He now owns 360 acres of land. They have had eight children—Andrew, Elizabeth, who was married to Ernest Rankins, and died in California, where she was buried; Margaret, deceased, and buried at Argyle, Lafayette county. She was the wife of William Mitchell. John J., Marshall B., George B., Priscilla E. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lewis has been a school officer most of the time since coming to this town. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a good substantial citizen.

The cheese factory on section 16, owned by Voegley Bros., was built in 1876. It uses the milk of from ninety to 100 cows, manufacturing Swiss cheese.

Jacob Voegley came to the town of Jordan in 1874, and located on section 16, where with his brother he purchased 286 acres of land. He is a native of Canton Glarus, Switzerland, born Oct. 3, 1848. He came to America in 1869, stopping in New Glarus, Green county. He remained there eighteen months, working on a farm. He then went to the pineries in northern Wisconsin, remaining there three years, after which he returned to New Glarus, where he staid one year, then removed to his present home in the town of Jordan. He was married on the 11th of May, 1873, to Barbary Kundert, a native of Switzerland. They have three children—Elizabeth, Catharine and Balthar. Mr. Voegley's brother, John, his associate on the farm, was born Jan. 1, 1852, and came to America in 1872. He stopped in Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., Wis., where he worked in a vinegar factory six months. He then worked on the railroad for about one year; then took position on an engine as fireman, which he followed for eight months. He came to the place he now lives and with his brother is joint owner of the farm. The brothers also run a cheese factory. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically they are republicans.

The cheese factory on section 24, was established by Daniel Bechtolt, in 1883. It occupies a building 18x50 feet in size. The milk of several hundred cows is used in the manufacture of Limberger cheese.

Daniel B. Bechtolt was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1837. His parents, Mathias and Christena (Epler) Bechtolt, are both dead, and buried in Cadiz and Kelly cemetery. Daniel B., when fourteen years old, left Ohio and settled on section 25, town of Jordan, this county, where his father resided on forty acres entered from the government. He lived at home until 1860. He was married March 12, 1857, to Matilda Wagner, a daughter of Charles and

Lydia Wagner. They have six children—Albert B., Lydia C., now married to Charles Blain; Samuel D., George, Erwin and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtolt were members of the United Brethren Church. His wife died in June, 1880, of heart disease, and was buried in Kelly cemetery, town of Cadiz. She was a sincere Christian and a devoted mother.

The cheese factory on section 3 was built by Andrew Meythaler, Jacob and Yoderick Kubli, Nicholas Dittman and Joseph Sharer, and is located on Mr. Meythaler's farm.

Andrew Meythaler is a native of Germany, born in Baden, Oct. 26, 1836. He is a son of Christ and Eva (Bleiler) Meythaler, both of whom are dead, and buried on section 35,of the town of Adams. In 1855 Mr. Meythaler went to Pennsylvania, Blair county, where he lived two years, thence came to this county, settling on section 35, town of Adams, where he lived until 1863, then removed to section 34, thence in 1876 to section 3, town of Jordan, where he now resides, owning 197 acres of land. He also still owns 120 acres in Adams. He was married to Mary Hook, a native of Germany. They have seven children living—William G., Edward, Andrew, George J., Annie E., Charles T. and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Meythaler are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a good farmer and excellent citizen.

Jacob Kubli is a native of canton Glarus, Switzerland, born Feb. 23, 1847. He is a son of Peter and Barbary (Martis) Kubli, both of whom are dead, and buried in his native country. When twenty-four years old, Jacob emigrated to America. His brother having come to New Glarus, this county, he concluded to settle there, and upon his arrival, went to his brother's house, living there and with a brother-in-law for one year. He then went to the village of Monroe, and remained two years, working at the trade of shoemaking, which he had learned in the old country, but by accident losing his fingers by a circular saw, he concluded to remove to a farm. He first went to Jordan Center and remained three years. He then sold out his little property and bought on section 3 eighty-four acres in April, 1870, where he has since continued to live. He was married while in Monroe, to Elizabeth Hefty, a native of Switzerland, March 24, 1870, where her parents now reside. They have seven children—Anna E., Barbaretta, Margaret, Catharine, John P., Samuel and Sophia.

The cheese factory on section 13, was erected in 1882, at a cost of $1,200, by Joshua Klasey & Co., the present proprietors. The company is known as the Blackford Mill Cheese Company, and is composed of Joshua Klasey, George Hartwig, Samuel Blackford and David Knoble.

John Klasey established a blacksmith shop a number of years ago on section 13. He sold the shop to Abraham Stauffacher, who moved it to Jordan Center, where he still carries on the business.

Abraham Stauffacher, a native of canton Glarus, Switzerland, was born April 21, 1843. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine Stauffacher, both of whom are dead and buried in his native country. Abraham was the tenth child and the only one of the family who came to America. He was well educated in Switzerland, attending school until twelve years old. He then hired out on a farm. His father was a farmer, and at the same time mail carrier and postmaster. Abraham learned the trade of locksmith, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he fol lowed in Switzerland, and for a time after com ing to this county, first working for Constantine Haegla six months, and then went into partnership with G. Schindler two years and a half. He then went to Iowa with the intention of settling there, bought a shop and paid some money down, but failing to sell his property in New Glarus, he did not go, but built a shop and engaged in work for four years, then sold out to Michael Smith and went to Monroe, where he

found employment with the Monroe Manufacturing company one year, then about 1874, he removed to the town of Jordan and bought a shop from J. Klasey, where he remained two years, then purchased thirteen acres of land on section 10, to which he removed his shop, and has since kept the same. He now owns 169 acres on that section. He was married in his native country to Elsbeth Baebler, Feb 13, 1866, and this union was blessed with ten children—Jacob, Albert H., John, Ernst A., Katharina, Edward, Rosa, Henry, David W. and Elsbeth. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffacher are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is politically a republican.

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The United Brethren denomination organized a class at what is known as Jefferson school house, in 1860. Rev. Crowder presided. They held services there for seven or eight years, when it was removed to the Jordan school house. The organization was discontinued in 1882. The first members were as follows: William Ault, Albert Smith and wife, Mathias Bechtolt and wife, William Witham. Mrs. Joselyn, Lydia Baughman, now Lydia Osgood, Frank Miller and wife, Daniel Bechtolt and wife, Levi Wagner, Susan Wagner, Nellie Baughman, Christian Ault, Ella Wells, William Ableman and wife, Joseph Ableman and wife, William Campbell and wife, Mary Blain, Francis Ward, Malvina, Elnora and Geraldine Osgood, Francis Wagner, T. W. Ault and a number of others.

The Norwegian Lutheran church, in the southern portion of section 29, was erected in 1859. Its cost was $1,000, the amount being raised by subscription and donation of work by members. Formerly the congregation worshipped at Wiota, in Lafayette county. The first preacher was Rev. Clausen. At present they have no regular minister. When the class was organized it consisted of twenty-one families; it now numbers thirty-two. There is a cemetery in connection with this Church, which is also located on section 29. It was laid out in 1859, the land (one acre) being donated by Knudt Thorstan. Additions have been made since that time. The first burial here was of the remains of John Johnson, who died in 1860.

Banner Lodge, No. 113, Good Templars, was organized on the 5th of December, 1882. The charter members were as follows: Rev. Ira Lebarron, Mr. and Mrs. Sawin, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Chester, Newton and Matilda E. Deetz, Walter, John and Laura Deetz, Mrs. John Squires, Richard, Elmer, Emma, Marshall and Ella Lewis, William Trotter, Richard Rowley, Ezra and Thomas Treister. The first officers were as follows: Jacob Deetz, W. C.; Mrs. Squires, M. V.; Mr. Squires, P. U.; Newton Sawin, W. M.; Marshall Lewis, W. S.; Walter Deetz, F. S.; Mrs. Deetz, T.; Matilda Sawin, I. G.; Thomas Treister, O. G.; Dwight Sawin, W. C.; Laura Deetz, A. S.; Mary Deetz, D. M.; S. Treister, L. H.; Emma Squires, W. R. H. S. The lodge meets every Saturday night. There are now twenty-two members.

ORGANIC.

The civil town of Jordan was organized in April, 1849. The first town meetings were held in held in the Ostrander school house. Among the officers elected at the first town meeting, in April, 1849, were: Warren Osgood, chairman; T. N. Ellis, clerk, and John Blain, chairman. Among others who have been prominent in town affairs are the following: Warren Osgood, Thomas White, William Munson, Levi Spaulding, James Y. Cleveland, Taylor Wickersham, H. C. Cleveland, Iver Iverson, William Biggs, J. K. Bloom, N. T. Hanson, George R. King, Samuel Blackford, T. N. Ellis, M. Satterlee, Isaac Trembley, H. G. Cleveland, M. Devareaux, D. H. Morgan, James M. Cook, W. H. Allen, Jacob Deetz and Nelson Rust.

The present town officers are as follows: Supervisors, Peter Nulty, chairman, A. P. Wells and Joseph Staley; assessor, Rolen Olsen; clerk, John Lewis; treasurer, Joshua Klasey.

VILLAGE OF JORDAN CENTER.

This is the name of a small village located on section 10. The land here was laid into lots and blocks in 1855 by Levi Spaulding, Manless and Oria Satterlee, Levi Wiggins and Nehemiah Ellis. A store was started by Amos Holmes and a blacksmith shop by A. J. Smith. Holmes carried a stock of general merchandise and was in business about two years when he sold to Manless Satterlee, who, after about two year's experience closed out. After this Jordan Center was without a store until 1882, when Hibbard Rankins erected a building and put in a stock of goods. In the spring of 1883 he sold to Jacob Deetz, the present proprietor.

Jacob Deetz was born in Columbia Co., Penn., June 4, 1831; and is a son of Jacob and Susanna Deetz, natives of Northampton county. From Pennsylvania the family removed to Wayne, Lafayette county. Jacob Deetz, Jr., came one year later. The father is now buried in Wayne and the mother in Cadiz, this county. In 1860 Jacob returned to Pennsylvania and remained one and one-half years. He has taught school in Pennsylvania and in this county, both before and after marriage. He was married October 13, 1861, to Fanny B. Meachim, a daughter of Hosea and Mary (Nichols) Meachim. Her father lives in Cadiz, where her mother was buried. They have seven children—Walter W., John A., Laura L., Mollie I., Charles H., Nettie L. and Jacob S. Mr. Deetz enlisted Aug. 30, 1864, in battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and served ten months. He was mustered in at Janesville and out at New Orleans. He then returned home to Jordan Center, and bought eighty acres of land on section 8 in 1865, where he lived until 1883, then he removed to Jordan Center and engaged in running a small store. He has held the office of town clerk eight years, and assessed the town a number of times. He was justice of the peace six years, and is the present postmaster of Jordan Center.

A. J. Smith, the blacksmith, remained here about three years, when he sold to the McConnell Bros., who closed a short time later.

Abram Stauffacher, the present blacksmith, has been here since 1881. He does general repair work but no shoeing.

Jordan Center Cemetery, on section 9, was laid out in 1846, the land being donated by Elisha Stevens. A half acre has since been added by donation from James Lewis. The first burial here was of the remains of a child of Manless Satterlee.

The German M. E. Church—Christ's Church, Evangelical Association of North America—was erected in 1876, at a cost of $700. The first officers of the Church were: Andrew Meythaler, president; Jacob Kubli and August Wemen, board; Henry Zimmerman, clerk. The first members were: John D. Fritsch, August Wemen, Jacob Kubli, Jacob Zimmerman, August Schlim, August Shultz. Yoderick Kubli, Andrew Meythaler, August Kreuger, John Knoble, August Wagner and their families. Henry Uphoff was the first minister, after the church was built, superintending its erection. This Church grew from the organization of a class in 1862, consisting of John D. Fritsch and family, Mrs. Chris. Meythaler and family, Jacob Meythaler and family and John D. Fraiser and family. Services were held at private houses and school houses until the church was built. Among the ministers who have served the class and Church are: Revs Peter Messuger, John M. Hammeter, Nicholas Shoup, William Hilster, Chris. Brendel, John M. Hammeter, Leonard Buehler, Chris. Brendell, Henry Uphoff, Peter Hild, C. Green and Chris. Lahr. The latter is the present pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The town of Jordan was settled up by a class of wide-awake, go-a-head people, as follows:

William Ableman, is a native of Albany, N. Y., born May 6, 1800. He is a son of Christian and Regina (Kaner) Ableman. His father was a native of Germany, and one of Burgoyne's

soldiers, in the War of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bunker Hill, and when paroled, would not return to his old home, but remained in the United States. He and his wife have long since been laid to rest, at their old home, near Albany. The subject of our sketch remained in New York until 1835, when he removed to Rock Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis. He followed farming in that place, eleven years, then removed to this county, locating on section 22, in the town of Jordan, where he first bought forty acres of land. He now owns 280 acres. He was married in November, 1820, to Ellen Vanderberg, of New York. This union was blessed with ten children—Gilbert, John, Stephen, Reuben, James, Christian, Regina, Rachel, Joseph and Elizabeth. Mrs. Ableman died in 1850, in Johnstown, Wis. Mr. Ableman married the second time, Oct. 25, 1860. His wife is Martha, a daughter of Jonathan Thompson, of New York. They have had three children—Emma L., Ephraim A. and Samuel.

George W. Phillips came to Green county in 1847. He purchased a farm on Sugar river, in the town of Mount Pleasant. He was a native of Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, born April 8, 1837. He removed from Ohio to Rock Co., Wis., locating on Jefferson prairie, where he remained one year. He then removed to the town of Mount Pleasant, this county, where he lived until 1847, when he removed to section 9, town of Jordan. He lived there until 1863, when he enlisted in the army. He served until the close of the war. His wife died on the 13th of May, 1861, and lies buried in the cemetery at Jordan Center. He was again married, and removed to his wife's property, in Rock Co., Wis. He died at Clinton Junction. His life was short after coming home from the war, for he only lived three or four weeks. He was a hard working man, and in Ohio, had been a minister of the gospel in the M. E. Church. By his first marriage he had thirteen children, and by his second wife, two children. He sent six sons and five son-in-laws to the war, besides going himself.

Levi D. Phillips, well known in Green county, was born in the State of New York, Dec. 9, 1833. He came to Wisconsin at an early day, with his parents. He remained at home until 1852, when he went to California in search of gold, following mining eighteen years, and then engaging in various other things, for about eleven years. In April, 1863, he enlisted in company M, 1st California Cavalry, serving three years. He was mustered in at Camp Stanford, Stockton, Cal., and out at Fort Sheldon, N. M., and returned to California. He then went into business at Chico. His next move was for Montana, where he remained two years; then he returned to Green county, in July, 1883, having been absent from the county just thirty-two years.

George W. Phillips, living on section 18, town of Jordan, is another son. His early life was spent with his parents. In September, 1861, he was married to Cynthia Clark, daughter of D. W. and Elizabeth Clark. On the 4th of January, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was mustered in at Milwaukee. He was in the western division, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and in many skirmishes. He was discharged from the 5th street hospital, just one year from date of enlistment, and returned home. He now draws a pension. His farm contains sixty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had seven children born to them—Lucius, deceased; Sarah Ada, married to William Powley, resides in Dakota; Walter D., William C., deceased; Sylvia M., Cora B. and Charles W. Mr. Phillips is a republican, politically.

Nehemiah Ellis, a native of Maine, was born near Bangor, Aug. 4, 1804. In 1819, he, with his parents emigrated to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., at which place he married to Rachael Osgood, in 1828. In 1838, he emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he purchased a farm near Orangeville, where he remained until 1847.

Then on account of ill health he sold out and came to Green Co., Wis., settling near Jordan Centre. He owned a farm on section 3, where he lived till 1875. In that year he removed to Buena Vista Co., Iowa, where he owned a farm. Mr. Ellis took an active part in the organization of the town of Jordan. He was the first town clerk, also was justice of the peace and held other important offices. His reputation for honesty and integrity was unquestionable. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis eleven children, six of whom are living—Mary E., now Mrs. Kinnison; Eliza A., wife of Samuel Shook, of Buena Vista county; Richard F., of Jordan; Lewis N., Laban B., and Samuel A., of Buena Vista Co., Iowa.

Richard F. Ellis was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 12, 1837. He remained with his parents until 1864. August 21 of that year he enlisted in company D, of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served till June 17, 1865. On his return from the army he bought a farm on section 11, which he sold in 1870 and bought his present farm, which contains 180 acres, on sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. His residence is on section 24. He was married Aug. 29, 1864, to Emma Bowden, a native of Knox Co., Ill., but at the time of marriage, a resident of Monroe. They have six children—William O., Flora M., Edward S., Franklin N., Robert L. and Lewis B. Mr. Ellis has held the office of town treasurer three terms, and has been school director for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Church of Christ.

Harney Benson, son of David and Sarah (Lamd) Benson, was born in the town of Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., Feb. 8, 1848. His parent now live in Monroe. When Harney was two years of age his parents came to this county, and located in the town of Decatur, where they lived for eight years. They then removed to the town of Sylvester, remaining there six years; thence to the town of Jefferson. In 1866 they moved to Missouri. Harney traveled through Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas, and returned to Green county in 1867. He lived on a farm in the town of Jefferson until his father returned in 1868. His father purchased 140 acres on sections 18 and 19, in the town of Jordan. Harney rented land in the town of Sylvester, of Amaziah A. Sutherland, and lived there for seven years, when he removed to the farm on sections 18 and 19, in the town of Jordan, which he had purchased some time before, of his father. He had also added twenty acres to the original farm, making him a comfortable home of 160 acres. He deals to some extent in horses and cattle, buying and selling. He was married Feb. 24, 1874, to Julia A. Sutherland, daughter of George A. and Eliza J. (Brown) Sutherland. This union has been blessed with five children—George A., born Jan. 17, 1875; Guy A., born April 18, 1876; Burt, born Nov. 11, 1877; Fannie May, born July 30, 1879; and Leroy, born Jan. 15, 1883.

Charles Theodore Bayrhoffer was born in Marburg, Hesse Cassel, Germany, Oct. 14, 1812. He studied philosophy at the University of Marburg, and became doctor and professor of philosophy. From the beginning he was a free thinker and a radical, and took part in free religious associations. After the revolution in France, in 1848, he was a republican and democrat. He was twice elected to the representative body of Hesse Electoral, of which body he was president (speaker) during its last week, and later, one of the five members who were elected during one session of that body to hold over to the next session. Afterwards, when Hesse Electoral was overwhelmed by the Bavarian troops, he was criminally impeached, but escaped to Switzerland, and in 1852 to the United States with his family, consisting of his wife and six children. He purchased a farm in the town of Jordan, Green county, from Gortz Wrisberg. His wife died in February of the year 1853. He was married the second time to Charlotte Draz in 1854. She died in 1864, leaving one daughter and one son. For about ten years he did all the work on the farm, then his

sons, who by this time were grown, took charge of the farm, and this gave him leisure time for mental work. He wrote articles for liberal, German and English papers. He also wrote a small book entitled, "The Laws of the Universe and of Humanism." He has lately generally lived with his eldest son, Charles Leonard Bayrhoffer, or his son-in-law, Alexander Riesselbach. During the past year he lived in Nebraska, where he had three married daughters and one son. One of his sons was killed in Wisconsin, being accidentally shot; and another died in Nebraska from apoplexy. During the past fourteen years Mr. Bayrhoffer has been suffering from chronic dyspepsia, but is yet vigorous mentally.

Charles L. Bayrhoffer, son of Charles Theodore and Julia Creuzer Bayrhoffer, was born in Hesse, Germany, March 25, 1843. When he was eight years of age his parents emigrated to America, locating on section 25, in the town of Jordan, this county, where they purchased 140 acres of land. He lived at home until February, 1865, when he enlisted in company A, 46th Wisconsin regiment, being mustered in at Madison. He did guard duty at Athens, Ala., and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, returning to his home in Wisconsin in the fall of the same year. On the 15th of November, 1869, he was married to Agnes Maehle, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. They have had five children, four of whom are living—William, Edward, Ida and Theodore. The eldest, a daughter, died in infancy. His mother died in 1853, and is buried on the farm. His father was a fugitive from Hesse, on account of politics. He now makes his home with his children. He was well known in Hesse as one of the revolutionists. Mr. Bayrhoffer bought his father's farm of 140 acres in 1870 and in 1875 purchased eighty acres joining him on section 25.

Jacob Kundert, Jr., was born in the town of New Glarus, Green Co., Wis., July 5, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Barbary Kundert, who reside in the town of Monroe. He lived at home until he was married, working with his father on the farm. On the 14th of March, 1878, he was united in marriage with Rosa, daughter of Baltz Hoesly, of New Glarus. He then rented his father's farm, working it for five years. In the spring of 1883 he purchased 200 acres on section 21, and now has a good, comfortable farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kundert have had five children born to them, two of whom are living—Catharine and Edward. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a democrat, politically.

Moses Miller came to Green county in the spring of 1856, and went to work for Samuel Witmer, in Juda, by whom he was employed three years. He was born Sept 4, 1831, in Lebanon Co., Penn., and is a son of Jacob and Polly (Dobb) Miller, both of whom are dead, being buried in Pennsylvania. They had five children—Mary, Lavina, Elizabeth, Cyrus and Moses. Mary and Lavina are deceased. Moses, the subject of this sketch, was married in December, 1858, to Catharine Shultz, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Hutzel) Shultz. Her father died Dec. 26, 1883, aged seventy-seven years, and is buried in Argyle, Lafayette Co., Wis. Her mother lives in the town of Jordan with her son, Peter Shultz. After his marriage Mr. Miller lived in Juda one year, then removed to the towns of Sylvester, Jefferson and Clarno, renting land in each of these towns. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, which is located on section 18, of the town of Jordan, and contains eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had nine children—Polly M., married to Lewis Cape, and living in Jordan; Henry H., Charles, Alice, married to John Mason, and living in Wiota, Lafayette Co.. Wis.; Margaret A., Edward C., William A., George A. and Ida M. Mr. Miller is a member of the democratic party.

Oren K. Eveleth came to this county in 1852, remaining the first time but a few days. He traveled back and forth from his native State a

number of times, and visited many of the western States. He first bought some land where Jacob Deetz now lives, and afterwards sold it to J. Smath, and removed to section 15, where he remained two years, then, in 1862, he removed to section 10, and bought forty acres from H. G. Cleveland. He has since bought 108 acres more. He is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., born April 20, 1832. His father died in 1865, and left his property to his wife, during her life. Mr. Eveleth was married in New York to Dorriella Kibby, Nov. 6, 1853. They have had eleven children, of whom two are deceased—Harriet M., Leila A., Alira M., Ada E., deceased; Ida B., deceased; Emry I., Walter F., Charles E., Blanche, Leverna P. and Leverta J. Mr. Eveleth has been quite a noted character in an early day, and was noted for his many good qualities. He has been hard at work. He was town treasurer from 1866 to 1869. He has also held various offices in the township. He is a scientific violinist.

John D. Fritsch was born in Bavaria, near the city of Rehau, Sept. 5, 1827. He is a son of George and Rosa (Beck) Fritsch, who emigrated to America June 29, 1852, settling in Schenectady, where they lived for six years. George Fritsch was by trade a shoemaker, and followed that business in this country. In 1858 he went to Monroe, and continued the same business until he concluded to try farming, and bought a quarter section on section 7. He also owns 220 acres on sections 21 and 22, and 100 acres on sections 18 and 19, and makes stock raising his business. He has a good farm, and is among the best class of Green county's citizens. While living in Schenectady he was married to Louisa Beck, Oct. 28, 1855. They have had five children, two of whom are living. Louisa, Jacob and Mary are dead. John, the subject of this sketch, is living on section 21, town of Jordan. Elizabeth is living with her father, but is married to William Blaseng. They are all members of the Lutheran Church.

Richard Gibbons is a son of Michael and Anna (Joyce) Gibbons. He is a native of Ireland, born in county Galway, Joyce's country, in January, 1811. His parents are dead, being buried in Ireland. The subject of our sketch came to America in 1849, settling in Madison Co., N. Y. He lived there, near Syracuse, until 1856, when he removed with his family to Janesville, Wis., and in February, 1857, removed to the town of Mount Pleasant, this county, rented a farm, and lived there until March, 1863, when he removed to the town of Adams. In February, 1864, he removed to the town of Jordan, where he had purchased a farm on section 1. He first owned 120 acres, but has since purchased 120 acres on section 12, town of Jordan, and eighty acres on section 7, town of Monroe. He makes stock raising a specialty. He leases his farm to his sons, Richard and Edward, and lives at his ease. He was married in 1838 to Ellen Joyce, a native of county Galway, Joyce's country, Ireland, and is a daughter of Martin and Kate (Sanders) Joyce, both of whom are deceased, and buried in Ireland. Ten children have blessed this union—Bridget, wife of Michael Clark, resides in the town of Exeter; Anna, who was married to George Ione, is now dead; John, living in the town of Monroe; Patrick and Stephen, buried in Ireland; Mary, wife of Michael Gibbons, of Chicago; Catharine E., buried in Ireland; Edward and Richard, at home; and William M., running a clothing store in Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons are members of the Catholic Church.

Rollin Olson was born near Christiana, Norway, Nov. 10, 1831. He is a son of Ole and Carrie (Iverson) Olson, both of whom are buried in Norway. When fifteen years old he emigrated to America, locating in Dane Co., Wis. In 1849 he removed to Lafayette county, where his brothers lived, remaining until 1865, when he removed to Green county, locating on section 31, town of Jordan, purchasing 120 acres of land. He was married Aug. 5, 1854, to Mary Peterson, daughter of Peter and Mary

(Hanson) Peterson, of Norway. This union has been blessed with six children—Caroline, married to Lars O. Grove, living in the town of Jordan; Morgan P., married to Nellie Hanson, and living in Dakota; Clara A., Oscar R., William I. and Henry E. Mr. Olson enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, in company E, 15th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving his country until 1864. He was mustered in at Madison, and mustered out at the same place. He was in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant under Capt. Torkill A. Rossing. He is now engaged in stock raising and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican, and has served on the side board several terms; assessor three terms, being the present incumbent of that office. He is a member of the G. A. R. He took the town census in 1880.

Henry Zimmerman was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, Nov. 5, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Rosena Zimmerman, who are now living in the city of Monroe. Before coming to this country his parents worked in factories in their native land, where Henry was educated. His father, upon coming to America in 1866, settled on section 13, of the town of Jordan, this county, where he bought fifty-five acres of land from Andrew Anderson. To that tract he afterward added thirty acres. This place was purchased by Henry, from his father, in the fall of 1883. He was married on the 23d of January, 1879, to Wilhelmine C. Schliem. She died on the 2d of February, 1880, leaving one child —Wilhelmine C., who was born the 5th day of January. Mr. Zimmerman was again married Sept. 29, 1881, to Frederika W. Wagner, an old friend of his former wife, who together, when children, came across the sea, in 1864. Two sons have been born to them—Henry J., born Aug. 28, 1882, and Frederick D., born March 13, 1884. Mr. Zimmerman makes stock raising a specialty.

Henry Wiederkehr was born in Switzerland, Aug. 2, 1835. He left his native country in 1855, and went to Brazil, where he remained ten years, occupied in various avocations. In 1866 he returned to Switzerland, remained three months and then started for the United States, and upon his arrival, settled in New Glarus. Two years subsequently he bought a farm in the town of Monroe. He moved on to this place in 1870. It is located on section 24, and contains ninety-six acres. He was married in February, 1861, in Brazil, to Mary Marty, who was a native of canton Glarus, Switzerland. They have five children—Jacob, born Nov. 15, 1861, in Reodeanelro; Felix, born April 15, 1866, in Switzerland; Rosa, born Aug. 14, 1868; Anna, born Sept. 15, 1870, and Mary, born Feb. 22, 1874. The three latter were born in Green county. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

Seth Welton was born June 4, 1848, in the town of Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio. His parents are Henry and Caroline (Spencer) Welton. In 1854 his parents removed to Sauk Co., Wis., remaining there until the fall of 1861, when they returned to Ohio. On the 10th of January, 1862, his mother died, and her remains were laid to rest in the town of Granger, Medina county. His father now lives in Nebraska. In 1867, Seth returned to Sauk county, remaining there until 1869, when he went to Sun Prairie, Dane county, his sister keeping house for him. In 1871 he removed to Green county. He now lives on section 21, on the farm known as the Widow White's farm. On the 4th of November, 1871, he was married to Rachael, daughter of Thomas and Rachael White. The natural result of this union was four children—Harvey T., Frank, Charley and Lester. Mrs. White's father is buried in Monroe, and her mother in Jordan Centre Cemetery. Mr. Welton has held the office of town treasurer for two years.

Joseph Staley is a native of Ashland Co., Ohio, born Dec. 6, 1849. He is a son of Israel

and Lucy A. (Heltman) Staley. He was reared on a farm. When twelve years of age, he went to work by the month, working ten years. He then rented land for three years. In 1874 he removed to Green county, locating in the town of Jordan, and purchasing eighty acres of land on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 31, where he has since resided. Mr. Staley was united in marriage Sept. 17, 1874, with Mary E., daughter of Peter Richard. This union has been blessed with four children—Ella R., James N., Nellie E. and Alta I. Mr. Staley is a member of the town board, and politically is a republican.

Lemuel Taylor, a prominent citizen of the town of Jordan, was born in the State of New York, on the 26th of March, 1823. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Oakland Co., Mich., where he remained till 1843, when he removed to Janesville. He remained at the latter place until he came to this county. He learned the trade of millwright in Michigan. He was a son of Elisha and Mary (Miner) Taylor, both of whom are buried in Michigan. He owns 365 acres on section 7, besides other lands in the county. He rents his land out, as his attention is kept on his inventions. He is an inventor, having invented many useful articles. He has on hand, at present, a portable automatic gate and portable fence. He commenced life with limited means, and has arose to affluence only by hard labor and economy. He was married Nov. 28, 1859, to Mary E. Stevens, of Franklin Co., Maine. They have seven children—Mary M., married to William Nelson; Lee, Jane, Ellen, Annie, Julia C. and Alice L., who is buried in the cemetery near Jordan Center. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor is a republican politically.

Calvin Hale, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Clarno, was born in Belvidere, Vt., and was a son of Hewett Hale, a native of the same place. In 1835 Calvin came to this county and settled on section 23, in the town of Clarno, which was his home until his removal to Twin Grove, in the town of Jefferson, where he died June 1, 1849. He was by trade a blacksmith, and in those early days work came to him from long distances. His wife was formerly Sarah Smith, who died in March, 1875.

Alfred Hale was born in 1842, April 19, in the State of Tennessee, but was brought up in Ohio. He was married June 6, 1875, to Ellen L. Wieland, a native of Centre Co., Penn., born Dec. 25, 1847. After marriage he lived in the town of Jefferson four years, then bought a farm on section 5, town of Jordan, where he now owns 180 acres, also sixty acres on section 6. They have two children—Marion E., and Altha M. Mr. Hale is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a republican.

John J. Figi is a native of Switzerland, born in canton Glarus, on the 12th of August, 1845. He is a son of George and Barbary Figi, both of whom are living in Switzerland. In 1867 Mr. Figi commenced work in a calico factory, which he followed for a number of years. Having friends in this county, he came to America, stopping in New Glarus, where he hired out to a farmer. In a few months he went to Free port, Ill. Remaining there a short time, he returned to New Glarus. In about one and a half years he went to Pennsylvania, located near Pittsburg, where he remained about six months. He then went to Chicago, Ill., but only staid a short time, when he returned to this county and worked in Shueyville for the next two years. He purchased forty acres of land of William Bergen, upon which he lived for six years, then sold out and removed to Humboldt Co., Iowa. In about six months he returned to Green county, and rented a farm. Concluding to have a home of his own he found a location on section 21, town of Jordan, which he purchased. He now owns 220 acres, and is in a prosperous condition. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was married June 4, 1874, to Barbary Kundert, daughter of

Jacob Kundert, of the town of Monroe. They have had six children born to them—George, Barbary, Sarah, Emma, Jacob, deceased; and Jacob. The family are members of the Evangelical Church. Politically Mr. Figi is a republican.

Henry Hafner was born Dec. 17, 1830, in canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, and is a son of Urs J. and Mary A. (Bader) Hafner. His parents are both buried in Switzerland. In 1853, Mr. Hafner emigrated to America, locating in Stark Co., Ohio. He remained there a short time, then went to Indiana, where he lived one year, then returned to Ohio. He purchased land in Tuscarawas county and remained there some time, when he heard of the rich farming land in Wisconsin, and immediately came out, locating in the town of Jordan, this county, and purchasing a farm on section 2. In about three years he sold out and bought on section 13. In 1869, he again sold out and purchased 440 acres on the same section, where he now resides. He owns 306 acres at the present time. He followed cheese making for eight years, then gave it up and engaged in stock raising. In 1857, he was united in marriage with Fredericka Knoble. This union has been blessed with seven children—Mary, Joseph H., John V., Sarah E., George D., Frank and Anna. The four eldest live in Kansas. Mrs. Hafner died Sept. 26, 1870, and her remains are interred in Monroe cemetery. He was again married Dec. 8, 1873, to Mary Bader, a native of Switzerland. Mr. Hafner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWN OF MONROE.

The town of Monroe embraces congressional township 2 north, range 7 east, of the fourth principal meridian, except that portion which is included within the incorporated limits of the city of Monroe, which lies in the southeastern part of this town. The surface of this town is, in places, quite broken, yet it is all an excellent agricultural and stock raising region. The soil here is variable. That in the east and south is a rich, dark loam, while in the northwest there are some ridges with a clay soil.

The principal farm products grown in this town during the year 1882, were as follows: 1,731 bushels wheat; 79,568 bushels corn; 40,577 bushels oats; 160 bushels barley; 2,242 bushels rye; 5,550 bushels potatoes; 1,510 bushels root crops; 1,780 bushels apples; 44 bushels clover seed; 24 bushels timothy seed; 2,919 tons hay; 46,900 pounds butter; 172,250 pounds cheese.

The acreage of the principal farm products growing in the town, at the time of making the annual assessment, in 1883, was as follows: 146½ acres wheat; 2,572 acres corn; 1,450 acres oats; 103 acres rye; 70½ acres potatoes; 55½ acres apple orchard; 2,865 bearing trees; 1 acre tobacco; 2,723 acres grass; 1,907 acres growing timber.

The live stock in the town, in 1883, was assessed as follows: 600 horses, average value, $70.90, total, $42,542; 2,575 head of cattle, average value $23.62, total $59,829; 8 mules, average value $100, total $800; 844 sheep, average value $2.31, total $1,951; 1,695 swine, average value $6.62, total $11,237; 734 milch cows, valued at $19,108.

The land in this town was assessed at $15.50 per acre. The total value of real estate $424,560; total value of real and personal property, $649,835.

The first move toward settlement, in what is now the town of Monroe, was made in 1830.

John B. Skinner came here that year, for the purpose of mining. He erected a log cabin and smelting furnace just north of the south line of the northeast quarter of section 10. There were others here at the same time, in his employ. It seems that they all left about the time of the Black Hawk War. In the spring of 1834, Nicholas Cornelius visited the place and found four vacant log cabins, and a log building for a smelting furnace. One of these cabins was on a rise of ground, and there were port holes in every side of it, showing that they were prepared to defend themselves in case of attack. In 1835, operations were again begun here by Nicholas Cornelius, Hiram Rust, Richard Palmer and Joab Enos. Mr. Palmer had a wife and three children. The other men were single, and boarded with him. Mr. Enos left in the fall of 1835, while the others remained until the fall of 1836. They sold their ore to William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, of National fame. He had a smelting furnace at Wiota.

In the spring of 1835 Hiram Rust and Leonard Ross claimed the east half of section 35, built a log cabin and did some breaking. Mr. Rust was there but a short time, when he went to the mines as before stated. Mr. Ross stopped and held the claim until that fall, when he went to Wiota and engaged in smelting ore. He sold

the claim to the Wilcox Bros., who entered the land but never settled on it.

In the winter of 1835–6, Hiram Rust entered the southwest quarter of section 27, and also the southwest quarter of section 28. He employed some one to do the first breaking on his land, while he was engaged in mining. He afterward married and settled on section 27, and made his home there until the time of his death. He was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. He was a man much respected by all, and was one of the first justices of the peace of the town. For a number of years he was superintendent of the county poor.

George Reeder, a native of Ohio, came in 1836, and entered land on section 25. He improved a farm and lived thereon some years, when he returned to Ohio.

N. Cornelius came in 1836, and is a native of Illinois, born in St. Clair county nine miles east of St. Louis. He was reared upon a farm, and remained upon the same until he came to Wisconsin. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Rutter) Cornelius, both of whom are now dead and buried in St. Clair Co., Ill. The former was of Scotch descent and the latter of German parentage. In 1834 he left his native county and went to Galena, thence to this county. During that summer he broke land at Brewster's Ferry. During that time he passed over the land where the city of Monroe now stands, which then was without an inhabitant or anything except the wild prairie. He also visited "Skinner's Diggings" and the following winter worked in the new diggings. The pioneers of that day had many and varied experiences, and accomplished, under the existing circumstances, what would now seem impossibilities. In breaking prairie, it is a necessity to have a plow in good condition, and it must be frequently sharpened, and for that purpose, Mr. Cornelius had to go sixteen miles and carry the iron part of an old breaking plow on his back, wading the Pecatonica. Not many people at the present time would break prairie under such circumstances. Not only such inconveniences were the lot of people at that time, but actual danger often threatened them. Indians were, at times, abundant, and liable at any time to take the war path, and spread destruction and desolation among the settlers. On one occasion, Mr. Cornelius was down near the Pecatonica, and saw large numbers of squaws and papooses going down the river. This was not considered an occurrence at all favorable to the settlers, for frequently such a move was made when fighting was contemplated, and this knowledge had a tendency to put the people on their guard. Mr. Cornelius and Mr. Plummer slept, "with one eye open," on the banks with ax and butcher knife under their heads, ready, at a moment's warning, to give up their lives if they must, only after a struggle. They slept in that manner about ten nights, when one night Plummer looking about said, "I hear them coming." Mr. Cornelius was on his feet in a moment, but in the excitement Plummer could not find his pants, which caused him some trouble. The Indians were singing and dancing and it was supposed they were coming, and the two quickly gathered up a couple of quilts and concealed themselves in the brush, where they remained an hour and a half, when, becoming chilled, they took refuge in an old cabin and remained until day-break, then returning to their cabin they found everything all right. In the spring of 1835, Mr. Cornelius came to Green county again and mined at Skinner's Diggings until the fall of 1836, during which time he had taken out considerable mineral. He went to White Oak Springs in the fall of 1836 and thence to Blue river, where he mined until the fall of 1837 with good success. He then came again to Green county and entered 220 acres of land on section 33, township 2 north, of range 7 east, in the present town of Monroe, within a short distance of the place where he now lives. In 1840, having traded off a part of his land, he secured a deed for eighty acres on section 34 which he has owned since that time. During

all these years Mr. Cornelius was an unmarried man and continued in the county most of the time, and mined principally until about 1844. He then came to Monroe and built a store, which he rented to Mr. Ludlow to put in a stock of general merchandise. At length concluding it was not best to be alone, on the 16th day of June, 1849, he was married to Phillippi Tresidder. She was a native of Ohio, and of French descent. Her parents were both dead, the father died of cholera in 1832, and the mother died in 1845. They have two children—Alice and Erwin. After marriage they lived on the place they still occupy, in a log cabin, which in time gave way to a good brick house. He now owns 150 acres of land joining the corporate limits of Monroe, valued at $100 per acre, and some city property. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the republican party, and is a temperate man, having never drank a glass of beer or liquor.

In 1836–7–8 there were quite a number of arrivals, among whom were the following: Rev. R. H. DeLap, Asa Brown, D. S. Sutherland, John Walling, Dickson and Hamilton Bailey, Isaac Chamness and T. Bragg.

Isaac Chamness, formerly of Indiana, was born April 5, 1820. He is a son of William and Margaret (Henshaw) Chamness, natives of North Carolina. His father, now ninety-one years old, is living in Randolph county, and his mother is dead and buried in that county. His early life was spent upon a farm in Indiana, where he continued to live until 1843. Oct. 5, 1837, he was married to Mary Willman, a native of Wayne county. They remained in Randolph county until 1843, then came to Green county, arriving on the 3d day of October. He bought eighty acres on section 32, of what is now the town of Monroe, where he lived for thirteen years, then moved to section 33, having bought from Charles Foster the DeLap farm, containing 108 acres. They have had four children—Louise M., now married to Cyrus Dye and living in Monroe; Abigail M., married to Andrew Hawthorn and living in Clarno; William M., now dead and buried in Hawthorn cemetery; and Mary E., married to Stephen Potter, and living in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Chamness are members of the M. E. Church. Upon their arrival in the county they had two children and $3. They made a start under many difficulties, but have been successful.

T. J. Bragg is a native of this county, born in Monroe June 13, 1846. His father, T. J. Bragg, Sr., is a Virginian, and his mother, Emily J. (Nobles) Bragg, is a native of Kentucky. Mr. Bragg, of this sketch, in 1875, took a prospecting tour through Missouri, Nebraska and Dakota, and returned, convinced that Green county was not an undesirable dwelling place, and has since remained here. He owns a farm of 150 acres, located on section 12, of the town of Monroe, and makes stock raising a specialty. He was married Aug. 29, 1867, to Martha Lindsley, a native of Tazewell Co., Ill., and daughter of Oliver and Priscilla (Coffin) Lindsley, both of whom are deceased and buried in Missouri. He was a resident of the village of Monroe for the last two years of his life in this State. He formerly lived in the town of Sylvester, where he was engaged in making wagons for over twenty years. From there he came to Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg have four children—Lora T., Allie V., Irvie M. and Chessa D. Mr. Bragg is politically a democrat.

Rev. DeLap was the first preacher in the county. He entered land on section 34, which is now occupied by Nicholas Cornelius. Mr. DeLap was a resident of this town for several years, when he removed to Richland county, where he has since died. His son, R. H. DeLap, is one of the prominent physicians of that county, and is located at Viola.

D. S. Sutherland was a native of New York State. He settled on the southeast quarter of section 25, where he still resides.

Asa Brown was from Indiana. He settled on section 21, where he lived two years, then removed up near D. S. Sutherland's place. He

lived on that place several years, when he went to Missouri, where he has since died. He served several terms on the county board during his residence here.

John Walling came from Missouri and located on the southeast quarter of section 23. He was a carpenter by trade, and erected a large frame house, which was opened as a hotel or tavern, and was the first of the kind in the limits of the town. He rented the building to Joseph Paine, and later sold it to Joseph Kelly. He returned to Missouri in 1844 or 1845.

The Bailey brothers were from Illinois. They located on sections 20 and 29. They lived there about two years, then removed to the town of Adams. They have since died.

J. Austin came in 1838 and settled on section 34, and erected a log house. In 1840 he erected the first brick house in the town, in which he made his home until the time of his death.

Ben Buzick arrived here in 1839, and located on section 28, where he lived some years. He died while living on the old farm.

Samuel Truax, who had been a resident of the county for some time previous, settled in this town in 1842. He has been successful in business ventures, and now lives a retired life in Brodhead.

Asa Richardson came from New York in 1841, and settled in this town. He was a speculator, and was for a time president of the Bank of Monroe, and of the Monroe First National Bank. He now resides in Lawrence, Kansas.

The town was organized at a meeting held in the court house April 3, 1849. The following officers were elected: D. S. Sutherland, chairman, Hiram Rust and Andrew B. Cunningham, side board; Horace Poyer, town clerk; George Kuykendall, assessor; Jesse Chandler, treasurer; John W. Stewart, James Moss, J. B. Stevens and A. B. Cunningham, justices of the peace; J. C. Richardson, superintendent of schools; C. Martin, W. H. Foster and Caleb Morse, constables.

The present officers are as follows: R. D Gorham, chairman, John Faiser and D. S. Young, side board; J. D. Eley, town clerk; John Gibbons, assessor; Henry Keller, treasurer; Samuel Johns, justice of the peace; and Emery Winslow, constable.

The first marriage in the town took place at "Skinner's Diggings," in 1840, between a man named Kendrick and a lady named Armstrong.

The first deaths occurring in the town were those of two men named Carr and Barto. Carr was a miner, and was eating eggs on a wager, when he ate so many they killed him. Barto was an Italian jewelry peddler.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The one on section 11 is owned by Jacob Kundert. It was built in the summer of 1877. He also owns one on section 18. These are large factories, making as high as 500 pounds of cheese per day for six months during the summer, in both. Mr. Kundert buys the milk and hires a practical cheese maker. The kinds of cheese made are Swiss and Limburger. The patrons get the whey, which they carry back to their farms for fattening hogs.

Rudolph Benkert owns a cheese factory on section 4, which he erected in 1883. The first year he made 18,000 pounds of cheese. It is kept neat, is very convenient, and is well patronized.

CEMETERIES.

Union Cemetery, on section 17, is used as a general burying ground. The cemetery was laid out prior to 1849, that being the date of the first burial. Mrs. Halloway was the first person buried there. The site was given by Henry Eley and Mr. Halloway.

Snyder Cemetery is situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4, and consists of one acre. The land was donated by John Snyder, in 1861. The first burial was a Mr. Forsyth.

There were two school houses erected in this town in 1843, known as the Bethel and Iliff

school houses. The former was situated on section 33, and the later on section 21. They were both built of logs, and were in use several years.

RELIGIOUS.

In 1842 a United Brethren Church was organized at the house of Isaac Chamness, on section 32, with the following members: Isaac Chamness and wife, Edward Church and wife, and William Millman and wife. This class was organized by Rev. James Davis. In 1843 Rev. Riley Corray, a local preacher, made a discourse occasionally. Rev. Davis was succeeded by John Mast, and he in turn by Elder Graves, Dallerhide, Cretsinger, Conager, Scott, Knox and Terrell. The class met in private houses until a school house was built in the neighborhood when they met in that. After a few years the class was discontinued, many of the members moving away.

The M. E. Church is located on the northeast quarter of section 21. The land (one acre) was donated by H. P. Williams. He also gave $200 towards building the church, and S. J. Truax gave $600. The rest of the money was subscribed by the citizens.

EDUCATIONAL.

This town, like the remainder of the county, is well provided with schools. In some districts the buildings are above the average. There are six whole districts, three joint and one union.

District No. 1 is joint with Washington. It has a good frame building, on section 6, and in 1884 had fifty-three pupils enrolled.

District No. 2 has a good frame building on the northwest quarter of section 11. Forty-nine scholars were in attendance in 1884.

District No. 3 is joint with Washington, the building being situated in that town. There are nineteen scholars in attendance.

District No. 4 has a log school house on section 17, that is greatly in contrast with the other school buildings of the town. Thirty-three scholars are taught in this school at the present time—1884.

The school building in district No. 5 is located on section 21, and is the finest school house in the county, outside of the villages. It seats sixty pupils, and is provided with outline maps, penmanship charts, etc. In 1884 there were thirty-six scholars in attendance.

District No. 6 reported fifty scholars in attendance in 1884. It has a good frame building on section 13.

District No. 7 is joint with the town of Sylvester, the building being located in that town. It is a frame house, and has nine scholars from this town.

District No. 9 has a good frame building on the northwest quarter of section 31. There are forty-five schalars in attendance.

The school house in district No. 10 is located on section 33. The building is a frame structure, with twenty-four pupils in attendance.

District No. 12 is joint with the town of Jordan. Four pupils being in attendance from this town.

Twenty-two scholars are sent from this town to the city of Monroe, it being a union school.

James Keen is a native of Buckinghamshire, England, forty-five miles distant from London. He was born in January, 1811. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Bull) Keen, are deceased, and buried in England. Mr. Keen, Sr., was a boot and shoemaker. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1843, stopping in July of that year, in Ogle Co., Ill. In October of the same year, he came to Green county and located in the town of Adams, where he lived twenty-three years. He owned a farm of 400 acres in that town, which he sold and removed to the place he now occupies, on section 36, of the town of Monroe. Here he first purchased 123½ acres, but has sold a part of this, and now owns sixty-five acres. He was married Aug. 28, 1845, to Hannah Sperry, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Wallace and Sarah (Watkins) Sperry, both of whom are dead, and

buried in Vermilion Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Keen have seven children living—James and John, who reside in Lincoln Co., Dak.; Elon S., in Hutchison Co., Dak.; Robert, at home with his parents; Foster and Daniel living in Hutchison Co., Dak., and Mary A. at home. Sarah is dead, and buried at Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Keen are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a republican.

Peter Chandler came to the county in 1844, and first stopped in the town of York, where he remained four months, then went to Monroe and worked at wagon making, which occupation he followed until 1856, when he removed on section 26, where he owned eighty acres of land. He was married Sept. 7, 1843, to Eliza Westcott, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and daughter of John and Eunice Westcott, both of whom are dead, and buried in Monroe. Peter Chandler was born in Oxford Co., Maine, in 1805, and is a son of Joseph Chandler. His parents are deceased, and buried in Maine. Mr. Chandler removed from Maine, to Genesee Co., N. Y., and came from thence to Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had three children born to them, all of whom are deceased, and buried in Monroe cemetery. Peter Chandler died May 8, 1884, and is buried in Monroe cemetery.

William H. Kinnison came to Green county in 1846, and settled then in the town of Cadiz, on a farm, where he remained two years, then removed to Clarno and lived two years upon the farm of William Bowens. He then removed to Monroe and lived upon Peter Wells' place two years. In 1851 he bought 120 acres on section 16. He sold forty acres of this land and afterwards bought ten acres. Mr. Kinnison is a son of Lawrence and Mary Kinnison, born April 18, 1817, in Pike Co., Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he left Ohio and went to Warren Co., Ind., where he remained ten years, then came to Green county. He was married Feb. 27, 1844, to Margaret J. Keller, a native of Tennessee. She died Nov. 19, 1864. Their children are—John W., deceased; Jacob, deceased; Nancy J., Daniel W., William, Joshua, Mary E. and Elijah, deceased. Mr. Kinnison was again married Jan. 22, 1865, to Mrs. Mary E. Smith, formerly Mary E. Ellis. By this marriage there are four children—Emma F., Jesse R, Marsena and Edward L. Mrs. Kinnison is a member of the M. E. Church.

William H. Morris was born in Augusta Co., Va., July 30, 1797. When six years old he went with his parents to Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio. In 1829 he went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where he remained until 1844. He kept a store at Dayton, Ind., and was by trade a wheelwright, shoemaker and carpenter. He left Indiana in 1844, and came to Jefferson, Green county, then went to Spring Grove, and in 1846 removed to section 17, of the town of Monroe, where he died. He was married Aug. 24, 1820, to Mary Killgore, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, being able to read and sew without glasses. She resides in Monroe with her son and daughter, and is the owner of a farm of 130 acres. Mr. Morris was a Universalist, and Mrs. Morris is a Presbyterian. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Harvey P., M. K., Terressa J., Elizabeth A., John S. and Minerva M. M. K. and Minerva M. reside at the homestead, where the former owns 100 acres.

John S. Morris resides upon section 20, in Monroe, where he owns forty acres. He was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Sarah L. Orr, a native of Cedar Co., Iowa. They have three children —Mary A., married to Mather Carter, of Jefferson; John W. and Zoe A.

H. P. Morris, son of William H. Morris, was born July 6, 1822, in Clark Co., Ohio. He lived with his parents until Dec. 24, 1848, when he was married to Maria S. Kennedy, a native of Jefferson Co., Ky. She was born in 1823, and died June 20, 1867, and is buried in Union Cemetery. They had seven children, six of whom are living—Lenora, John E., Ellen, James W., Theo-

derick and George M. John E. is married to Lucy Sparrow, and living in Darlington, Lafayette county, where he is engaged in farming. He has 100 acres of land five miles east of Darlington. James W. is living in Fayette, Lafayette county, engaged in the drug business. Mr. Morris entered eighty acres of the farm where he now lives, in 1848. He now owns 120 acres on sections 17 and 18.

John Eley removed from Ohio to Green county, in 1849. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 16, 1809. His parents, John and Ellen (Mosher) Eley, are deceased. The former is buried in Monroe, the latter in Ohio. The subject of this sketch remained in Pennsylvania till 1828, when the family removed to Ohio, where he lived until the date of his coming to this county. He settled on sections 21 and 22, and lived there until the time of his death, March 5, 1882. Mr. Eley was a man who took a great interest in agricultural societies and improved methods of farming. He was an enterprising and useful citizen, and highly esteemed in the neighborhood. He was married in March, 1830, to Elizabeth Parks, a native of Beaver Co., Penn. Nine children were born to them—James, who died in Ohio; William, Angeline, Leamon, who also died in Ohio; Joseph, Sarah, Harriet, Melissa and John D. The last named was born in Green county, May 2, 1851, at the place where he now lives. He obtained his education in the schools of Monroe, for a time, attending a select school taught by a Mr. Green. He was married May 21, 1882, to Addie Whipple, daughter of Henry Whipple, who lives near the city of Monroe. The old homestead contains 110 acres. He is a member of the republican party, and now holds the office of town clerk of Monroe. He has not been able to walk without the use of crutches since he was a year and a half old, having lost the use of his limbs from an attack of scarlet fever. Nevertheless, he chose farming as a means of gaining a livelihood, endeavoring to fight life's battles manfully

Conrad Elmer, a native of Switzerland, was born in the canton of Glarus, March 1, 1842. His father, Jehu Elmer, now lives in Sylvester. His mother, Fanny (Marty) Elmer, is deceased. In 1850, Conrad came to Green county with his parents, who settled in the town of Washington, where they lived six years, then moved to Mount Pleasant. They afterwards removed to Sylvester. He was married in Sylvester, Nov. 23, 1866, to Lisetta Wenger, a native of Switzerland. After marriage they lived eight months with his parents. He purchased a farm of 120 acres, which he soon after sold, and with two brothers, bought 300 acres of land in Sylvester, where they engaged in farming in partnership, two years. They then dissolved partnership, and Conrad Elmer lived upon the place three years, after which he sold out and bought a farm on section 11, of the town of Monroe, where he now owns 200 acres of fine land, one of the finest places in the town of Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer have two children—John A. and Fanny E. They are connected with the German Evangelical Church. Mr. Elmer was a member of the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company B, and served his country three years. He took part in Sherman's noted campaign, and marched from Atlanta to the sea, and to Washington. He is a republican, politically.

William J. West, son of William and Ann (Phillips) West, is a native of Warwickshire, England, born Jan. 8, 1839. He came to America in 1851, with his mother, (his father having died in England) and settled at Wilmington, Del., where they lived until the spring of 1853, then went to Warren Co., Ohio. The following fall they came to Green county and located at Monroe, where they purchased 160 acres of land of William Cheney. He sold this land, and enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, in company H, of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and was in the service three years. He was mustered in at Madison, and out at St. Louis, June 19, 1865. He returned home and resumed farming in Monroe. He bought the farm where he now lives, in 1874. It con-

tains forty acres, located in the southwest quarter of section 20. Mr. West was married Feb. 22, 1864, to Annie E. Morris, daughter of W. H. Morris. They have one child--Irena E., born Oct. 9, 1878. Mr. West belongs to the Democratic party.

Henry Whipple came to Green county in 1853, and settled in Brooklyn, on sections 31 and 32, where he bought eighty acres, to which he afterwards added ten acres, and resided there fourteen years. He then went to Mount Pleasant and purchased 100 acres and remained two years, then removed to Monroe, where he is now living. He owns eighty-five acres, and is engaged in farming. He was married in Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1854, to Mary N. Hazen, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Reuben and Dorcas (Warrener) Hazen. They are the parents of three children —Ira, Eva L. and Lilly A. Ira is married and living in Kansas. Lilly A. is married to John Eley, of Monroe. Eva L. is living at home, with her parents.

Rice D. Gorham is a native of this county, born in the town of York April 11, 1854, and is a son of William C. and Elvira Mason (Chaffee) Gorham, both of whom are now living in the town of Sylvester. He received his education in the schools of Monroe and the select school of William C. Green (also of Monroe). When eighteen years old he began teaching school. He taught in the towns of Jordan, Brooklyn and Sylvester. He was married Dec. 31, 1874, to Emma C. Bragg, a daughter of T. J. Bragg, one of the earliest residents of the county. In 1876 he commenced farming upon the west half of section 25, town of Monroe. Five years later, in 1881, he purchased the east half and moved on to it. He now owns all of the northeast quarter of section 25 ; also twelve acres of timber in the town of Sylvester. He is engaged in raising stock, furnishing milk for factory use, and also making a specialty of raising fine blooded horses. In 1874, he was with Sutherland & Sherman, when they were drowned, being in the water with them when they went down. Mr. Gorham is at present (1884) chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Monroe, a member of the I. O. O. F., a member of the Royal Arcanian, and one of the first members of the Monroe City Guards.

William R. Nally it a son of Bennett M. and America (La Force) Nally, born June 21, 1844, in Pike Co., Mo. When about four years of age, his parents removed to New Diggings, Lafayette Co., Wis., where his father followed mining. They remained there about six years, then removed to Warren, Ill., where they lived on a farm about three years, thence to Cadiz Center, Green Co., Wis., where they purchased a farm, thence to Cherokee Co., Kansas. His father died in that county in 1881, and is buried there. His mother is also buried in Cherokee county, she dying in 1876. From Kansas, the subject of our sketch removed to this county, locating east of Monroe, and followed farming one year in the town of Clarno. He purchased his present place on section 21, of E. T. Deal, in 1879. He has 280 acres of good land. In 1863, he enlisted in company K, 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving eighteen months. He participated in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., and others of minor importance, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out at Prairie du Chien. On the 28th of December, 1870, he was united in marriage with Maria Way, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Perigo) Way. The result of this union was four children—Willie, George, Harry and Freddie. Mr. Nally is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Thomas Cotherman was born in Union Co., Penn., July 4, 1833. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Frederick) Cotherman, who had seventeen children of their own and two adopted children, eleven boys and six girls. The subject of the sketch was the twelfth child. The parents are now deceased and buried in Union Co., Penn. Thomas Cotherman came to

Green county in 1855, and at first worked at the carpenter trade, which he had learned previously. He helped to build many buildings in the county. He now owns eighty acres on sections 1 and 2, of the town of Monroe. He was married Dec. 11, 1859, to Susan Ball, a native of Ohio. Seven children have been born to them—Frank T., Lillie B., Susie, Lulu, Mary, Ernest and Myrtle. Frank T., is an engineer.

A. M. Dye removed to this county in 1855, and settled upon section 32, of the town of Monroe, where he purchased eighty acres, and has since resided, with the exception of two years that he spent in the village of Monroe, during which time he was engaged in clerking. He was born in Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, April 2, 1824, and was brought up on a farm. His parents, Archibald and Margaret (Meredith) Dye, are dead and buried in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., where they removed in 1829. A. M. Dye, of this sketch, lived in Tippecanoe county until 1855. He was there engaged upon a farm, except four years in a dry goods store. He purchased his farm in Green county of Isaac Chamness. It consisted of timber land, which he has cleared, and brought to a good state of cultivation. During his residence in the village of Monroe, he purchased a house and lot, which he sold when he returned to the farm. He was married April, 20, 1848, to Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, of Tippecanoe Co., Ind. Ten children were born to them, of whom three are now living—Archibald T., who is married to Mary Martin, and living in Monroe; Emma Retta, wife of James F. Morton, living in Clarno; and Frank, who lives with his parents. Two children are buried in Lafayette cemetery, and five in Hawthorn cemetery in Clarno.

Jeremiah Lewis came to this county in the spring of 1856, settling at that time in the town of Washington, upon the northeast quarter of section 36, where he lived seven years. He then traded his farm in that town for a farm near Round Grove, and ten acres on section 27, Monroe, where he purchased thirty acres more and has since resided. He has sold twenty acres of this place to Daniel Young. Mr. Lewis is engaged in farming and raising fruit and vegetables, to supply the markets of Monroe. He was born in Saratogo Co., N. Y., in the town of Greenfield, Aug. 16, 1821. His father, Stephen Lewis, is dead and buried in Greenfield. His mother is still living in that town. In 1855 Mr. Lewis removed to Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., coming from there to Green county. He was married Nov. 28, 1846, to Margaret Anderson, a native of Canada. They have four children—Mary R., now married to Anton Miller and living in Dakota; Lena, the wife of Dr. James M Potter, of Dallas Co., Iowa; Emily J., the wife of Daniel W. Ward, also of Dallas Co., Iowa; and Anna, who is unmarried and living in Madison. She is an assistant at the insane asylum. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lewis is, politically, a republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Clark E. Bushnell was born June 18, 1825, in Madison Co., N. Y. His parents are deceased. His mother died when he was a child, and at her death requested that he (Clark) be given to her eldest brother. Her wish was complied with and he lived in the same vicinity until eighteen years old, then, in 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and located in Wankesha county. He was married Dec. 26, 1847, to Margaret Morgan, a native of western New York, and daughter of Anson and Susan (Osgood) Morgan, who were residents of this county, but are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell came to Green county in 1856, and have resided here since then, with the exception of one year (1861), when they lived in Iowa. On their return from Iowa, he purchased a farm of 120 acres on section 9. He enlisted in January, 1865, in company A, of the 46th Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the fall of that year, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are—Amelia A., wife of D. S. Sutherland, of St. Croix Co., Wis.; Ellen J., Homer

W., deceased; Anson M., living in St. Croix county; Lettie E., Clark, Jr., living in St. Croix county; Alonzo D., also living in that county; Margaret L. and Edgar W. Mr. Bushnell is a republican and a popular citizen.

Samuel Johns, a prominent farmer of the town of Monroe, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, May 3, 1832. He is a son of Richard and Betsy (Carleton) Johns. Samuel's history is merged in that of his father until he went for himself to Beaver Co., Penn., where he engaged in the hydraulic business, putting up machinery. In 1856 he came to this county bringing a drove of horses which he sold, and has since been extensively engaged in the horse business. During the war he bought horses for the government. Mr. Johns has traveled a great deal, especially in the west. In the spring of 1866 he went to Helena, Montana, and stayed one year, thence to Idaho, where he engaged in mercantile trade until 1867, then returned to Helena and remained until 1868, speculating. He was in Salt Lake City for a time and had a large and varied experience throughout the whole western country. In 1869 he run the mail route betweeu Monroe and Darlington six months. He then removed to the town of Mount Pleasant, thence back to Monroe, frequently changing his place of abode, until settling down on his place, a short distance northwest from Monroe. He was married Feb. 21, 1870, to Mary A. Whitesett, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Jefferson and Betsy (Lockhart) Whitesett. They have three children—Lettie L., Clyde C. and Willie I. Mrs. Johns is a member of the M. E. Church.

Richard Johns, the father of the subject of the above sketch, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, July 29, 1805. His father, Nathan Johns, was from Maryland, as was the mother, Rachel (Jones) Johns. From Pennsylvania Mr. Johns moved in 1810, to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1849, then again removed to Pennsylvania, thence back to Ohio, thence again to Pennsylvania, and continued in the east until they removed to Rock county. The next move brought them to this county, first settling at Juda, in 1861, where they purchased a farm. In 1866 they removed to Monroe, where the family remained three years, then removed to the town of Mount Pleasant. Afterwards he sold this property and purchased a farm on section 28, where they now live. Richard Johns was married Jan. 5, 1828, to Betsy Carleton, from Chester Co., Penn. They had ten children—Beulah A., Samuel, Susanna, Caleb C., Henry, Phebe A., Maurice R., who died in the army, Rebecca, Lavina E. and Spencer M.

Edward Underwood was born in Leicestershire, England, Aug. 13, 1831, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth Underwood. In 1857 he left England and came directly to Green county. He was married Feb. 25, 1857, in England, to Mary Underwood, daughter of Adam and Maria (Denshaw) Underwood, who are still living in England. On his arrival here, Mr. Underwood settled in the village of Monroe, and rented a small house for one and one-half years, then purchased a small house and three acres of land on the west side of the village of Monroe. He afterwards sold his house and land and rented a farm near the residence of N. Cornelius. March 22, 1870, he bought sixty acres on section 16, of the town of Monroe, where he has resided since. Mr. Underwood's brother, Josiah, came to this country in 1858. He enlisted in the 3d regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, company C, and died in the service at Baltimore. Mr. Underwood is a republican, and strongly in favor of temperance. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, although not a memher of any Church. In doctrine he is a firm believer in God's eternal election, Divine predestination, effectual calling, full and free justification through the imputed righteousness of Christ, the definite atonement by his blood-sheddings, the final perseverance of the elect only to glory through the wisdom, power,

and spirit of the Lord. His parents are both deceased and buried in England.

John Gibbons is a native of Ireland, born in county Galway, June 18, 1844. He came to the United States with his parents, Richard and Ellen (Joyce) Gibbons, who settled in Madison Co., N. Y., where they remained six years. In February, 1857, they came to Green county and located at Mount Pleasant, living there also six years. They then removed to the town of Adams, and one year later to Jordan, where they still reside. John Gibbons was married Feb. 7, 1875, to Margaret A. Knight, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Owen and Ann (Conway) Knight, residents of Adams. Four children have blessed this union—Edward, deceased; Mary E., Grace A. and Richard O. Mr. Gibbons owned a farm of eighty acres in Jordan, which he sold to his father, previous to his removal to Monroe. He came here in 1876, and now owns 200 acres on section 3, where he resides, and sixty-two and a half acres on sections 16 and 9. Mr. Gibbons is a democrat in politics, and holds the office of town assessor, and has been a member of the town board. The family are connected with the the Catholic Church.

Joseph Keen has resided in this county since 1857. He was born in England, forty miles northwest of the city of London, Oct. 25, 1831, and is the son of John and Mary (Luck) Keen, who are still living in England. Joseph was reared on a farm, and worked two or three years in London. On coming to America he came directly to Monroe, Green county, where his uncle, James Keen, resided, with whom he remained one and a half years. He was then married, Dec. 2, 1859, to Rebecca Eley, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Bennett) Eley. The former is dead, and buried in Junction cemetery. The latter lives with her daughter in Monroe. Mr. Keen worked his uncle's place three years, then removed to Sylvester, and worked the farm of Samuel Swan three years. He then purchased his present farm, which now contains 160 acres of fine land. He carries on mixed farming. He is a member of the M. E. Church, treasurer of the school district, and a useful and respected member of society. Mr. and Mrs. Keen have seven children—Emily L., Mary E., Avis C., Alvin J., Cora A., Eunice and Alma.

H. P. Williams, a native of Sullivan Co., N. Y., was born Nov. 27, 1811. He is a son of Thomas and Maria (Quick) Williams, both of whom are now dead, and buried in Pennsylvania. He came to that State with his parents in 1831, where he lived until 1856, when he removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., and lived one year, and in 1857 came to Green county and bought the John Bailey farm, on sections 20 and 21, of 120 acres. He was married in Jefferson Co., Penn., Nov. 10, 1836, to Elizabeth Morris. She died in Pennsylvania, Oct. 19, 1841. He was again married June 24, 1845. His second wife died Feb. 18, 1880. Her name was Dorcas Steers. They had ten children—Joseph M., John M., Robert H., Hiram P., Thomas O., Mary E., Kate, Ida J., Samuel T. and Nettie O. John M. is married to Hariett Eley, now living in Pottawottamie Co., Iowa; Robert H. was married to Emma J. Corey (deceased); H. P., Jr., was married to Mary Morton, and is now living in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; Thomas O. is married to Lona Stanard, and is now living in Floyd Co., Iowa; Elizabeth was married to J. A. Ellwood, now living in Montgomery Co., Iowa; Ida is married to J. J. Zumbremen, now living in Montgomery Co., Iowa. Mr. Williams is a member of the M. E. Church, and a democrat; has never sought the emoluments of office, but has been clerk of the school board for twenty-five or thirty years in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, always serving gratis.

Martin Geigle, a native of Switzerland, was born in June, 1821. His father was Mathias Geigle, now deceased and buried in Switzerland. In 1854, Martin Geigle came to America and worked one year at Columbus, Ohio, at the mason's trade, which he had learned in Switzer-

land. He then came to Wisconsin, and located at Madison, where he worked at his trade five years, after which he came to Green county and bought a farm of eighty acres. He now owns 377 acres and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married in 1855, while at Madison, to Dora Baumgartner, a native of Switzerland. They have nine living children—Mathias, Henry, Annie, Martin, Jacob, Frank, John, Samuel and Dora. Mathias is married and living in Monroe. Annie is married to Gustavus Norder, of the town of Sylvester. The family are members of the Gospel Church. Politically Mr. Geigle is republican.

Enoch South is a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 3, 1832. He was brought up on a farm. His parents are both deceased. In 1860 he came to Green county and settled with his parents on the old homestead. Aug. 16, 1862, he enlisted in company G, 22d Wisconsin. He was mustered in at Racine, served about thirty-four months and was mustered out at Washington. He participated in many battles, and suffered much from ill health, consequent upon a sun stroke. Dec. 27, 1867, he was married to Lide Shultz a native of Pennsylvania. They have no children of their own. Mr. and Mrs. South are members of the M. E. Church. He now owns eighty acres on section 33, which he purchased of Mr. La Monte, in 1883. Politically he is a republican.

Rudolph Zimmerman came with his parents to Green county, from canton Glarus, Switzerland, in 1861, and settled at New Glarus, where they remained until 1863. In that year they removed Jefferson and lived three years, thence to Jordan, living there also three years, thence to Monroe City, remaining one year; then returned returned to Jefferson, and lived there until they removed to the city of Monroe. Rudolph worked for T. J. Bragg one year, then remained with his parents till 1876. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Jan. 16, 1856. On leaving home he hired out to G. O. Stearns, to work upon his farm, and continued with him till 1884, when he rented Mr. Stearns' farm. He was married Jan. 16, 1881, to Fanny Zimmerman, who was born in this county. Her parents were natives of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Zimmermann have one child—Erwin G., born Oct. 7, 1882. They are connected with the Evangelical Church, and he is a member of the republican party.

John Bleiler is a native of Baden, Germany, born July 17, 1826. He is a son of George and Anna Bleiler, both of whom are dead, and buried in Baden. George Bleiler was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed in Baden. John, the subject of this sketch, was also a wagon-maker. He came to America, Nov. 1, 1848, locating in Duncansville, Blair Co., Penn., where he worked at his trade until 1854. From Pennsylvania he removed to South Prairie, Boone Co., Ill., where he owned a farm containing eighty-three acres. He remained there ten years. He then sold out and came to Green county, 1864. He settled on section 4, in the town of Monroe, purchasing at that time the north half of that section. He now owns 120 acres more, on sections 4 and 15. He keeps good stock and raises considerable for market. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Catharine Myers, a native of Baden, and daughter of George and Mary Myers, both of whom are dead. The former is buried in Illinois, the latter, in Baden. Mr. and Mrs. Bleiler have had eleven children, eight of who are living—Anna M., wife of Jacob Cincer, of Monroe; Sarah C., wife of Herman Kreiger; Elizabeth, wife of William Velter, living in Minnesota; Lena, wife of Philip Huber, living in Illinois; George, William, Louise and John J. Mr. and Mrs. Bleiler are members of the German Evangelical Church, and he is a justice of the peace. He has a well improved farm and is classed among the best farmers of the county.

Taylor Wickersham is a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 5, 1805. He went to Ohio in 1833, and remained there seven years, thence to Indiana, and lived three years, thence to

Pennsylvania and remained until 1854, then came to this county, bought a saw mill and 136 acres of land, which he sold in 1864, and removed to his present place on section 20, where he now owns eighty-five acres. Susan K. Kimble became his wife April 23, 1833, and died Dec. 26, 1882, leaving four children—Minerva, Gideon, Meriba and David C. Gideon, a son of the subject of this sketch, has always lived at home, except in 1859, when he took a western trip to Colorado, New Mexico, and other places, and in 1864 when he enlisted in the army, in company H, 38th regiment, Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered in at Madison, and served about one year, when he was taken sick and returned to Washington, thence home, since which time he has engaged in farming, running a threshing machine, and carpentering. He was married Dec. 22, 1867, to Theressa DuMars, a native of Pennsylvania, but for a long time a resident of this county. They have five children—Mary A., Taylor E., Myrtis G., Thomas T. and Earl P.

Daniel Clark, son of D. W. and Elizabeth (Lucas) Clark, was born in Ohio, March 10, 1826. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, and afterwards came to this county. His father owned a farm on section 24, of the town of Monroe. Daniel remained with his parents till 1857, when he was married to Mary Tome, who died, and he was again married to Julia Phillips, from whom he was separated, and he was again married to Christina Beattie, a native of Scotland. By these unions there were ten children, six of whom were by the last marriage—William, Charles C., David B., Mamie J., Guy E. and Agnes. Mr. Clark's father is deceased and buried in Monroe. His mother lives in the city of Monroe. Mr. Clark served nine months in the War of the Rebellion. He now owns 120 acres of land on section 14, where he resides.

Gottlieb Pellen was born in Switzerland, Sept. 3, 1850. In 1866 he emigrated to America with his parents, and settled first in the town of Washington, where he engaged in farming for a few years. In 1874 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was married to Elizabeth Tordi, who was also a native of Switzerland, by whom he has two children—M. Alice and M. Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Pellen are members of the Lutheran Church.

Jacob Kundert is a native of Glarus, Switzerland, born on the 8th of March, 1830. He was reared on a farm. Before coming to America he worked in a cotton factory five years. He emigrated to this country in 1854, locating in New Glarus, where he lived about fifteen years. On the 12th of September, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 9th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove and Red River expedition. After serving about three years, he returned to New Glarus, and soon after purchased a farm in the towns of Jordan and Monroe. He lived on his farm in the west part of the town of Monroe, until 1883, when he removed to his present place on section 12. Mr. Kundert is one of the heaviest land-owners in the county, owning 1,100 acres. He is extensively engaged in raising stock and making cheese. He has 140 milch cows of his own, and makes Swiss cheese a specialty. When he came to America he was in debt $100, but by hard labor and perseverance he has accumulated a considerable fortune. He was married May 16, 1851, to Barbara Kundert, also a native of canton Glarus, Switzerland, where they were married. They have raised quite a large family—Jacob, deceased; Jacob, living; Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, Ruday, Lena, Anna, buried in New Glarus; Henry, Thomas, Frederick, buried in Union cemetery, Monroe; Frederick, living; Anna and John. Mr. and Mrs. Kundert and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is an independent.

W. F. Hintzman settled in Juda, in the town of Jefferson, in the spring of 1868. He engaged in farming two years, then followed mercantile life for nine years, in Juda and Brod-

head, selling dry goods. In 1879 he removed to his present home on section 23, town of Monroe, where he owns 150 acres of land, and is engaged in stock raising. He was born in Prussia, twenty-four miles east of Berlin, Aug. 31, 1848, and is the son of David and Mary (Heis) Hintzman. His father, David Hintzman, is dead, and buried in Juda cemetery. His mother is living with her daughter, Mrs. Buer, in Juda. He attended school in his native country until fourteen years old, then worked three years learning the gardener's trade, after which he worked three years in Stettin, as practical gardner. He was married Sept. 18, 1870, to Christina Caplin, who was born near Stettin, in Prussia. She was a daughter of Michael and Dorotha (Hartwig) Caplin. She died Feb. 25, 1882, leaving seven children—Mary E., Emma V., Ida J., Clara H., Arthur W. and Anna C. and Lena (twins). Ella E. is deceased. Mr. Hintzman was again married to Rosa Knipshnild July 17, 1882. She is daughter of Adam Knipshnild, who was formerly a wagon maker in Monroe. One child has blessed this union—Edward S. Mr. and Mrs. Hintzman are members of the Evangelical Church at Monroe. He is a republican in politics.

Emanuel Dettwiler was born in Langenbruck, Baselland, Switzerland, Oct. 13, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Anna Dettwiler. He came to America in 1864 and located in Tioga Co., Penn., where he remained one year, then went to Delaware Co., Ohio, remaining there, also, one year. He then returned to Switzerland on a visit. On his return to this country, he came to Green county and engaged in farming one summer, then rented a farm for two years of John Jennie. He was married Oct. 24, 1867, to Rosena Marty, a native of Switzerland, the marriage ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hagerman, a Lutheran minister. He next rented a farm in what is known as "Dutch Hollow," for one year, after which he bought 120 acres on section 13. He also owns ten acres of timber on section 19. He removed to this place in 1869, since which it has been his residence. Mr. and Mrs. Dettwiler have nine children—Henry W., Emma E. and Annie M. (twins), John J., Ida R., Frederick M., Otto E., Jocum and Ernest E. Mr. Dettwiler is independent in politics, and in religion he is, with his family, a Lutheran. He has a desirable home and is an industrious and thrifty farmer.

Rudolph Benkert is a native of Bern, Switzerland, born May 22, 1841. He is a son of John and Magdaline (Murrer) Benkert, who now reside in the town of Jefferson. He came to America in 1851 and settled in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1867, when he removed to Monroe, Wis., and lived with his parents until 1871. He then purchased a farm on section 9. In 1881 he sold out and removed to section 4, where he purchased 150 acres of land. On the 17th of February, 1871, he was married to Catharine Zimmerman, daughter of Jacob Zimmerman, who resides in the town Washington. The result of this union was six children —Frederick, Charles, Emma, Ida, Rudolph, Jr. and Robert. Mr. Benkert is a practical cheese maker, having worked at that business in Switzerland, and now owns a factory on his farm. In September, 1863, he enlisted in company C, 1st New York Mounted Rifles. He was mustered in at Albany, and out at City Point. He served to the close of the war, participating in the battles of Williamsburg and Cold Harbor. His regiment did scouting and guard duty most of the time. For six months he acted as dispatch carrier. He was wounded in each arm in a cavalry charge at Bontack, Va., and while on duty was only sick two weeks during enlistment. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, politically.

John G. Faeser, a native of Baden, was born May 20, 1836. His father, John A. Faeser, died while crossing the ocean in 1853. His mother died in 1871, in Jordan. John A. Faeser was a contractor and builder of stone work, and his son, John G., of this sketch, learned the same trade, which he followed four

years in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he, with his mother and sister, settled on their arrival in America. In 1857 they came to Green county and settled in the town of Jordan, where he purchased 100 acres of land, afterwards forty acres, and still later 220 acres, making in all 360 acres. In 1876 he moved into Monroe, where he remained three months. He then traded one farm in Jordan for city property in Monroe and forty-six acres in Clarno, which he sold and bought his present farm in 1880. It contains 117 acres, located in Monroe. He was married Dec. 31, 1862, to Anna E. Uitiger, a native of Switzerland, but at the time of marriage a resident of Monroe. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—John A., Anna, Frederick R., Elizabeth and Lene. Three children are buried with their grandmother in Jordan. Mr. and Mrs. Faeser are members of the Evangelical Church in Monroe. He casts his vote with the republican party.

R. C. Whitcomb, son of Deacon James W. and Nancy (Goltry) Whitcomb, was born in Rock Co., Wis., July 6, 1848. His parents are both dead, and buried in Gap Church cemetery, in Decatur. His father was an active Christian and deeply interested in Church work. He (Mr. Whitcomb, Sr.) and his wife were among the first members of the Monticello Gap Church. R. C. Whitcomb, when one year old, went with his parents to Mount Pleasant, where he was reared upon a farm, and remained upon the same place until 1879. He was married June 8, 1874, to Margaretta Fitch, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Smith) Fitch, of Ohio. Mr. Fitch was formerly overseer of the poor farm at Mount Pleasant, but now resides in Mahaska Co., Iowa. Mr. Whitcomb is the present overseer of the poor farm, a position that he has held since 1879. Mrs. Whitcomb, before her marriage, taught school at Mount Pleasant, in this county, and in Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have two children—Eva G., born July 7, 1882, and Walter J., born Nov. 15, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are members of the Baptist Church at the Gap, in the town of Decatur. He is a republican.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CITY OF MONROE.

This beautiful and enterprising city had its origin almost half a century ago, when the beautiful and fertile region of southern Wisconsin was just beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes, and the surroundings were as free and wild almost as the time when the stars of the morning sang anthems of joy at nature's dawn. The changes from the primitive to the developed state have been constant and rapid. It has been comparatively, one continuous change from the moment of its projection until Monroe of to-day stands forth as one of the most beautiful, as well as most important business cities of the State. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to interest and fascinate not only those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year, but the general reader as well. Endowed with many natural advantages, aided by the strength of enterprising husbandry, Green county has assumed a high position among the best and wealthiest of her sister counties throughout the State, and Monroe, the first town within her borders, has kept pace with the improvement and advancements.

Monroe is situated a few miles south and west of the center of Green county. One line of railway passes through the city—the southern branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It passes through from east to west, and furnishes excellent marketing and shipping facilities. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade.

There are many fine and substantial brick and stone blocks to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and a stroll through the city discloses many elegant and costly dwellings. There are a number of fine church edifices and and excellent buildings for educational purposes. In respect to religious and educational advantages, Monroe ranks among the best cities in the State of Wisconsin. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which, in summer adds greatly to the beauty of the place. The location is exceedingly healthy, the inhabitants are possessed of a high degree of intelligence, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

THE BEGINNING.

The land upon which the city of Monroe has since been built, was entered from the United States government by Joseph Payne and Jarvis Rattan. Payne came here from the southern part of Illinois in 1832, and first settled in the territory, which now comprises the town of Clarno. His earlier movements are treated at length in the chapter upon the history of that town. About 1834, he made a claim on section 35, township 2, range 7, taking 160 acres. He piled up a lot of clap-boards upon the land to mark the claim, which grew to be a "land mark" to the settlers in this region, remaining about two years. In the meantime he had begun improvements on the land, hiring a *quasi*-scout, named Bradley, to break some ground.

During the year 1836 [or as some claim 1837] Payne erected a little log cabin which stood near the present site of Dr. Byers' residence. It was a small building, probably 16x16 feet in size, one story in height, constructed of logs, covered with shakes, and floored with puncheons. A rude affair, yet in those days it was considered a very comfortable dwelling. Payne lived in the village until about 1842, then moved to the town of Cadiz, where he remained for some years, when having got in trouble through killing a man—an affair which is treated at length elsewhere in this volume—he fled the country. He finally drifted to California, where he died in 1881. Prior to his coming to the village, and during his residence in the town of Clarno, he had taken part in all the early transactions and inconveniences of pioneer life in that region; participating in the Black Hawk War, and all of the scouting expeditions which took place during and growing out of that war.

Jarvis Rattan came here in 1836, from Illinois, and entered eighty acres of land adjoining Payne's claim, building a cabin near the "Town Spring." He was a single man, but kept house. He lived there for a few years, when he sold a part of his claim to Jacob Ly Brand. He afterward married Miss Pierce and moved to a farm about two miles southeast of the city. He remained there until 1844, when he removed to the town of Washington. He now lives in California.

Jacob Ly Brand came here from Pennsylvania, in 1837, and purchased a third interest in the town of New Mexico, and some land of Joseph Payne.

Mr. Russell became interested here at about the same time as Mr. Ly Brand. He was a land speculator, from Rhode Island, and was representing some large company. When the city of Monroe was platted, he donated eighty acres of land to the county, forty of which was to be used for educational purposes, and this, when platted, took the name of Russell's donation.

In 1835 Judge Jacob Andrick came from Indiana and entered land which he subsequently laid out as the village of New Mexico. Judge Andrick remained here for about twenty years, when he removed to Kansas. He is now dead.

In 1838, immediately after the organization of the county, there arose a contest for the county seat, which had the effect of preventing emigration while it lasted, and of inducing many who had come, to go away. Shortly before the county was organized, Judge Andrick had laid out his town, which he called New Mexico; but he neglected to have it recorded at the land office at Mineral Point. It was supposed that this town—New Mexico—would be the county seat of the proposed county, and in fact this was the only reason by which Judge Andrick was induced to plat the village. Mr. Payne besought Andrick to sell him an interest in it, which the judge refused to do. Payne then laid out a town, immediately north of Andrick's town, and north of the railroad track.

James Campbell, who was Payne's surveyor, used to tell the story that, while they were surveying, Mr. Payne stopped work to make a last effort to purchase a share in New Mexico, and that he remarked on his return from his fruitless visit to Andrick: "New Mexico isn't recorded, and if that old fool won't let any one else have half the county seat, he shan't have any part of it himself." The act of the Burlington legislature, which made this a county, also located the county seat at New Mexico, referring, of course, to Judge Andrick's town. As soon as this act was passed, Mr. Payne named his town New Mexico, and hastened to the land office at Mineral Point. A few miles behind him rode Judge Andrick, pursuing him, "compared to which," as Miss Bingham, in her History of Green County, says, "the most rapid movements of the Indians who followed him in 1832, and of the sheriff who sought him in 1844, were as the crawling of a snail." Mr. Payne reached Mineral Point before Judge Andrick, and got his New Mexico on record first, which made it

the county seat by law. But moved by a petition which was presented by Mr. Sutherland, the member from Green county, the legislature at its next session repealed this law and appointed three commissioners to select a county seat. These commissioners, after looking the county over, selected a place which they called Roscoe, about two miles northeast of the present city of Monroe. This place was not acceptable to the people of the county. It was then represented to the legislature that the selection of Roscoe as the county seat was improperly secured. However, the former act was repealed and it was decided that the question of county seat should be decided by a vote of the people. In the meantime it was undertaken to dig a well in Mr. Payne's town, but after digging about forty feet, those interested in it became discouraged and gave up the attempt. The belief became general then that the county seat must be at some place where water could be more easily obtained, and Messrs. Payne, Ly Brand and Russell offered to give the county 120 acres of land near the spring. Mr. Russell subsequently gave another forty acres for the benefit of a county seminary. Mr. Andrick had also abandoned the hope of making his town the county seat and united with others in claiming the honor for a site, which was situated a short distance south of Roscoe. At the election in May, 1839, the point at issue seems to have been not as much the comparative merits of the sites under consideration, as the comparative popularity of the men who had selected them, and the tickets of one party were marked: "For Andrick, Wilcoxon and Sutherland," while those of the other party read: "For Payne, Ly Brand and Russell." The vote was a tie. A second election was held in June, and, although there were cast six votes more than at the other election, the result was a second tie. This result, it was said, was inadvertently brought about by Mr. Ly Brand. On election day each party knew how many voters it had in town, and knew, too, that Mr. Ly Brand's side had one more man than the other. To make assurance doubly sure Ly Brand sent into the country for another voter, paying his messenger $2.50 for the trip. The man, whose name was Elias Luttrell, came, but much to Mr. Ly Brand's surprise, he voted with the opposition. A third election was held in August. Andrick and Sutherland were now the champions of a site which was almost in the geographical centre of the county, but as votes were cast for the men rather than for the places, it was probable that the election would result like the others, in a tie, when Mr. Ly Brand, taking advantage of the great popularity of a peculiar kind of hat, braided by Mrs. Rust, offered to give one of them to a young man named Porter if he would induce some miners at Sugar River Diggings to come to the polls. The offer was accepted, and the votes thus gained located the county seat. The selection of a name for the town was left to Dr. Harcourt, one of the county commissioners, and he chose the name of Monroe.

In the meantime the growth of Monroe and New Mexico had begun, and signs of business life were visible. The two places were so near together that they will be treated almost as one.

The first business place opened was on the site of New Mexico. It was the establishment of O. C. Smith and Mr. Binninger, and was run by O. C. Smith. This was started in 1837. They erected a little hewn log building, 18x20 feet in size, which stood just east and south of the railroad bridge of to-day. They kept a general assortment of goods, making the sale of whisky a specialty, and ran for about two years, when they closed out their business. Smith remained in Monroe until the time of his death. Binninger removed to California.

A short time after Smith & Binninger got into running order, Jacob Lybrand established a store on the west side of what is now Lincoln Park. He erected the first frame building on

the site, and ran the store—which, for those days, was an unusually good one—for a number of years. He was afterwards associated in partnership with J. W. Rogers. Mr. LyBrand died in Minnesota.

In 1836 Payne, Benninger & Smith put up quite an extensive building just north of the railroad bridge. It was two stories high, about 26x36 feet, with a wing. Payne opened the building as a tavern, keeping a good stock of whisky. He ran the hotel for a few years, after which it was run by various parties. Part of the old building now forms a portion of the planing mill.

John Hart, an Englishman, came here with his family in 1840, and opened a stock of goods in a building which stood a little east and south of the railroad bridge. He soon after moved his building to the north side of the square, where he remained for a time, and then went to Milwaukee.

From the time that Monroe permanently secured the county seat, business began drifting to that place from Milwaukee.

In the summer of 1840 a building intended for a temporary court house was erected where the United States house is now located. The contract was let to A. J. Sutherland and James Campbell. Before its completion, in the fall, however, it was consumed by fire.

About 1843 the first tavern was put up by John Walling. It stood on the north side, two lots from the west corner. It was an extensive building for those days, being two stories high, and containing a number of rooms. It was opened as a tavern by the proprietor. He was succeeded by Joseph Payne, and the latter by J. Kelly as landlord. It was then closed for a time, and subsequently opened by Thomas Gillette, after whom came Willard Payne. The building was finally moved away. This tavern, while it was open to the public, was the favorite place of resort for all this region, and almost every evening, in pioneer days, the bar room was the scene of a rehearsal of all the events that had transpired, and an exchange of news and gossip.

In 1844 Jacob Ly Brand moved his building to the south side of what now forms the court house square, and kept his store there for a number of years. He then erected a building on the north side and moved his goods there.

At about the same time, in 1844, Charles Hart started a store on the corner where the bank now stands. He ran there for a few years, then sold out his stock of goods and removed to Rockton, Ill.

In 1846, while Ly Brand's store was still running, A. Ludlow opened a store. Prior to this time he had been driving a peddler's wagon through this region, supplying the settlers and stores with goods, all the way from Chicago to Madison. In 1846 he opened a store, using one of the buildings that had been moved to the north side. Mr. Ludlow continued in trade here for a few years, and then rented a building which N. Cornelius had erected on the east side of the square. It was about 22x30 feet in size, and two stories in height, with a basement. In this building Mr. Ludlow carried on the largest part of the business done in Monroe. In 1848 Mr. Ludlow erected a three story brick building, the first building of that material used for business purposes in the village. For a time he was associated with Benjamin Chenowith. He finally sold to George Hoffman.

In 1849 Milton Kelly came here from Pennsylvania and started a store in a building which had been erected for him by Frank Emerson. It was a fair building, 20x30 feet in size, a story and a half in height, and stood on the east side a little above the center of the block. Mr. Kelly ran a store here for about four or five years. Thus the improvement went on. At the outset the growth of the city met with a severe backset in the financial panic which began in 1837, and continued for several years. Business of all kinds was stagnated, and the most enterprising men became hopeless and de-

spondent. During these years, but little was accomplished, and nothing of importance in the way of business development was done. But as the latter part of the decade between 1840 and 1850 was speeding by business picked up; settlers began to arrive, and from 1850 to 1857 marked progress was made. Then came the financial crash of 1857–8, and again business was almost paralyzed. Immediately succeeding this came the outbreak of the Rebellion, accompanied by the demand for money and men. Times were very hard for Monroe in those days, the darkest days in its history. After the close of the war the prospects began to brighten. New faces began to be seen; business revived and the people, too, seemed to have regained some of the business energy and enterprise of olden times. Reinforcements came in from the eastern States and across the water, and Monroe and Green county, took a marked forward step. Since that time the growth has been sure and steady, save the brief interruption caused by the financial panic of 1873. Magnificent blocks have been built; elegant dwellings erected; fine schools and Churches established and sustained, and all the concomitants of a healthy, thriving business city have sought their way here until Monroe city of to-day has become the pride of Green county.

PLAT OF NEW MEXICO.

On the 28th of October, 1836, the town of New Mexico was surveyed by Abner Van Sant, for Joseph Payne, Jacob Binninger and Owen C. Smith. It was platted on section 2, township 11 north, range 7, and contained twenty blocks, one of which was left for a public square. The papers were acknowledged before Robert Dougherty, a justice of the peace of Mineral Point.

On the 7th of April, 1839, Jarvis Rattan made an addition to New Mexico. It laid directly north of the original plat, and extended to what was afterward platted as Ly Brand's donation (Monroe). The addition was just the size of the plat, proper of New Mexico. It was surveyed by Abner Van Sant.

On the 26th of March, 1856, Jacob and John H. Andrick, James Bintliff and F. H. West made an addition to New Mexico, which laid south of the original plat. It was sworn to before J. B. Galusha.

PLAT OF THE CITY OF MONROE.

On the 24th of August, 1839, Jacob Ly Brand deeded to the county a tract of land described as the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 2 north, range 7 east. This was to secure the location of the county seat at this place. This done, a committee was appointed by the citizens of the county to represent them in the matter, and attend to laying out the city. This committee consisted of James Hawthorn, John Chryst and Daniel Harcourt. The land was deeded to them and they accordingly secured the services of William Gravath, the district surveyor, in laying it out into lots and blocks. This was done in December, 1839, the plat being recorded on the 23d of that month. This tract of land took the name of "Ly Brand's donation." It embraces the present court house square, which lies directly in the center of the donation.

Russell's and Payne's donations were also deeded and laid out at the same time. Joseph Payne's donation was the same as that of Ly Brand, and laid just east and adjoining it. Russell's donation embraced the same amount of land, and laid to the west of Ly Brand's. The streets of the city, as then laid out, were named as follows: Those running north and south, commencing at the east—Adams, Ly Brand, Green, Van Buren, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Monroe, Market, Clinton, Fulton and Franklin. Those running east and west, commencing at the north, were named: Payne, Russell, Washington and Racine. The streets were about sixty feet, and alleys twenty feet in width. The committee to whom the above lands were deeded, acknowledged the plat before James Riley, justice of the peace. The county com-

missioners, William Bowen, James Riley and William Boyls, signed and acknowledged the certificates before Hiram Rust.

In April, 1848, Josiah V. Richardson surveyed Wadsworth Foster's addition to Monroe. It consisted of about five blocks, lying just south of Payne's donation.

In November, 1849, W. M. Tallman made an addition of about ten blocks to the city, lying just north of Ly Brand's donation. Mr. Richardson was the surveyor.

Emerson & Moulton's was the next addition made to the city. It was made in May, 1854, by Francis Emerson and Salena Moulton; being surveyed by Samuel Spangler. It embraced a little over fifteen blocks, and laid just south of Russell's donation, and west of Rattan's addition to New Mexico.

The first railroad addition to Monroe, was made on the 15th of November, 1854. It embraced about five blocks and laid just north of where the track is now located.

In May, 1855, W. Foster made his second addition to Monroe. It laid just east of Rattan's addition to New Mexico, and south of Foster's first addition to Monroe. It embraced about fourteen blocks.

On the 12th of February, 1856, Evans' addition to Monroe was made by Enoch Evans, surveyed by George M. O'Brien. It laid just west of Russell's donation.

Bloom's addition was made by George Bloom in February, 1856. It laid just southeast of Evans' addition, and adjoining Russell's donation.

On the 4th of July, 1856, Wescott's addition was made by E. and N. L. B. Wescott. It laid just west of the original plat.

Scott's addition to Monroe was surveyed on the 24th of June, 1856, by George M. O'Brien for Jane Scott. It laid west of Evans' addition, and embraced about twelve whole blocks.

The second railroad addition was made in May, 1856. G. M. O'Brien was the surveyor.

Brodhead's addition was surveyed in November, 1856, by W. W. Card. The proprietors were: Edward H. Brodhead, B. Dunwiddie, A. Ludlow and John A. Bingham.

Julius Austin made an addition in April, 1856, which laid just west of Emerson & Moulton's addition.

Bartlett's addition was made by Edmund Bartlett, Jan. 1, 1857.

W. M. Tallman made a second addition in August, 1857, of over twenty blocks. It lays in the northern part of the city.

April 14, 1857, Julius Austin made an addition to the western part of the city.

L. & P. D. Hurlbut made an addition April 17, 1857, west of the railroad additions. Moses O'Brien was the surveyor.

Francis Emerson and S. P. Condee made an addition April 18, 1857. It was surveyed by Moses O'Brien, and contained about two blocks.

Simon P. Condee made an addition June 5, 1857, of two blocks.

A. Ludlow's addition was made Nov. 20, 1856; surveyed by J. V. Richardson. It embraced about twenty blocks and laid just east of Payne's donation.

INCORPORATION.

During the winter of 1857–8 the question of incorporating Monroe as a village, under the provisions of the statute, was agitated, and it culminated in the spring of 1858 in the election of officers and organization as a village. The first election for village officers was held in April, when the following named were chosen: Trustees, John A. Bingham, George E. Dexter, Charles Leissing, Elisha Mosher and John W. Stewart. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on April 14, 1858, when John W. Stewart was elected president, and William W. Wright clerk of the board.

Among ths first official acts of the board, was the passage of the following: "It being creditably represented to this board that the smallpox now prevails in the family of Ulrich Kleb, a resident of Monroe; therefore, it is ordered that the said Ulrich Kleb remain closely within

his dwelling, and that he cause each and every member of his family to remain closely within his dwelling until further order of this board." A penalty of $25 was imposed for the violation of this order, and Mr. Kleb was also instructed to post upon his door a sign printed in German and English, bearing the words "Small Pox Here," as a warning.

Another rule was passed at the same time, imposing fine of fifty cents upon each member of the board who should be tardy or absent, "unless a *bona fide* and satisfactory excuse be rendered.

A number of ordinances were passed by the first board, and the German Hook and Ladder Company was ordered organized.

The following is a list of the officers who have served since the incorporation of the village:

1859.—Trustees, J. W. Stewart, president, F. F. West, Wadsworth Foster, Charles Leissing and B. Dunwiddie; assessor, John Knipschield; treasurer, George H. King; clerk, William W. Wright; marshal, Elisha Mosher; pound-master, William Bowers.

1860.—Trustees, John W. Stewart, president, Charles Leissing, Wadsworth Foster, F. F. West and B. Dunwiddie; treasurer, George H. King; assessor, Chester Witter; clerk, W. W. Wright; marshal, Edmund Hill; street commissioner, William Rean; pound-master, William Bowers; surveyor, F. F. West.

1861.—Trustees, John W. Stewart, president, Wadsworth Foster, Charles Leissing, F. F. West and B. Dunwiddie; assessor, Josiah V. Richardson; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; clerk, W. W. Wright; surveyor, F. F. West; marshal, Edmund Hill; street commissioner, William Rean; pound-master, William Bowers; sexton, Patrick Collins.

1862.—Trustees, John A. Bingham, president, Charles Leissing, E. T. Gardner, W. Foster and B. Dunwiddie; assessor, J. V. Richardson; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; clerk, W. W. Wright; marshal, William Bowers; street commissioner, William Rean; pound-master, William Bowers; sexton, Patrick Collins; chief engineer of the fire department, W. W. Wright; fire warden, Anton Miller.

1863.—Trustees, B. Chenoweth, president, E. T. Gardner, W. Foster, J. B. Treat and B. Dunwiddie; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; assessor, Asa Richardson; clerk, W. W. Wright; marshal, Edmund Hill; street commissioner, William Rean; sexton, Patrick Collins; pound-master, George P. Hedge; chief engineer of fire department, W. W. Wright; fire warden, Anton Miller.

1864.—Trustees, Benjamin Chenoweth, president, E. T. Gardner, W. Foster, J. B. Treat and B. Dunwiddie; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; assessor, Asa Richardson; clerk, W. W. Wright; marshal, Edumund Hill; street commissioner, William Rean; sexton, Patrick Collins; pound-master, George P. Hedge; chief engineer, W. W. Wright; fire warden, Anton Miller.

1865—Trustees, Lauren Hurlbut, president, Benjamin Chenowith, J. B. Treat, E. E. Carr and D. W. Ball; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; assessor, William Gray; clerk and chief of fire department, W. W. Wright; marshal, J. Smith Smock; street commissioner, P. P. Pinney; pound-master, A. G. Manchester; sexton, Patrick Collins; fire warden, Abraham Kobb.

1866—Trustees, E. P. Treat, president, B. Chenowith, James VanDyke, Antone Miller and J. B. Galusha; assessor, William Gray; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; clerk and chief of fire department, W. W. Wright; street commissioner, William Rean; pound master, A. G. Manchester; sexton, Patrick Collins; fire wardens, Antone Miller and S. W. Abbott.

1867—Trustees, E. P. Treat, president, J. H. VanDyke, Samuel B. Mack, Barney Becker and Antone Miller; treasurer, Samuel Chandler; assessor, William Gray; clerk and chief of fire department, W. W. Wright; marshal, William Brown; fire wardens, S. W. Abbott and Antone Miller.

1868—Trustees, R. B. Stevenson, president, H. Pool, William Berry, J. Smith Smock and David Klasy; assessor, S. W. Abbott; treasurer, W. C. Green; clerk and chief engineer, W. W. Wright; marshal, W. H. Brown; fire wardens, S. W. Abbott and A. Miller; sexton, Patrick Collins; surveyor, E. E. Woodman; pound-master, C. M. Saxby.

1869—Trustees, B. Dunwiddie, president, Andrew Buehler, George Goodrich, J. F. Pool and E. Mosher; treasurer, John Bolender; assessor, S. W. Abbott; clerk, Edmund Bartlett; chief engineer fire department, Norman Churchhill; sexton, Patrick Collins; street commissioner, John Strawser; marshal, W. H. Brown; pound-master, Moses Gregory; fire wardens, S. W. Abbott and W. W. Wright.

1870—Trustees, F. F. West, president, Harris Pool, L. B. Johnson, R. Greenwald and John S. Harper; assessor, William Gray; treasurer, Nathaniel Treat; clerk, E. M. Bartlett.

1871—Trustees, Harris Pool, president, F. F. West, L. B. Johnson, Andrew Buehler and John Scannel; treasurer, William Gray; clerk, Edmund Bartlett; street commissioner, John H. Strawser.

1872—Trustees, J. K. Eilert, president, J. S. Smock, C. E. Adams, Henry Hoehn and N. B. Treat; assessor and treasurer, William Gray; marshal, Samuel Adams; sexton and pound-master, William Bowers; clerk, Edmund Bartlett.

1873—Trustees, E. T. Gardner, president, C. E. Adams, Andrew Buehler, B. Johnson and George Spangler; assessor and treasurer, William Gray; clerk, Edmund Bartlett; street commissioner, John Strawser.

1874—Trustees, William Brown, president, F. S. Parlin, E. P. Treat, L. Weber and B. Dunwiddie; treasurer, Nathaniel Treat; assessor, William Gray; justice ef the peace, S. W. Abbott; constable, P. P. Pinney; clerk, A. S. Douglas.

1875.—Trustees, William Brown, president, George Spangler, E. P. Treat, L. Weber and F. S. Parlin; treasurer, L. Seltzer; assessor, William Gray; constable, Willard Payne; clerk, A. S. Douglas.

1876—Trustees, William Brown, president, J. C. Barber, George Spangler, John Scannel and L. Weber; treasurer, L. Seltzer; assessor, William Gray; justice of the peace, L. Rote; clerk, A. S. Douglas.

1877—Trustees, N. Churchill, president, J. H. Bridge, B. Chenoweth, P. Sheehan and J. K. Eilert; justice of the peace, S. W. Abbott; constable, Willard Payne; treasurer, L. Seltzer; assessor, L. Frankenberger; clerk, P. J. Clauson.

1878—Trustees, J. T. Dodge, president, J. S. Smock, W. P. Woodworth, U. S. McCracken and J. B. Galusha; treasurer, Edward Ruegger; clerk, Lewis Rote.

1879—Trustees, L. B. Johnson, president, J. C. Barber, W. S. McCracken, A. Buehler and John Scannel; clerk, Lewis Rote; treasurer, Edward Ruegger; assessor, Thomas Emerson; justice of the peace, S. W. Abbott; constable, Daniel Hawver.

1880—Trustees, William S. McCracken, president, George Spangler, Lewis Weber, J. S. Smock, J. M. Chadwick; clerk, Lewis Rote; treasurer, William M. Wright; assessor, Thomas Emerson; justice, Lewis Rote; constable, Daniel Hawver.

1881—Trustees, William Brown, George Spangler, W. P. Bragg, John Carroll, Andrew Buchler; treasurer, A. T. Witter; clerk, Lewis Rote; justice, S. W. Abbott; constable, Daniel Hawver.

INCORPORATION AS A CITY.

Monroe was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature, approved March 25, 1882. The act took effect from and after its passage. The incorporation was a surprise to many. The following is a list of eity officers for that year: W. Wright, mayor; G. W. Galusha and Lewis Weber, aldermen in 1st ward. Mr. Weber resigned, and Dr. S. W. Abbott was appointed. George Spangler and John Carroll, aldermen in 2d ward; William Bragg, treasurer; A. S.

Douglass, clerk; Thomas Emerson, assessor; J. H. Shawser, street commissioner and marshal.

The following is a list of officers for 1883: W. Wright, mayor; J. B. Galusha and W. J. Miller, aldermen 1st ward; J. P. Carroll and George Spangler, aldermen, 2d ward; Thomas Emmerson, assessor; A. S. Douglass, clerk; John Salley, treasurer; William Rean, street commissioner and marshal.

In 1884 the following gentlemen filled the local offices of this city: George Spangler, mayor; W. J. Miller and W. P. Bragg, aldermen, 1st ward; J. P. Carroll and Stephen Miller, aldermen in 2d ward; Nelson Darling, treasurer; Thomas Emmerson, assessor; A. S. Douglass, clerk; William Rean, street commissioner and marshal.

Under the date of Feb. 10, 1866, appears the following peculiar entry:

"On reading and filing the claim of William Rean for pay for one sheep killed by dogs, and on hearing the testimony of George Phillips' showing that said sheep could not have survived the injuries received by said dogs; and, it appearing that said Rean caused the said sheep to be slaughtered to save its life; and after having read the law on that subject, on motion it was ordered that there is hereby appropriated out of the dog fund in the village treasury, the snm of $4 to be paid to said William Rean, as provided for by the statute in such cases made and provided."

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The first stores have already been treated. As a rule they handled general stocks of merchandise, or a little of everything. In a few years, however, as trade increased and the business of Monroe began to assume city proportions, the "general merchandising" gradually separated, and the various stores handled one line exclusively. In 1884, the various lines of trade were represented in Monroe, by the following named firms and individuals.

Dry goods or general merchandise—J. B. Treat & Co., S. C. Cheney, F. Chenoweth, J. H. Miller, Hodge & Durst, Schadel & Baker, and J. Bolender & Co. Of those firms the last two mentioned handle groceries.

Groceries and crockery—L. B. Johnson, Treat & Co., D. S. Young & Co., Glascott & Bragg, Roth & Weber, Studley & Lichtenwalner, Carroll Bros. Phifer, Shindler Bros. and Charles B. Churchill. The last named handles crockery exclusively.

Gents furnishing goods and merchant tailoring establishments—Hoehn & Weber, Peter Spahr, Randall, Gibbons & Co., A. Wettengill & Son, J. Cohn and Kneeland & Co.

Boots and shoes—A. W. Goddard, J. J. Tschudy, Adam Smith and Frautschy & Zumbrunnen.

Jewelry—George H. King, A. B. McKelvey, H. G. Van Wagner and R. Fuelleman.

Drugs—Stearns, J. K. Eilert, Studley & Lichtenwalner and George W. Banks.

Books and stationery—Joseph Wood, R. D. Vaughn and Mrs. Wirrich.

Hardware and agricultural implements—Harper and Davenport, Cundrant, Stearns & Co., Miller, Olson & Co., J. S. Bloom and S. B. Mack.

Pumps and sewing machines—N. and Charles Churchill.

Furniture—Henry Foster and Robert Miller.

Banks—First National and Citizens.

Lumber—J. L. Road & Co., and Churchill, Dodge & Co.

Livery—F. North, A. J. Worthington and Campbell.

Butter and eggs.—Mr. Vandervoort and Mr. Gunard.

Confectionery—Nellie Gardner and A. M. Woolcott.

Millinery—J. H. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Rolfe & Stearns and Mrs. Carroll.

Photographers—H. G. White and Green & Copeland.

Builders—W. M. Wright, Washington Hill, J. Stineman, Ableman, Soper, Thomas Evans and Ellis Smith.

Real estate agents—J. H. Strawser, W. W. Wright and T. L. Summeril.

Painters—H. G. Austin, J. C. Sally and K. Scoville.

Brewery—Jacob Hefty.

Marble shop—Evan Busby and J. D. Mosher

Brick yards—R. Craven and Niles.

Gun shop—George Spangler.

Cigar factories—B. N. Rusch and Charles Snyder.

Wagon, carriage and sleigh manufacturers—Monroe Manufacturing Company, P. Miller, Thomas Patterson, Fitzgibbons Bros., Andrew Buchler and Mr. Lantz.

Harness shops—C. D. Corson, Daniel German, Samuel Shuler and Patrick Shean.

Tin shops—In connection with hardware stores, except that of Charles French.

Meat markets—John Gettings & Son, Roger Gettings & Son, Stephen Miller, Valentine Mattern, Baltz Heasly and T. Patterson.

Blacksmiths—Charles Poole, John Conroy, Snider, Evans, Fred Babler, T. Patterson, Fitzgibbons Bros. and James Nee.

Pop and small beer factories—E. Einbeck and Charles Pickett.

Insurance agents—W. W. Wright, S. W. Abbott and H. H. Cohn.

Attorneys at law—B. Dunwiddie, A. S. Douglas, P. J. Clawson, C. W. Wright, S. W. Abbott, B. S. Kerr and John Luchsinger.

Physicians—Drs. J. C. Hall, Loofbourow, W. O. Sherman, Byers, Monroe, H. D. Fuller, Confer, Boardman, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bingham and Mrs. Dixon.

Dentists—Dr. Soseman and J. S. Reynolds.

U. S Express agent—William Blunt.

Railroad agent—P. W. Puffer.

BANKS.

The first bank in the city was established, in 1854, by John A. Bingham, and was known as Bingham's Exchange Bank. The following fall the firm became Ludlow, Bingham & Co., composed of A. Ludlow, J. A. Bingham and Asa Richardson. In 1856 the company erected a building for banking purposes, during which year J. W. Stewart became interested in the business. His connection with the bank, however, was of short duration.

On the 1st of May, 1856, the bank of Monroe was organized under the State laws, with John A. Bingham, president; A. Ludlow, vice-president, and J. B. Galusha, cashier. In 1861 Richardson & Ludlow became sole proprietors.

On the 12th of January, 1864, the First National Bank was organized, and a few years later the Monroe Bank was merged into it. The first officers of the National Bank were: John A. Bingham, president; B. Chenoweth, cashier; directors: G. W. Huffman, Joseph Perrine, John A. Bingham, B. Chenoweth and M. Marty. In June, 1865, Asa Richardson became president and J. B. Galusha, cashier. The directors were: A. Richardson, A. Ludlow, William Brown, G. W. Huffman and Joseph Perrine. Mr. Galusha has since held the position of cashier. In January, 1875, A. Ludlow was elected president and has since retained that position. The present officers are: A. Ludlow, president; Joseph B. Treat, vice-president; J. B. Galusha, cashier, and Henry Ludlow, assistant cashier. The present condition of the bank is shown by the facts that it has a capital stock paid up of $100,000; surplus fund, $45,000; undivided profits, $3,970; individual deposits subject to check, $110,583; certificates of deposit, $132,947.17; total, $437,501.04. The bank is well equipped with fire and burglar proof safes.

The Citizens Bank, located on the south side of the square, was organized March 19, 1883, and opened on the 1st of April, 1883. The following were the first and are the present officers: Directors, J. Bolender, president; H. C. Witmer, vice-president; Samuel Lewis, cashier, H. Durst and G. T. Hodges. The bank is a reliable and permanent institution, and does a large business.

HOTELS.

This city has six establishments devoted to this branch of business. The first building erected for hotel purposes was the second frame house built in the place, and located in Mexico, near the present site of the railroad bridge. It was built in 1836, and being 26x36 feet, the main part two stories, was considered at that time a fine establishment, and "Our Hotel" was a source of pride to the embryo town, and frequent allusion was made to it, as a substantial improvement, sufficient to meet the wants of the people for a long time to come. In this building was held the first term of circuit court, and it was used for various purposes many years. This building now constitutes a part of the "Monroe Planing Mill." Boarding houses and small hotels were improvised and variously constructed from time to time, and after a brief existence were merged into other improvements, but during early days the "hotel par excellence" was the one mentioned. It was built by Joseph Payne, Smith and Binninger.

Another hotel of an early day was called the "Monroe House," and was built in 1843 by John Walling, but before entirely finishing it, he sold out to Joseph Payne. In the spring of 1845 it was transferred to Joseph Kelley, who built an addition and improved its appearance generally. In connection he erected a feed stable, and continued in the hotel business there for eleven years, when the property was sold to Willard Payne, and afterward gave way to more pretentious buildings, and was moved back from the north side of the square. It is now occupied partly as a dwelling house and partly as a store house.

Another was the American House, which was originally an old store building, reconstructed and opened by Edward Reynolds some time about 1845. It passed through various hands, and seemed at times to have a sort of precarious existence, having suffered much by fire and disaster. There was a livery stable in connection, run by J. Campbell. The whole property is excellently located on the southwest corner of the public square, but the building is not in good condition. It was bought in 1862 by Joshua Trickle, who utilizes a portion of it for a saloon and billiard hall. The stable portion is used for a tin shop by Charles French, and the cellar for a pop factory by Louis Stoll.

Another hotel was known by the name of Spring Hotel, and was owned by Rudolph Greenwald, and was located near the present site of the Green County House.

Following are the hotels now occupied and in running order in the village:

The Green County House is a two story hip-roofed building, containing twenty-nine rooms, and was erected in 1866 by Rudolph Greenwald, who was himself the proprietor for a number of years, when he sold out to Emanuel Weismiller, who continued as landlord a number of years, when the property again changed hands and came into the possession of John Eisley, who ran the same a short time, and traded it to Mr. Freidley. Meanwhile the property had been encumbered, and soon after the latter transfer, fell into the hands of A. Ludlow, who leased it to Jacob and William Osborne, who together managed the affairs of the house for a season, or until Jacob took entire charge. At the expiration of their lease Mr. Ludlow made an arrangement with his brother, Calvin, who immediately assumed the duties of landlord, and continued in the business six years, or until 1882. On the 1st day of March, of that year, Fred Thomm became the owner, and is now the proprietor. The property is valued at $10,000. In connection with the house there is a feed stable, 32x100 feet, where fifty-four horses can be accommodated.

Fred Thomm, proprietor of the Green County House, was born in Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1843. When eight years old he came to America and located in the town of Washington, this county, on a farm, where he remained until 1864, when he went to St. Louis; thence to Illinois, and

worked on the river, floating logs on rafts. He then, after a short time, returned to St. Louis and worked in a butcher shop, and subsequently followed the same business in Milwaukee and Monroe. In February, 1868, he went to California, where he engaged in all kinds of work. He also visited Oregon and Washington Territory. In the fall of 1871 he came to Monroe, and again engaged in the butcher business. In 1882 he bought the Green County House. April 15, 1871, he was married to Maldda Kafer, by whom he has three children—Mary, Freddie and Frankie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

The Monroe House was built by Casper Oswald in 1865, and is located on Jackson street, near the public square. It is a two story frame building, containing twenty-one rooms. Mr. Oswald ran the house for a time, and then rented it to Casper Baker, his brother-in-law. At the expiration of Baker's lease, or before, the property was sold to Peter Zweifel, at a cost of about $4,000. With his brother he managed the house about four years, when it was rented to Fred Thomm and John Blum for one year, the rental agreed upon being $600. After that Mrs. Zweifel ran it until May, 1883, when Wittwer & Isely, the present proprietors, bought the property for $7,500, and manage the business themselves. They also have a feed stable for the accommodation of patrons, which will hold twenty-seven horses.

The City Hotel is on the corner of Racine and Jackson streets. A part of the building was erected in 1854, and used many years for a furniture shop. It was built and the business carried on by Antoine Miller, who, in 1879, concluded to keep hotel, and after making some improvements and additions, opened it to the public. It is a two story building, containing thirty rooms, and has in connection one of the largest stables in the city. This property is valued at $9,000.

The United States Hotel was erected many years ago, by Charles Hart, who conducted the business for a time and was succeeded by E. Reynolds. Robert Witter came next, and was succeeded by Mr. Lambert, followed in turn by E. Hill, E. Mosher and Ruegger & Schuetze. On the 7th of March, 1865, Louis Schuetze purchased the property and is still proprietor and landlord. He is the oldest hotel keeper in the city. The hotel building proper is 38x100 feet in size, two stories and a basement in height, and contains sixteen comfortable sleeping rooms Mr. Schuetze has two other buildings which he runs in connection with the house, making an addition of seventeen rooms. There are four stables in connection, furnishing a capacity for 100 horses.

Louis Schuetze, proprietor of the United States Hotel, at Monroe, was born in Prenzlan, Prussia, Jan. 9, 1842. In 1855 he emigrated to America with his parents who located at Stevens Point, Wis., and there he resided until Aug. 7, 1861, when he enlisted in the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, as private. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant. He participated in many engagements, and was aid-de-camp upon Gen. Steele's staff on the Red River expedition. In July, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant. In November of the same year he went to Little Rock, Ark. He was mustered out of service by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment, at Milwaukee, Dec. 7, 1864. Then he came to Mouroe and engaged in keeping hotel, which business he has since followed. He was married in Monroe, to Anna Spahr, Dec. 7, 1865, who died ten weeks after. He was again married to Caroline Miller, Oct. 26, 1867. By this union there are six children—George H., Albert J., William H., Louis G., Frederick W. and Alma. Mr. Schuetze is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and of the Turner society. Of the latter he has been an active and useful member. He has been in the hotel business nineteen years.

The Sutherland House is well known to the traveling public. A portion of the building was erected at a very early day, and owned by

Noah Phelps, who occupied it as a residence. Some additions were subsequently made to the building, and it was then converted into a water-cure establishment. In due course of time the property came into possession of Mr. Glessner, who enlarged the house and opened it as a hotel under the name of the Glessner House. It was run by Mr. Glessner for some years, and then sold to Oscar Warfield, who changed its name to that of the Warfield House. In the summer of 1883 it passed into the hands of its present proprietor, Benjamin Sutherland, who changed its name to the Sutherland House. It has a good run of patrons.

The place known as Copeland's, is on Jackson street, near the public square, and was built for a boarding house, by Van Wagenen.

The Monroe Manufacturing Company was established in 1865, by J. B. Treat, Thomas Patterson, H. W. Whitney, L. T. Pullin and Edward Billings. H. W. Whitney was elected president and secretary, and Thomas Patterson general superintendent. They purchased land and buildings in the vicinity of Jefferson and Racine streets, and opened up a foundry and machine shop. They manufactured agricultural implements and wagons, and did general repairing. In 1873, they were burned out. A short time afterward a stock company was formed, with $40,000 capital. H. W. Whitney was elected president, and J. B. Treat, treasurer. Commodious buildings were erected, and furnished with the most improved patterns of modern machinery. Wagons, and all kinds of agricultural implements are manufactured. The present officers are as follows: J. B. Treat, president; H. W. Whitney, secretary; John Boland, treasurer, and Thomas Wirrich, general superintendent.

SAW MILLS.

The first saw mill in this place was built in 1849 by Bingham & Hulburt. Before completion, however, Mr. Bingham sold out his interest to F. H. West, now of Milwaukee. The mill was then finished and operated for two years, when Hulburt sold out to West. Then Oscar Pinney purchased a one half interest, and the firm became West & Pinney. Pinney was captain inthe 5th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and was fatally wounded at the battle of Stone River. The mill was next owned by J. V. Roberts, who sold it to Jarvis Rattan, now of California, who laid out Rattan's addition to New Mexico, and will be remembered in connection with the early history of the place. He in turn sold to a Mr. Williams, who run the mill successfully, and engaged in buying black walnut logs and converting them into valuable lumber, for which he received a good price, the venture proving remunerative. Mr. Williams is now farming in California. The property was next purchased by J. T. Dodge, a railroad engineer, but finding his former business better than cutting logs, the mill was abandoned, and has not been in operation since 1880. The premises are now rented by the Planing Mill Company for a log yard.

Near the old saw mill, stands a mill of more recent date and greater capacity. It was built by Churchill, Dodge & Co., in 1874, and has been in operation continually since. J. T. Dodge originally owned a one half interest, but sold out to his brother, A. C. Dodge and Mr. Warrick, since which time it has been operated by Churchill, Warrick & Dodge. They cut annually about three quarters of a million feet of lumber, nearly all of which is used for the manufacture of cheese boxes, and in the manufacture of wagons. The latter class of lumber they sell to dealers, and the former is entirely used by themselves. In connection with this mill they have a factory, known as the Monroe Planing Mill Company Works, which is an industry of considerable importance. It was built in 1858 by N. Churchill, and by him operated until 1866. He then sold a one quarter interest to George Churchill and three quarters to J. T. Dodge. He soon afterward bought back from Dodge a one quarter interest, which he still holds. This factory contains a full set of ma-

chinery for planing, making doors, sash, blinds, etc. A set of turning lathes with all needed improvements for a first-class shop, and furnishes employment for about fifteen men, doing a business of about $2,700 annually.

Another mill in the city is known as "Hulburt Saw Mill," which was moved here from Richland Timber in 1872, having previously been set up at Juda. It has always been owned and operated by C. D. Hulburt. It is running only about three months each year. Mr. Hulburt buys logs, and also does custom work. It is equipped with a good engine and a four and one half foot circular saw, and has a capacity of about 5,000 feet per day. Oak and black walnut are the principal logs cut, the former for wagon makers supplies, etc., and the latter for furniture, mainly chairs.

GRIST MILL.

In 1850 the people of Monroe and vicinity were extremely anxious to have in their midst a flouring mill, and to this end a public meeting was called for consultation, and to devise means for securing the same. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and a committee appointed to see what could be done, and $2,000 was raised by subscription for a bonus to any responsible party who would build a good mill. The work was undertaken at once by Isaac R. Moulton and Charles Fish, dry goods merchants, who erected the mill according to contract. It was 35x70 feet, including engine room on the ground, the main part being four stories high, having two run of buhrs, and costing them about $12,000, including machinery. About the time of completion they failed in business, having operated the mill but a short time. They sold out, and it was owned by various parties, among whom were Walworth, Moulton and Sutherland. When owned by O. D. Moulton, it was closed out under a mortgage, and again fell into the hands of Walworth, who sold it to Churchill & Bingham. These latter parties went to work with a will, and a determination to make it a success, and to commence with expended over $10,000 in additions and improvements, adding machinery and increasing its capacity to 750 barrels per week. In 1861 Churchill sold his interest to his partner, Bingham, who continued to operate it, and ran it until the time of his death, in 1866. After that time it was rented and managed by different parties until about 1875, when it was closed, and has not been in operation since. It belongs to the Bingham estate, and is now considered dead property.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice in this vicinity was established in 1838, under the name of "New Mexico." It was kept on the site of that village, now included in the southern part of the city, by A. J. Haughton. A few years later the office was merged into the Monroe postoffice and removed to the site of Monroe. Succeeding Mr. Haughton as postmaster, in turn, came: Judge Andrick, Jacob Ly Brand, Demas Beach, Charles Hart, John Walworth, C. S. Foster, Alfred Goddard, Edmund Bartlett, D. W. Ball, Z. H. Howe, Mrs. Howe, D. W. Ball, H. Medberry, D. W. Ball and John S. Ball. The latter is present postmaster, and makes one of the most accommodating and efficient officers in the State. The office is well equipped and furnished. It is located on the southeast corner of the court house square.

John S. Ball, the present postmaster of Monroe, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 25, 1844, and came with his parents to Green county in 1849. He was educated in the common schools and at Point Bluff Academy, and also took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In September, 1866, he was married to Ellen M. Bloom, a daughter of J. S. Bloom, of Monroe. They have been blessed with three children—William H., Edith K. and Carrie M. Mr. Ball is a member of the Methodist Church, where the family worship. He is a strong supporter of the temperance cause.

MONROE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest move toward the organization of

a fire department in Monroe is found in the records of the village council, under the date of April 14, 1858. At this time the village board passed a resolution authorizing the organization of the German Hook and Ladder Company, to be composed of John Linder, Conrad Ott, J. A. Gleissner, Henry Schneider, Joseph Felber and thirty others.

In 1859 a fire company was organized, which continued in existence some years. In 1861 the secretary of the company ordered an engine from L. Button & Son. The engine came, but the fire company could not pay, and the village would not pay for it, so in 1865 it was returned to the manufacturers. It was used two or three times while here. The early records of the company—if any were kept—cannot now be found. From the records in the hands of the city clerk, it is learned that the following named have served as chief engineer: W. W. Wright, N. Churchill, E. Ruegger and J. S. Harper. The following, at an early day, served as fire wardens: Anton Miller, Abraham Kobb, S. W. Abbott and W. W. Wright.

The first organization was not permanent and for a number of years Monroe was without a very efficient fire organization, but on the 23d of February, 1870, the organization was effected of the present Monroe fire department, and it has since continued in existence, growing in efficiency.

The records in the hands of the secretary of the fire department, so far as relates to the meetings, date from 1873. The regular meeting of that year was held on the 4th of September, at which time the following officers were elected: Chief engineer, Norman Churchill; treasurer, Anton Miller; secretary, Fred Wettengel; trustees, C. E. Adams, A. Buhler and C. D. Corson.

At the annual meeting of the department, held on Aug. 5, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief engineer, Norman Churchill; treasurer, Anton Miller; secretary, L. Schuetze; trustees, C. E. Adams, A. Buhler and C. D. Corson.

The next annual meeting was held on the 15th of September, 1875, when officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: Chief engineer, N. Churchill; treasurer, Anton Miller; secretary, W. S. Bloom; trustees, Edward Ruegger, C. E. Adams and C. D. Corson. At this meeting the following resolution was passed, and the trustees were appointed a committee to present it to the village board, at its next session:

"*Gentlemen*: In view of the fact that your fire department has maintained its organization under discouraging circumstances, for the past six years, performing, in the meantime, a vast amount of hard service, for which they have received nothing, as compensation; therefore, in justice to ourselves and for the welfare of our department, we ask that the sum of thirty cents per hour, be paid each member of the fire department for actual service rendered in the extinguishment of fires; each member so paid to be required to furnish a certificate of actual service, signed by the chief engineer and secretary."

At about this time, the State law relating to the city council electing the chief of fire departments went into effect. The custom has since been, for the department to recommend the person whom they desired for chief, and have the city council confirm it. At a special meeting, held June 6, 1877, it was voted that Edward Ruegger be recommended to the council for the position of chief.

At the annual meeting held on the 11th of September, 1878, the following officers were elected: Chief engineer, Edward Ruegger; treasurer, Anton Miller; secretary, W. S. Bloom; trustees, George Churchill, one year; Charles D. Corson, two years; Fred Wettergel.

In October, 1879, the following officers were chosen: Chief engineer, J. S. Harper; secretary, R. Kohli; treasurer, Charles Corson; trustee, N. Churchill.

In September, 1880, officers for the ensuing year, were selected as follows: Chief engineer, J. S. Harper; secretary, J. H. Foster; treasurer, C. D. Corson; trustee, (for three years), N. B. Treat.

At the annual meeting, held on the 21st of October, 1881, the following officers were chosen: Chief engineer, J. S. Harper; secretary, J. H. Foster; treasurer, C. D. Corson; trustee, F. Wettengel.

September 13, 1882, officers were selected for the ensuing year, as follows: Chief engineer, J. S. Harper; treasurer, C. D. Corson; secretary, J. H. Foster; trustee, N. Churchill.

At a meeting held in July, 1883, it was voted to change the time of holding the annual meeting, to the second Wednesday in May, each year. It was further provided that the officers hold over until May, 1884.

In June, 1883, a set of uniforms were purchased by the department at a cost of about $5 each. The uniform consists of a belt cap, and shirt.

The statutes of Wisconsin provide that all insurance agents in the State who insure property in any incorporated village or city, shall pay to the fire department two per cent. of all the premiums received for the insurance of property. Article VIII of the constitution of the Monroe fire department provides that "the funds accorded to the department under the statute * * shall be held as a relief fund, and shall not be paid out for any purpose except for relief of members of the department." It is further provided, that "no member shall be entitled to draw relief from the funds of the department except for injuries received while in actual service as a fireman, and under the direction of the department. That the amount of relief furnished to any member for injuries received, shall be determined by a two-thirds vote of all the members present—the amount not to exceed $10 per week to any member." In case of death resulting from injuries received by any member, it is provided that their families shall be cared for in like manner, and $30 be paid to defray funeral expenses. This fund has continued to accummulate, as the department has only paid $100 for relief, and there is not a salaried officer in the department. In September, 1882, the time of the last report, the fund amounted to $1,361.71.

The first engine used for the extinguishment of fire here was a Button hand engine, purchased by the village in 1870. On the 19th of February, 1883, the present steam fire engine was purchased from the La France Steam Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, N. Y., at a cost of $3,000. A hose cart was purchased at the same time for about $125. The department now has 1,500 of hose which cost nearly $1 per foot. The water supply in the city is not very good. The reservoir on Spring square, and a cistern at the court house, are the principal places of resort in times of fire.

The engine house is located on Spring square. It was put up a number of years ago by the village. All the meetings of the department and companies are held here. In March, 1884, the contract for building a new engine house was let to Wash. Hill, of Monroe. It is to be about 60x35 feet in size, two stories high, to cost in the neighborhood of $3,000 and to be located near the site of the present engine house.

In 1884 the Monroe fire department consisted of two companies: the Engine Company No. 1, and the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

This company has about sixty members. The officers of the company serving the year preceding May, 1884, were as follows: N. B. Treat, foreman; John Connery, first assistant foreman; J. H. Foster, second assistant foreman; A. F. Lichtenwalder, secretary; F. P. Treat, treasurer; Warren Babbitt, stewart. This company holds its meetings on the second Thursday in each month. The following is a list of the members of this company as it stood in March, 1884: Norman Churchill, Charles Churchill, Robert Miller, Charles Robertson, C. D. Carson, A. M.

Wolcott, J. S. Harper, J. Steinman, A. F. Lichtenwalder, W. P. Stearns, C. R. Park, Edward Scoville, E. Busby, T. Patterson, John Bolender, Charles Butler, J. S. Boyle, Robert Blair, George Churchill, Stephen Miller, Fred Wettengel, W. W. Chadwick, Andrew Arnot, Henry Walters, Jr., William Shaffer, Edward Steinman, J. A. Sickinger, John Jennings, Jr., Charles Paul, C. E. Sanborn, N. B. Treat, John Carroll, J. H. Foster, Paul M. Scheader, John Connery, Thomas Weirick, F. P. Treat, Levi Starr, C. D. Hurlburt, G. E. Faubel, F. Van De Vort, Charles Miller, J. C. Baker, Frank Summerill, Martin Hoofmaster, S. Casey, James Nee, Adam Knipshield, J. W. Faubel, George B. McLean, William Dixon, George Durgin, Joshua Strieff, Henry Weaver, Frank Skelly, Jesse Copic and John Parks.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

This company has thirty-three members. It holds its regular meetings the first Friday in each month. The officers of the company in 1883–4 were as follows: Fred Berge, foreman; Daniel German, assistant foreman; A. Schmidt, secretary; Jacob Hefty, treasurer; Jacob Geiger, janitor; R. Fuellemann, ladder section foreman; Peter Yost, hook section foreman. This company in March, 1884, was composed of the following members: Edward Ruegger, Louis Schuetze, Samuel Schuler, Sr., G. Leuenberger, Jacob Schuler, Jacob Hefty, A. Weimann, Daniel German, Gottlieb German, John Weissmiller, Jacob Dick, Charles Frei, R. Fuellemann, Adam Schmidt, Fred Berge, M. Klasey, Rudolf Burry, Henry Dick, John Steinman, Jacob Tschudy, William Selzer, Henry Angelberger, B. Buerke, Jacob Geiger, George Weimann, Samuel Schuler, Jr., John G. Hofer, William Hirsig, G. Schild, D. Norder, Richard Maurer, Peter Yost and Jacob Iorde.

RECORD OF FIRES.

In this connection is presented a brief record of the fires that have occurred in the city since the organization of the present Monroe Fire Department. The dry details, as far as possible, are omitted, and the estimates of loss and insurance have been verified by the records of the department and memory of those who were interested in many of the fires or suffered loss.

The first fire after the organization of the department, was that of Jacob Steinman's barn which occurred on the 17th of May, 1870. The department turned out in full force, but upon the arrival of the engine there was no water to be had. So the only thing the foreman could do was to work with the hooks and ladders and buckets, to keep the fire from spreading to adjoining buildings. The loss on the barn was $150; no insurance.

On the 19th of January, 1871, the Center school house burned. The department turned out, but no water could be got in the neighborhood and the building burned to the ground. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

On the 18th of October, 1871, an alarm of fire was given at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The building known as Treat & Durst's block was all ablaze; but owing to the dryness of the material of the buildings the department could do nothing to stop the fire. So they devoted their attention to the surrounding buildings and confined the fire within those limits. The firemen worked four hours. Loss $22,000; insurance, $5,000.

Sept. 15, 1871, A. J. High's dwelling house burned. The department turned out and located the engine at the court house cistern. After putting out all their hose they could not reach the burning building. Loss $1,500; insurance, $1,200.

On the 18th of November, 1871, the dwelling house of Joseph Cross, in the southern portion of the town, burned. The department turned out, but owing to the great distance and the muddy roads, the firemen got there too late to do any good; besides the fact that there was no water to be had. Loss $500; insurance, $400.

On the 11th of January, 1872, the empty dwelling house of William Baxter took fire.

The department turned out and after half an hour's work with the engine succeeded in quenching the flames. Loss about $100; no insurance.

Feb. 10, 1872, an alarm was sounded at about 2 o'clock, A. M., the American House, owned by Robert B. Allensworth, being on fire. The department turned out in full force, and the engine was set so as to draw from two different cisterns. The firemen worked steadily for four hours, when the fire was put out and the house partially saved. Loss $3,000; insurance, $6,000.

On the 25th of the same month, the dwelling house owned by Mrs. M. Buhler, and occupied by Warren Babbitt, was discovered to be on fire and the alarm was given at about 1 o'clock, A. M. The department turned out, but upon their arrival at the fire no water could be found at which to set the engine. The fire caught the house of Fred Schriener, which was within four feet of Mrs. Buhler's, and both houses were burned to the ground. Loss about $1,500; insurance, $500.

On the 13th of April, 1872, the dwelling house owned and occupied by Samuel Copeland near the fair grounds, caught fire, and the alarm was given at about 9 o'clock, A. M. The department arrived in time to save the building, the roof and upper story being partially destroyed. Loss $200; insurance, $500.

On the same day another fire alarm sounded, the county barn at the jail being on fire. The fire was put out, however, before the engine arrived.

On the 6th of June, 1872, the dwelling house of A. Krebley caught fire, but before it got any headway the engine arrived and it was put out. Loss $50; no insurance.

On the 22d of June, 1872, the buildings of the Monroe Manufactnring Company took fire, and the alarm was given at about 6:30 o'clock, P. M. The department turned out in full force, but owing to a scarcity of water they could not work to good advantage. They saved the greater portion of the valuable machinery and kept the fire within limits. It was at one time feared that the fire would reach the south side of the square. Several members of the department were severely hurt by falling timbers. Loss $35,000; insurance, $10,000.

At 1 o'clock, A. M., July 7, 1872, the house of I. C. Solomon took fire and the alarm was sounded. The department turned out and arrived in time to save the house from total destruction. Loss $400; insurance, $800.

On the 5th of October, 1873, the empty dwelling house owned by William Gorham, took fire, and the alarm was given at about 2 o'clock A. M. The department turned out, but upon their arrival no water could be found for the engine ; so they worked with buckets to keep the fire from spreading to other buildings. Loss $600; in surance, $500.

On the 15th of February, 1873, the old Monroe House, owned by Harris Poole took fire, and the alarm was given. The department turned out and extinguished the fire before any damage was done.

On the 6th of March, 1873, the furniture factory of Anton Miller took fire, and the alarm was given. The fireman turned out in full force and worked hard, succeeding in putting out the fire before the entire property was destroyed. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

On June 7, 1873, an alarm was sounded at 2:30 o'clock A. M., the house of David Ressigen being on fire. The department turned out, but were unable to render any assistance on account of the distance and lack of water. The house burned to the ground. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,200.

Sept. 10, 1873, the dwelling house of Mrs. Burtis took fire, and the department turned out before any serious damage was done. Loss, $150; insured.

On the 12th of September, 1873, the department was called out to a fire in the east part of town. They got as far as the fair grounds, and

discovered that it was a house owned by Robert B. Allensworth, and as they saw they could not reach it in time, and no water was to be had, they turned back. Loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,500.

On the 4th of June, 1874, an alarm of fire wes sounded, announcing the burning of a barn owned by J. Trockenbrod. It burned to the ground.

Aug. 7, 1874, the barn of J. B. Dunlap caught fire at about 4 o'clock A. M. The department turned out; but when they arrived the barn was all in flames, and no water could be got at; so they worked with hooks and buckets, and kept adjoining buildings from taking fire. A span of ponies burned with the barn. Loss, $800; no insurance.

Sept. 8, 1874, the house of Stephen Patterson caught fire, but the firemen arrived and extinguished it before any serious damage was done.

Sept. 28, 1875, the house of August Schuetze caught fire and was burned to the ground before the alarm was given. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $800.

On the 27th of December, 1875, an alarm of fire was sounded at 12:30 o'clock A. M. The brewery of Jacob Hefty was on fire. The weather being very cold, the members could not get more than one stream upon the fire. They work for seven hours, steadily, and finally succeeded in putting it out. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,000.

An alarm of fire was given at 9 o'clock A. M., March 2, 1876, and the Commercial House barn was discovered to be on fire. The department turned out and worked hard. There was great danger that the hotel and other buildings would be burned, but the members succeeded in keeping it confined to the barn. A few days before the department was called out for the same barn, but the fire was put out before they arrived.

On the 18th of March, 1876, an alarm of fire was given—this time the brewery of G. Leuenberger & Co. There being plenty of water near by, the department succeeded in putting out the fire before any serious damage was done. Loss $50.

June 6, 1877, the house of James Fitzgibbons, near the depot, caught fire. The department turned out and extinguished the fire after a damage of $250 had been done.

June 29, 1877, an alarm of fire was sounded, it being the mill of Rood & Co. It was totally destroyed. The department turned out, but there being no water near by, they did what they could to save lumber and other buildings in the vicinity. Loss $5,000; no insurance.

Feb. 26, 1878, the dwelling house of G. Leuenberger caught fire. It was quickly put out. Loss $25.

On the 22d of May, 1879, fire was discovered at 11 o'clock P. M., in the Empire block at the southwest corner of the square. The department was soon at work, but did not succeed in stopping the fire until seven buildings were destroyed.

May 20, 1881, an alarm of fire was given, and the department turned out and extinguished a fire upon a building owned by Peter Wells, on Farmer's street. The building was partially burned.

An alarm was sounded on the 22d of November, 1881. This time it was a building owned by E. R. Copeland, near the northwest corner of the square. The department soon put out the fire. Loss $112.

The alarm sounded again May 10, 1882. A building owned by Conrad Keller burned to the ground. Loss $1,050.

Aug. 8, 1882, the department turned out in answer to an alarm, and put out a fire in the rear end of the basement of McKee's block, occupied by Mr. Klebb, with a saloon.

Oct. 27, 1882, the department were again called out, and extinguished a fire in a house owned by A. Buhler. Loss about $150.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Methodist preacher in Green county was Rev. DeLap. Other early preachers were

Revs. Harcourt and Ash. Meetings were held in an early day at the house of Elijah Austin and Enoch Evans, in the town of Clarno. Shortly after the school house was built on the present site of the city of Monroe, a class was formed there. In January, 1842, Jacob Ly Brand deeded to the trustees, a lot situated on Washington street, in consideration that they build a church there. The following named were the trustees at that time: Rev. Robert De Lap, Asa Brown, Elijah Austin, Enoch Evans and Joseph Wardle. The church was built. It was a plain frame structure, and the first church building erected in the city. In 1858 it was remodeled, and was used until 1869, when the present building was erected at a cost of $17,000. It is a handsome building of Milwaukee brick. The names of the different pastors who have served here are as follows: Allen Dudgeon, Butler Drew, Wilson Williams, McGinley Swetland, Wirrich Springer, Tasker Burton, Crandall Aspenwall, Wilson Palmer, Kellogg Bushby, Evans Irish and Searles Deite, the present pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Early in 1883 a series of meetings were held by Rev. D. R. Glover, assisted by George Little, an evangelist from Pennsylvania. Many were converted and a class organized of about fifty members, with Moses Witham, class leader; Elias Walters, Laura Eley and Mrs. Agnes Corson, stewards; Elias Walters, William Ault, E. Woodle, D. A. Duncan and Levi Duncan, trustees. The class was increased to some extent since its organization. They met for worship in the Congregational church. Rev. D. R. Glover is still pastor. A union Sabbath school is held with the Congregationalists.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH.

The church building of this denomination was erected in 1869. The building committee was Albert Albright and Peter Lichtenwalner; the treasurer, Robert Shaw. This church was organized by Rev. Donmeyer. The first preacher was Rev. John Bloom. The original members of the society were: E. Albright, Robert Shaw, Mary Shaw, Joseph Lichtenwalner, Peter and Sarah Lichtenwalner, and Benjamin Neaz—five male and two female members. This little band erected the church. The building is 36x40 feet in size, and cost $2,200. Rev. Bloom was succeeded in turn by Rev. Hammon, who remained four years; then Rev. Reese, two years; Rev. Rupley, two years, and Rev. Grosscup, the present pastor. Services are held every Sunday. The society started under very discouraging circumstances, but by perseverance they have succeeded and are now in a flourishing condition. The Sabbath school was organized about thirty years ago.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first members of this Church were Mr. Esser, Jacob Meyers and Andrew Wyman. The church building was erected in 1859 or 1860, at a cost of $1,000. Father Obermiller was priest at the time the church was built. Among the prominent workers in this Church at that time were: Joseph Gleissner, Andrew Wyman, George Reinhart, Stephen Sickinger, Frank Frey, George Sickinger, Joseph Shaver, Henry Wilbers and Jacob Kimpster. There are now about twenty families members of this Church. Rev. H. O'Brien was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1844. His parents were natives of Ireland and emigrated to America in 1841. When sixteen years old he was sent to St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, where he remained eight years. In 1868 he was ordained and sent to Watertown, Wis., where he remained a short time and went to Elba, thence to a station near Milwaukee. In the fall of 1883 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. Father O'Brien is a man of more than ordinary ability, and of fine address.

ST. VICTOR'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first mission from which the present Church grew, was established late in the decade between 1830 and 1840. Father J. Colton, who was then stationed at Shullsburg, came through this county for a number of years,

holding services. In 1860 a church building was erected and the organization was made permanent. Father R. F. Sullivan was stationed here at the time, and remained six years. He was succeeded by William O'Connell, who remained one year; then in succession came Thomas Murphy one year; J. Casey three years; Michael Wenker, one year; E. M. McGinnity, until 1880; Rev. Wrynn, until September, 1883, and Father H. O. Brunn, the present pastor. Father Brunn also has charge of the mission in the town of Adams. Among the first and prominent workers in this Church were the following, with their families, some were living in Adams and others in Monroe: Patrick Sheehy, C. Dillon, John Gettings, Patrick Shean, Roger Getting, Michael Crotty, Martin Mullen, John Michaels, Peter O'Donnell, Daniel Flynn, Edward Burry, Morgan and Moses O'Brien, John Murphy, Patrick Murphy, John McManus, Thomas Coyan, Patrick Masterson, Thomas Maley, Patrick Maley, John and Richard McGraw, Michael McCogg, T. Riley, Walter Dunlavey and James Riley. The church building, as stated, was erected in 1860. It is 40x50 feet in size and cost $3,000. In 1870 the building was enlarged to 40x90 feet. A neat parsonage has been erected at a cost of $1,800. The church is in a good condition, the membership numbering 120 families. In the town of Adams, there are seventy-five families. The present officers are: William Hogan, R. Gettings, Michael Herne, Patrick Shean, John Gibbons and William McCurry. There is a Sunday school in connection, which is in a flourishing condition.

EVANGELICAL, OR GERMAN METHODIST.

The first meetings of the Evangelical Association were held in 1859, at the old school house, by Rev. Jacob Sill, then stationed at New Glarus. The Church was organized in 1860, by Rev. Andreas Tarnutzer, with seven members, as follows: John J. Ruegger and wife, John Staller and wife, Catharine Shindler, Mary Glohr and Henry Becker. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Andreas Tarnutzer, who was stationed at New Glarus; Tenohard Von Wald, resident pastor, remained two years; J. G. Esslinger, two years; W. F. Schnider, one year; C. F. Finger, two years; William Hudster, two years; J. M. Hammeter, two years; Leonard Buchler, three years; J. C. Brendel, two years; Henry Uphoff, three years; Peter Held, two years; C. Grum and A. Lahr, the present pastor, who has been here two years. The first trustees were J. J. Reugger, Ulrich Losli and J. Bowman. The first church building was erected in 1859, by John Staller and Henry Schindler, at a cost of $200, and was known as the "Staller church." In 1863 a new church building was erected, 32x48 feet in size, at a cost of $1,400, which is still used. The old church was moved back and used as a parsonage. At present the church is in a good condition, numbering about ninety members. There is a Sabbath school in connection, which has about seventy members. The present trustees of the church are: Herman G. Gloege, Henry Babler and Frederick Cramer. The Sunday school has a library containing 250 volumes. The officers are as follows: Herman Gloege, superintendent; Frederick Kramer, assistant; Henry Babler, secretary; Jacob Frantschy, treasurer; William Bauman, librarian. There are fifteen teachers.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. Charles A. Boardman, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Youngstown, Ohio, in connection with the Presbytery of Trumbull, having arrived at Monroe, Oct. 26, 1854, with the design of spending the remainder of his days under the care of his daughter, Mrs. Orinda S. McEwen, began to preach in Monroe, on Sabbath, Oct. 29, 1854. A remnant of a Presbyterian Church, with two resident elders and a few members—the whole in a state of disintegration—was found in Monroe; but there was no church edifice belonging to either the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination in the town. A church building occupied by the Christians and one belonging to the Methodists,

were the only houses for public worship then in the village. By the labors of Deacon Robert Love, who resided here but a few months, the seminary building was obtained as a place for worship, and a small audience regularly assembled on the Sabbath. It was soon decided by a majority of the members that Congregationalism was preferred. Mr. Boardman continued to preach, and after a few weeks the formation of a Congregational Church began to be talked of, and at length, on Sabbath, Dec. 17, 1854, a notice was published from the pulpit, calling a meeting on the following Thursday, of all those interested in the formation of a Congregational Society. This agitation culminated on the 28th of December, 1854, in the organization of a society and the adoption of a constitution. The first members were as follows: Robert Love, Martha M. Love, Benjamin I. and Abigail Tenny, Charles C. and Elizabeth Righter, John H. and Mary Bloom, Thomas Dumars, Ared White, Mrs. Sarah B. Morse, Mrs. Orinda McEwen, Homer Boardman, George W. Tenny and Thomas M. Dunbar. On March 3, 1855, Benjamin I. Tenny and Robert Love were elected deacons. Rev. Boardman supplied the pulpit until July, 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. H. Blake, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. On the 19th of December, 1858, Rev. S. E. Miner, became pastor. Since that time, the following named have filled the pulpit for the society: Revs. E. Morris, J. B. Fairbanks, George B. Rowley, of Camden, N. Y.; H. A. Miner, of Menasha, Norman McLeod, A. J. Bailey and T. A. Gardner. Services were held in the seminary building, then in the court house, until the erection of their church edifice, in 1860. Death and removals have reduced the membership greatly.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In 1859 Rev. Jehabad Codding, a Universalist preacher came to Monroe and delivered a course of lectures in the court house. Mr. Codding is well remembered as being one of the most noted abolitionists in the county, and one who trained with such men as Garrison, Sumner, Phillips and Lovejoy. Sumner pronounced him to be one of the most brilliant orators in the United States. It was through his influence that the Universalists of Monroe were brought together. In 1860 a society was organized at the Christian church by Rev. Z. H. Howe. Among the early members were: J. B., N. B. and E. T. Treat, Norman Churchill and wife, Hiram Rust, C. S. Foster and wife, A. Ludlow and wife, J. A. Bingham, Asa and J. V. Richardson, and Peter and Jerry Chandler. Early in 1860 a stock company was formed to build a church, and ground was broken in March of that year. They were unable to pay, and before the building was finished it was sold on a mechanic's lien, but was bought in for the stockholders. A subscription was started, of which H. W. Whitney was the prime mover. The people subscribed liberally, and the debt was soon cleared up, and to-day, though small in numbers, the organization is strong financially. The building cost about $12,500, including a beautiful pipe organ of seventeen stops. The first services held in this house was the funeral of Oscar F. Pinney, captain of the 5th battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, killed at the battle of Stone River in 1863. The first minister was Rev. L. Conger, who remained three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Butler, who remained between four and five years. Then came a Unitarian minister—Rev. Powell, who preached here two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Fisher, another Unitarian minister, who remained with them three years. At this time the building was in need of repairs, and for two or three years no services were held. The next to occupy the pulpit was Rev. L. W. Brigham, who closed his engagement in April, 1884. The first trustees of this Church were H. W. Whitney, A. Ludlow and Norman Churchill. Before the completion of the building J. T. Dodge, C. S. Foster and L. Wolcott were also appointed trustees. The present trustees are Henry Ludlow, J. B. Treat and Norman Chur-

chill. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Jacob LyBrand, one of the founders of the city of Monroe. This was the last piece of land Mr. LyBrand owned in the State of Wisconsin. The church is built of brick and stone, in Romanesque style, low tower and circular openings. It was dedicated June 24, 1863. Rev. D. P. Livermore, of Chicago, preached the dedicatory sermon. The congregation at the present time is made up of about equal numbers of Universalists and Unitarians.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The first meeting of this denomination, in Monroe, was held in the court house in 1860, with William S. Ingraham as pastor. The class was organized in October, 1861, with twenty-five members. The first officers were as follows: George Adair, elder; Matthew Hackworth, deacon; and J. H. Franenfelder, clerk. They held services in the court house until 1864, when they purchased a church building of the New Lights or Christians. It was located on Washington street, one block west of the court house square. In 1869 they sold that building and erected a new one on Clinton street, south of the railroad. They now have forty-five members. The present officers are as follows: E. R. Gillett, elder; William Kerr, first deacon; A. C. Atwood, second deacon; and M. S. Gillett, clerk. The pastors who have succeeded each other in charge of this congregation are: William S. Ingraham, Isaac Sanborn, G. C. Tenny and William Sharp. The Sabbath school was organized in 1864 with M. Hackworth as superintendent. A. T. Atwood is the present superintendent.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Shortly after the war, three missionaries of the Episcopal faith, from Milwaukee, came to Monroe and held services in the court house. While the people of that denomination were of good cheer, a minister, Rev. Wright, came here from Janesville and organized a class at Temperance Hall. Among the first members were: John J. Cook and wife, Henry George and wife, Dr. Johnson and wife, and George King and wife. Services were held in Temperance Hall for about a year, when a frame church was erected. Many pastors have held forth in this Church, but at the present time the pulpit is empty.

CHRISTIAN OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The first Church of this denomination was organized in about 1848. Among the first members were: James L. Powell and family, George Eley, William Hodges and wife, James and John Ely, and Mr. Parks. The first preacher was Rev. Elijah Gleason, who held the first services at the house of William Hodges. The Church flourished and continued in existence until the breaking out of the war, when many of the families moved away, and the Church was broken up and the organization finally abandoned. In 1871 the members of this denomination again began meeting for worship. On the 30th of November, Rev. Charles W. Sherwood began preaching in the Universalist house of worship. He continued to hold services irregularly until a Church was organized on the 2d of February, 1872. The charter members were as follows: William Monroe, George Eley, Emily J. Nance, Michael, Felix, Catharine H. and Elizabeth Bennett. The society rented the Baptist church at $1.50 per night and held services there, as the Church record says, "until the Baptists permitted the house to be locked against us, without notice; until our congregation met at the house on the evening of June 24, 1872, and found the house locked." After this services were held in the various churches until 1873 when a church was erected. The building committee was composed of John H. Bridge, William Hodges and William Monroe, and these gentlemen all contributed very liberally toward the erection of the edifice. The building was so nearly completed Sept. 7, 1873, that services were then held in it by Rev. C. W. Sherwood, aided by Rev. R. D. Cotton. The first officers elected were: Secretary,

Nathan A. Loofbourow; trustees, John H. Bridge, Darius G. Nance and Nathan A. Loofbourow. Rev. C. W. Sherwood was succeeded as pastor in September, 1874, by Rev. D. R. Howe. The first full set of officers elected as shown by the records were as follows: Elders, John H. Bridge and D. G. Nance; deacons, N. A. Loofbourow, Felix Bennett, Fletcher Buzick and J. B. Vandervoort; treasurer, Felix Bennett; secretary and clerk, J. T. McKibben. The pastors who have had charge of this congregation are Elders D. R. Howe, G. L. Brokaw and Norton. Elder Howe is the present pastor. The cost of the church was $2,600. They have a membership of 100. The present officers are: D. G. Manie, D. R. Howe and J. H. Armstrong, elders; L. D. Vanmatre, Felix Bennett and Grant Sutherland, deacons; and Joseph McKibben, clerk.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Knights of Pythias, Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 41, was organized Feb. 14, 1883. The following were the charter members: J. B. Treat, A. S. Douglas, George W. Doty, H. D. Fuller, S. M. Hughes, J. S. Reynolds, V. A. Riton, Frank Turner, William Ludlow, P. W. Puffer, E. G. Green, N. A Loughburrow, G. H. Wedge, S. E. Gardner, William Monrow, Robert Miller, T. W. Goldin, A. J Worthington, A. F. Glasscott, T. Crago, William P. Bragg, T. W. Goldin, A. J. Worthington, A. F. Glasscott, T. Crago, W. P. Bragg, Ogden H. Feathers, G. C.; J. A. Hinsley, P. G. C.; C. B. McClure, G. P.; W. C. Williams, G. V. C.; Frank Kraus, G. M. of E.; Frank Jones, G. M. of A.; H. L. Kebest, G. I. G.; J. A. Scott, G. V. G.; L. W. Coe, G. K. and R. S. The first officers were as follows: A. S. Douglas, P. C.; J. B. Treat, C. C.; J. S. Reynolds, V. C.; N. A. Loofburrow, P.; William Ludlow, M. of E.; P. W. Puffer, M. of F.; G. W. Doty, K. of R. S.; S. E. Gardner, M. of A.; Frank Turner, I. G.; S. M. Hughes, O. G. The lodge has prospered, and now is in good condition, having forty members. The present officers are: J. B. Treat, P. C.; N. A. Loofburrow, C. C.; H. D. Fuller, V. C.; T. W. Goldin, P.; Robert Miller, M. of F.; William P. Bragg, M. of Ex.; S. Schrake, K. of R. and G.; G. T. Hodges, M. of A.; Frank Turner, I. G.; A. J. Worthington, O. G.

Corcordia Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 14th of March, 1867. The first officers were: Lewis Ullman, N. G.; Edward Ruegger, V. G.; Louis Schuetze, Sec. and P. S.; J. A. Gleissner; trustees, Anton Miller, Andrew Buehler and John Linder. The following were the charter members: Lewis Ullman, J. A. Gleissner, Anton Miller, Edward Ruegger, John Linder and A. Buehler. The following became members on the night of organization: Louis Schuetze, Samuel Shuler, H. Hoehn, A. Wettingel, John Shuler, L. Sickinger, F. Stirgl, John Kappel and Henry Watter. The lodge has had, in all, a membership of 139. The present membership is sixty-nine. The past grands have been as follows: A. Buehler, L. Schuetze, G. Leuenberger, H. Watter, J. Detwiler, L. Kochler, S. Schuler, R. Buri, C. Zimmer, E. Ruegger, L. Sickinger, J. Schnipp, D. German, J. Rufi, T. Hafner, C. Grochowsky, G. Witterer, A. Aberdroth and John Blum. There have been two deaths in the order. The lodge has flourished, and is in good financial standing, having $2,328.60 in the treasury, $2,133 of which is in cash and notes. The present officers are as follows: Nicholas Gerber, N. G.; John Fuchs, V. G.; Carl F. Ruff, R. S. and P. S.; Louis Schuetze, treasurer.

Germania Lodge, A. O. U. W., was organized July 16, 1881, with nineteen members, as follows: R. Fuelleman, G. Wittmer, R. Buri, F. Grunert, R. Schneider, C. Goetz, William Hersig, R. Lowenbach, E. Ruegger, F. Hoffner, L. Sickinger, F. W. Byers, P. Wohlwend, C. Kundert, A. Tschobold and J. Biller. The first officers were: R. Fuelleman, P. M.; G. Wittmer, master; R. Buri, treasuer; R. Schneider, overseer; C. Kundert, guide; F. Grunert, secretary; L. Sickinger, cashier; C. Goetz, F.; J. Biller, G.; W. Hersig, O. G. At present there is a

a membership of forty-six in good standing. There have been two deaths of members—J. Witmer and C. Getz.

Forest City Lodge, No. 44, A. O. U. W., was organized Aug. 31, 1878, by A. Tasey, deputy grand master of the State. The charter members were as follows: A. J. Kane, C. E. Evans, W. S. Bloom, S. C. Cheeney, W. H. Cheeney, George W. Banks, D. S. Young, F. C. Bennett, A. F. Glasscott, N. A. Loofbourow, A. F. Lichtenwalner, F. Wettengel, J. H. Strawser, W. H. Miller, C. J. McCracken, Thomas Weirich, R. T. Blair, J. A. Barling and John Kleckner. The first officers were as follows: C. E. Adams, P. M. W.; A. J. Kane, M. W.; S. C. Cheeney, foreman; C. D. Corson, O.; G. W. Banks, recorder; F. Wettengel, financier; W. S. Bloom, R.; W. D. Matthews, guide; U. F. Zeigler, I. S.; J. A. Barling, O. S.; Dr. Loofbourown, Med. Ex. The present officers are: J. W. Edleman, P. M. W.; S. P. Schadel, M. W.; E. Busby, foreman; George Durgan, O.; A. F. Lichtenwalner, recorder; A. F. Glasscott, financier; F. C. Bennett, R.; W. H. Weaver, guide; S. O. Shult, I. W.; A. J. Lizer, O. W.; Dr. Loofbourow, Med. Ex. There is at present sixty-two members. There has been two deaths—J. C. Barber and John Sisson.

A lodge of the Sons of Temperance was instituted on the 25th of April, 1848. The charter members were J. V. Richardson, Alfred Goddard, C. S. Foster, John Walworth, S. P. Condee, Dr. J. C. Crawford, Charles Weaver, A. Ludlow, Fred. F. West, W. C. Fillebrown, L. Hurlbut, William Tucker, Milton H. Reed and F. Emmerson. The first officers were: J. C. Crawford, W. P.; F. F. West, W. A.; J. V. Richardson, R. S.; Charles S. Foster, A. R. S.; A. Ludlow. F. S.; Francis Emerson, T.; Milton H. Reed, C.; W. C. Fillebrow, A. C.; S. P. Condee, O. S. S.; John Walworth, chaplain. The whole membership of this lodge during its existence was about 275. This order was finally, in about 1858, merged into the Good Templars, and a few years later suspended.

In January, 1864, it was again organized as the Monroe Lodge No. 218 and is still in existence, having prospered. It now has a membership of about eighty in good standing. The present officers are as follows: A. C. Dodge, W. C. T.; Mrs. Charles Corson, V. W. C. T.; Norman Churchill, D. W. C. T.; Cora Corson, R. S.; Silas Judd, F. S.; Rose White, T.; Rev. L. W. Brigham, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. J. C. Cook, Chap.; Ernest Gorham, marshal; Ada Caughey, I. S. G.; Henry Caughey, O. S. G. The Good Templars hall is well furnished, and cost about $1,600.

The Washingtonian Temple of Honor, No. 41, was organized in 1876.

O. F. Penney Post, No. 102, department of Wisconsin, G. A. R., was organized on the 20th of August, 1883, by chief mustering officer, L. O. Holmes, and comrades from W. H. Sargent Post, No. 20, E. Hoyt Post, No. 69, and W. W. Patton Post, No. 90. On motion of comrade S. C. Cheney, the following were selected as a committee to choose a name for the post: W. F. Boyd, Samuel Lewis and A. F. Glascott. The committee reported the name, O. F. Penney Post, No. 102, which was duly accepted. The first officers were as follows: S. C. Cheney, post commander; S. E. Gardner, senior vice commander; W. J. Miller, junior vice commander; J. C. Hall, surgeon; Nelson Darling, officer of the day; S. P. Shadel, chaplain; A. F. Glascott, quartermaster; C. H. Robinson, officer of the guard; C. E. Tanberg, adjutant; J. C. Baker, sergeant major, and M. P. Maine, quartermaster sergeant. The following comrades were mustered: F. W. Byrne, B. S. Kerr, Samuel Lewis, George O. Putzash, Joseph Wetzler and J. C. Smith.

ROSTER.

S. C. Cheney, 12th Wisconsin Battery.
S. E. Gardner, company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry.
W. J. Miller, company E, 31st Wisconsin Infantry
J. C. Hall, 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
Nelson Darling, company G, 22d Wisconsin Infantry.
S. P. Shadel, company A, 46th Illinois Infantry.
A. F. Glascott, 12th Wisconsin Light Artillery.
C. H. Robinson, 5th Wisconsin Battery.

C. E. Tanberg, company D, 15th Wisconsin Infantry.
M. P. Maine, company B, 13th Wisconsin Infantry.
J. C. Baker, 5th Wisconsin Battery.
F. W. Byrns, 96th Illinois Infantry.
B. S. Kerr, company D, 38th Wisconsin Infantry.
Samuel Lewis, 5th Wisconsin Battery.
George O. Putzsch, 45th Wisconsin Infantry.
Joseph Wetzler, 22d Wisconsin Infantry.
J. C. Smith, 5th Wisconsin Battery.
C. A. Booth, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers.
N. S. Twining, 13th Wisconsin Volunteers.
A. S. Douglass, 40th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Louis Schuetze, 9th Wisconsin Infantry.
Samuel Witmer, 9th Wisconsin Infantry.
E. G. Knuland, 1st brigade, 3d division, 15th corps.
William S. McCracken, 5th Battery.
Thomas W. Evans, 46th Illinois Volunteers.
Louis Sickinger, 38th Wisconsin.
George W. Thorp, 9th Wisconsin Volun eers.
Edward Ruegger.
Rollin Olson, 15th Wisconsin Volunteers.
John Dale, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers.
Jacob Shuler, 31st Wisconsin Volunteers.
Andrew Johnson, 96th Volunteer Infantry.
Eli Michaels, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers.

The post meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and there are now seventy-two men on the roll call. The post has been in camp twice, at Racine in 1882, and at Janesville in 1883.

The Monroe Brass Band was organized in 1853 with the following members: M. S. Corson, Charles D. Corson, H T. Corson, W. H. Corson, A. V. Corson, Joseph Davies, D. T. Lindley and Jacob Davies. M. S. Corson was leader. The organization was kept together until 1859, when several of the members went to California. There were several others who took an active part in the band—C. A. Booth, George W. Tenny, George Churchill, Joseph Mabott, G. H. King, Jabez Stearns, Hank Rowley, John Zeigler, A. Clark and Daniel Cady. The band was composed of the best young men in the town, and they became quite good musicians. At that time there were but few bands in the State. The band in Monroe at the present time is called Monroe Cornet Band, and is one of the best in the State. They have magnificent uniforms and a splendid set of silver instruments.

MONROE RIFLE CLUB.

This club was organized on the 18th of October, 1869, with the following officers: Edward Ruegger, president; B. Tschudy, vice-president; Henry Hoehn, secretary; John Schuler, treasurer. There are at present twenty-two members in good standing. In July, 1882, the Monroe team took part in the tournament at Milwaukee, and carried away the first prize against fourteen other competing teams. In 1876 they were represented in Philadelphia. They have a park of six acres, about a mile and a half east of the city, and a target and shooting house. The club is out of debt, and owns property valued at $1,200. They use the Ballard breech loading guns.

THE CITY GUARDS.

The Monroe City Guards, company H., was organized March 28, 1882: Samuel J. Lewis, captain; S. P. Tschudy, 1st lieutenant; Andrew Arnot, 2d lieutenant; J. D. Dunwiddie, 1st sergeant; D. A. Stearns, 2d sergeant; R. D. Evans, 3d sergeant; George Voight, 4th sergeant; F. E. McLean, 5th sergeant; C. S. Young, 1st corporal; William Blunt, 2d corporal; William Gibbons, 3d corporal; C. B. Randall, 4th corporal; J. A. Bridge, 5th corporal; Richard Bowden, 6th corporal; H. Pennick, 7th corporal; J. H. Durst, 8th corporal; Fred Bubler, E. Bonta, C. A. Booth, Louis Black, Charles Blunt, J. F. Bridges, Charles Butler, J. H. Casler, F. E. Corson, Charles Churchill, E. Cushman, E. F. Deal, Joseph Deal, M. C. Durst, Rollin Eley, William Evans, W. N. Fessenden, Garrett Flynn, David Flynn, B. L. Gleason, D. R. Gorham, E. W. Gorham, George Gray, W. Hackett, S. M. Hughes, F. Kun, C. H. Kuner, E. E. Lockwood, John Malia, Thomas Malia, Charles Miller, Robert Morton, Louis North, Edwin Phillips, Ernest Rust, C. A. Shafer, John Shafer, Paul Shroder, J. A. Shoenfield, Otto Shuler, Levi Starr, George Snyder, H. T. Stolf, George Studley, Edward Slucki, Alonzo Wilson, L. S. Wagner, F. L. Warren,

Frank Voight, W. M. Witter and J. ZunBrunen, privates. Since the organization the company has recruited the following men: WilliamAdams, Jesse Coffen, Frank Ely, George E. Faubel, James Faubel, Ernest Fisher, Edward Goddard, Harry Humphrey, D. W. Kun, Jacob Klasey, James Lockwood, Claus Lizar, F. J. Mitcheltree, William Monroe, Claus Shepley, William Sutherland, H. L. Twining, J. A. Woodle, E. C. Copeland, F. G. Collins, Edgar Ludlow, Frank Payne, J. E. Rand, Henry Skelly, Gus Steinman, Roy Booth, John Evans, John Knuland, William Ludlow, Edward Malay, Frank Stall, Edward Wood and Frank Summerville. They have an arsenal 20x60 feet, with sixty stand of arms. The company is composed of the best of Monroe's young men, and is a company of which the city may well be proud.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

[By Prof. N. C. Twining.]

This beneficent order was incorporated under the general laws of Massachusetts, Nov. 5, 1877. The Royal Arcanum is a beneficiary secret order. Several gentlemen, residents of Boston, felt that there was great need of a social order, not altogether unlike existing orders, but, while it should combine all their best points, it should also contain other and prominent features of a purely beneficiary character. It is well calculated to meet the growing demand for a larger death benefit than any kindred organization existing. While it is intended to be the competitor of none, one of its aims is to labor with all in promoting the cause of benevolence, charity and fraternity. The lapse of time is sure to be followed by cold indifference, seeming unconcern, and to a certain degree, neglect; thus, it was felt, the societies already existing, boasting of ancient origin, even in Biblical times, had become largely negligent of duty, alarmingly indifferent to the just claims of their members, eminently unsocial, even in their closest relations. The charter members of the Royal Arcanum, who laid the foundation of the order, are gentlemen of broad culture and wide experience representing every secret order in our land worthy of Christian membership; hence they had the broadest field possible, as limitless as the historical past, as expansive as the living present, from which to select the pillars, the essence and strength of their new order. How well they have accomplished their self-imposed task, we leave the candid reader to judge from the fruits of their labor.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

1. To unite fraternally all white men of sound bodily health and good moral character, who are socially acceptable and between twenty-one and fifty-five years of age.

2. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them.

3. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; also, to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.

4. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

5. To establish a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, upon the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding $3,000 shall be paid to his family or those dependent upon him, as he may direct.

It will be seen upon a careful reading of the above enumerated objects of the order, that a perfect fraternal union, a cemented brotherhood, a united social order has been outlined. One feature is so vital, so characteristically unselfish, that it must claim the attention and receive the plaudits of men, thinking, sober men; the absolutely untrammeled benevolence to the living, suffering brother, the unselfish Christian charity bestowed upon the widow and orphans. The government of the order is under the control of a supreme council, grand council and the local subordinate councils, scattered, as other societies are, wherever they are organized. The supreme council is composed of members elected by State or grand councils. The grand

councils, or State councils, are composed of members elected by the local councils; each member of the grand council must be a past regent of a subordinate council.

The order has but one degree, having properly received this, the brother is entitled to all the benefits and emoluments enumerated in constitution and by laws.

We now call attention to and ask a careful consideration of the following condensed table containing the rates for the Widows and Orphans Benefit Fund. It will be perceived that the ages between twenty-one and fifty-five years are given, and the assessments upon members joining, having attained to the specified year of age:

Between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, $1.00.
Between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-three, $1.04.
Between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-four, $1.08.
Between the ages of twenty-four and twenty-five, $1 12.
Between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-six, $1.16
Between the ages of twenty-six and twenty-seven, $1.20.
Between the ages of twenty-seven and twenty-eight, $1.24.
Between the ages of twenty-eight and twenty-nine, $1.28.
Between the ages of twenty-nine and thirty, $1.32.
Between the ages of thirty and thirty-one, $1.38.
Between the ages of thirty one and thirty-two, $1.44.
Between the ages of thirty-two and thirty-three, $1 50.
Between the ages of thirty-three and thirty-four, $1.56.
Between the ages of thirty-four and thirty-five, $1.62.
Between the ages of thirty-five and thirty-six, $1.68.
Between the ages of thirty-six and thirty-seven, $1.74.
Between the ages of thirty-seven and thirty-eight, $1.80.
Between the ages of thirty-eight and thirty-nine, $1.86.
Between the ages of thirty-nine and forty, $1.96.
Between the ages of forty and forty-one, $2.06.
Between the ages of forty one and forty-two, $2.16.
Between the ages of forty-two and forty three, $2.26.
Between the ages of forty-three and forty-four, $2.36.
Between the ages of forty-four and forty-five, $2.46.
Between the ages of forty-five and forty-six, $2.58.
Between the ages of forty-six and forty-seven, $2.70.
Between the ages of forty-seven and forty-eight, $2 82.
Between the ages of forty-eight and forty-nine, $2 96.
Between the ages of forty-nine and fifty, $3.10.
Between the ages of fifty and fifty-one, $3.26.
Between the ages of fifty one and fifty-two, $3 42.
Between the ages of fifty-two and fifty-three, $3.60.
Between the ages of fifty-three and fifty-four, $3, 80.
Between the ages of fifty-four and fifty-five, $4.00.

The explanation of the above table is easy: A man at twenty-one years old, not having reached his twenty-second year, will pay an assessment of $1, and receive a benefit certificate for $3,000, or by paying fifty cents per assessment, will receive a benefit certificate for $1,500 to be paid in either case, to widow, orphans, or to whomsoever he may direct, provided always that the one receiving the benefit is a dependent upon the deceased brother, thus cutting off all speculation.

COST OF JOINING THE ORDER.

Each member at initiation must pay to the collector as follows:

An initiation fee, at least	$5 00
For medical examination, including both local and State examinations	2 50
One quarter's dues, in advance	1 00
For Benefit Certificate	1 00
One assessment, in advance, if 21 years old	1 00
Total cost to members at 21	$10 50

This will be found to vary somewhat. The initiation must be $5, at least—may be more. The dues may be more or less than $4 per annum, governed entirely by the expenses incurred by running the local council. As there is but one degree, but two medical examinations and one benefit certificate, the expense—$8.50—will never recur, but dues and assessments must necessarily recur; dues either quarterly, semi-annually or annually, entirely at the option of the local council. The assessment recurs, not at regular intervals, and yet it may be looked for quite regular, at least from seven to ten times per year; the brother has forty days in which to pay the assessment.

Suppose a man joins who is between forty and forty-one, please note the cost to him the first year, on the supposition that ten assessments are called to the supreme treasury:

Initiation	$5 00
Medical examination	2 50
Benefit Certifieate	1 00
Dues in advance	4 00
Ten assessments, $2.06 each	20 60
Total cost of first year	$33 10
Deduct initiation, medical examinations, Benefit Certificate, as these will not be repeated	8 50
Total cost each year	$24 60

This is the total cost each year on a benefit certificate of $3,000, or $12.30 on a benefit certificate of $1,500, payable in either case to his widow and orphans at his death, within thirty days. We are aware that this unselfish benevolence, this Christian charity of this noble order, has caused insurance companies to reduce their rates; has invited, or rather called into being, other kindred orders, yet not one of them can present a claim to higher standing as a purely beneficent order, not one of them pays as large a benefit as the Royal Arcanum. Each brother that dies in the order costs the one who joins at twenty-one years of age about two cents. There have died since the organization of the order, in 1877, 1,014 members in good standing, the widows and orphans of whom have received the amount of their benefit certificates, if full benefit, $3,000, if one-half benefit, $1,500 each; 1,014 deaths at two cents each amount to $20.28! Again: Each member that dies in good standing costs the man who joins at forty years of age about six cents. The 1,014 deaths at six cents each amount to $60.84! To resume: The one joining at twenty-one years of age in 1877, at the time of the organization of the order, would now hold receipts showing that he has paid, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased brothers, $20.28, and holds his benefit certificate for $3,000, which will be paid to his heirs or devisees within thirty days after his death. Similarly, the man joining at forty years of age would hold receipts showing that he had paid $60.84 for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased brothers, and also his benefit certificate, securing to his widow and orphans, or devisees, $3,000, within thirty days after his death. Since the organization of the order fifty-seven assessments have been called to the supreme treasury, and an order issued to collectors to collect assessment fifty-eight by June 11, 1884.

We desire to call attention to this last call for members to pay another assessment. I will say right here these calls include about thirty-five deaths each; the present one, number fifty-eight, includes the number of deaths from Feb. 27, 1884, to April 10, 1884, a period of forty-three days. The order has about 70,000 members at present, hence the death rate is about five members to each 10,000 for the forty-three days. The principal cause for this low rate is the extreme rigidity of the medical examinations. The thirty-five members whose deaths make up the last call paid into the supreme treasury the sum of $1,497.32. Their widows and orphans, or devisees, drew from the supreme treasury, on the benefit certificates held by themselves, $103,500! Kind reader, consider the virtue, mercy, charity of the noble order. Well may it claim for itself leadership in the attempt to establish and maintain an order purely beneficiary. The youngest in this death list of thirty-five was twenty-three when initiated in 1879. As he died March 1, 1884, he had paid $48.60 into the supreme treasury—his heirs have received ere this the $3,000 from the supreme treasury. The oldest in the above list was initiated at fifty-five July 16, 1879, dying Feb. 24, 1884. He had paid into the supreme treasury $180.60—his heirs have received before this time, May, 1884, the full amount of his benefit certificate, $3,000, from the supreme treasury. When the order was organized the applicant for membership must be between twenty-one and sixty years of age. The requirement now limits the superior number to fifty-five. The average age in the above death list at initiation was less than forty years, being thirty-nine years and a fraction. Now that we have given the order in general a brief notice, we invite the attention of the reader to the sub-

ordinate council at Monroe, being the only council in Green county. In the summer of 1881 several citizens of Monroe became interested in the Royal Arcanum, and after some weeks consultation, asked Paul Binner, of Occident Council, Milwaukee, Wis., to come and institute a council at Monroe. Accordingly, on Aug. 30, 1881, Perseverance Council, No. 613, Monroe, Green Co., Wis., was organized, embracing some of the most public spirited and intelligent men of the city, eighteen in all. The following is a list of the charter members: N. A. Loofbourow, M. D., E. H, Austin, Charles Ball, S. C. Cheney, William S. Davenport, J. W. Edelman, J. W. Faubell, S. E. Gardner, A. F. Glascott, W. G. Koken, R. F. Lund, Robert Start, A. C. Stuntz, Frank Turner, R. C. Whitcomb, William Zilmer and N. C. Twining. The following officers were elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881: N. C. Twining, regent; A. F. Glascott, vice-regent; A. C. Stuntz, past regent; W. S. Davenport, secretary; R. F. Lund, collector; W. C. Whitcomb, treasurer; Robert Start, chaplain; E. H. Austin, guide; Frank Turner, warden; W. G. Koken, sentinel.

The officers elect were duly installed, and the council was declared legally instituted, and possessing the powers of a subordinate council of the Royal Arcanum under the jurisdiction of the grand council of the State of Wisconsin. Brothers S. E. Gardner, Charles Ball and William Zilner were elected trustees. Dr. N. A. Loofbourow was elected local examiner, or examining physician, which responsible position he has filled with great credit to himself and advantage to the council ever since. From the very day of its birth, this local council at Monroe, has prospered; the more its members know of it, the more they are attached to it; perhaps it is enough to say, the ladies regard it with high favor; well they may, for it aims at the welfare, and also at the well-being of their infant and dependent children. Although Perseverance Council has met with no loss by death among its members, it has contributed with a willing grace to emancipate 940 bereaved homes from immediate want. The council cares for its own sick; helps the families of sick or disabled brothers, when necessary; looks after the moral welfare of its members also. At the close of the year, Dec. 31, 1881, Bro. A. F. Glascott was elected regent, and Bros. W. S. Davenport and R. C. Whitcomb were re-elected to their respective offices; Bro. J. J. Tschudy, Jr., was elected collector. Past Regent, N. C. Twining, was sent as representative to grand council held at Milwaukee; Sr. Past Regent, A. C. Stuntz was chosen as alternate; both of whom were in attendance at the grand council. Several members were added during the years 1881 and 1882 to the chartered list. The close of the year Dec. 31, 1882, brought but little change except increased membership, and a steady growth of fraternal feeling. Bro. W. S. Davenport was elected regent, and Bro. N. C. Twining, secretary for the year of 1883. The council sent as its representatives to grand council this year, held as before, Bro. N. C. Twining and A. F. Glascott, both of whom attended the session in Milwaukee. For the year, 1884, the officers are as follows: N. C. Twining, regent; A. C. Stuntz, vice regent; W. S. Davenport, past regent; Ferd Grunert, secretary; D. S. Young, orator; James Faubell, guide; B. T. Hoyland, chaplain; J. J. Tschudy, collector; R. C. Whitcomb, treasurer; Samuel Schuler, Jr., warden; Charles Ball, sentinel; N. A. Loofbourow, M. D. examiner; Jacob Steinman, Robert Start and J. K. Symonds, trustees. The representatives to the grand council held at Oshkosh, were Bro. A. F. Glascott; Bro. W. S. Davenport, alternate.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the spring of 1866 the Union school district No. 1, of the village of Monroe, was organized, and the first election was held July 9, of that year. The following board of education was chosen: Director, E. E. Bryant; clerk, C. S. Foster; treasurer, B. Dunwiddie; assist-

ant directors, J. V. Richardson, H. Medberry, George H. King and E. T. Gardner. The first set of teachers employed by this board was composed of the following named: Miss Churchill, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Ritten, Miss Salley, Miss Fenton, Miss McFarland, Miss Matthews, Miss Prescott, Miss Bently and Miss McWade.

A special meeting of the electors of district No. 1, village of Monroe, Wis., was held March 16, 1871, at which $15,000 was voted to build a school house. Shortly afterward the contract was let to J. M. Hinkley for $14,977. By the time the building was finished it had overrun this amount considerably.

At a school meeting held at the center school house on June 12, 1882, it was voted that a new school house be erected on the north side, to cost not more than $15,000. In February, 1883, the contract of building was let to Jacob Stimmon, for $12,100. The building was at once commenced and was finished in 1884.

A PLEA FOR POPULAR EDUCATION.

]By Prof. W. C. Twining.]

God has destined man to be the prime agent on earth, to reign by means of the arts, and, as it were, to complete His work, by subduing, regulating, and co-operating with the powers of nature, by favoring the development of the various organizations, and by transforming, combining, and appropriating its productions to a multitude of uses. He has inspired this superior agent, therefore, with an unbounded desire for action; exciting him to both internal and external activity, the former consisting in the exertion of the will, the latter, in the full play of the physical organization. From these two sources of action, properly directed, may spring abundant external fruits, and the most delightful internal state. If, on the contrary, this fundamental, imperious desire is not satisfied, if due precaution is not taken, or should it be satisfied blindly, we may fear all kinds of destruction and disorder without and within, every species of trouble, suffering, error.

The rightly directed exercise of activity is also the essential condition of the development of the faculties of the mind and heart; it is necessary that it should mark the progress, prepare their application, and preserve habitual harmony among them. It is to the health of the soul, what activity is to the health of the body. It is of a good and wise civil government to prepare the means in the external world, for individual activity to take its regular course, and to divide the labor of life thus, even before those who are to perform it, are born.

The wisdom of such a government will consist, especially, in leaving all paths free; in removing obstacles and extending impartial protection to all men, not only living, but men of the future. Government not only exhibits marks of wisdom in building for the present, but in laying a broad and liberal foundation for the ages yet to come.

It is also the part of a good government to help its citizens, to regulate the activity of each individual, by pointing out the most useful career, by keeping him in it, and ordering the employment of all his faculties, in a manner the most likely to make him pass through this career profitably and with honor. Hence all legislation designed to aid in this direction, must be founded upon experience, and woven for the future. We cannot expect to mould the character of the adult, all we can do is to direct his energies. But the mind of the youth presents itself, susceptible of most perfect and lasting impressions; it is upon this mind, like wax, clay, or putty, that we are to exercise our plastic art. A mind thus equipped with nought but God-gifted susceptibilities, is relegated to us with all the possibilities of the future before it. Recreant, indeed, would we be, were we deaf to its demands and necessities. When the child is born, he is surrounded by circumstances not of his own creation, often alien and repugnant to his tastes; he is often found to err

from lack of proper guidance during his youthful days. One of the greatest and most weighty duties of any government, whether National, State or family, is to provide for the proper education of its future citizens; and there are but two levers in the hands of the government with which to accomplish this successfully: the educated public, and the educated parent. There is still another and most potent influence—the Church. But this is not an instrument or means in the hands of the government; individuals and communities must direct its energies, according to their various wants and necessities, while the general government is left to adjust and administer the functions of government that apply to the training of intellect and the more general questions of moral action. There is not a little truth in the old saying that "most of the human passions are only the overflowing of an activity which has mistaken its true course." In this sense, and in this only, "the wicked man is a strong child;" or in other words, wickedness is a power unable to regulate, because it is ignorant of itself.

In the great trust bequeathed to the government, is the all important duty to teach its subjects self control which prevents and restrains all aberrations, merely products of the mind's excrescenses. It prepares for the study of self; we must be self-collected, before we can study ourselves; we must learn to measure our strength, before rushing upon the arena; we must employ all the authority we can obtain over ourselves, in order to oblige our heart to reform its desires, and our understanding, its judgment. A mind well-balanced, a nature rightly expanded, a culture carefully and systematically obtained, leads us to repress those foolish inclinations which seek the impossible; to accommodate ourselves to the sometimes hard and severe exigencies of reality; to conquer the difficulties which can be overcome, how hard soever they may be; to stop before those which are insurmountable; and to rise up courageously after falling into mistakes. It regulates the action and measure of all our faculties, and prevents them from being wasted.

Beside choice and unity of purpose, two special conditions are necessary to prevent activity from being destructive, and to make it fruitful; these are perseverance and method, which, when united, compose conduct; but which, even separate, are rarely well observed, and whose union is rarer still.

A good internal government, that is, self control, contributes very much to fulfill these conditions. The child left to grow up subject only to his own will and inclinations, his mind untrained, unpruned, has his career marked out more by the result of chance and circumstance, than by cultured calculation; his most mature deliberations are not guided by an intelligent will, although they are to exert a most important influence over his destiny; he may be likened to the seaman guiding his bark through the trackless ocean, trusting to an imperfect compass. He then moves on, not knowing whether the rocks of Scilly, the Charygbdis or Maelstrom, shall seal his fate! He cannot resist any occasion that solicits him. He does not even choose, but merely accepts. He alone chooses, who commands; but he can only command himself, not events.

When the child grows up, not knowing what circumstances depend upon himself, and what absolutely resist him, he must struggle against the inevitable, and consequently neglect the possible. He is unable to create a condition conformable to his character, nor can he conform his character to inevitable conditions among which he must, especially, include those arising from social institutions and conventional arrangements. Hence proceed so many false and incomplete situations in the world, and the uneasiness which is the legitimate consequence of them; and hence constraint, uncertainty, confusion and suffering, in the exercise of activity. It will be seen that a man's action thus guided by chance, whose every act is determined by an uneducated mind, is unconnected, and is not

constructed from parts of the same plan; it has no relation to anything. His life is not formed of a single tissue, but is composed of inlaid work, joined, and *not woven together*.

On the other hand, where all human action is energized by the free act of an intelligent will, unity of purpose economizes the faculties, redoubles their energy by concentrating them, and makes them conspire together to lend each other mutual aid. But there can be this unity only where there is law which assigns and preserves to each thing its rank; in society, this is administered by public authority; in the arts, by genius; by reason, in the sciences, and in the conduct of life, by self control; but by self control, only so far as it is the minister of virtue.

Again: Education is the handmaid of inspiration, which makes men of talent, while experience, men of skill; the first conceive, the second execute. These observations do not apply merely to works of art, and the management of affairs; they apply equally to the general plan of our conduct, in which our morality and happiness are involved. Here the application seems less evident; manifestly the State should have nothing to do with the religious training of its youth, only so far as a common and highly acceptable code of morals is concerned; and yet the child must be cared for to a greater degree than the parent or guardian is able to reach, or else that fabric of education founded by our fathers, though broad, philanthropic and intensive, must yield to the inevitable and fail of its most important result, namely, to educate the child wholly, symmetrically. Is it not a deplorable fact, that those minds whom nature has endowed with eminent power, and treated with especial favor, and which at the same time have grown up without training, are lamentably deficient in perseverance? We can almost assert that perseverance is a compensation granted to mediocrity. Not unfrequently, distinguished minds have sentiments superior to their station, and views more extensive than the sphere in which they are placed. They contain mysterious things within themselves, for which they cannot account, and which being developed, modify their dispositions. Let nature's sunshine of genius enter the soul of the uneducated child, let him grow to man's estate, and he will be exposed to be diverted from, and to mistake, the course which is suitable for him and to be dissatisfied with whatever he has begun, he seems to struggle with destiny; nature is full of problems of vast promise, but he has no key to their solution. Moreover, he is unable to *guide* himself by his experience, for it has been nothing but disaster, disappointment he cannot penetrate into unexplored regions, as they rise higher and higher, he can find no well beaten track, he gets entangled in the midst of trackless, wild woods, and yawning precipices, he is always forced to retrace every advance, to abandon every enterprise, however munificently it may reward his educated brother. He is thus driven to abandon all that his sentient soul prompts; moved by his heterogeneous impulses, he is drifted by cruel, luckless, hapless chance.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

If the reader has gone with the writer carefully over the preceding pages, he will now, of his own accord, both ask and answer the following momentous question: Were not our fathers, who framed and so exactly perfected our school system, fully aware of their responsibility to the children of the whole country?

Our condition in life furnishes us the most important part of the circumstances which educate us, and influence our character more than all the lessons of our masters; and though independent of our will in some respects, yet it is modified by our co-operation, and even by the manner in which we resign ourselves to what is inevitable. Fully aware of this, our fathers laid the foundations of the common school system, not for their own day, not to

meet fully all the requirements and necessities of the youth of their time, but for the future, more for the millions of unborn, than for those already environed by the old system, *no system*. At birth, each child is heir to these influences cast about it by the school system. We can no longer say the conditions environing the child are "hard." But, on the contrary, gentle in their influences, powerful in their molding effects.

We proudly point to our school system as an heir-loom to our children, and as the conditions that surround us in our youth, and those that are to surround us during our development and march to manhood, really have more to do with our moral and social worth, in shaping our destiny in life, we submit our children, *the little men and women* of our Nation, to these most benign influences cast about them by the public school system.

We cannot claim for the framers of our State constitution greater dignity, deeper penetration of thought, nor broader motives, nor still more comprehensive ideas, than have guided other legislators; they did most assuredly make some invaluable provisions, the full fruition of which have scarcely begun to be realized. The common district school, the immediate product of the constitutional provisions, has flourished to abundant prosperity. The public school has also reached a highly advanced state of perfection. The normal school, a most powerful and influential factor in our system of education, has reached proportions potent for usefulness, little suspected by its founders.

At first, to educate the *youth* was thought to be sufficient; but now, a still *greater* care rests upon our system of public instruction, the especial education of our *educators*. The experience is not a limited one, that to make a Nation strong, enduring and prosperous, its people must be educated. Education is the only requisite that many Nations lack to fit them for freedom.

May we not say that the schools and universities of the great German empire are the chief bulwarks of her strength, the strong arm of her national liberties? On the other hand, the manifest weakness of some other continental Nations of Europe is directly attributable to the ignorance of the laboring classes.

We need intelligence, and that generally diffused to keep watch and ward over our liberties. May we not be entitled to speak still plainer—*this education must be a popular one.*

No Nation can long be safe that educates the aristocracy only; the majority cannot, nor will it long be governed by the minority; the people must all be elevated alike; education begets love of freedom, and consequent independence. An educated Nation cannot be bound by chains of servitude, bonds and fetters. Oppressive laws and edicts, whether of Church or State, must crumble and fade in the presence of a rightly educated people. The real aristocracy, if aristocracy there be, is the whole people. Where a whole people is intelligent, if guided by no higher motive than local self-interest they will maintain their freedom against usurpers of all kinds, whether ambitious rulers or base demagogues. A liberal education, such as is now afforded by our school system, makes all positions of honor in our land possible and attainable; the poorest, humblest subject, be he honest, industrious, intelligent, sees all the avenues to honor, preferment and distinction open up before him like measureless vistas, and along the line of their path he sees the full fruition of his every thought, wish, ambition. A capital of a common school education secures to each citizen the possibilities and extreme probabilities of an honorable and successful career through life; each one becomes the architect of his own fortune.

So great and manifold are the blessings bestowed through the agency of the district school, that the poet has set his praises and degree of usefulness in not very ungraceful trochees:

"The common school, oh, let its light,
Shine through our country's story;
Here lies her health, her wealth, her might,
Here rests her future glory."

Perhaps one of the wisest provisions made and provided in the statute is that one forbiding all teaching of a sectarian character. We may dismiss the matter without offense to any one by simply saying, both Church and State thrive better when separate, and in a strict sense, independent of each other; hence, being a mixed people, professing the various beliefs religiously, we cannot allow any *one*, much less *all* the dogmas of belief to be given to our youth at the expense of the State. Here, too, our national poet comes forward in sweet trochees, as before, and sings of Church and State both free, but schools all the more prosperous and effective for good:

"Nor heeds the skeptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her church spire stands the school,"

We have always felt that the spirit which directed the founders of the common school system was nothing less than that of inspiration, for certainly no man could have measured the extent of the consequent blessing, much less could he have measured the consequence of such broad and philanthropic principles. It being thoroughly democratic, it fell upon and amongst the masses like the genial rays of the glorious sun, long detained by heavy murky clouds, upon flower, shrub and tree. Perhaps the law was but a nucleus of the glorious system now in full operation throughout the length and breadth of our land. The beginnings were like flashes of lightning, low in the horizon, ominous, but for good, presaging not evil to the crops and fruits of the husbandman, but harbingers of the advent of an era pre-eminently revolutionary, reformatory.

Time witnessed longer and more continuous flashes and outbursts of light from our educational horizon, until at last the very zenith of our native land is radiant as if lighted by torches that glow with an ever increasing brilliancy.

The relation of our schools and our school system, to our native land, may be compared with the relation that the central sun sustains to the system of planets that revolve about him, although at times he exhibits spots, enormous, expansive; and when viewed with a powerful glass, they cause terror even to astronomers, yet closing up, seems to glow with increased brilliancy, giving additional warmth, imparting new life to all planets and their inhabitants.

The school system may exhibit some weakness, may contain some points antagonistic; yet, when put in working order, like the fire of the forge, glowing all the brighter. After receiving its baptism of water from the hands of the smith, it kindles with an increasing brilliancy, bringing life, joy, intellectual vigor, and consequent mental improvement to the rising generation.

There is no Nation on the earth that can, for a moment, compare with our country, in this respect. England is fifty years our junior in school work; France has scarcely begun the great work; Germany, although many educators are extolling her, giving to her precedence in all educational matters, is still far behind us. Our free schools are freer, better, more advanced, more thorough than hers. Her free schools are lacking in system, direction, thoroughness, especially in discipline. More attention is given in Germany to the physical, doing less to the mental discipline, more to what are called *common branches*, less to the fundamental principles that underlie and make these *common school* branches possible. The works being translated from the German, treating of educational work, contain mostly methods used by American teachers for the last fifty years, not essentially new, although they may contain some original points. The same remarks may also be applied to

works translated from other languages. The scientific works of the German scholars are amongst the foremost, in fact they are the very best within the reach of our *higher* schools. We still look to the works of our own educators for positive helps in advancing the great cause of education, and spreading broadcast throughout the land, intelligence.

We have settled beyond all question that the public school system of education furnishes but one plane for a social and a political status; it provides for no castes, no discrimination, no exception, no aristocracy. Every post of honor from the rail splitter, from the canal boy to the Presidency, is open for competition to all our citizens. Honesty, energy, virtue are alone needed to increase the probabilities of success, and, at the same time, diminish the possibilities of defeat. Our youth are encouraged by the powerful incentive of their seniors rising to places of honor and profit through the blessings wrought by a common school training. The fact that children are but little men and women, is a sufficient guaranty that the affairs of State and society of the near future, will be the affairs of the little men and women of to-day; it is also a further assurance to the youth that there is an intrinsic value in the education furnished by our common schools, for with it and by it, they will be enabled to express thoughts and feelings in terse Anglo-Saxon that shall move millions to arms in defense of liberty, and turn to flight the foe of freedom and progress. The great question of how quantity and quality of matter is to be given to our schools was, and still continues, in certain phases, to be a matter of discussion. Although we say *still continues to be*, yet, we at the same time admit "that the three R's" are as well established in the minds of the people, as constituting the school course as is the school course itself. Wherever a further advance has been made it has been done by the aggressiveness of law makers and law breakers, for most assuredly nothing *less* than "the three R's" will ever be tolerated in our school system. In this respect our teachers and school officers are quite active; while the people are more conservative, resisting almost to stubbornness, any advancement or improvement in the matter and method of school work.

We have found by experience as teachers, that an advance unsanctioned by the people, is really *no* advance, but simply a wave to be hurled back with deadening effect upon the line of true advantage. Whenever and wherever local legislation is needed, we can expect it only from those who have reaped the advantages of a more liberal culture than is obtained from the provisions in the general statutes. The last remark must not be understood in its absolute sense; for, while the statute is over-explicit in defining what *shall be taught* in the district school, it also empowers the district board to form and carry on a school of higher grade than the common district school, whenever and wherever it may become necessary; hence our public graded, and our free high schools, greater boons than which do not exist.

THE MONROE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As long ago as 1858, the citizens of Monroe felt that the time had come to take advantage of this special provision and establish a public school for the more perfect training of its youth.

To trace the history of the public schools of Monroe, would require more space and more time than we can command. Many of the noble pioneers who pushed their thoughts to a full expression in the early school work, have passed away, leaving their thoughts and labors so thoroughly enstamped upon methods, and so stereotyped in local legislation, that they are no less bright and shining lights to-day than a quarter of a century ago in school matters. We hold them in grateful recollection, although the schoolmam's rap on the window is hushed forever, the master's ferule, unused, the "deestrict board" disbanded, yet the schoolmam's bell, the master's firm and persuasive

voice, the board of education's prompt and decisive action are all the more prolific in consequence of their succession, for never did pioneers do more thorough work; work that was calculated to reach down and affect posterity, than those who immediately preceded us. They ushered in and fought through the aggressive period. Like the Revolutionary Fathers, they have left us their declaration on our statute books, and in the exemplifications to be found traditionary, or fresh in the minds of octagenarians.

After establishing sites for, and building several school houses in Monroe, and maintaining schools for several years in the "wee village," the authorities finally bought the "seminary" which gave to the school a more definite existence and abiding place. This was in 1857 or 1858. The purchase of this building was followed by the building of the "South School Building" on the site of the present High School Building in 1863, and 1864, a very good frame or wooden building and quite commodious in its way. The fire fiend very soon did its work, by reducing this new school building to ashes. This was in 1870, and many a tale of heroism is related of the teacher, and pupils, in decamping from the would be crematory; all escaped, we believe, without accident. One of the older boys says: "I went up into the high school room fifteen or twenty minutes after all had been so miraculously snatched from their impending fate, and got *my books*, and was surprised to find that there was but little danger yet." A new, commodious, substantial white brick building was immediately designed and built upon the very spot, three stories high, containing five rooms, and conveniencies that are now transformed into four recitation rooms. The new building was dedicated and opened to the public, by due ceremonies, in 1871, and designated as the "High School Building." The school building known as the "South School," was built in 1859, and contains two school rooms and two recitation rooms. The building will accommodate 130 pupils, providing that there are not over fifty for the upper room. Teachers have a faculty of packing little folks, that is well nigh marvelous, placing from three to five in a seat, when it would be death to cats to pack more than two in such close proximity. It has ever been the plan and purpose of the board of education, and the corps of teachers of the public schools of Monroe, to provide carefully for the children, by anticipating every want and need, as to room and convenience. The little folks are not kept in school all day, they are dismissed at 10:40 A. M., and 3 P. M., thus freeing them from the restraint and crowded condition of the school room. As teachers, we have found that it brings blessings in a two fold way; the children advance faster as a-b-c-d-arians and second, the teacher has more leisure to bestow her undivided attention upon the older pupils under her charge. The grading of the school has been a matter of study by both teacher and board of education for years. We can safely say, the present state of perfection has been reached through these two agencies, and also by advisory aid from the best school talent in the State.

In no case has a grade been established without due reference to the capacity of the children to be thus classified. In every case where a grading has been found inadequate, it has been immediately supplanted by one meeting the wants, and satisfying the conditions of environment; the whole system being based upon the lowest grade of minds, and thence expanding toward the plane of highest attainment. The course of study adopted for use in the different department is a very liberal one, embracing in its entire compass, all contemplated by the statutes, distributed through ten grades, besides the high school. In contemplating the course in all its bearings, the one thought pervaded the whole: That in no state of the child's advancement could he be entirely outside of the three and most natural divisions of any well regulated school course: Primary, intermediate and grammar. The primary course

is made to include every species of instruction presentable to a child; such as primary numbers, the elements of reading including First Reader, an almost exhaustless fund of general information which may be very appropriately styled miscellaneous. This course of primary instruction is well calculated to induct the child into not only the school room, and school methods, but to wean him somewhat from his home, to engage his attention, thus training his faculties in a pleasant way, and rescuing him from the maelstrom of tricks by keeping him agreeably employed. The length of time given to this part of the course depends altogether upon the child's capacity and thoroughness; from three to four years may be very profitably spent in opening up to the child the great field, and vast expanse before him. In no case is a child ever detained beyond the period that his advancement indicates; there is *no waiting for his class.* In the intermediate course is embraced a more definite amount of labor, being much better defined, both as to matter and method. Here the child begins to think and work out by processes of his own the little problems thrown in his way. The Second and Third Reader employ his time devoted to reading written spelling, as well as oral, makes him a more perfect speller in his own language; the field opened up to him in the primary room is broadened and extended in all directions, thus increasing the horizon of his school experience. Very simple, yet correct, analyses in mental arithmetic are here introduced and insisted upon, until the little tyro becomes quite a reasoner. Geography, in its simplest form, door-yard, school-yard and *home* geography, as we term it, is presented to the child without text book. The reading, and in fact every lesson imparted, is more a language lesson than a reading lesson, in the old acceptation of the term. Writing is taught more to enable the child to secure a good legible, rather than an artistic hand. Two years are usually required to prepare the intermediate pupil for grammar work. Here is the great battle ground of our school course. We lose more pupils from our schools while passing over the grammar course, than during any other stage of school work. The boys and girls have now reached an age when their physical labor is of some advantage to the home force in the struggle for bread and butter; hence many, too many, of our children are withdrawn from our schools and their advantages, and cast upon society—to toil in comparative darkness all their life, regretting the necessity, and deploring the circumstances that called them from their studies and consigned them to a life of toil long before their tender age and development would warrant. The course in the grammar room or rooms is largely a language course; the pupil is taught arithmetic and geography by means of a text book, although the intrinsic value of the instruction imparted to the pupils, emanates from the teacher herself, and is given to the pupil by means of blackboard and oral instruction. A careful, conscientious, intelligent teacher, if she be ingenious, is of far greater value to a school than many text books. The drill that the grammar teachers are enabled to give their pupils cannot be measured by words. It is discernible in their degree of advancement. Four years are usually given to grammar work, although five are none too much; in most cases we find the time not sufficient; not that the amount set apart for the time is too great, but that the mind of the child has not developed sufficiently to allow him to be advanced to higher work. The child should do efficient work in all the studies enumerated in the statutes before he is put at higher work. The time required by ordinary minds to accomplish the course is ten or twelve years. This includes all work from a b c's through grammar room, but the most of our pupils reach the high school at about the age of twelve years, and are thus enabled to graduate from high school at sixteen; but few remain until they are eighteen.

We are frequently told that we are hurrying

the children and thus preventing mental growth, and we may add also that we are as often told that we are holding the children back, thus preventing, or rather stultifying growth. We think, on the whole, the first class do not weigh well the entire course, each part sustaining certain dependencies, and the whole mutual relations, so that unless the *parts* be regarded, there can be no whole. While the second class, having no idea of the foundation lying at the base of the whole fabric, would rush the children over the course, regarding it as a mere tramway of slats or warp, and no filling, which is indeed the most important part of the whole structure.

Could book-keeping and United States history be added to our grammar work, the graduate from the grammar course might be regarded as well fitted for his duties as a citizen. But these studies demand a higher degree of cultivation than the grammar pupil can possibly attain to. It would require six years of unremitting toil for him to reach the modes of thought and powers of expression necessary to master history, accounts and civil government. These studies most emphatically constitute a part of the high school course.

It has seemed at times almost advisable to establish a course of two years between the grammar and high school, for such as desire to take advantage of its provisions. Why it is not generally done we are not able to say; it has some very serious objections, known only to teachers of considerable experience. Under these circumstances we must accept the situation, and trim our course accordingly. This real hiatus between grammar and high school must be bridged over by what is known as *first year in high school.*

It will be seen by reference to our high school course, below, that the first year of the course is given to grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading and spelling, composition once a month, physical geography and algebra.

However much this first year's course may be applauded, it has some very serious defects; it does not represent, fully, grammar work, while it fails of securing to the pupils genuine high school work.

Spelling, as a class exercise or drill, should have been finished long before this stage of the pupil's work. Spelling from a spelling book has been very justly condemned by all ripe educators; it does not present to the child either spoken or written language, but a garbled, disintegrated, meaningless, monotonous series of lists of words by far the greatest number of which can never enter the child's vocabulary for his busy, active, business life. Would it not be better to require the pupil to both commit the definitions of the principal words in use, and at the same time employ them to express his thoughts on paper, instead of simply writing them for criticism? He would then subject himself to double criticism, namely, definition and correct spelling. When definition and correct spelling are compared, they compare as iron and gold. Iron is of manifold use, the most useful of all metals; gold glitters, catches the eye, arouses the greedy, but cannot be brought into any just comparison with iron. Like the Word of Truth the use of iron will descend to our children to bless them, but gold to molest and curse them. The love of the spelling book which was aroused by Cobb, Dillworth and Noah Webster, has come, I fear, to stay; no generation of intelligent school masters can circumvent or counteract it.

The last quarter of a century in the school room has told with marked effect upon our methods in teaching; it has revolutionized the presentation of language to children; it has removed forever Kirkham, Smiley, Murray, etc., from the halls of learning, and replaced them by language methods, free, easy, natural. We have now a generation of teachers that require *work*, not simply *parsing*, but composition, in other words, the teachers of to-day require the pupils to think out their analyses, their solu-

tions, and commit them to writing, which must be in good, clear, lucid, correct English. The school child of twenty years ago, could not indite a correct sentence, could not put its lesson upon slate or paper, but behold the transformation! Many a child now can, and does present every day, his lesson clearly, freely and artistically expressed upon slate or paper, as required. This change has been brought about by a system of language lessons and teaching that cannot well be described; if any reader be inclined to be a skeptic, he is most cordially and earnestly invited to visit some of our public or mixed schools, and observe for himself. I have thus singled out language to illustrate the tidal wave that has been moving onward in our system of education. I might have taken history, arithmetic or philosophy, but let the above presentation of the method of teaching language suffice for all. The yoemanry and peasants of education have not accepted the really improved methods in spelling; we are in imminent danger of being thrown back and of losing all vantage ground gained. The land is full of spelling books, the product of some morbid octogenarian mind, or the very unostentatious book of some *"very nice school master."* The second year in high school contains some very fine studies both for mental discipline and intellectual culture; the ologies here make their first appearance, only to be emphasized through the two following years.

Some regard the study of the ancient classics as a mooted question, thinking the study of our own tongue sufficient to secure a liberal education to the rising generation. The opponents of the study of the Latin and Greek in our schools may be classified under two heads: 1st. Those who have never studied these languages, whether from accident or choice matters not; 2d. Those who have had more or less experience in their study, but from various causes utterly failed to accomplish their supposed purpose. It would be a difficult thing to-day to find a cultured scholar of the classic school who would acknowledge that the study of either of the great classics is a failure; and surely, the judgment of one less qualified to speak, would be most empatically worthless, though harmful. Those pupils who graduate from our High School, having the drill and discipline of the classics, are by far stronger intellectually than those who receive the common English training. The classicals also make the better teachers in our schools. The pupil who accomplishes the course prescribed for the second year comes to the third year pretty well prepared to master its problems. There are in this year experimental as well as objective studies; physics and chemistry, being experimental, are more than counterbalanced by botany, a delightful and altogether objective study. The senior year, or fourth year of the course, is given up to English literature, moral philosophy, general history and political economy; at least these are the leading studies. The training the pupil gets from these last named studies is of incalculable worth. His experiments in physics and chemistry are well calculated to train him to close, careful, thoughtful investigation of the momentous problems of his responsible life. English literature must, if it do not awaken a taste for higher literature, develop his already feeble taste and strengthen it for accurate and exhaustive research in the realm of letters, pure, spotless. The valueless must give place to the best, the hurtful to the invigorating, trash to sense, and all that is ephemeral to history, philosophy and jurisprudence. The course in the classics is not outlined, but consists of a thorough training in the grammar, reader, Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil. The course in Greek is optional, embracing only two years' time. The grammar, reader, Xenophon, Euripides and Homer's Iliad constitute the course. Our high school graduates are admitted to all the courses of the university, provided they take our classical course.

They are admitted to the university as fol-

lows (without examination): To the classical, both ancient and modern; to the scientific, to any special course. We deem this a great privilege, and one which our graduates feel sworn not to betray. The most of our graduates are admitted to advanced standing at the university, and many of them have received first honors at graduation from the scientific and classical courses of the university. So exactly is this the case to enter the university from the Monroe High School, is to enter with high honor and standing.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FOURTH CLASS.

	Classical.	*English.*
Spring Term	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading.	Arithmetic, English Grammar. Geography, Reading.
Fall Term...	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading,	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading.
Winter Term	Algebra, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading.	Algebra, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading.

THIRD CLASS.

	Classical.	*English.*
Spring Term	Algebra, Latin, U. S. History.	Algebra, Physiology, U. S. History.
Fall Term...	Algebra, Latin, U. S. History.	Algebra, Physiology, U. S. History.
Winter Term	Algebra, Latin, Physics.	Algebra, Physics, English History.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Spring Term	Botany, Physics, Latin.	Botany, Physics, History of England.
Fall Term...	Plane Geometry, Book Keeping, Latin.	Plane Geometry, Book Keeping, Science of Governm't.
Winter Term	Plane Geometry, Rhetoric, Latin.	Plane Geometry, Rhetoric, Chemistry.

SENIOR YEAR.

Spring Term	Solid Geometry, English Literature, Latin.	Solid Geometry, English Literature, Chemistry.
Fall Term...	General History, Political Economy, Latin.	General History, Political Economy, Trigonometry.
Winter Term	General History, Moral Science, Latin.	General History, Moral Science, Trigonometry.

Final spring term, Seniors will review selected studies.

German and Greek optional, German after first, and Greek after second year.

Spelling and English Composition general exercises throughout the course.

The following is the programme of studies:

SPRING TERM.

Fourth Class.—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading.
Third Class.—Algebra, Latin, Physiology, U. S. History.
Junior Class.—Botany, Latin, Physics, English History.
Senior Class.—Solid Geometry, Latin, English Literature, Chemistry.

FALL TERM.

Fourth Class.—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading.
Third Class.—Algebra, Latin, Physiology, U. S. History.
Junior Class.—Plane Geometry, Latin, Book Keeping, Science of Government.
Senior Class.—General History, Latin, Political Economy, Plane Trigonometry.

WINTER TERM.

Fourth Class.—Algebra, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Reading.
Third Class.—Algebra, Physics, Latin, English History.
Junior Class.—Plane Geometry, Latin, Chemistry, Rhetoric.
Senior Class.—General History, Latin, Spherical Trigonometry, Moral Science.

(Spelling and English Composition, general exercises throughout the year. German and Greek optional.)

CONCLUSION.

The people of Monroe have toiled without ceasing, have waited for long weary years that they might have a school in which to educate their children; they now feel they have not waited in vain. The public school as it now exists, has grown from a mere nucleus to a school of the first rank. The opponents of the "high school system" are usually, 1st, the bigoted and ignorant; 2d, the educated who are personally interested in some private school, or those too intent on present money making to assist in public improvements, especially when they demand any outlay of public money. There is still another element that quite frequently presents itself, the demagogue, who, for political or other reasons, usually local, harangue the *dear people*, and stir them up to oppose the *unjust school tax*. We can say without any fear of successful refutation, Monroe has never been cursed by the blasting influences from any of these antagonistic agencies. The people one and all have always heartily supported their schools. Very soon after the schools were graded, the school board were fortunate in securing the service of distinguished educators as principals, assisted by a corps of competent teachers. I may be pardoned for mentioning the names of the gentlemen who have been in-

strumental as principals, in bringing the schools up to so high a standard of perfection.

E. E. Woodman, widely and favorably known, since leaving the schools, as a civil engineer and editor, was a teacher of fine ability. We think he succeeded Prof. W. D. Parker, now president of the River Falls Normal Schools. Prof. Parker is one of those aggressive educators, who continually push on toward the light seen in advance. His executive ability is of the highest order, akin to that so often found in the discipline of the regular army. In rank, he stands at the head of his profession; many inferior to him, but few, if any, his equal.

Prof. R. W. Burton, now of the Janesville public schools, can also be put down as one of the very foremost educators in our public schools. In him the Monroe public schools had a thorough disciplinarian, a gentleman of culture, and a teacher of undoubted integrity. Bold, even to rashness, he ruled so that no rogue could ever say "I beat the professor." His pupils had great respect for him, because of his real manliness and unflinching courage, his perseverence and courtly manner.

Last, but not least, of this brace of four principals, is Prof. B. M. Reynolds. A New Englander by birth, he imbibed that almost sacred Puritan system of discipline, not of the Connecticut blue law stripe, but of that noble outspoken kind that sends terror to the hearts of rogues, and conviction to the heart of the honest and deserving pupil. His will is unconquerable, his heart as tender as a child's, his purpose as fixed as the "rock-ribbed hills," yet discourtesy is a word not known to his vocabulary. Untiring in industry, every teacher in his corps knows that under Prof. Reynolds, she must consider work as of the first importance. In his every day discipline he is strict to severity, exacting to the least minutiæ; stern, without smile or blanching cheek, he compels obedience by his frowns, wit, biting sarcasm, or stinging rebukes; he reduces irrepressibles by testing the stitches in their coat collars. Thus firm and resolute, he carries all by storm; his pupils recognize in him a model worthy of imitation. Although Prof. Reynolds remained in the public schools of Monroe but one year, he left impressions for good that will long remain. These impressions are amongst us to-day to aid us in our work, to strenghen our efforts. We think his work did more to unify the schools of our city than any other influence wielded in their behalf. The writer of this article followed Prof. Reynolds in 1873, and has had charge of the schools since that time June, (1884.)

A. C. Dodge, a gentleman of high standing in the community, and well and favorably known in this State for his lofty public spirit, has been president of the board of education for a great many years, and by his tact and ability, aided always by a full corps of six members, made up of the best citizens of Monroe, has contributed very much to the present prosperous state of the public schools.

I have always been assisted and sustained by my corps of teachers, by the board of education, and by the good people of our city in my school labors. This assistance, though unsought, has come to me while surrounded by toil, trial and perplexity, to cheer me on, to sustain my feeble efforts and to supplement a needed want. Of the many teachers who have aided me so effectively, I might, in justice, say very much; they have been constant, untiring, patient, enduring. Their number is not legion, for a very wise policy has been pursued by the board; teachers have held their positions not by favor, but purely by merit. Our teachers, with but one exception, are high school graduates, all having received diplomas from the High School during the past eleven years, except two, who graduated previous to 1873. The question, "can I have my place next year," is rarely ever heard here; the question "do you desire to remain another year," has completely displaced it. We regard this as a wise policy and cannot fail of bringing in its train blessings untold for the schools. We have been most effectively aided, too, by the

county superintendents; here, too, the people of Green county have been both felicitous and wise. During the past eleven years we have had but two different persons elected to the office. I say for the last eleven years, I might extend the time still further back and still speak the truth. D. H. Morgan and T. C. Richmond are the two gentlemen referred to. Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Mr. Richmond who held the office one or two terms, I do not remember which, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Morgan, who still holds the office. Mr. Richmond is a gentleman of most approved manners and a scholar of acknowledged ability. While in office, he labored with zeal and assiduity, never flagging but always renewing and redoubling his best efforts to advance the cause of education in the whole county. I am largely indebted to him for strong support and scholarly advice in my arduous labors. We regretted his determination to leave the school work for a different field of labor. Since leaving the educational field he has graduated from the law department of our State University, has been a student of "Old Harvard," and has now a law office in the city of Madison. He has made for himself a name coveted by many, in the oratorical field, pleading for prohibition, and demanding that the most wicked of all things, "Rum" shall be banished from our midst.

Mr. Richmond was succeeded in the superintendency by the man whom he succeeded, D. H. Morgan. My poor words must surely fail to express the deep feeling of regard that the people of Green county hold, in both heart and memory, for her most popular educator and citizen. Nor have the people of this county deceived themselves in this respect; nobly has he responded, and nobly does he continue to do so. To see Mr. Morgan, is sufficient; he expresses in his every look, word, act, his genuine honesty, his upright integrity, his unquenchable love of of justice. His education was academic, hence exact, thorough, practical; now past middle life, he has gleaned from every golden educational harvest, for years, sheaves heavy with wisdom, fraught with knowledge and full of the bread for the intellect. Modest, yet unflinching in duty; inclined to reticence, yet eloquent when duty calls him to the front, for actual and needed service, although timid almost to a loss of self possession, yet bold, aggressive and persevering beyond all expectation, when the bugle blast of duty sounds the advance. His sensitive nature is most prominent, yet *self* is the last thought; duty, the sublime cause of education, and his friends receive his most untiring efforts, his every careful thought, feeling and purpose. There is no man in Green county, to whom the county owes deeper and more lasting gratitude. He has not wrought for self; while others work to increase the amount of stock, the number of bushels of grain; have added acres to their estate, thousands to their bank account, Mr. Morgan has labored to exalt the happiness of every home, by educating the heart and intellect of its members. His work is a work that tells for the future, not for the present, and knowing him and his work so well, I can safely say that long after he has resigned all, his office and its duties to his successor, his soul to God, he will be most blessed by his fellows. Strictly temperate in all his acts, no one will ever have opportunity to learn from him aught but sobriety. Aside from his school work, he is a valued and valuable member of the community; no man is better or more favorably known in "Sylvester," than he; the sick, the poor, the unfortunate, the needy; whether it be of advice or aught else, ask him, freely for relief, it is bestowed as freely, for Mr. Morgan knows full well the intrinsic worth of the old maxim, "He who gives quickly, gives twice."

THE CHURCHILL SCHOOL..

The pupils and teachers of the first ward were made happy in February, 1884, by the occupancy of the new building called the Churchill building, in honor of Norman Churchill a member of the board of education, a mechanic, machinist, and an appointee of the board to super-

intend the erection of the building. The entire board are deserving of great credit for the excellent building with its unique appointments. The building is two stories high, with a basement containing three large furnaces. There are six school rooms, ample as to size and convenience. According to the last school census, the number of boys and girls were about equal, the whole number being 1,400 of school age. Of these at least 1,200 attend school during the year.

CORPS OF TEACHERS IN 1883 AND 1884.

Assistants in High School—L. S. Hulburt and Mary Dunwiddie.

First Grammar—Emma Van Wagenen and Anna Sheehan.

Second Grammar — Cora Corson, Nan. C. Hawes, Jennie Carpenter and Mrs. Alice L. Weirich.

Second Primary—Sadie Willey, Clara A. Peters and Julia B. South.

First Primary—Flora Wood, Mary Isley, Carrie Pinney, Lily Wells and Addie Caughey.

N. C. Twining, Principal.

The following are the members of the board of education, for 1884: A. C. Dodge, president; S. W. Abbott, clerk; A. W. Goddard, treasurer; Hon. John Bolender, Hon. John Luchsinger, S. C. Cheny and N. Churchill.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The following named citizens are representatives of the character and enterprise of the population of the city of Monroe.

Enoch Evans, the oldest person living in Green county, was born in Stokes Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1788. When he was in his fifth year, his parents with a colony of about sixty families, emigrated to Kentucky. They made the journey through the wilderness with horses, carrying their goods on the backs of the animals. They spent about a year at Boone Station. His father then bought government land in Garrett county, which was in the vicinity of the home of Daniel Boone, with whom the subject of our sketch was well acquainted. Here the subject of our sketch grew to manhood, and was married Oct. 17, 1808, to Elizabeth Burton. She was born in Virginia, Jan. 3, 1788. He bought thirty-six acres of land in Garrett county, and lived there until 1816, then emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Jennings county, where they were pioneers. He bought government land five miles northwest of Vernon, the county seat, and built a log cabin, into which the family moved before the doors or windows were put in. This was their home until 1824. During that year a mail route was established from Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg, and he having secured the contract, removed to Indianapolis. He carried the mail six years, always on horseback. His horse was his boat in high water and his bridge in low water. When the water was so high that the horse was obliged to swim, Mr. Evans would throw the mail sacks over his shoulders and hold the straps with his teeth. While carrying the mail he had bought eighty acres of timber land, a half mile from the northeast corner of the plat of the village of Indianapolis. He settled on that land in 1830, and lived there two years, then sold and moved to Parish Grove, or the lost land, as it was then called, twenty miles west of Indianapolis. The following year the land there came into market, and he bought 120 acres and lived there until 1840. He had sold the land in 1839, and invested the money in live stock, and in 1840 started with a drove of stock for the northwest. As he traveled along, he was looking for a good place to settle, but did not find a suitable location until he arrived in Green county. He had sold all his stock in Illinois. He purchased 160 acres of land in the town of Clarno. The following year he bought forty acres that cornered his first purchase. He lived there twelve years, then came to Monroe and bought twenty-two acres of land, that he laid out into town lots and made it an addition to the village of Monroe. He lived here until 1868, then sold and moved to West Virginia and bought two lots

in Charleston, built a house and lived there three and a half years, then returned to Green county and lived for a time in Monticello and Brodhead. His home is now with his son, William, in Monroe. In 1875 he met an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, which occurred July 9, of that year. There were eleven children born to them, four of which are now living—Thursey, now the wife of William Carson, lives in Missouri; Elijah lives in Nebraska; Elisha lives in Charleston, W. Va., and William, who lives in Monroe. Mr. Evans was county treasurer in Jasper Co., Ind., and also postmaster there. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for seventy-one years, having joined in 1813. Now in his ninety-sixth year, he enjoys very good health and retains his mental faculties in a remarkable degree.

Joseph Kelley was born in Pike Co., Ohio. When a boy, he went to Indiana, where he remained until 1835. He then came to Green county. He was a bold, daring man, without fear for anything, and accumulated a large property. He was for many years among the mountains in California. In 1856, he went to Charles City, Iowa, where he at present resides. He owned the site and was the founder of Charles City.

Thomas L. Wells, one of the pioneers of the town of Clarno, was born in Muskingham Co., Ohio, April 2, 1830. When he was five years old his parents came to Wisconsin and located in Green county. He attended school in a rude log cabin, with a puncheon floor, slab seats and windows made of greased paper. There were many Indians in the county at that time, and the settlers were often frightened by them. On Jan. 14, 1856, he was married to Mary A. Niffenegger. Five children blessed this union—Sarah Etta, born Nov. 7, 1856, and died Dec. 19, 1863; William F., born Sept. 8, 1860; Lillie A., born Dec. 31, 1862; Henry E., born Jan. 9, 1867, and Rosetta, born March 16, 1870. When Mr. Wells came to Green county, there was not a house upon the site of the present city of Monroe.

Peter Wells, who settled in the town of Clarno in 1835, is a native of Muskingum Co., Ohio, born in November, 1814, son of Mathew and Sarah (Beard) Wells, who settled in Vermilion Co., Ind., in 1828, and came to Wisconsin in 1836, then a Territory, and took up land in Green county, removing to Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1848, where they remained until their death, which occurred in 1854. William, one of the boys, was the founder of "West Union." Peter came west with his parents. He was married in Indiana to Jane Bowman in 1834. They had eleven children, six of whom are now living—Charles, Adeline, Matthew, Thomas B., Catharine and Joshua. In February, 1853, Mrs. Wells died. She was a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wells came to this county a poor man, but by industry, hard work and good judgment, he has accumulated property, until he is among the wealthy business men of the county. At one time he was the owner of 1,000 acres of land, but has divided it up among his children.

Alpheus DeHaven, one of the earliest settlers of the county, was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Oct. 22, 1800. His parents were John and Mary (Supplee) DeHaven, and they had ten children, six sons and four daughters. Alpheus, the subject of this sketch, when seventeen years old, was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner. After learning this trade he worked and traveled in several States, among other places, he went to New Orleans, and while on a trip up the Mississippi, was on the boat *Helen Mc Gregor*, which blew up at Memphis. In 1828 he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the lumber trade, and was also a contractor and builder, which he followed for some time. In 1832, he was married to Diadama Tillotson, by whom there were four children, one of whom is now living—Stephen B., residing in Missouri. Mrs. DeHaven died May

3, 1840. She was a member of the M. E. Church, a sincere Christian, and highly respected in the community where she lived. In June, 1841, he was again married to Elizabeth Hawley, by whom he had eight children, six now living—Olive, wife of Dr. F. W. Byers, of Monroe; Wesley W., Willard G., Laura E., wife of M. P. Maine; Martha Alice, now Mrs. Charles Stoneman, and George W. His second wife died in April, 1860. She was also a member of the M. E. Church. In October, 1860, he was again married to Mrs. M. P. Maine *nee* Sarah Drummond, whose parents died when she was a child, and she was brought up by an uncle, and in 1837, was married to M. P. Maine. There were three children by this union, all of whom are now living—Frances C., now Mrs. A. B. Webber, of Lawrence, Kansas; Mortimer P. and Orville B. In April, 1836, Mr. DeHaven came to Green county and settled in what is now the town of Clarno, but then an unorganized territory, and engaged in farming. In February, 1877, he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. He is one of the leading members of the M. E. Church, and the present class leader. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellow's in the west. He was initiated in Pennsylvania Lodge No. 1, of Philadelphia, in 1824, and assisted in organizing the first Odd Fellow's lodge in the State of Ohio, namely—Ohio No. 1, of Cincinnati. He is now an honorary member of Monroe Lodge No. 72, of this city.

George W. Bridge, one of the early settlers of this county, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, May 25, 1827. His parents were David C. and Catharine (Voorhis) Bridge, who were the parents of five sons and three daughters; six of these children are still living. When the subject of this sketch was nine years old he came with his parents to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled on section 31, town of Jefferson, and received his education in the pioneer "log cabin" schools of that period. He was married Aug. 31, 1850, to Sarah M. Delapp, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Eddinger) Delapp, of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Bridge are the parents of three children—Belle N., now the wife of S. P. Noble, of Clarno; Mary C., wife of J. M. Noble; and John F. Mr. Bridge after marriage engaged in farming, and followed that occupation until 1881, when he removed to Monroe. He came to this county in 1836. He has been identified with this county a long time, and has witnessed its development from a wilderness to a desirable and fully settled country, possessing advantages and resources, far beyond the anticipations of many of the pioneers. The substantial and commodious frame house has supplanted the premitive log cabin, and the evidences of thrift and enterprise abound. Mr. Bridge has done his part in effecting this transformation, and for a time subjecting himself to many privations and hardships, he now has the pleasure of a home honestly won, a property fairly gained.

Thomas J. Bragg was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Jan. 15, 1813. His parents were Dashur and Hannah (Muffitt) Bragg. In 1823, they all emigrated to Boone Co., Ky. In 1829 they removed to Edgar Co., Ill., and were among the first settlers of that county. The subject of this sketch wss reared on a farm and received but a limited education. In 1836 he came to Green county and for some time made his home at the house of Daniel Sutherland, working at various occupations and following various kinds of business. During the time he located 160 acres of land on section 13, town of Monroe, where he opened up a farm. In October, 1841, he was married to Emily J. Nobles, a native of Kentucky, born April 4, 1821. By this union there were five children—William P., of the firm of Glasgett & Bragg; Alice, now wife of A Glasgett; Thomas J., Jr.; Emma C., wife of Rice D. Gorham, and Charles. Mr. Bragg followed farming until 1881 when he moved to Monroe where he is now living a retired life. When he came to this county he was in very limited circumstances, but by industry and good management has accumulated a considerable

property and is to day among the "well-to-do" farmers of the county. At one time he owned 700 acres of land, and has divided it mostly among his children leaving enough to support himself and wife.

S. S. Bragg, a resident of Edgar Co., Ill., was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Dec. 10, 1807. On the 2d of December, 1822, his parents, Dashur and Hannah (Moffett) Bragg, removed to Boone Co., Ky., where they engaged in farming. In January, 1829, they removed to Clark Co., Ill., where Mrs. Bragg died, Aug. 13, 1829. In the spring of 1831 Mr. Bragg removed to Edgar Co., Ill., where he died in 1841. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois with his parents, and in the fall of 1831 returned to Kentucky, remaining there until the fall of 1833. On the 4th of April, 1834, he was married to May M. McClansey, of Edgar county. She was the widow of James Jackson, who died in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg were the parents of six children, two of whom are living—A. J. and Mary M., wife of Robert Fleming. Mr. Bragg settled in Edgar county, a poor man, financially, but by hard work has accumulated a comfortable property and home. Mrs. Bragg died Sept. 29, 1882. She was a life long member of the M. E. Church, and was highly respected and beloved in the community where she lived.

Jonas Shook is a native of St. Clair Co., Ill., born May 9, 1805. His parents went to that Territory in 1797. He is one of two living children from a family of seven. After making a settlement in Illinois, there was considerable trouble and great distress among some of the pioneers. His mother was a sincere Christian, a member of the Baptist Church, and was highly respected by all who knew her. She experienced many of the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. She died in Illinois. The subject of this sketch was brought up in a new country and educated in the pioneer schools of primitive date. In December, 1827, he was married to Polly A. Land, who was born in South Carolina, April 11, 1809. By this union there were seven children, two sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living—Asa L., Samuel, Susan, Catharine Maria, Berthina and Sarah Jane. In 1837 he left Illinois and emigrated to Wiota, Lafayette Co., Wis. The following year he located in the town of Adams, this county, on what is known as "Shook's Prairie," a location named in honor of himself, where he remained for over forty years. In 1881 he came to Monroe, where he is now living a retired life. In 1827 he enlisted in the Winnebago War, and was sent to Fort Clark, where Peoria now stands.

John Connery was born in Iowa county, Territory of Wisconsin, Jan. 29, 1838. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Cosner) Connery. His father was of Irish parentage, and his mother of German descent. His father came to Iowa county in the fall of 1836, it then being a wild wilderness. Being a millwright, he engaged in building some of the first mills in the county; also farmed on a small scale, as most of his time was taken up at his trade. He remained in the part of the county known as Lafayette county, since the sub-division, until his death, which occurred at Wiota, July 29, 1854, of cholera. John Connery, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm, until the year 1852. When but a little past thirteen years old he engaged to learn the blacksmith trade, with his uncle, the Hon. Samuel Cole, then carrying on the business in Gratiot. He lived with his uncle, as one of the family for years. In the spring of 1863 he came to Monroe and worked at his trade, in this city, until 1866, when he went to Green Co., Iowa, and remained there until May 25, 1868. He then went to Cass Co., Mo., where he resided until 1880, in which year he returned to Monroe on account of the bad health of his wife, and again engaged at his trade. He was married July 3, 1864, to Lydia Ann Trickel, a daughter of Ashford Trickel. They have five children—Charlie A., G. Edgar, Ida J., Emmett and S. Alma. Mr. Connery is one of the oldest residents of Iowa county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also a worker in the Temple of Honor, and is an ardent temperance worker.

A Ludlow, president of the First National Bank, of Monroe, was born in Burlington, Vt., June 21, 1818, and is a son of James and Rosana (Morton) Ludlow, natives of Vermont. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1838 he went to Lyons, Iowa Co., Mich., where he was employed as mail carrier between Grand Rapids and Livingston county, then a wild unsettled country. About eighteen months later, he went to Chicago and engaged in the peddling business, his route being through Monroe to Madison, Wis., traveling with a wagon. At that time there was but one house between Madison and Monroe, neither were there any bridges, and he was compelled to ford or ferry the streams. In 1846 he engaged in business in this city. Having accumulated some property and good credit, he was able to get all the goods he wanted. In 1846 he was married to Caroline Sanderson, of Winnebago Co., Ill., and a native of Cambridge, Mass. Five children have been born to them—Henry, now assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of Monroe; Edwin, manufacturer of mixed paints, at Davenport, Iowa; Willis, farmer in this county; Addie and Nellie. Mr. Ludlow has been closely identified with the business interests of the county since 1839. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen and has done much to advance the public interests of the city of Monroe.

A. W. Sutherland was born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 10, 1822, where he received a common school education. In 1836 he went with his parents to Coles Co., Ill., then an unbroken wilderness; from thence to Wisconsin. They arrived in Green county about the 20th of May, 1839, and located in the town of Sylvester, on section 10, where A. W. grew to manhood. In May, 1847, he was married to Esther J., a daughter of Col. James Sutherland, a soldier of the War of 1812, who afterwards commanded one of the militia regiments of Genesee Co., N. Y. The colonel came to Wisconsin in 1838 and died in 1843, which was supposed to be the first death in the town of Sylvester. A. W. Sutherland, the subject of this sketch, has two children—Oscar and Lois. He came here when it took some push and energy to get a start in life. In about two years he became of age and found himself the fortunate possessor of $47, which not being enough to locate his land he borrowed $3 and made his first purchase. The following year he raised his house and commenced housekeeping. The furniture was of the rudest kind, and made by his own hands. He now owns 230 acres of land worth $65 per acre; the Skinner flouring mills at Browntown valued at $10,000 and a residence in Monroe, with seven acres of land, valued at $3,000.

Ashford Trickel, who settled in this county during the spring of 1840, was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1813. He is a son of Robert Trickel, a native of Virginia, who located there at an early day, and Catharine (Bensyl) Trickel. There was a family of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living but one. In an early day Robert Trickel moved to Indiana, and thence to Vermilion Co., Ill., near Danville, and subsequently to Danville where he built the first mill in the county, and thence he went to Champaign county in 1828, and in 1836 to Ford county of the same State. About 1845 he came to Green Co., Wis. and spent the rest of his days. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and received his education in the primitive log school house. In the fall of 1840 he was married to Eliza J. Morton, a daughter of James and Mary (Montgomery) Morton, who came to the county that same year. By this union there were eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Mary C., wife of William Renhart; Robert W., Julia A., wife of Perry Rhodes; Lydia A., wife of John Connery; Joshua, John J., Jennie, wife of Sylvester Dwyer, and Amy Ellen, wife of Thomas Dwyer. Mr. Trickel owns 140 acres of land valued at $65 per acre, besides other property which he has accumulated by his own exertions.

J. H. Bridge first came here in 1835, but did not settle here permanently until 1840. He was born in Preble Co., Ohio, April 3, 1815. His parents, Jonn and Deborah (Clark) Bridge, were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day. They were the parents of five daughters and three sons, of whom three are living. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and obtained his education in the log school house of pioneer days, which had puncheon floors, slabs for seats, and desks made by driving pins into the logs, with slabs laid upon them, and lighted by cutting out a log, putting up sticks and pasting greased paper over the opening. Mr. Bridge was married to Nancy Sample, a native of Virginia. By this union there were six children, one of whom is living—Joseph T. Mr. Bridge, on coming to the county, first located in Jefferson on section 30, and was elected the first treasurer of that town at its organization. In 1874 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. He came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and judicious management, has accumulated a competency. Mr. and Mrs. Bridge are members of the Christian Church.

Henry Thorp, one of the prominent men of the county, was born April 11, 1838. In 1840 he came to Green county, where he received a liberal education. He was married March 10, 1864, to Remember Bowen, a daughter of Hon. Thomas Bowen, one of the early settlers of the county. She was born in Green county, Jan. 28, 1847. By this union there are three children—George E., Frank W. and Eugene B. Mr. Thorp has always taken an active interest in agriculture and stock growing. He is at prosent president of the agricultural society of the county. He is one of the influential farmers, and a large land holder, owning 440 acres of valuable land in the town of Clarno. He removed to Monroe in 1883, where he is leading a retired life.

Norman Churchill, one of the early settlers of Green county, was born in Troy township, Madison Co., Ill., Jan. 17, 1826. His father, William B. Churchill, was a native of Vermont, and left his native county when a boy, removing to New York and remaining in that State a short time, then removing to Illinois. His mother, Almira Humes, was a native of New Hampshire. The family consisted of the parents and five children. The subject of this sketch left Illinois and came to this county in 1840. From 1842 to 1847 most of his time was spent in the pineries on the Wisconsin river. Then he learned the trade of millwright, which he followed for a number of years, and then engaged in house building. In 1858 he built the first planing mill in the county, having an interest in the same. In 1854 he was married to Anna E., daughter of Dr. Sherman, of this place. By this union there were six children, four of whom are living—Carlos B., William, Minnie and Ernest. Mr. Churchill is now engaged as part owner of a saw mill, a planing mill and cheese box factory. He is an enterprising citizen, and has done much toward the development of the town and county.

George W. Thorpe, one of the influential business men of the county, was born in Green Co., Wis., Nov. 17, 1841, and was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the log cabins of his native county. He afterwards attended the academy at Saville, Ohio, also Oberlin College one term. In January, 1867, he was married to Flora Mease, a daughter of Dr. L. A. Mease, of Freeport, who was widely known through this portion of the country, and was one of Stephenson county's most prominent physicians. The doctor was a native of Union Co., Penn., and came to Stephenson county in 1845, immediately after graduating at Rush Medical College, and later at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are the parents of four children—Edwin M., Lizzie C., Lura L. and Nora S. Mr. Thorpe has been largely engaged in

farming and stock growing. He has a beautiful farm in the town of Clarno, of 428 acres, valued at $55 per acre. In 1864 he enlisted in the 38th regiment, serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Madison, Wis. Mrs. Thorpe was a graduate of the high school at Freeport, and attended the State Normal one year.

J. B. Miller, one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1814. His parents were William Miller and Lucy (Ford) Miller, the father formerly from Vermont and the mother from Worcester Co., Mass. They were married in Madison Co., N. Y., and were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living. About 1828 the parents removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and in 1842 came to this county, where they both died. The mother had been a life-long Christian and at the time of her death was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Madison Co., N. Y. He was married in Cattaraugus county, of that State, by Elder Platt, to Patty Crowel, a native of Penfield, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1839. She was a daughter of William and Polly (Day) Crowel. By this union there were four children—Lucy Jane, born Oct. 29, 1841, and died March 12, 1859; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Albert Post, of Chippewa Falls; Eugene, born Aug. 12, 1849, is married and lives on the farm where he was born; and Viola D., wife of James R. Campbell. On the 21st day of April, 1841, they emigrated to this county, coming through with a team in eighteen days, and located in the town of York, on section 24. Here he took up wild land, and while building their shanty, which was 18x20 feet in size, lived with William Green. Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to the county with about $50 in money, a good team and a poor harness and wagon as capital, but by energy and hard work they have placed themselves in comfortable circumstances. He has held local office, and is among the solid men of the county. They are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

A. L. Cleveland, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., was born July 23, 1820. His father, Job Cleveland, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother, Almira (Fenton) Cleveland, was a native of Connecticut. About 1836 they removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., where they lived for many years. Job Cleveland died at the age of seventy-four. His wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native State, attending Alexander Classical Seminary. In 1842 he came to Green county, where he was employed in teaching school seven years. About 1845 hs went to Rockford, Ill., and took a course of study in surveying, under Prof. Huntington. He went, in 1850, across the plains to California, where he was engaged in the mines three years. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Lucy Charles, and soon after came to Green county, which has since been his residence. He has held the office of county surveyor, school commissioner and other offices in this county.

Jacob Hammon, who located in this county in September, 1841, was born in Jackson Co., Ind., on the 3d day of April, 1820. He is a son of John H. and Catharine (Isimenger) Hammon. The former was a native of Georgia and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and soon after went to Jackson Co., Ind., where they remained a short time, then removed to Morgan county, and thence to Vermilion county. In 1842 they came to Green county and purchased land in the town of Sylvester, on section 17. He died in Monroe in 1873. Mrs. Hammon died in 1861. They were members of the M. E. Church. Jacob Hammon, of this sketch, was married Jan. 21, 1841, to Eliza James, a daughter of Dr. William and Mary (Wasson) James, and a native of Vermilion Co., Ind. In September, 1841, Mr. Hammon started for Green county with his wife and all their worldly goods, which consisted of

a pair of plug horses valued at about $70, and an old wagon, besides $10 in money. On their arrival he set himself about making a home, but the first few years met with many difficulties and discouragements. He persevered, however, and is now in prosperous circumstances, having 252 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre, and forty-two acres within the city limits, valued at $150 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Hammon have had six children, five of whom are living—Jane, now Mrs. M. Hurlbut; Sarah, wife of A. E. Hare; Ida A., wife of Albert Berryman; Amos N., married to Ida Sissons, of Monroe; and Mary E., married to Richard Smith.

George Adams, a native of Bedford Co., Penn., was born May 27, 1802. He is a son of Jacob and Clara Adams, of German descent, who were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. The father and mother both died in Bedford Co., Penn. The former was a man of sterling qualities, and quite prominent in the community where he lived. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm and received his education in the subscription schools. He was married Nov. 17, 1825, to Margaret Mills, of Bedford Co., Penn. Six children blessed this union, four of whom are now living—Jacob, living in Monroe; Michael, living in Washington Territory; William, now in Missouri; and Clarasa, wife of Abram Smith, now in Iowa. In the fall of 1835 he left Bedford Co., Penn., with teams, crossing the mountains and locating in Hardin Co., Ohio, then a wilderness. There he purchased land and cleared up a farm. They had to go forty miles for provisions and family supplies. They built a small log cabin, with puncheon floor, and endured the privations of pioneer life. There Mrs. Adams died, Aug. 20, 1839. In the fall of 1842 he came to this county and the year following located some land. He was again married Oct. 18, 1843, to Jemima Boyls. She was born in Green Co., Penn., Dec. 16, 1817. She was a daughter of Capt. William and Mary (Robins) Boyls. Her father proposed the name for the State capital of Wisconsin which was adopted, and also the name of the city of Monroe. Her father came to this county in 1835 from Indiana, where he had settled in 1826. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk War, and in 1836 and 1837 was a member of the Territorial legislature. In 1860 he removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he died in the fall of 1881. Her mother had died some years previously. By the second marriage there were eight children, seven of whom are living—Margaret, wife of W. Counet, now living in Nebraska; Mattie, wife of Peter Withington, now of Montana; Lissie, Charles H., a resident of Nebraska; Helen, wife of Eugene White; Tyre A., wife of Thomas J. Stauer; and A. V., married to Ollie Morton, and lives on the homestead. In 1876 Mr. Adams removed to Monroe, where he is living a retired life.

B. L. Wood came with his parents, Stephen and Betsey (Loveland) Wood, to Green county in 1844. They first lived in the town of Jefferson upon a farm owned by Joseph Forbes. They afterwards removed to the village of Exeter, where they resided a number of years. B. L. Wood lived at home until he was fifteen years old. He then purchased a farm of 110 acres in the town of Mount Pleasant, which, in 1866, he sold, and removed to Monticello. He purchased another farm of 260 acres upon which he lived until 1876, then bought the farm known as the Adams place, in the same town. It consisted of 360 acres. In 1880 he sold this place and bought a farm in the town of Monroe, containing 260 acres. He commenced business in Juda, buying and shipping grain and stock in 1883. He was married Nov. 3, 1861, to Judith Griffin, daughter of Hiram and Helen (McCall) Griffin, of Dane county. They have three children—Alva S., Stella M. and Helen P. Stella is married to W. C. Sheffer and living in Juda. Mrs. Wood's parents live in Michigan, where her father is engaged in the business of growing and shipping fruit. Mr.

Wood's parents are dead. His father is buried in Monticello, and his mother in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1838.

J. H. Foster was born in Kennebec Co., Maine, June 5, 1831. His parents were Wardsworth and Lucy (Haywood) Foster. In 1845, his father emigrated to this county, having in early life followed the ocean, plying between Nantucket and the West Indies. He settled in Monroe, and purchased land adjoining the village limits, and laid out what is known as Foster's addition. Mr. Foster, Sr., was a man highly respected in the community, and was twice elected to the office of county treasurer, and was a member of the board on the organization of the town. The subject of this sketch in 1855, engaged in the furniture business. He was married in 1861, to Helen Scovil, a daughter of Lyman Scovil, one of the early settlers of the county. Four children blessed this union, three of whom are now living—Eva, Nellie and Florence. Mr. Foster has been closely identified with the county for nearly forty years, and has seen the development from a vast wilderness to one of the best counties in the State. In 1859 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served six years. He is a member of the Masonic lodges, Blue and Chapter.

George Goodrich, retired farmer, is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., born April 9, 1812. He is a son of Jacob and Betsey (Ames) Goodrich, who reared a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom George, subject of this sketch, is the only one now living. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In February, 1841, he was married to Marthena Cushman, a daughter of Oliver and Clarissa (Thomas) Cushman. In 1845, they came to Green county, traveling with a team to Buffalo, thence by water to Little Port, a small harbor north of Chicago, completing the journey from that point by team. They settled in the town of Clarno, where he broke the prairie and opened a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich came to Green county, poor in purse, but with good health and plenty of energy. They have accumulated a competency. He owned at one time, 330 acres of fine land, which he sold for $65 per acre. In 1870, they came to Monroe, where they are now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of their past labor.

J. Jacob Tschudy, one of the prominent men of Green county, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, June 26, 1826, where he grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the schools of said canton. In 1844 he graduated at Aarau (Switzerland) College. In 1846 he came to Wisconsin, being sent by the trustees of the emigration association of said canton of Glarus, as assistant leader (or supervisor) of the Swiss colony of New Glarus, which was founded in 1845. In 1854 he resigned this office, soon moving away from New Glarus to a farm and thence to Dayton. In 1858 he was elected register of deeds of said county of Green, and re-elected in 1860. In 1863 he was elected clerk of the town board of Monroe, and in the winter of 1863–4 he was appointed recording clerk, and subsequently assistant clerk (of the chief clerk) of the Senate in Madison. In 1864 he was elected clerk of the county board of supervisors, after having served over one year as deputy, as such clerk. For this office he was elected four times, serving nearly ten consecutive years in said office. In 1883 he was elected by the first ward of the city of Monroe, as its representative in the county board of supervisors, and is serving now as the chairman of the building committee for the construction of a new court house. In 1848 he was married to Barbara Hottinger, from Switzerland, by whom he had ten children, of whom nine are living. In New Glarus and Monroe he was one of the founders of the German Church congregations, Reformed Evangelical Church, and is now a member and trustee of said Church in Monroe.

George Spangler, gunsmith, is a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 23, 1829. He was a son of Samuel and Catharine (Zimmerman) Spangler, who emigrated to this county in 1844, and in 1846 settled in Monroe, and started the first gun shop in the county. The subject of this sketch succeeded his father in business, and has prosecuted the same since. In 1858 he was married to Kate V. Zimmerman, by whom he has one child—Anna M. Mr. Spangler is a member of the I. O. O. F., and president of the sharpshooters society. He has been identified with the county for more than forty years.

James Ely, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Green Co., Penn., on the 22d day of February, 1822. His parents were John and Catharine Ely, natives of the same State. About 1829, John Ely emigrated with his family to Knox Co., Ohio, which was then an unbroken wilderness, infested with Indians. Here he cleared a farm, which he afterwards sold, and removed to another. He came to Monroe in October, 1846, traveling overland with teams. They were twenty-two days on the road, crossing the Black Swamp on corduroy bridges, and fording streams. Mr. Ely died in 1850. Mrs. Ely died in the fall of 1846. They were both members of the Christian Church for many years. James Ely, subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the wilds of Ohio. The first school that he attended was in a log cabin with a puncheon floor, slab benches and desks, with windows of greased paper. He was married in Ohio, to Sarah E. Corbin, daughter of William K. Corbin, a native of Washington Co., Penn., who settled in Ohio in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Ely had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, eight of whom are living —William K., Sophia, Jerome C., Minerva, James M., Thomas B., Edwin E. and Francis M. Two of the sons, Erastus and William K., enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Erastus died in the service, while on board the steamer *Julia*, in 1864, from eating cakes containing poison, which he had obtained from a rebel woman in Memphis. He was much esteemed by his comrades, and a favorite in his company. Mr. Ely came to the town of Monroe in 1846, took land and made a home, where he lived twenty-nine years. At that time, 1846, the country was new. There were no mills in this section, and the settlers were compelled to go to Beloit for their milling. At one time he hauled wheat to Milwaukee and sold it for thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. Mr. and Mrs. Ely, on their arrival in this county, were in limited circumstances, $8 and an old team and wagon comprising the whole of their worldly goods. Coming through Indiana and Illinois, they contracted the fever and ague, from which they did not recover for a year. Being nearly out of money, he was obliged to find employment at once, and went to a man by the name of Rust, who, after some deliberation, concluded to hire him, agreeing to pay him fifty cents per day. The following winter, he tried hunting, but found that tramping through the snow and roughing it were not particularly beneficial to the ague, and abandoned it. He finally struck a new source of revenue in the manufacture of splint baskets which he contracted to Isaac Moulton, he to receive fifty cents each for bushel baskets, and to take his pay in groceries. The next spring he went to work for Mr. Rust, but in May he was taken sick with the ague, and for one year was unable to do any work. In a new country, sick, and with but little to subsist upon, his experience was hard indeed, to endure. In the fall of 1850 he purchased 160 acres of land, and built a log cabin 18x20 feet. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, all home made. This was their beginning in this county. They are now in possession of a comfortable fortune, which is due to their perseverence, industry and economy. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are members of the Christian Church.

Lucius Wolcott, a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y., was born Feb. 6, 1816, and is a son of Daniel

and Maria Wolcott, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., when young people. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom reached maturity. Daniel Wolcott was, in early life, a whig, but afterwards voted with the republican party. He held the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, and was several times assessor, town clerk and supervisor; a man of superior ability. He died in 1849. Lucius Wolcott, subject of this sketch, was married June 2, 1840, to Olive W. Chandler, a native of New Hampshire, born Oct. 2, 1822. He lived in Wethersfield, until 1842, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and in 1846 moved to Monroe, Wis., since which time he has been a resident of this county. He started the first nursery in Green county. It was known as "Wolcott's Nursery." He followed that business about twelve years. He was elected to the office of county treasurer, which office he held two terms. He has also held many offices of minor note. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have two children—Albert M. and Florence E.

Alanson Corson, a native of Somerset Co., Maine, was born Dec. 25, 1808. He was a son of Moses and Roxy (Carpenter) Corson, natives of the same State, who were the parents of eight children, seven of whom lived to an adult age. The father died about 1876, and the mother was again married to Levi Bean, and afterwards married a man by the name of Lord. The subject of this sketch, when a young man, learned the trade of harness maker. He was married in Somerset county to Harriet Benson, six children were born to them, five of whom are still living—Moses Sylvester, William H., Henry T., Mary M., who was married to Otto Leicering, and now Mrs. M. Rosenblatt; Emma J., now Mrs. Moses Rutter. Mrs. Corson died in 1847. He was again married to Harriet Drave, a daughter of James and Margaret (Frazie) Drave, from Maryland, who emigrated to Green county in 1846. By this union there were born—James W., Walter S., Louisa (deceased) and Hattie. In April, 1842, Mr. Corson arrived in the village of Monroe, then a small hamlet,having but a few log cabins. Here he started the first harness shop, and made the first harness manufactured here. He drew by team his lumber from Chicago, at that time a small, muddy village. He built the first brick building where J. Bolender's store now stands, by whom it is still used. He followed the harness business many years, and afterward engaged in the boot and shoe business, and kept a general store, drawing his goods from Chicago. In 1863 he went to California, taking twenty-two horses and crossing the plains. In 1871 he went to Sioux Falls and built a hotel called "Cataract House." This was the first hotel in the city. Mr. Corson has always led an active life. He has for many years been a democrat, and although commencing poor, has an abundance for all the wants of life.

John L. Perrine, one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., Sept. 12, 1803, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the subscription schools. When seventeen years old, he was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmithing. His parents were Robert Perrine, a soldier in the War of 1812, and Catharine Anderson, a daughter of Col. Anderson, of the Revolutionary War, who were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch was also in the War of 1812, under his father. In 1827 he was married to Eliza Ann Gordon, by whom there were eight children, two of whom are now living--William, of Green county, and Rebecca F., wife of Foster Barber, of Stephenson Co., Ill. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Perrine came to this county and first settled in Monroe; afterwards he opened up a farm in the town of Washington. Mrs. Perrine died in about 1855. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a sincere Christian, and beloved by all who knew her. He was again married March 26, 1859, to Emily Carpenter, who died without

children. In June, 1875, he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Green, a daughter of John Dedrick, of Ohio. This third wife was formerly married to Charles E. Green, a native of New York, who settled in Green county, in 1847, by whom there were two children—James and Olive. Mr. Perrine has been successful and by his own industry has accumulated a good property, and is in the enjoyment of a good home.

Jacob Hefty, brewer, was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, April 15, 1835. He came with his parents to Green county in 1847, who made settlement on section 4, town of Washington, where they took up land and made a farm. His father died in 1871. He came here poor, but at the time of his death had accumulated considerable property. In 1873 his mother died. They were both members of the Lutheran Church, and at the time of their death had 640 acres of land. The subject of this sketch was married in 1857 to Catharine Blumer, by whom there were six children, five now living—Maggie, Katie, Fred, Annie and Emma. In 1868 he came to Monroe and engaged in the brewing business, which he has since followed.

Willard E. Grinnell was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1824. He is a son of Robert P. and Esther (Montgomery) Grinnell. The latter was a relative of Gen. Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. In 1836 the family removed to Monroe Co., N. Y., and in 1847 came to Green Co., Wis., and located in the town of Adams, where Mr. Grinnell, Sr., took land and opened a farm. The subject of this sketch came to this county with his parents. He was married in the spring of 1847 to Mary Hanks, of Erie Co., N. Y. By this union there were eleven children, nine of whom are living—Louisa, Anson, Willis, Harry, Serepta, Alice, Esther, Walter and Bertie. Mr. Grinnell is a staunch republican, and has held several local offices. He came to Green county when it was in a wild, unsettled condition. He has lived to see it transformed into a a populous and well cultivated country, and comfortable and beautiful homes now stand where formerly stood the primitive log cabin of the pioneer. He came here poor, but by energy and close attention to business, has accumulated a competency.

C. D. Hulburt, one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1829. He is a son of Julius and Sarah M. (Vosburg) Hulburt, who came to Green county in 1847. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. In the winter of 1850–1 Julius Hulburt was a member of the State legislature. He died Oct. 19, 1881. Mrs. Hulburt's death occurred two years previously. They were life-long members of the Baptist Church, and were highly respected in the community where they lived. C. D. Hulburt was married Oct. 13, 1852, to Sarah E. Searles, a daughter of Dennis and Adeline (Doolittle) Searles. They first settled in Albany, in this county, where Mr. Hulburt was for some years engaged in the carpenter and joiner business. He afterwards engaged in lumbering, a business which he still carries on, and removed to Monroe in December, 1874. April 19, 1865, Mr. Hulburt sailed from Boston in the ship *City of Boston*, on a voyage around the world. Mr. and Mrs. Hulburt have one child—Lorrain S., who is a graduate of the State University at Madison.

David Wakeman Ball was born in 1818. He was a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio. At the age of fourteen years he was converted to the Christian religion, became a Methodist, and for the remainder of his life never severed his connection with that Church. He was married to Catharine E. Smock in 1843, in Ohio. To them were born nine children, eight of whom are living, grown to manhood and womanhood. They live to honor their father's name, respected and useful members of society. He came to Green county in 1849, and has lived here ever since. In his early life he was a farmer, and until

quite recently was interested in that branch of industry, directly or indirectly. He recently disposed of his large farm east of Monroe, and had put his affairs in the best shape possible. He was taken ill on the 12th of April, 1883, with pneumonia, which from the first he believed to be the beginning of the end with him on earth. He died on Thursday evening following, surrounded by his family. When death came he was ready for the summons, and as the spirit went out of the body, a smile passed over the silent features that was born of heaven. The funeral took place on Sunday, from the Methodist church, and notwithstanding the extremely stormy weather, more came than could get into the building. No services were held in any other church, and people, without distinction of faith or belief, came to pay their respects to the memory of the departed. The rites were impressively conducted by Rev. J. S. Thompson, assisted by Revs. L. S. Morton and L. W. Bingham. The choir also comprised members of the several Churches. The pall bearers were: Judge B. Dunwiddie, L. Davenport, J. H. Bridge, William Gray, Harrison King and B. Lemont. At 12 o'clock noon the procession started from the church, and the mortal remains of D. W. Ball was laid in the quiet grave until the final day. Mr. Ball soon became prominent in this section, and in 1857 was elected county treasurer. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office for six years, with great acceptability to the people. In 1874 he was elected sheriff. In this office he was remarkably successful. He was a clear headed man in all things, cool and deliberate in his actions, and an excellent judge of human nature. He performed the sometimes unpleasant duties devolving upon him impartially, but in as pleasant a manner as circumstances would permit. In fine, he possessed executive ability of a high order. In 1876 he was again appointed postmaster, serving four years, with honor to himself and justice to the people. In November, 1882, he received the appointment of postmaster for the third and last time. His administration of the postoffice has been eminently successful, and the hope has been fondly entertained that its affairs would remain under his supervision for many years to come. In view of these things, next to his family, the community has met with a most serious loss in the death of D. W. Ball. As a friend remarked on the day of the funeral, "there was only one D. W. Ball in Monroe." Such expressions of esteem show in what high regard he was held by the citizens. The kind remembrances of friends in the shape of the florist's art at the church were profuse and appropriate, and showed in part how high the deceased was esteemed. The floral tributes were exquisite for their workmanship, and were composed of a pillow of pansies, finely designed cross, wreaths, star, beautiful bouquets, etc. The presence of the gifts upon and around the coffin spoke more than words could express the sentiments of the donors for the deceased.

C. M. King was born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 4, 1808. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Martin) King, who were the parents of two children—C. M. and Julia A. Mrs. King died, and Robert King was again married to Lydia Randall, and by this union there were four children, only three of whom are now living. Mr. King died in 1839. His wife is still living in Iowa, at the age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received a common school education. He was married in 1831, in Erie county, and soon after removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. In the spring of 1849 they came to Green Co., Wis. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Charles D., William W., Robert R. and Zaphna L. Mr. King is one of the staunch republicans of the county. In 1860 he went to California and engaged in mining a short time, then returned and worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. Three of his sons were in the service during the late war.

Joseph Perrine, one of the pioneers of Green

county, is a native of Middlesex Co., N. J., born May 20, 1806. He is a son of Robert and Catharine (Anderson) Perrine, who were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Perrine, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and held a commission as captain. He was a man of superior ability. Joseph Perrine, subject of this sketch, learned the mason's trade in New York city, where he took contracts and employed at times as many as sixty men. July 1, 1827, he was married, in New York, to Jane Brush, by whom he had eight children, two of whom are now living—Sarah, now Mrs. John F. Brown, and Mary, wife of Gershom Bintliff. Mrs. Perrine died July 22, 1839. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and highly respected. Mr. Perrine's second wife was formerly Mary O'Conner, and by this union there were ten children, seven of whom are living—Jane, now Mrs. J. B. Galusha; Henry, Erastus, Lucy, now Mrs. Ferris Miller; Hale, Elgin and Emma. Mrs. Perrine died Jan. 26, 1881. In the spring of 1849, Mr. Perrine came west and traveled extensively through the northwest. In the spring of 1850 he moved his family to Monroe, where he purchased a quarter section adjoining the town. His first house was built opposite the M. E. church. He is one of the staunch republicans of the county. Mr. Perrine came to the county in limited circumstances and has been successful in amassing a considerable property.

H. G. Cleveland, a native of Maine, was born in Somerset county, Jan. 26, 1829. He remained in his native State until twenty-one years old, spending his time upon a farm and attending the common schools. In 1850 he came to Green county with his parents, who located in the town of Jordan on a farm. In 1863 he enlisted in the 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and before leaving the State was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of his company. The following March his company joined the regiment at Black River Bridge, Mississippi. July 21, in front of Atlanta, he was wounded in the left arm, in consequence of which he was obliged to suffer its amputation. He then went home on furlough, with the intention of again joining his regiment, but failed to do so on account of sickness from loss of arm. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1864.

James Cleveland was born in Somerset Co., Maine, Oct. 5, 1799. March 15, 1827, he was married to Edith Cragin, a native of the same county, born Jan. 18, 1802. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom lived to an adult age. Mr. Cleveland was a man who never sought office, although always well posted in regard to the political affairs of the county and State. He was an old line whig, but afterwards affiliated with the republican party. He held several local offices in the town. He was an honest, upright man and respected by all. He died in February, 1868. Mrs. Cleveland is still living with her son in Monroe.

Henry Schindler, a native of Switzerland, was born in canton Glarus, Aug. 15, 1815. His parents, Andrew and Anna (Zimmerman) Schindler, had five children, three sons and two daughters—Rosina, Jacob, Henry, Andrew and Anna. Henry, the subject of this sketch, when twenty-two years old, learned the carpenter's trade. He was married in his native country to Catharine Zapfi, who was born Feb. 21, 1826. By this union twelve children were born, seven of whom are living—Anna, Henry, Adam, Katie, Maggie, Andrew and Jacob, five of whom are living in California. Henry Schindler came to America in 1845, and first settled in Syracuse, N. Y. Two years later he went to Milwaukee, and in 1850 came to Monroe, which then consisted of a few poorly built houses. There was but one family of Germans in the place at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Schindler, like many others, came to Green county in very limited circumstances. but are now in possession of a comfortable home, which is due to their own exertions. They are members of the Evangelical Church.

Peter Spahr was born in canton Bern, Switzerland, in September, 1814. When thirteen years old he commenced to learn the trade of a tailor in his father's shop. He was married Jan. 24, 1833, to Anna Jacobs, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living—Barbara, wife of John Klub, of Shelby Co., Iowa; Mary, wife of Ernest Hahn; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Schuler; Rosa, wife Jacob Schuler; and John, who married Jennie Aldrich. In 1851 Mr. Spahr left his home in Switzerland and emigrated to America, locating in Monroe, where he has followed his trade since. Mr. and Mrs. Spahr have lived together as man and wife for fifty-one years. In 1883 they had their golden wedding. They are members of the German Lutheran Church, being among the first members of the same. He has always taken an interest in the Church and has done much for its support.

Charles D. Corson was born in Athens, Maine, Nov. 22, 1834. His parents were D. F. and Deborah (Norton) Corson, both natives of Maine. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native State. When fourteen years old he learned the trade of harness maker and saddler in his father's shop. In 1851 he came to Monroe and worked at his trade. In 1856 he formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of D. F. Corson & Son. In 1858 he was married to Frances Davison, a native of New York. Three children blessed this union—Clara, Cora and Frank E. Mr. Corson is one of the strong temperance workers of the town. Is a member of the Good Templars, Temple of Honor and A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Corson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. Craven, brickmaker, was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1828. He is a son Joshua and Elizabeth (Blain) Craven, natives of the same county, where they reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Craven died in April, 1843. Mr. Craven was again married to Margaret Study, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in childhood. In 1856 Mr. Craven, Sr., went to Tyler Co., W. Va., where he remained until the time of his death in 1882. The subject of this sketch received his education in the subscription schools. He was married March 23, 1862, Anna M. Miller, a daughter of Peter and Lydia Miller, of Northampton Co., Penn. Four children blessed this union—Alma, Charles M., Nettie and Harry B. In the spring of 1851 he came to this county, making the journey by team. It was an extremely rainy season and the roads were at times almost impassable. They were forty-three days on the road. During the next six years he was engaged in wagon-making, and mining a little at intervals. In the fall of 1857 he commenced making brick, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Encampment.

Fred E. Legler, of the firm of Treat & Co., was born in New Glarus, Green Co., Wis., Sept. 2, 1851. His parents were George and Anna (Durst) Legler, who emigrated to America in 1846, with a colony, and made settlement in New Glarus, where he took up land and engaged in farming. The father was poor, and participated in all the privations and hardships endured by that colony, but his reward came, and he is now in the enjoyment of a competence fairly won, a home honestly gained. At one time he owned 380 acres of land. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and received his early education in the common school; subsequently he attended school at Plainfield, Ill., and at Evansville Seminary, Evansville, Wis. He there taught school for two years. In 1873, he engaged in the mercantile trade in New Glarus, which occupation he followed nine and one half years, then came to Monroe and formed a partnership with J. B. Treat. In 1873, he was married to Rosa Hefty. They have three children living—Georgia, Sylvia M. and Alice L. Mr. and Mrs. Legler are members of the Evangelical Church.

John Beach, a native of Lincolnshire, England, was born May 30, 1828. He is a son of George and Fannie J. Beach, who were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native country until twenty-three years of age, when he emigrated to America. He landed in New York in 1852, and in 1854, came to Green county. He took a claim of eighty acres of government land on section 36, town of Jordan. He was married in Lincolnshire, Aug. 19, 1845, to Susan Martin, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Bedford) Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have had nine children born to them, five of whom are living—Joseph, Robert, Mary A., wife of William Roberts; William and Jane, wife of Jesse Trickel. When Mr. Beach arrived in New York city in 1852, he had but $1 in his pocket, and to-day he owns 330 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre. He has forty acres near town, valued at $100 per acre. In the spring of 1882, he removed to the city of Monroe, where he lives a retired live.

Ben L. Hoyland, cabinet maker, was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, on the 12th of March, 1827. When he was quite small his parents removed to Erie Co., Penn., and soon afterwards to Mercer Co., Penn., where he grew to manhood. The first school he attended was in a log cabin, in which the chimney took up one end of the house. The seats were slab benches, and the school was kept up by subscription. When twenty years of age he taught school in his native county. On the 9th of April, 1850, he was married to Sarah Stephenson, of Mercer Co., Penn. In 1852, he came to Green county, and located in Monroe, and followed the carpenter business. In 1864 he enlisted in the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, company D, and participated in some stirring scenes during his time of enlistment. He was at the blowing up of the fort at the Horse Shoe, Weldon Railroad; and was ordered to reinforce the corps at Reams' Station, being under fire nearly the whole of the time. He was discharged on account of the death of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyland were the parents of four children, three of whom are living—John A., Ella, wife of William Bowell, and Emma. Mrs. Hoyland died in December, 1864. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected by all who knew her. Mr. Hoyland was the second time married in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1865, to Mrs. Linsey (Stithers) Stephenson, widow of John Stephenson, who was killed in the war. The result of this union was two children—Charles S. and Jessie. In 1881, he embarked in the furniture business. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Lewis Gapen, one of the prominent business men of Green county, is a native of Green Co., Penn., born June 19, 1811. His father was John Gapen, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who was one of the sixty who were sent out at the time of St. Clair's defeat near Cincinnati, to look after the dead, and from there in search of Daniel Boone, in Kentucky, whom they supposed had been killed by the Indians. After the war he returned to Green Co., Penn., where he was married to Sarah Swope, a native of Pennsylvania, and eleven children were born to them, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and obtained his education in the subscription schools. In October, 1830, he was married to Maria Titus, a daughter of Benjamin Titus, who was also a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Eight children blessed this union, three of whom are now living—Sarah E., wife of Daniel J. Patton, Marion T. and William R. Mrs. Gapen died in the summer of 1849. She was a member of the Regular Baptist Church, a sincere Christian, and much respected by all. Mr. Gapen was again married Feb. 14, 1850, to Martha Jamison, a native of Green Co., Penn. By this union there were three children, of whom Levi H. is the only one now living. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Gapen took a tour through the west in search of a favorable location, and in the following October removed

with his family to Green Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Jefferson, on section 17, where he followed farming successfully for thirty years, accumulating a handsome fortune. He is now a resident of the city of Monroe, Green Co., Wis.

John Moreland, one of the early settlers of this county, is a native of Mercer Co., Penn., born Sept. 7, 1823. His parents were Robert Moreland, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and came to America when eight years old, and Martha (Mann) Moreland, a native of Virginia, who were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, nine of whom are now living—Robert Moreland, in 1847 or 1848, came to Stephenson Co., Ill., and the year following to Green Co., Wis., and located in the town of Clarno, where he remained until his death, which occurred April 30, 1874. Mrs. Moreland, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died Sept. 21, 1870. Mr. Moreland, Sr., and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and consistent Christian people, and died in the full hope of a glorious reward, and a happy eternal home. John M., the subject of this sketch, came to this county in 1853. In October, 1860, he was married to Anna Irwin, daughter of J. Irwin and Elizabeth (Smith) Irwin. Her father was of Lancaster Co., Penn., and her mother of Crawford county, where she died in 1825 Mr. Irwin went to Crawford county when seven years old, and afterwards moved to Mercer Co., Ill., and died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Moreland are the parents of one child, who died in infancy. They have brought up two children, treating them as their own. In the spring of 1883 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. Mr. Moreland has been a successful business man, and now owns 154 acres of land, valued at $65 per acre, besides other property.

A. W. Goddard, one of the prominent business men of Monroe, is a native of Mercer Co., Ohio, born in 1832. His parents, Jabez and Beulah (Armstrong) Goddard, settled in Ohio about 1821, and removed to Indiana while A. W. was a boy, where he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner and currier. He came to Monroe, Green county, in 1854, and was there employed in a tannery for several years. In 1855 he was married to Sophronia Lindsley, who died in 1856, leaving one child—Henry, who is now a railroad agent in Oregon. Mr. Goddard was again married to Sarah McMannor, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union there are four children—Edmund, Emma, Jessie and Milton. Edmund and Emma are now students at the State University. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has for eight years been a member of the board of education. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard are members of the M. E. Church, where the family worship.

Capt. Henry Hoehn, a native of Switzerland, emigrated to this country with his parents, Jacob and Anna (Hottinger) Hoehn, in 1854. He was born July 18, 1842, and received a liberal education in his native country. His father by trade was a shoemaker and settled at New Glarus, where he followed the trade until his death which occurred in 1876. His mother is still living. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the army Oct. 7, 1861, in the 9th regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company K, and was mustered in at Milwaukee, Nov. 16, 1861, as a private. In March, 1863, he was promoted to corporal. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In October, 1864, he was transferred to the 45th Regular Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of captain, and served on detached duty on the staff of Gen. Miller, at Nashville. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1865. Soon after leaving the service he received a position as clerk with Roth Bros, remaining with them until 1870, when he embarked in his present business under the firm name of Hoehn & Stingl. In 1875, Mr. Weber purchased the interest of Mr. Stingl and the style of the firm

became Hoehn & Weber. In 1883 they erected one of the finest business houses in the city on the northeast corner of the square, and known as Ludlow's old stand. Their salesroom is 28x95 feet, two stories and a basement, and they carry a stock of $20,000. In 1866, Mr. Hoehn was married to Eliza Kaderly, by whom he has four children—J. Albert, Huldah E., Ida and Sophia.

LeRoy S. Smock, one of the prominent business men of the county, was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 1, 1839. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Teple) Smock, early settlers in Columbiana county. They were the parents of nine children. Peter Smock was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1795. In 1820 he went to Ohio, and in 1854 came to Green county and located near Shueyville, town of Clarno. He died in this county in 1868. In the days of slavery he was a strong abolitionist, and did all in his power to forward the anti-slavery cause. He was also a firm advocate of the temperance cause, a member of, and one of the most active workers of the State temperance organization. He organized many lodges throughout the State. He would never sell a bushel of grain to be distilled into high wines. Throughout his whole life, by precept and example, he was an earnest advocate of the right, always ready to lend a helping hand to any enterprise for the welfare of his fellow men, and fearlessly condemning the wrong, especially slavery and intemperance. For nearly a half a century his life was cheered by the partner of his bosom, who preceded him across the dark river, but a few months. LeRoy S. Smock was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to Green county, with his parents, in 1854, and in December, 1869, was married to Lucretia Rittenhouse, a daughter of William and Sarah (Moore) Rittenhouse, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Smock was born in Monroe, Jan. 10, 1842. Mr. Smock removed to Monroe, in 1860, where he has since been variously engaged, but principally in stock growing and dealing. Mr. Smock has profited by his father's example and precepts, never having tasted a drop of liquor in his life. He is one of the staunchest of republicans and has never sought office. He is largely engaged in grain and stock business in Nebraska.

Samuel Schuler, harness maker, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, July 7, 1838. He is a son of Henry and Barbara (Tschudy) Schuler, who came to America in 1854. They stopped a short time in New Jersey, and the same fall came to New Glarus, Green county. In 1860 they removed to Monroe, where Mr. Schuler died in 1874, and Mrs. Schuler, in 1883. The subject of this sketch began learning his trade, at the age of seventeen, in the shop of D. F. and L. Corson, of Monroe, with whom he remained about four years, then went into business for himself. In 1861 he was married to Elizabeth Spahr, a daughter of Peter Spahr. Mr. and Mrs. Schuler are the parents of five children—Samuel, Jr., Otto, William, Elizabeth and Henry. Mr. Schuler began business with limited means, but by industry and fair dealing has acquired a comfortable property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Turner's society and the Hook and Ladder Company.

John Snyder, a native of Adams Co., Ind., was born Feb. 28, 1840. His parents, Philip and Fannie Snyder, were natives of Switzerland, and emigrated to the United States when young people. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living—George W., who was a member of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in fourteen regular engagements; Mary R., John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Theressa C. and Amanda E. In 1854 John Snyder came to Green Co., Wis., and located at Monroe. In 1868 he removed to Kansas, and remained till 1876, then went to Nebraska. The following fall he came to Rock county, and in 1877 returned to Monroe. Mrs. Snyder died in June of that year. She was a member of the

Catholic Church. The subject of this sketch enlisted in October, 1861, in the 3d regiment of Missouri Cavalry, company I. He was wounded in the left leg, in consequence of which he was obliged to suffer its amputation near the thigh. He was taken to Raleigh, where he was discharged, July 19, 1863. He receives a pension from the government of $30 per month.

Ferdinand Shriner, one of the early arrivals in Monroe, was born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., on the 25th of December, 1841. He is a son of Sebastian and Rosanna (Schell) Shriner, who settled in Elizabethtown, at an early day, and was employed in a glass factory for many years. In 1855 he removed to Grant Co., Wis., thence to Shueyville, this county. He lived in this county until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State until 1854, when he came to this county, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1857 he learned the trade of cabinet maker, which he has since followed. He is now engaged in the undertaking business. He was married to Hannah Butt. They have two children—Charles and Frank. Mr. Shriner is a member of the German Reformed Church.

Charles Pike, a prominent citizen of Monroe, was born in Norway, Oxford Co., Maine, March 24, 1797. His parents, John and Mary Pike, had thirteen children, nine of whom reached maturity, and two of whom are now living. Charles Pike was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married to Mary Wood, who was born in Middlebury, July 6, 1794, and by this union there were seven children, two of whom are now living—Mary J., wife of Rev. H. A. Mayhew, of California, who has a wide reputation as a preacher of the Gospel. He formerly preached at Austin, Minn., where he was instrumental in building a fine church edifice; Catharine is now the wife of L. T. Pullin, a prominent banker at Evansville, Wis. In 1826 Mr. Pike emigrated from Norway to Kingfield, Franklin (formerly Somerset) Co., Maine. He followed farming for two years at that place, then went into trade and lumbering. At that time he owned one whole township of land, and dealt extensively in cattle, which he would drive to Brighton, Mass. Mr. Pike first visited the west, traveling extensively in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and locating land in several different places. He returned in the fall of the year to Maine. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Argyle, in Lafayette county. Mrs. Pike died Nov. 21, 1859. She was a sincere Christian and esteemed by all. Mr. Pike was again married to Mrs. F. J. Way, widow of G. L. Way, Dec. 24, 1861. In April, 1866, they came to Green county and settled in Monroe.

Roger Gettings, proprietor of a meat market in the city of Monroe, was born in Ireland, in May, 1831. In 1847 his parents emigrated to America and settled in Delaware Co., Penn., where Mr. Gettings, Sr., engaged in farming, and died in 1853. In 1855 Roger Gettings came to Monroe, where he has since resided. In February, 1855, he was married to Bridget Byrne. By this union there were eleven children, seven of whom are living—Michael E., Maggie, Kate, Maria, Teresa, Miles and James. Mr. Gettings began with nothing, but by fair dealing and industry has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is among the well-to-do business men of the county. In 1860 he embarked in the butchering business, which he has followed successfully since. Mr. and Mrs. Gettings are members of the Catholic Church of Monroe.

J. L. Rood, one of the most prominent stock growers of the county, is a native of Chittenden Co., Vt., born in 1837. After his birth his parents removed to Cook Co., Ill. In 1841 they removed to Grant Co., Wis., where his father engaged in the mercantile business. In 1855 he came to Monroe and embarked in the drug business, which he continued until 1859, when he went into the lumber business. He followed the latter business until death called him to a better world. He was a man of more than or-

dinary ability. He was a staunch republican, and while in Grant county was elected to the State legislature. While at Hazel Green he laid out what is known as the "Rood addition" to that city. J. L. Rood, the subject of this sketch, came to the county with his father and followed various occupations. He is at present engaged in the lumber trade, and raising fine stock. He has been twice married, and has two children.

Charles Frey was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 28, 1842. His parents, Frank Frey and Francesco (Mantz) Frey, emigrated to America in 1854, and in the fall of 1855 came to Monroe. Charles Frey, subject of this sketch, enlisted Aug. 4, 1861, in the 2d Volunteer Light Artillery, and participated in the engagements at Suffolk, Williamsburg, Yorktown and West Point. His regiment was stationed at Fort Monroe, eight months. He was a faithful soldier, and always at his post, never losing a day by sickness. He was mustered out of the service, July 10, 1865, and soon after veteranized. After the close of the war he returned to Monroe, where he was married, Nov. 20, 1865, to Annie Reinhart. Mr. and Mrs. Frey are the parents of five living children—Edward, Louisa, George, Albert and Tillie. Mr. Frey is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Brown, one of the prominent men of this county, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1823. In 1842 he left his native country, came to America, and located in Erie Co., N. Y., where he remained about eight years, and meanwhile formed the acquaintance of Elizabeth Chamberlain, to whom he was married in 1846. In the spring of 1850 he came to Green county, purchased land on section 25, and the following spring moved his family here and commenced farming. His first crop of wheat was drawn to Galena, and sold for fifty cents per bushel. The following fall he hauled wheat to Milwaukee, making a trip in six days, and selling the same for forty cents per bushel. Mr. Brown came to this county a poor man, but by hard work and fair dealing, has accumulated a competency. He has held several local offices. In 1857 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided.

Alexander McNish, retired farmer, was born in Argyleshire, in the highlands of Scotland, Sept. 18, 1818. His parents were John and Catharine (Balentine) McNish. The former died in Scotland, and the latter died at sea, while on the voyage to America. The subject of this sketch learned the blacksmith trade in his native country, but after coming to America worked at gas fitting, first in Cleveland, then in Cincinnati, Nashville, Evansville, Dayton and other places, in all, seven years. His brother, one of the early settlers of Green county, induced him to come here to visit him and see the country, with which he was favorably impressed, and subsequently settled permanently in the county. Soon after Mr. McNish's first visit to the county, his brother died, and in 1857 Alexander came here, and April 22d of that year was married to his brother's widow, who was formerly Elizabeth Chadwick. She had two children by her first marriage—Clark C. and Alexander G. The latter is deceased. By the latter union there are seven children—John, Amanda L., Mary C., William L., Edith J., Albert J. and Elizabeth. Mrs. McNish died Dec. 9, 1872, and is buried in Juda cemetery. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and a true Christian. Mr. McNish first settled on a farm owned by his wife, on section 13, where he lived nine years. He then removed to section 11, where he owns 180 acres of land. In 1884 he removed to the city of Monroe, where he owns a pleasant residence on the corner of Wisconsin and Clinton streets. He has retired from active business, and is politically, a republican. He has returned to Scotland twice; first in 1855, when he went after his mother, who died on the voyage as before stated; and again in 1881, for the benefit of his health.

Nelson Darling is a native of Yates Co., N. Y., born June 11, 1827. He is a son of John and Roxana (Butler) Darling. The former was

a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of of Seneca Co., N. Y. They were married in the State of New York, and were the parents of seven children, all of whom reached maturity, and five of whom are now living. John Darling was by trade a shoemaker, and followed that occupation for many years. He removed to Green county about 1858, where both he and his wife died. He was, in early life, a "Jackson democrat," but afterwards joined the republican party. Mrs. Darling was a member of the M. E. Church. Nelson Darling commenced to learn the mason's trade when fifteen years of age. In May, 1842, he was married to Matilda Andrews, a daughter of Solomon Andrews, of Saratoga, N. Y. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living—Austin L., of Albany, Green county; Frank E., of Neillsville, Clark county; Scott M., of Albany; Clara C., wife of Charles Sanborn, and Fred E., of Monroe. Mr. Darling came to Monroe in January, 1857, since which time he has been a resident of Green county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company G, and participated in the engagement at Brentwood Station, in March, 1863, where he was taken prisoner, and with a number of his comrades sent to Libby prison, and was soon afterwards parolled and sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis. He was exchanged the following June, and went with the regiment to Nashville. In July they went to Murfreesboro, and remained through the following winter, then joined Sherman at Lookout valley, participating in the capture of Atlanta, then on account of poor health he was sent to Chattanooga, and there mustered out, May 23, 1865. He was a member of the regimental band up to the time of the Atlanta campaign, when he was detailed at the hospital as assistant. He returned to Monroe after the close of the war, and has remained here since, with the exception of a short time in New York. Mr. Darling, in politics, is a staunch republican, and in 1884, was elected treasurer of the city of Monroe. He is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Ogden Combs, who located in Green county in 1857, is a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio, born Jan. 10, 1810. He is a son of Ebenezer N. and Mary (Humiston) Combs, who emigrated to Ohio in 1798. That country was then a vast wilderness. Ebenezer Combs was a soldier in the War of 1812. Ogden Combs was reared in the wilderness, and educated in the log school house of pioneer times. When he was ten years old he commenced the manufacture of wooden clocks, and continued the business until he was twenty-two. He was married Feb. 5, 1829, to Mary Peck, daughter of Martin Peck. They had five children, four of whom are living—N. E., Margaret M., Cornelia and Henry D. Mr. and Mrs. Combs removed to Waukesha county, from Ohio, in 1856, and the following fall came to Green county, where they have since resided.

Capt. Samuel Lewis, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Monroe, is a native of Fayette Co., Penn., born Aug. 17, 1842. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His father, Thomas Lewis, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother was Catharine (Schnatterly) Lewis a native of Pennsylvania. His father was by trade a tailor, and followed that business many years, and served in the War of 1812, and died in 1850. In 1858 his mother came west and settled in Monroe, Green Co., Wis. At that time, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was about sixteen years old. He at once engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained for three years. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Light Artillery, and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Mo., Farmington, Miss., and siege of Corinth, Miss. In 1862 the division of Gen. J. C. Davis, to which the 5th Wisconsin Battery belonged, was ordered to report at Murfreesboro, and he was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Lancaster, Nolansville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Tullahoma. On August 17 they started out

from Winchester for Chattanoogo, the division crossing the river at Stevenson, Ala. He was engaged on the extreme right wing in the flank movement which forced Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga, and brought on the battle of Chickamauga. He was at Chattanooga through the siege, where the soldiers suffered from short and poor rations. He also participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the campaign against Atlanta, was engaged at Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, the various engagements in front of Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro. The captain was mustered out Oct. 1, 1864, at Atlanta. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business at Juda. He was married Dec. 30, 1865, to Agnes Witmer, a daughter of David Witmer. Two children have blessed this union—Letha and Ralph. In the fall of 1868, he was elected to the office of register of deeds of this county for two years, and in 1870 was re-elected. In the spring of 1873 he engaged in trade at Monroe and was thus occupied until 1881. In April, 1883, he engaged in the banking business, having been elected cashier. In 1882 he was instrumental in organizing the Monroe City Guards, and was chosen captain of the company.

Washington Hill, carpenter and joiner, was born in Montpelier, Vt., on the 19th of March, 1819. His parents were Rufus and Naomi (Jewell) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of fifteen children. Mr. Hill died in about 1825, Mrs. Hill in 1878. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the family. His father died when he was small and he learned his trade partially with an older brother. In 1836 he went to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he married Julietta Terry, a daughter of Henry Terry. By this union there were three children—Mary, wife of D. R. Condon; Alice, wife of Frank L. Stone and Norman. In 1855 Mr. Hill crossed the plains to California. Here he remained about one year and a half. In 1857 he removed to Janesville, Wis., and the following year came to Monroe, where he has resided since.

E. Mosher, one of the early settlers and prominent men of the county, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., on the 15th of December, 1800. His parents were Elisha and Eunice (Agard) Mosher, natives of Duchess Co., N. Y., who removed, the next year, (1801), to Saratoga county where the subject of this sketch resided for many years. He was married in 1820, January 6, to Elizabeth Allen, and eight children were born to them, three of whom are living—Cordelia, Henry P. and Joseph D. Mrs. Mosher died Feb. 17, 1868. She was a worthy member of the Christian Church and esteemed by all who knew her. Feb. 2, 1869, Mr. Mosher was again married to Mrs. Electa Carrington, widow of Roland Carrington. She was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., March 23, 1810. She was the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom are living—Nancy, Rinie, Sally A., Victoria, Louisa, Prentiss G., Adelbert R. and George S. In 1846 Mr. Mosher removed to Lafayette Co., Wis., and from there to Rock county, where he engaged in farming near Janesville. In 1846 he came to Green county and purchased a steam saw mill which he operated three years, then sold out and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Mosher had one son in the army—Stewart E., who enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Mosher is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county, and has held several local offices. He has been instrumental in the building up of the city of Monroe. He was the first to introduce French plate glass into that city. In 1838, he was appointed postmaster under President Van Buren, at South Leroy, Genesee county. From that place he went to Pavilion, same county, and was re-appointed postmaster in 1842.

Garrett Van Wagenen came to Green county and engaged in the lumber business, in 1858,

being the second to engage in that business in this town. He was born in Duchess Co., N. Y., in 1817. When a young man, he learned the trade of harness maker. He was married in New York, in March, 1845. Mr. Van Wagenen, in 1862, sold his lumber interest and opened a harness shop. In 1859 he built what is now known as the Copeland House, which he kept as a private boarding house for about eight years. About the time of the breaking out of the war, he contracted with the government to furnish knapsacks and haversacks. Soon after he was appointed sutler of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which position he held till the close of the war. In 1866 he went, in company with his eldest son, to Montana, remaining there about one year. At present he is engaged in dealing in coal, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen are the parents of three children—Edward, Emma and Henry. Emma is principal of the grammar school at Monroe, where she has been a teacher for fourteen years. Henry is a jeweler in this city.

Capt. F. K. Studley, son of Capt. Eliakim and Betsey (Hallett) Studley, was born in Barnstable Co., Mass., March 8, 1833. Capt. Eliakim Studley followed a seafaring life for many years, his principal business being with the West Indies. The subject of this sketch, when a mere boy, accompanied his father on his voyages, and at the age of twenty-two years became captain of a vessel, his trade being in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. In 1858 he was married to Eliza A. Crowell, and three children were born to them —George G., Lelia C. and Orrin B. In 1860 he abandoned the sea and came to Green Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming at Monticello. In 1875 he was elected superintendent of the Grange Store, serving two years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected sheriff of the county and moved to Monroe, January, 1877, to fill that office, and was re-elected in 1880. In 1883 he built a fine residence, in which he now resides. He is at present engaged in the drug and grocery business.

A. C. Dodge, lumber dealer, was born in Barre, Washington Co., Vt., on the 6th day of November, 1834. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel B. Dodge, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, under Gen. Greene, whom he used to term "a cross, surly old dog." His grandfather, Asa Dodge, was one of the earliest settlers of Barre, and a volunteer at the battle of Plattsburg. He was among the number who crossed Lake Champlain, while McDonough was successfully fighting the famous naval battle, which caused the British land forces to beat a hasty retreat. Joseph Dodge, father of the subject of this sketch, was also a volunteer, although only eighteen years of age. A. C. Dodge was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education at Barre Academy. In 1854 he came west, living some time in Chicago and later in Janesville, Wis. In 1861 he settled in Monroe, where he has since resided, teaching school several terms before entering the lumber business in 1865. He was married in 1860 to Sarah E. Kidder, whose people came from Maine. Three children were born to them—Charles S., Flora E. and Lewis. In politics Mr. Dodge is a republican, and has been chairman of the county central committee many years, and was elected in 1884 a delegate from the third congressional district to the republican national convention which was held in Chicago, June 3. He has also been twice elected chairman of the county board of supervisors, and has filled for nine years the position of president of the board of education in Monroe. The present course of study, rules and regulations of the school were prepared by him, and adopted by the board. Mr. Dodge is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge and Encampment.

Thomas Patterson, wagon and carriage manufacturer, is a native of Scotland, born in Fifeshire, Feb. 26, 1827. He is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Arnot) Patterson, who emigrated

to the United States about 1840 and located in Hartford Co., Conn., where he was superintendent of a woolen mill for eight years, and in 1850 went to Lafayette Co., Wis., and located some land with a warrant. The subject of this sketch served his time as carpenter and joiner in Connecticut. He was married in 1849 to Jeanette Kenlock, by whom he has two living children—Jane, now Mrs. Jacob Benkard; and Jessie. In 1854 he went to Lafayette county, remaining there until 1864, when he located in this city, where he has since followed the carriage business.

John S. Niles, son of Nathan and Silence (Sawyer) Niles, was born in Grafton Co., N. H., April 25, 1820. His parents reared eight children, five sons and three daughters. His father, Nathan Niles, is still living in Vermont, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a strong supporter of the old Clay party, and a man who kept well posted in regard to current events. He removed in 1823 from New Hampshire to Orange Co., Vt., where John S. grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1849 he removed to Rock Co., Wis., and taught school one winter. He lived in the town of Magnolia twenty years. He was a member of the town board and justice of the peace, holding the latter office eight years in succession, and was repeatedly elected to minor offices during this time. He was married in 1854 to Sarah E. Carpenter, a daughter of Isaiah Carpenter. Two children have been born to them —Charles F., now a student at the State University of Wisconsin; and Tom N. Mr. Niles is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and general information. He traveled quite extensively in early life, in the capacity of a commercial salesman, having his headquarters at Washington, where he became acquainted with many of the leading men of that day. He removed to Monroe in 1864, since which time he has been a resident of Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Niles are members of the Disciple Church.

Andrew Buehler, manufacturer of carriages and the Buehler wagons, was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 2, 1836. In 1852 he came to America and located in Blair Co., Penn., where he learned his trade. In 1855 he went to Belvidere, Ill., and there worked as journeyman. He came to Monroe in 1864, since which time he has resided here and carried on his present business. He was married in 1867 to Catharine Bleiler. They have three children living—Fred, Henry and Lizzie. Mr. Buehler is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Turner's Society of Monroe. He came to the county poor, but by honesty and industry has built up a business of which he may well be proud. Besides doing a large amount of repairs, he manufactures about 100 wagons and sleighs a year, and employs seven men.

Jonas Cohn was born in Baden, Germany, July 1, 1824, receiving his education in the schools of his native place. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tailor, and served three years. He was a soldier in the revolution in Germany, in 1848, enlisting in the 4th Baden Sharpshooters, and taking a part in the battles of Ladeburg, Waghansel and Rachstadt, and was on guard at the time Carl Schurz was a prisoner. Mr. Cohn was taken prisoner, tried by a court marshal and remanded, but made his escape to France, and afterwards to the United States, landing in New York in 1853. In 1854, he was married, in New York city, to Sophia Rothkopf, by whom he has one child—Henry, born May 6, 1855. He is now extensively engaged in the tailoring business in Monroe, where he settled in 1865. Mr. Cohn has a sash which he secured from a Prussian general, who fell at the battle of Ladeburg, and a relic in shape of a powder horn, picked up at Wayhausel.

Andrew Arnot is a native of Scotland, born in January, 1842. When six months old, his parents emigrated to America. His father, Andrew Arnot, was a soldier in the Mexican War, enlisting in the 2d United States Heavy Artillery, and participated in the battles of

Very Cruz, and at the fall of the City of Mexico, at the close of the war. After the close of the war he emigrated to Argyle, Lafayette Co., Wis., where he commenced farming. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company G, and participated in the following engagements: Lookout Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, with Sherman on his march to the sea and at the grand review at Washington. Soon after leaving the army, he came to Monroe and learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he has followed since. He was joined in wedlock to Catharine Heitz, by whom he has had two children—Charles and Belle. He is a member of the National Guards of this city, and is commissioned as 2d lieutenant. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry Durst, of the firm of Durst & Hodges, was born in Switzerland, Nov. 29, 1835, and received his education in his native State. In 1846, he came to America with his parents, who located near New Glarus, Green Co., Wis. The following year his father hired him out at $16 per year, for which he received a yoke of steers in payment. In 1848, he went to Madison, where he was employed in a livery stable for a number of years. When sixteen years old, he purchased a third interest in a threshing machine, and followed that business for ten years. He and two other young men purchased the machine on credit and were to pay for the same the following January. The money was ready three days before it became due. He was married in 1861 to Louisa Jackson, a native of New York, by whom there were five children, three of whom are living—Nellie E., William A. and Louisa E. In 1866, he came to Monroe, where he embarked in the grocery business, which he followed up to 1871. In 1872, he built his present store building 22x90 feet in size, at a cost of $7,000. In 1882, he commenced his present business. Mr. Durst is a member of the I. O. O. F. He came to the county a poor boy, but by hard work, fair dealing and good management, has accumulated a competency, and to-day is among the well-to-do business men of the county. He had nothing but home-made clothes until he was twenty-three years of age, nor did he have a pair of boots until that age.

P. F. Chase, a native of Oxford Co., Maine, was born March 28, 1834. He is a son of Rev. Sibley and Charlotte (Heath) Chase. The former was of English descent, and the latter of Scotch. They were married in Oxford Co., Maine, where five children were born to them, three of whom are now living. Rev. Sibley Chase was a man of fine qualities, a sincere worker in the Church, and highly esteemed by all. Rev. Sibley Chase departed this life at Paris, Maine, June 10, aged fifty-five years, five months and fifteen days. He was converted at the age of twenty-nine years, under the labors of Rev. James Farrington, and united with the M. E. Church. His experience and daily life was characterized by so much zeal and devotion that he was immediately chosen class leader, which office he continued to hold, with other responsible trusts, in the Church of his choice, during the twenty-six years of unwearied service. Two years from the time of his conversion he became strongly impressed that it was his duty to consecrate himself more fully to the work of calling sinners to repentance. He received an exhorter's license, and labored acceptably and efficiently, as time and opportunity presented. For many years he held the position of local preacher, engaging in every enterprise having for its object the salvation of men and the glory of God. He left a wife, one son, three daughters, an aged father, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His death cast a gloom over the entire community, for he was extensively known and tenderly loved. The town lost a worthy citizen, the poor a sympathizing friend, and

the cause of Christ an earnest and successful laborer. On his first attack, nearly three months previous to his death, he remarked that he firmly believed it to be his last illness. He expressed himself perfectly resigned to the will of his divine Master, undisturbed by a single earthly regret, except the absence of his only son in the far west. In conversation with a Christian brother, who watched by his bedside on the last night of his stay, he exclaimed, with fervor, "This is the hour for which I have been living for twenty-six years." Thus passed away to a glorious reward a man who had lived a faithful, consistent life, and one well fitted to share the glories of everlasting life. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, and in 1855 left his native State and came to Wisconsin, stopping first in Sheboygan county. He afterwards went to Oshkosh, and thence to the pineries, where he remained during the winter and spring, thence to Wausau, Marathon county, then known as Big Bull Falls, on the Upper Wisconsin, and remained until fall. He next went to the Chippewa, and in the spring of 1859 went to Grant county and commenced farming. In August, of that year, he was married to Corrina C. Stowell, daughter of Lewis B. Stowell (a soldier of the War of 1812). Mr. Chase enlisted in the 33d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company B, and participated in the following engagements: Meridian, Coldwater, and capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Red River expedition under A. J. Smith, and battle of Tupelo, where he received partial sun stroke and was sent north. He was discharged at the close of the war, at Jefferson Barracks, May 27, 1865. In 1866 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. He is a member of the G. A. R.

John Hawes was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1818. He lived there until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Cattaraugus county with his parents, where he received a liberal education, attending the high schools for eight years and in the meantime read law. In 1841 he went to Ohio, where he was married, in 1845, to Charlotte Carlton, by whom he has two living children—Horace and Nancy—the latter now a teacher in the public school. Soon after he was married he went to Lenawee Co., Mich., where he taught school for two years. In 1847 he removed to JoDaviess Co., Ill., in what is known as the "Tucker neighborhood," where he taught school and engaged in farming. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, remaining one year. He then went to Society Islands, where his brother, Horace, was consul, and was afterwards appointed Territorial governor of California. In 1866 he came to Monroe, where he has since resided.

S. C. Cheney, one of the prominent merchants of Monroe, was born in Hoxburrough, Canada, July 13, 1833. When he was six years old, his parents emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis., then a Territory. In 1843 they removed to Rock county. He remained at home until twenty-one years old. He then engaged in mercantile business at Johnstown, Rock Co., becoming a member of the firm of Cheney & Blackman, successors of H. Cheney. He remained in business two years, then sold out and went to Chicago, where he was employed as clerk in a wholesale store. In 1857 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, where he prospected one summer. The following winter he spent in New Mexico, in company with his brother. He was there employed as teacher, receiving $100 per month. The following July he went to California Gulch, where he joined his brother, who had preceded him, and struck a fair paying lead. He sold out in the fall and returned home, and soon after went to work for M. C. Smith, of Janesville. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 12th Battery, Light Artillery, Wisconsin Volunteers, and participated in the engagements of Iuka, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege and capture of Vicksburg, where they were under fire for forty-seven days, and from the piece of which Mr. Cheney had charge, 1,365 rounds were fired. From Vicksburg he

went to Chattanooga, where he was detailed on recruiting service, and came to Janesville and opened a recruiting office. While here he was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He afterwards participated in the march to the sea; was then promoted to 1st lieutenant; the siege of Savannah, and battle of Bentonville. In the fall of 1867 he came to Monroe where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1864 he was married to Mary North, and they have five children—Grace N., Minnie L., Nellie H., James H. and Margaret. Mr. Cheney is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Royal Arcanum, and the G. A. R.

Isaiah Johnson, of the firm of Isaiah Johnson & Son, grain dealers, was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., June 26, 1821. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Starr) Johnson, were married in North Carolina, and soon after went to Georgia. The following spring they returned to North Carolina, where they remained a few years, then went to Tennessee and settled near Nashville. In February, 1814, they removed to Illinois, opposite Vincennes Ford; in 1820 to Vermilion county; in 1830 to Schuyler county, and in 1836, to Stephenson county. In 1851, they left Illinois and came to Green Co., Wis., settling in the town of Jefferson, where Mr. Johnson Sr. died the same year. Mr. Johnson and his wife were life long members of the Christian Church. Isaiah Johnson, of this sketch, went with his parents to Stephenson county, in 1836. He was married in 1849, to Nancy J. Miller, in Green county. They have eight children—Corwin, Cordelly, Cedora E., Florence G., Eldie, Delphy, Rucy and Olive Leatha. Mr. Johnson came to Green county in 1868, where he has since been engaged in the grain business. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the M. E. Church.

Lewis D. Van Matre came to Wisconsin in 1827, and first engaged in mining in Lafayette county. He was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1807. His parents, Morgan and Mary (Pierce) Van Matre, were married in Pennsylvania, and soon after went to Kentucky, near Cynthiana, and afterwards to Clinton Co., Ohio, where Mr. Van Matre, Sr., died about 1811, and Mrs. Van Matre was again married, to Nathan Kelley, a prominent farmer of Warren county. Lewis received his first schooling in a log cabin, with slab seats, and holes cut in the logs with greased paper pasted over them, for windows. He was about twenty years old when he came to Wisconsin. He was married in 1833, to Nancy Donaldson, and soon after went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., near White Oak Springs. In 1836 he settled in what is now Stephenson county, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Green county. Mrs. Van Matre died in October, 1855. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Van Matre was again married, in 1856, to a widow of Thomas J. Van Matre, who died in California. By the first union there were eleven children, seven of whom are living—Melissa, Thomas J., Mary, Joseph, Caroline, Lucy and William N.; and three children—Emma, Nora and Matilda, by the second union. Mr. Van Matre came west a poor boy, but by energy and perseverance has acquired a comfortable property and home. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and remained until its close. Mr. and Mrs. Van Matre are members of the Christian Church.

Capt. S. P. Schadel, of the firm of Schadel & Baker, Monroe, was born in Centre Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1844. In 1856 he went to Stephenson Co., Ill., then a boy twelve years old. Being left an orphan, when five years old, he was early thrown upon his own resources. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, 46th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the following engagements: Jackson, Miss., Clinton, Miss., siege of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. At the latter places, the command was under fire for fourteen days. The regiment was sent to the Red river and Texas, where they were employed gathering up government property, and establishing "Freedmen's Bureaus." He was mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield

Ill., in March, 1866. After the close of the war, he returned to Stephenson county and took up the trade of carpenter and joiner. Jan. 15, 1867, he was married to Emma Hussinger, and the following year came to Monroe, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Schadel are the parents of three children—Frank, May and George. They are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., and A. O. U. W., and captain of company H, 1st regiment W. N. G.

James C. Baker was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, 1833. When ten years old his parents moved to Crawford county, where he grew to manhood. In 1852 he turned his face towards the setting sun, and located in the town of Cadiz, Green county. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Light Artillery, participating in the battles of Corinth, Miss., Perryville. Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, and on the memorable march to the sea. At the battle of Stone River, he showed himself to be one of the bravest of the brave, and was the means of saving one of the guns which was threatened by the rebels. After the battle Rosecrans issued an order that a certain number should be chosen out of each regiment as a roll of honor, and he was one of the chosen few. He was in the service for four years, and was always found at his post, never shirking his duty. Soon after returning home he was married to Mary McKibben, by whom he had three children—Sarah, James and Owen. Mr. Baker engaged in farming, and followed the same until 1881, when he came to Monroe, where he formed his present partnership, as the firm of Schadel & Baker. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

J. S. Reynolds, dental surgeon, of the city of Monroe, was born in Juniata Co., Penn., March 6, 1847. His parents were Curtis and Sarah (Moist) Reynolds, natives of the same State. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom lived to an adult age. When the subject of this sketch was about eleven years old, his father died, and one year later his mother died. Being thrown upon his own resources, he went to work on a farm, and was afterwards employed as clerk in a drug store. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of Dr. G. L. Derr, of Mifflin, and spent three years under his instruction. He then established himself in business, opening an office at Middleburg, Snyder Co., Penn. He continued there one year, then went to Stephenson Co., Ill., and located at Orangeville, where he succeeded in building up a lucrative business. In the fall of 1868 he came to Green county and settled at Brodhead, remaining there until 1875. He came, that year, to Monroe, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Wisconsin Dental Association, of which he is president. He is a Sir Knight and a member of the K. P. He was married in Albany, of this county, in December, 1875, to Katie Hohn, a daughter of John Hohn. They have one child—Frank W.

Prof. Nathan Crook Twining, A. M., was born in Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1834. He is a son of John and Sarah (Hampton) Twining, natives of New Jersey. The former was born Dec. 2, 1784, and the latter Aug. 2, 1807. They were Quakers of the Elias Hicks school, and like the majority of that sect were quiet, industrious and simple hearted, free from guile, their code of morals being embraced in the Golden Rule. Their ancestors, on both sides, came to America with William Penn, the father being of Welsh and the mother of Scotch descent. His father, notwithstanding his Quaker scruples on the subject of "bearing carnal weapons," was a gallant soldier of the War of 1812, and his great-uncle, Nathan Crook, whose name he bears, was a midshipman on board the *Lawrence*, Commodore Perry's flag ship, and was killed at the battle of Lake Erie about ten minutes before the commodore abandoned the vessel. His mother was a niece of Gen. Wade Hampton, not less famous in the struggle of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and in childhood was an ardent

lover of books and music. He never, however, developed a taste for fictitious literature, historic, scientific and linguistic works being his chosen companions, even in childhood. He moved west with his parents in 1844, and settled in Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis. He was educated at Milton College, Milton, Wis., taking the full course of study, comprising mathematics, ancient classics, metaphysics and the natural sciences. He became one of the best Greek and Latin scholars, as well as the most accomplished mathematician of the day, and was honored by his *alma mater* with the honorary degree of A. M. After graduating he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the same institution, which position he retained eight years, discharging his duties with eminent credit to himself and to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned. He resigned his professorship in 1868, and from motives of the highest consideration resolved to devote the remainder of his life to public school teaching, a profession which he has followed to the present date, with the utmost success. He has taught the higher branches in the public schools of Chicago and Batavia, in Illinois, and Boscobel and Waterloo, in Wisconsin. For the past eleven years he has been principal of the High School of Monroe. The success which has attended his labors in this field, and the esteem in which he is held by all who know him, attest his ability as a teacher, and his eminent fitness for the responsible position which he occupies. It is not too much to say that, as an educator, he has few, if any, superiors in the State, or in the west. The schools of Monroe rank with the foremost in Wisconsin. He is a leading member of the State Teacher's Association, and at a meeting of that organization, was appointed by his associates to prepare a curriculum of studies for the public schools, to be submitted to the legislature with a view of being embodied in the school laws of the State. He is, moreover, a gentleman of the highest moral character, an incessant student and an untiring worker. In politics he has always been republican, and, like the sect from which he sprang, was an uncompromising opponent of slavery. During the late war he served one year in the army as captain of company C, of the 40th Wisconsin Infantry. He took part in the second battle of Memphis, in 1864, and various other engagements and skirmishes. He was a leading member of the Union League during the existence of that organization. On arriving at an age of discretion, he embraced the orthodox faith, and united with the Congregational Church, to which he still adheres. He was married Nov. 18, 1861, to Phebe Ann Barber, daughter of Lillibridge Barber, of Hopkinson, R. I. She died Jan. 16, 1866, leaving three sons—Harry Le Verne, Clarence Walter and Nathan C. June 18, 1873, Mr. Twining was again married to Margaret Rockwell, daughter of James Rockwell, Esq., one of the early settlers of Chicago.

W. B. Patchin, son of Azar and Electa (Wanzy) Patchin, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 21, 1817. He was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the subscription school, paying for the same by cutting wood at twenty-five cents per cord. In 1844, he came to Wisconsin, and located in the town of Clarno, Dane county. His father's family came in the spring of 1846. The neighbors were few and far between, and he at one time traveled ten miles to hang an ax. May 26, 1860, he was married to Ruth J. Barmore, a native of Green Co., Penn. She died Nov. 21, 1879. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and much respected by all. Mr. Patchin went to Dane county in very limited circumstances, but by energy and economy has acumulated a comfortable fortune. He is now reaping the reward of industry. He has lived to see the wild unbroken prairies transformed into beautiful farms, and commodious and comfortable dwellings occupy the places where stood the rude log structures of early times.

Robert Fuellemann, jeweler, was born in canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, May 1, 1850.

When a boy sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the trade, paying $250 for the privilege. Here he spent three years. In 1870, he embarked in the business on his own account. In 1872, he came to America, landing in New York. Being out of money, and not finding a job, he sold a watch and with the proceeds went to Milwaukee, where he worked as a jeweler for a few years. In 1878, he came to Monroe, where he has since resided. In 1880, he was married to Ida Lowenbach, a native of Milwaukee, by whom he has had one child—Burnhardt. Mr. Fuellemann is a member of the Shooters Society, Turner's and Hook and Ladder company.

Peter Lichtenwalner, one of the prominent farmers of the county and the town of Clarno, was born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 1, 1820. He was a son of Peter and Susanna C. (Oswalt) Lichtenwalner, who were married in Lehigh Co., Penn., and were the parents of five sons and two daughters, three of whom are now living. His father was a life long member of the Lutheran Church, and his mother belonged the German Reformed Church. The subject of this sketch, when eighteen years old, he was apprenticed to a trade and served three years. In 1842, he was married to Sarah Kepler, by whom he had seven children, five now living—Mary C., wife of Matthew Wells; Hugh H., Lydia A., now Mrs. James Schneider; Ida E., now Mrs. Joseph Trumpy; and John P. In 1854, Mr. Lichtenwalner left his native State and emigrated to Green county and purchased land in the town of Clarno, on section 28, where he engaged in farming. In 1881, he came to Monroe, where he is leading a retired life. He was twice elected supervisor of the town, and for many years was school director, always taking an active interest in education. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and done much toward the support of the same. He now has 268 acres of land, valued at $65 per acre.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

The town of Mount Pleasant comprises congressional township 3 north, range 8 east, of the fourth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by the town of Exeter; on the east by Albany; on the west by Washington, and on the south by Sylvester. The surface of the town is drained by Little Sugar river, and its numerous tributaries. The south half of the town is principally prairie, while the north half consists of oak openings. The soil varies. On the prairies it is a rich, dark loam; on the low lands a dark muck; and on the rolling lands it is mixed with clay. The sub-soil is clay.

The assessed value of the farming land in Mount Pleasant is $411,270, or $18.33 per acre; of village lots, $18,615. The total value of real estate and personal property is $609,333. The principal farm products grown in the town of Mount Pleasant during the year 1882, were as follows: 1,850 bushels wheat; 69,800 bushels corn; 83,930 bushels oats; 195 bushels barley; 320 bushels rye; 5,270 bushels potatoes; 2,555 bushels apples; 68 bushels clover seed; 40 bushels timothy seed; 1,450 pounds tobacco; 2,890 tons of hay; 53,450 pounds butter; 86,300 pounds cheese. The acreage of the principal farm products growing in the town at the time of making the annual assessment for the year 1883, was as follows: 252 acres wheat; 3,215 corn; 3,340 oats; 15 barley; 50 rye; 82½ potatoes; 123 acres apple orchard; 3,135 bearing trees; 2,771 acres grass; 2,420 acres growing timber. There were 1,345 milch cows in the town, valued at $30,465. In 1883 there was the following live stock in the town: Six hundred and forty-eight horses, average value $55.60, total $36,035; 2,566 head of cattle, average value $18.90, total $48,415; 3 mules, average value, $88.33, total $265; 4,026 sheep, average value $1.87, total $7,535; 2,486 swine, average value $6.01, total $14,965. The populations of the town in 1875, was 1,120; in 1880, 1,086.

THE PIONEERS OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

The exact date of the first settlement in this town is unknown, but that it was made by Henry Mitchell, hardly admits of a doubt. He was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1832, immediately making his way to the lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin. In 1837 he was living in a log cabin on section 9, where he did some breaking. His family was still living in England and he spent the greater portion of his time in the mining districts. In 1847 his family joined him, after which he devoted his attention to farming until his death, in 1861. His widow, now ninety-three years of age, is still living on the homestead, which is managed by James Richards, a son-in-law.

At about the same time that Henry Mitchell settled on section 9, Elias Lutherell entered land on the north half of section 28. He erected his log cabin near the spring of water which gushes forth from the ground at that place. He also spent the greater part of his time at the lead mines, and thus found little time to make improvements. In 1839 Justus Sutherland visited the land and cultivated the same. In 1843 Mr. Lutherell sold the property to William Boyls, Jr., and left the county.

Mr. Boyls was a native of Pennsylvania. He improved the farm and remained a resident of the place for many years.

A. F. Steadman, a prominent citizen of Athens Co., Ohio, settled on the northeast quarter of section 18 in 1841. He afterwards removed to Iowa.

Archibald and Prosa Whaley, natives of the State of New York, settled on the southeast quarter of section 25, in 1841. They improved some of the land, then sold out and emigrated to Iowa.

John Troy, in 1842, took up his abode on the southwest quarter of section 28. He remained a few years then sold out and went to Iowa. Mr. Troy was a native of Pennsylvania.

In 1842 the settlement was increased by three brothers—John, Benjamin and Daniel Rima and Michael McNutt, who came from Ohio. The Rima brothers settled on the northeast quarter of section 23, where Daniel died. John now lives in the town of Exeter, and Benjamin removed to Rock county, and afterwards to Nebraska. Mr. McNutt settled on the northeast quarter of section 26. He afterward removed to section 29, where he resided until his death.

In 1845 Pliny Colton, Christopher Silver, Artemus Silver, Daniel Tree, Thomas Stewart, Stephen Wood and George Mears, with their families, left the State of Pennsylvania to seek homes in the far west. They traveled by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to Galena, and thence overland to Green county, and soon the larger number of them chose land in what is now Mount Pleasant, and settled down to begin life anew.

Christopher Silver was born in Grafton Co., N. H., May 5, 1797. He remained in his native State until twenty-one years old, then went west and settled in Erie Co., Penn. He was married in that county March 2, 1820, to Marinda Loveland, who was born Aug 11, 1803, in Hampshire Co., Mass. They remained in Erie county seven years, then removed to Mercer county where they lived until 1845, at which date they came to Green county. He died here on Aug. 30, 1881. Mrs. Silver is still living, and occupies the homestead. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whem are living—Sarah, Artemas, Azariah, Clarrissa, Willis, Ann and Alonzo.

Azariah Silver, son of Christopher and Marinda (Loveland) Silver, was born in Erie Co., Penn., May 3, 1838, and was seven years old when he came with his parents to Mount Pleasant. Here he spent his younger days in school and upon the farm. He remained with his parents until 1860. He was married on the 20th of May, of that year, to Elizabeth J., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Compton, a native of Lake Co, Ohio. He bought land in the northwest quarter of section 11, upon which stood a log cabin. In that they began housekeeping. He improved the land and lived there until 1866, then purchased land in the northwest quarter of section 14, where he lived in a log house five years. He then erected a good frame house. His farm now contains 191 acres. He has engaged in raising grain and stock, and is a successful farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Silver are the parents of eight children—Marinda E., Ella M., Arthur F., Elbert U., Emery H., Norman B., Nellie M. and Maudie E.

Willis Silver, son of Christopher and Marinda (Loveland) Silver, was born in Erie Co., Penn., on the 25th of April, 1842. When three years of age his parents removed to Green Co., Wis. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district school. In 1865 he went to Boone Co., Iowa; remaining there a few months, he went to Kansas, lived in that State about a year, then returned to Wisconsin. He was married on the 22d of March, 1868, to Kizpah A. Colton, born in Green county. The lived in the town of Mount Pleasant until the fall of 1869, then went to Osage Co., Kansas, and purchased a farm. In 1876 he returned to Rock Co., Wis., and rented a farm near Evansville for one year. He then removed

to Mount Pleasant,this county. He now lives on section 15. Mr. and Mrs. Silver have two children—Herbert E. and Cora M. J. While in Kansas Mr. Silver was employed by the government, and drove a team laden with supplies to Colorado.

Artemas Silver, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in the town of Salem, Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 11, 1822. When he was three years old, his parents moved to Mercer county, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1844 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and visited Green county, but did not settle here at that time. He returned to Mercer county where he was married March 12, 1845, to Harriet Colton, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., born Oct. 21, 1824. Five weeks later they started for Wisconsin. They came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Galena, and completed their journey to Green county, overland. They stopped three weeks in Monroe, where he rented a piece of land and put in a crop, then came to Mount Pleasant and lived with Pliny Colton until fall. He then entered forty acres of land, on section 11, of township 3, range 8 east, now known as Mount Pleasant. At the same time he laid claim to other lands, hiring money to enter the same, at 25 per cent. He first built a log house which they occupied eight years. He then built a good frame house, in which the family now reside. The same year he erected a frame barn. In 1869 he built another barn, larger than the first. He has engaged largely in raising grain and stock. Mr. and Mrs. Silver have four children—Marion, Lewis, Truman and Flora, who is now married to Amos Pierce and living in Emporia, Kansas.

Daniel Tree settled on section 12. In 1860 he sold out and removed to the Pecatonica river, where he died.

Pliny Colton settled on section 10, and there made his home during the remainder of his life.

Stephen Wood settled in the town of Exeter. Thomas Stewart remained but a short time and returned to the State from whence he came, and George Mears settled at Monroe.

A widow lady by the name of Newcomb came in 1845, and settled on section 27. She afterwards married John Snell and removed to the State of Minnesota.

Hugh McClintock, a native of Virginia, in 1846, purchased land on section 7, and resided there until 1854, then removed to La Crosse.

Mr. Bushnell, and family settled on section 14, some time previous to 1844. Gideon Gillett purchased the place, and the family left the county.

Ira Foster, a native of Vermont, settled in 1844 on the southwest quarter of section 7, and there died.

Peter Wilson, a carpenter by trade, came with Ira Foster. He at first worked in various parts of the county, but finally settled at Monticello, where he now resides.

Walter Bedell also came in 1844, and for a few years resided on the southeast quarter of section 15.

During the same year Mr. Ingalls settled on the northwest quarter of section 15, and there resided for several years.

John Lewis, a native of Wales, settled on section 12 in 1846. He still resides on the place he first chose.

John Lewis was born in South Wales, Nov. 30, 1813. He was there reared to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he commenced work in an iron foundry, which he continued until 1841, then, having heard of the vast prairies of the United States, he resolved to see the country for himself, and came to America. He located first in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1845. The first year he received for his work $100, and for the next three years $120 per year. In the fall of 1845 he came to Wisconsin and located on Eagle Prairie, in Waukesha county, and there spent the winter. In 1846 he came to Green county and settled in township 3,

range 8, town of Mount Pleasant. He bought land on section 13, and built a log house, in which he lived until 1865. He then built the frame house he now occupies. He has engaged largely in raising cattle, horses and sheep, and has made a large addition to his landed estate, and now owns 648 acres, the greater part of which is improved and fenced. He was married April 19, 1841, to Kesiah Richards, a native of South Wales. Six children have been born to them, two of whom are now living—John and Theophilus. Mrs. Lewis was born Oct. 29, 1819, and died March 19, 1853. From that time until Mr. Lewis' second marriage, April 11, 1861, he and his sons "kept bach." His second wife was Olive Lee, a native of Oswego, N. Y.

Thomas Fenton, a native of Pennsylvania, came from the eastern part of Wisconsin in 1847, and resided on section 1 until his death.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the town was taught in the village of Monticello, in the summer of 1845. This was a subscription school, taught by Orinda Foster, at the house of A. F. Steadman.

The first public school was taught in 1848. In that year the people erected a rude log building near the southwest corner of section 7, called it a school house and employed Marintha Niles to take possession as teacher and give instruction to all who wished to attend. As there was no other school near the attendance was quite large.

In 1851 the people became tired of the log building and erected a neat octagon frame school house on the northwest quarter of section 8, and employed Dr. Adams as teacher. In 1854 this building was moved into the village of Monticello and continued to be used for school purposes until 1860. It is now used as an ice house. The present school house of Monticello was built in 1860. It is a frame building two stories in height.

School district No. 1 was organized in 1849, with the following named persons as the first officers: Thomas Fenton, director; Arantha Thomas, treasurer; Ephraim Moody, clerk. A log house was built on the northwest quarter of section 12, and Lyman Dexter was the first teacher. The log house was in use until after the war, when the present frame building was erected. There had been a school taught in the neighborhood before 1849, in a log house located on the southeast quarter of section 4.

The first school house in district No. 2 was built in 1849, and was located on the southwest quarter of section 10. Dr. Adams, Samuel Aiken and Melger Colton were among the early teachers. The present school house, which is located on the site of the first, was built in 1877, and Miss M. Edwards was the first to occupy it as teacher.

The first school in district No. 4 was taught by Mandana Newcomb in a log house owned by Gideon McNaught. In 1850 a log school house was erected on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 28, and James Powell was employed as teacher. The log house soon gave place to the present frame building, which occupies the old site.

School district No. 7 was organized in 1858, and the first school was taught during the following winter, in a log house owned by John Sutherland. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 35. Stella Wheeler was the first teacher. In the spring of 1859 a stone school house was built, and Stella Wheeler and Amelia Woodworth were the first teachers in this.

The first school taught within the limits of district No. 9 was in a very early day in a frame house built by John Williams. The district was re-organized in 1871, and the present school building erected on the northwest quarter of section 21. The first teacher in this house was Hattie Ross.

The first school in district No. 8 was taught in the winter of 1854–5 by Hannah Noble, in a log house owned by Thomas Seers. The following summer the present building, located on

the line between sections 4 and 5, was built, and George Ray served as teacher.

The first school in district No. 5 was taught in 1853 by Julia Stevens, daughter of Dr. J. D. Stevens, of Monroe. The stone school house is still standing, and is now used as a stable by J. F. Annis. The district now has a good frame building.

In 1849 the town of Mount Pleasant was divided into five districts. The officers of the various districts at that time were as follows: No. 1.—Thomas Fenton, director; Aranthus Thomas, treasurer; Ephraim Moody, clerk. No. 2.—Amos Perry, director; James Bedell, treasurer; Lyman Wright, clerk. No. 3.—Henry Adams, director; A. F. Steadman, treasurer; John Manly, clerk. No. 4.—William Lowe, director; A. P. Jewell, treasurer; William Boyls, clerk. No. 5.—Benjamin Rima, director; Joseph Conklin, treasurer; David McKee, clerk. James L. Powell was town superintendent of schools. On the 1st of September, 1849, the reports of the district clerks show that there were 210 scholars in the town. At that time districts Nos. 1 and 4 had log school houses; 2 and 5 stone school houses, and No. 3 was without a house.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The town of Mount Pleasant was organized in April, 1849. Aranthus Thomas, Henry Adams and James L. Powell were among the first officers elected.

At the annual town meetion held on the 3d of April, 1850, there were seventy-four votes cast. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, Henry Adams, chairman, L. W. P. Morton and J. Moody; clerk, James L. Powell; assessor, Thomas Fenton; treasurer, D. Bragg; superintendent of schools, James L. Powell; justices of the peace, Henry Adams and Aranthus Thomas.

At the general election held in November, 1849, there were forty-nine ballots cast. The following is the roster: Abraham Pratt, James L. Powell, Lyman Smith, Thomas Morton, Henry Adams, William Boyls, Hall Bedell, Abner Aiken, Benjamin Robey, Josiah Marty, Alfred Rogers, Aranthus Thomas, I. Jewell, James Gillett, James Truax, Joseph Moody, Paul Castle, John Troy, William H. Castle, Wesley Truax, Benjamin Truax, A. F. Steadman, Lewis Morton, William Lowe, Willard Stephens, Gideon Troy, Daniel M. Tree, Nathaniel Lewis, A. L. Wood, Thomas Fenton, Ephraim Moody, James Bedell, William Morton, James Broderick, George L. Barks, R. Taylor, R. R. Jennison, Abraham Pratt, Jr., John Hulett, Porter Pratt, Amos Perry, Christopher Silver, Thomas Raymond, William Foster, Ira L. Foster, William Hitchcock, Lyman Wright, C. H. Woodworth and Noah Cryst.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have served as chairman of the board of supervisors of this town: Aranthus Thomas, Henry Adams, Thomas Fenton, Samuel Johnson, J. Troy, Ransom Drake, Charles F. Thompson, Jesse Gist, John V. VanSlyke, G. W. Baker, A. H. Pierce, F. K. Studley, A. H. Pierce and Franklin Pierce.

The town clerks have been as follows: James L. Powell, Mathias Marty, C H. Woodruff, Alonzo H. Jennison, James Broderick, F. R, Drake, Cyrus Troy, John V. VanSlyke, W. E. Noble, B. C. Baker, Samuel Johnson, F. K. Studley, David Sears, H. H. Bissell, M. H Fitzgerald and E. F. Wright.

The following named in succession have held the office of assessor since the organization of the town: Thomas Fenton, Ransom Drake, Henry Barkey, B. C. Baker, Samuel Johnson, Joel Wood, Henry Adams, A. H. Pierce, E. R. Gillett, Thomas Gravenor, Franklin Pierce, Jesse Gist, L. W. Wright, Cyrus Troy, J. F. Annis, Charles Morgan, L. F. Moore and John Stauffacher.

The following named have filled the office of town treasurer: D. Bragg, John Troy, William Foster, Pliny Colton, Joseph Moody, Edward Gillett, E. C. Fessenden, George W. Bridges, Joel Ward, W. C. Kessler, A. M. Barber, Warren Jones, W. E. Noble, J. Bowen, Cyrus Troy,

John Marty, R. Knight, L. P. Aldrich, E. F. Wright and John Legler.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

In June, 1844, Author Smith, a native of the State of New York, was killed by some unknown person. Mr. Smith had just sold his claim on section 17 for $200, but was to do some breaking on the place. This he was engaged at, and it seems that while in the act of sharpening the plow, he was approached from behind by some unknown person, who dealt him a fatal blow with a hatchet. His body was dragged some ten or fifteen rods, and left on some low ground, and the cattle with which he was plowing were left to wander about the field. Mr. Smith was a young man, and at the time was keeping "bach." He had been in the habit of calling at A. F. Steadman's, and as he did not call as usual, Mr. and Mrs. Steadman went to his house where there found things in disorder. This aroused suspicion, and Mr. Steadman immediately went to Exeter to enquire if he had been seen; he also went to his uncle's at Monroe, but as he had not been there, search was commenced by the citizens, which resulted in the finding of his body in a partly decayed state. An inquest was held at Exeter, but no clue to the murderer could be found. It appears the murder was committed for money, as his trunk had been ransacked, but the money was afterward found wrapped up in some cloth. His body was buried on the Steadman place, but in 1882 was removed to the Monticello Cemetery.

In 1856 Charles Gilson committed suicide by cutting his throat while laboring under a fit of insanity. He had had an attack of fever and ague which had deranged his mind. He left no family.

The first death occurred in 1841, Samantha, daughter of A. F. and Patty Steadman. The remains were buried on the land owned by Mr. Steadman.

The first burial place was on the farm of A. F. Steadman, where six bodies were interred. One has since been removed, and five remain, but there is nothing to mark the spot. There were also a few bodies buried in the southwest quarter of section 6. The first being a daughter of David Smith.

VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO.

The land now occupied by this village was entered in 1843 by Robert Witter, who was acting as agent for his brother, Chester Witter. He immediately commenced making improvements, and the following winter completed the first saw mill at this place. In 1846 A. F. Steadman purchased the property and platted the village. In 1847 Hugh McClintock purchased a a half interest; but in 1848 Mr. Turman became sole proprietor of the property. He, however, owned the same but a few months, when he sold to Jacob and Mathias Marty. These gentleman divided the property, Jacob taking that part lying on the north side of the river, and Mathias that on the south. The latter vacating his portion, Jacob Marty, in 1850, gave one lot to Peter Wilson on condition that he at onee erect a house, whereupon Mr. Wilson built a frame dwelling, 16x24 feet in size, one story in height. This was the first building in the village, and it now forms part of the Rural House.

The first store building was erected in 1851 by Sylvester Hills, who became the first merchant. He carried a general stock of goods, and continued in trade two years, when he was succeeded by George Campbell, who soon sold to Mathias Marty. He was succeeded by S. S. Hills & Co. in 1855. J. W. F. Randall afterward owned a half interest for a short time. In 1857 George Gibson purchased the business and finally closed it out.

The first hardware and tin shop was started by David and S. S. Hills and L. B. Conant, but was continued but a short time.

The Marty Bros., who were prominent among the pioneers of Monticello, were natives of Switzerland. They were well educated and good business men. Mathias was married to a daughter of Josiah Pierce, and is now a resi-

dent of California, whither he went on account of his health. He is also a large property holder in Kansas City, Mo. Jacob Marty married a daughter of Sylvester Hills, and is now a resident of Paola, Kansas.

George Bowes was the first blacksmith, although his shop was not within the village limits, it being located on the south side of the river. George Rolland built a shop on the north side in 1849, and remained two years, then went to California. This branch of industry is now represented by Thomas Mitchell and David Pratt.

Thomas Mitchell, blacksmith and wagon maker, began business in Monticello in 1877. In 1878, he erected the shop which he now occupies, a commodious building, 26x32 feet. He is engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and does shoeing and general blacksmith work. He is a first-class workman, and is liberally patronized. He is a native of Bohemia, born Dec. 9, 1838. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn the trade. He served three and a half years. When he was sixteen years old, he left his native land and came to America. He first located at Rock River, Dodge county, where he worked at his trade until 1856, then went to Bad Axe, now Vernon county, and opened a shop at Liberty Pole. He remained there one and a half years, then went to Madison, where he worked as journeyman one year, then to Minnesota, where he stopped a short time in Nininger City. In 1858, he located in New Glarus, Green county, and in the fall of that years, was married to Catharine Schindler, a native of canton Glarus, Switzerland. In 1861, he enlisted in the service as blacksmith, and served six months. He then established himself in business at Rockport, Atchison Co., Mo., continuing there until 1873, when he sold out and returned to Wisconsin. He opened a shop at Junction House, three miles west of Monroe. Six months later he went to Adamsville, Iowa county, and remained until 1875, then went to Dane county and remained two years, and, as before stated, came to Monticello in 1877. He owns a residence here, besides two store buildings, one of which he rents, and in the other has a stock of groceries. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of seven children —Elizabeth, May, Agnes, Clara, Katie, Edith and Thomas.

The first wagon shop on the south side of the river was opened by Robert and George Bridges and their father. The first shop on the north side was opened in 1857 by Ralsey Knight, who continued in business until 1861. Thomas Mitchell now represents this line of work.

The first harness maker was William Jordan. He established his present business in 1862.

The first shoemaker was Frank Drake, who came in 1853. He enlisted in the Civil War, and served as a soldier. He is now living in Idaho. The present shoemaker is Fred Swighey.

The grange store was established in 1875, with F. K. Studley as agent and business manager. He was succeeded, in 1877, by E. S. Sears, and he, in October of said year, by John Richards, who had charge until 1884, when he resigned and Pelter Holland was appointed. This business was owned and conducted exclusively by members of the Patrons of Husbandry until 18 0, when the charter was so amended as to allow others to hold stock. I. T. Humiston is president and J. F. Sears clerk of the association. A large stock of general merchandise and hardware is carried, and a profitable business conducted.

Ira T. Humiston, senior deacon of Monticello Union Lodge of A. F. & A. M., was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1824. His parents removed to Chautauqua county when he was four years old. He obtained his education in a subscription school, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to a blacksmith, to learn the trade. He served five years, then

opened a shop in Chautauqua county, where he continued business until 1856. He then came to Wisconsin, and established himself in business at the village of Monticello, and remained there until 1861. In November, of that year, he enlisted in company I, of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. He went to Milwaukee and in February following went south. He served until April 18, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, and returned home with an impaired constitution. He has never recovered sufficiently to perform any manual labor. He purchased a farm in 1864, located on section 3, to which he removed, living there until 1882, when he came to Monticello, which is his home at the present time. He was married in 1849 o Helen M. Woodworth, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 31, 1826. They have two children—Robert and Fred W. Fred W., the youngest son, was born Aug. 31, 1855. His early education was received in the district school, and advanced by one years attendance at Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa. After this he engaged in teaching. He was married Dec. 31, 1879, to Kate Hayden, born at Attica, Green Co., Wis. They have two children—Myrtie T. and Ivan R. He now occupies the old homestead.

The Monticello Union Cheese Manufacturing Company was organized in 1878, and received its charter on the 18th day of March. The charter members were: L. W. Wright, C. H. Baxter, Peter Wilson, S. C. Taft, W. P. Clement and C. W. Whittier. The first officers were: Peter Wilson, president; C. H. Baxter, secretary; David Sears, treasurer; S. C. Taft and Amos Clement, trustees. The association purchased a lot on which they erected a building, which, when furnished, cost $2,000. The first year they leased the factory to parties who bought the milk. Afterwards the patrons hired the building, and gave as rent, thirty cents per 100 pounds of cheese manufactured. A good grade of cheese is here made, which is sold in Chicago market.

The first hotel was built by Jacob Marty, in 1851, who kept the place about two years, then sold it to George Campbell. In 1854 Daniel Taft purchased the property, and one year later he sold to Thomas E. Fitzgerald. The property has changed hands several times since, and the house has been enlarged. It is now owned by Peter Wilson & Son.

Peter Wilson, one of the pioneers of Green county, is a native of Huntington Co., Penn., born April 16, 1818. When he was four years old his father died and his mother went to live with her parents, and with them emigrated to Ohio and settled in Stark county, where he spent his early life and obtained his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years, he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner, whom he served twenty months, then went to Cincinnati and worked under instruction sixteen months. He then went to Randolph Co., Ind., and worked at his trade two years, then returned to Ohio, and settled in Mercer county, where, in 1841, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Ira and Jane (Linden) Foster. In October, 1843, he started, in company with his father-in-law and family, for the Territory of Wisconsin. They traveled with teams, bringing with them a portion of their household goods. On reaching Kane Co., Ill., they stopped and remained until January, 1844, then pushed on to Wisconsin. Mr. Wilson lived with his father-in-law until March, and in the summer of 1844 worked at his trade in the town of Sylvester. In the fall he went to Monroe and worked upon the court house until it was completed. In 1845 he moved to Monticello and lived until 1847, when he made a claim on section 1, of township 3, range 7 east, now known as the town of Washington. He built a log house and improved a few acres. In the spring of 1848 he sold this claim and bought eighty acres in the same town, which

he sold the next fall and purchased 160 acres, also in the same town. This he sold after breaking thirty-five acres. In 1850 he built the first house ever erected on the present site of Monticello, which he occupied eight years. In 1852 he went across the plains to California, and was five months on the road. He engaged in mining there until 1854, then returned by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. Soon after he built a saw mill in company with S. C. Taft. In this he owned an interest until 1866. In 1872 he bought the "Monticello House," in company with his son, and has lived here since that time, with the exception of the winter of 1882–83, when he purchased a residence in Albany, and spent the winter there. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of four children—Julia, Alonzo, Ira and Harriet.

Ira Wilson was born in the town of Washington, Green Co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1848. He was reared and educated in his native county. Feb. 22, 1865, he enlisted in company G, of the 49th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went south to Missouri. He served until after the close of the war and was discharged with the regiment in November,1865. In 1866 he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for several years. He was married in 1870 to Temperance Loveland, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Emery, Laban and Marion. In 1870 Mr. Wilson went to Michigan and remained one year, then returned to Monticello, and in 1879 moved to Warren, Ill., where he lived three years, working at his trade. Since that time he has resided in Monticello, where he is engaged in company with his father, in keeping the "Monticello House."

The Monticello grist mill was built in 1854 by Orrin Bacon. It is 30x40 feet in size, and three and a half stories in height, and has two run of stone. Various improvements have been made from time to time, and the mill at all times does first class work. The dam is a substantial structure, built of stone and earth, there being a solid stone wall four rods in length.

POSTOFFICE.

The Monticello postoffice was established in 1848, and A. F. Steadman was appointed the first postmaster, and he kept the office at his house. The office was located on the mail route beteen Janesville and Mineral Point, and between Monroe and Madison. It is now on the route between Monroe and New Glarus. Mr. Steadman was succeeded in office by Mr. Turman, and he in turn by Mathias Marty, Vinie Godfrey, Dr. Wilcox, James Butts, A. Gorland, Frank Drake, L. B. Aldrich and E. F. Wright.

MONTICELLO PHYSICIANS.

Dr. E. S. Knapp, who located at Monticello in 1854, was the first resident physician. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, and a man of superior attainments. In 1859 he went to Kansas, but afterwards returned to this place. He is now a resident of Wiota, Wis.

The second physician to locate here was Dr. Jeremiah Wilcox. He remained here for about four years, then removed to Iowa.

Among others who have been located at Monticello are: Drs. Ruttan, Bradshaw, Coblen, Stair and Minkler.

In 1884 the only representative of the medical profession at Monticello was Dr. Flower, who located here in 1875.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Monticello Union Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation Oct. 5, 1865, with the following members: James Butts, S. C. Taft, Joshua Crowell, S. Johnson, I. T. Humiston, T. C. Scott and B. F. Fessenden. A charter was granted them July 13, 1866, and the following were the first officers: James Butts, W. M.; S. C. Taft, S. W.; Franklin Pierce, J. W.; S. Johnson, secretary. Joshua Crowell died before the charter was granted. The following have served as past masters: James Butts, S. C. Taft, F. R. Drake and H. M. Barnes. The lodge now has a membership of over thirty, and its regular communications are

on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Mount Pleasant Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized Jan. 28, 1883, with thirty-nine charter members, and the following officers were elected: A. R. Taft, P. W. C. T.; Fred Sears, W. C. T.; Martha Magood, W. V. T.: Charles Barlow, W. C.; G. E. Knight, W. A. S.; Florence Buck, W. F. S.; Lewis Thompson, W. T.; William Barlow, W. M.; Ella Magoon, W. D. M.; Mattie Sears, W. I. G.; R. A. Barney, W. S.; Lottie Barlow, N. H. S.; Barbara Meredith, L. H. S., and James Moore, L. D. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and now has a membership of sixty. Its meetings are held weekly.

Rescue Division, No. 201, Sons of Temperance, was organized May 17, 1883, with the following named persons as officers: Thomas Sears, P. W. P.; J. F. Sears, W. P.; Susie Buck, W. A. P.; Henry Pickford, R. Sec.; Hattie Trogner, Asst. R. Sec.; J. H. Trogner, F. Sec.; Mrs. Henry Pickford, treasurer; R. P. Hyde, Condt.; Mrs. R. Magoon, Asst. Condt.; Mrs. D. W. Pratt, I. S.; R. Magoon, O. S., and Elder Burnham, chaplain. The division now has a membership of thirty-five. Regular communications are held weekly.

RELIGIOUS.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized as early as 1848, and the meetings were held at the log school house, located on the southwest quarter of section 8, Elder Phelps being the first pastor. Among the first members were Ira Foster and wife, Elijah Roby and wife, W. H. Coates and wife. Elijah Roby was the first class leader. There were several revival meetings held, and the class afterwards held meetings in the octagon school house until 1861, when a neat frame church edifice was erected. The following have been pastors of the society: Revs. Phelps, Frazier, Jones, Harris, Knox, Waldrown, Sample, Briggs, Burnish, Lawson, Allen, Lewis, Bean, Russell, Walker, Fancher, Hurd, Lake, Dudgeon and Gould.

In 1854 Elder Patton, a regular Baptist preacher, organized a society at what was known as the Truax log school house, and the following named were among the first members: Benjamin Truax, Benjamin Smaley and wife, Samuel Whitesit and wife, Elisha Gord and wife, Edmund Irish and wife, W. W. Martin and wife, W. W. Truax, Daniel Titus, Samuel Gord, Martin Purintun and wife, Leonard Gord and wife, Thomas J. Wittsitt and wife, James Truax and wife, E. B. Gord, S. Eldridge, Martha M. Wittsitt, Charlotte O. Conklin and Jane DeFord. The first deacons were: Benjamin Truax and Martin Purintun. Elder Patton was assisted in the organization by Elders Reece, Pool and Clack. As a great many members have moved away, meetings are no longer held regular.

The Monticello Free Will Baptist Church Society was organized Dec. 1, 1855, by Rev. J. F. Hill. The first members were: David Sears and wife, O. M. Baker and wife, Cyrus Robinson and wife, Laura A. Johnson, Robert S. Bridges, Robert Moore and Otis Bridges. The deacons were: O. M. Baker, and R. S. Bridges. Meetings were held at the octagon school house until 1861. The society then erected a neat stone church, which in May, 1862, was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Horace G. Woodworth, who took as his text on that occasion. "*In the name of God we unfurl our banner.*" The following pastors have had charge of the society: Revs. William Small, R. R. Davis, Edward Berry, Mr. Felt, J. S. Dinsmore, Jefferson Bradley, M. M. Thompson and Rev. True, the present pastor. The society has a membership of about forty. The deacons are J. H. Trogner, Ralzy Knight and T. Z. Buck, and J. F. Sears, clerk.

THE MONTICELLO CEMETERY.

The land occupied by the Monticello cemetery was donated for burial purposes by Mathias Marty and Robert Bridges, and on the 10th day of January, 1852, an association was formed to take care of the same. The first trustees elected were: Henry Adams, R. Gar-

land, P. Pratt, M. Marty, F. R. Drake and R. S. Bridges. Ransom Drake was appointed secretary, and R. S. Bridges treasurer. Money was raised by taxation to fence the ground, and lots were sold at $7.50 each. The association failed to meet according to law, and thus lost their charter. A new association was formed in 1881. The new association took immediate steps to clear the ground, repair the fence, and now keep the same in good order.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

William Boyls was a native of Green Co., Penn., born in 1795. He was brought up on a farm, and received a liberal education. He was married to Mary Morris, a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Lafayette county, where they remained some years, then moved to Indiana and settled in Vermilion county. Here he bought timber land and opened a farm. In 1835 he sold out there and went to Illinois. He spent one summer in Stephenson county, and in the fall of the year came to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled in what is now the town of Clarno. He entered land and improved a farm, making it his home for some years, then sold out and bought land on section 15, where he also improved a farm, and remained several years. He then sold his farm and removed to Monroe, where he lived until 1861. In that year he removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he died in August, 1881. His wife died a few days previously. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living—Jemima, now the wife of George Adams, of Monroe; Lucinda, wife of John Brown; Matilda, now the widow of George Franklin, and living in Iowa; Casander, wife of Isaac Fan, of Lone Rock, Wis.; Sarah Ann, wife of L. W. P. Morton; and William, who lives in Nebraska. Mr. Boyls was one of the earliest settlers and to him is said to belong the honor of naming the county.

Josiah Pierce, the first settler in the town of Washington, was a native of the Bay State, born in New Salem, Hampshire county, May 21, 1783. He was married to Ruth Ayers, of Granby, Conn. In 1827 they removed to New York, and settled in Otsego county, where they lived until the spring of 1837. Mr. Pierce then being in failing health, concluded to try a a change of climate, and came to Milwaukee, where he was engaged by Col. Bird, the contractor who was building the State capitol at Madison, to proceed to that place and open a boarding house for the accommodation of the workmen. Accordingly, he joined Bird's party and they started overland with four teams, carrying provissions, tools and other necessary articles. A part of the way they were obliged to cut a road, and in some places to build corduroy roads. He became the second settler in Madison, but remained there only until fall, when he came to Green county, and entered land on section 13, of township 3 north, range 8 east, now known as Washington. His nearest neighbors were at Exeter, seven miles distant. Although his health was quite poor at this time, he was able to be about and attend to business for several years. His death occurred Dec. 25, 1843. He was a man of good education, intelligent, public spirited and enterprising, and in his death the county lost one of its most useful and respected citizens. He was one of the first commissioners of Green county. His widow died June 8, 1863. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living.

Franklin Pierce, son of Josiah and Ruth (Ayers) Pierce, was born in New Salem, Mass., July 17, 1823. He was four years old when his parents moved to Otsego Co., N. Y., where his younger days were spent in school and upon the farm, until he was fourteen years old. He then came with his parents to Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-one he went to the pineries and worked one year. On his return he entered land on section 24, of the town of Washington, and commenced to improve a farm. He was married, in 1848, to Orinda, daughter of Ira L.

and Jane (Lindsey) Foster. He built a log house in which they commenced housekeeping. In 1851 he went to California and engaged in mining three years, then returned to Green county. In 1854 he sold his farm and purchased another on section 25, of the same town, where he lived until 1869. He then sold and moved to Monticello. One year later he bought a farm on section 16, of the town of Mount Pleasant, on which he resided until 1876. He then rented his farm and bought a farm adjoining the village of Monticello where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of five children—Ellen, Byron, Waldo, Ida and Frank L. Mr. Pierce has been, for many years, identified with the interests of both town and county. His first office was that of superintendent of schools, in the town of Washington. He was elected to that office at the organization of the town. He was also assessor of that town, and for several years, chairman of the board. Since living in Mount Pleasant he has served as a member of the town board, and as chairman, five years, an office which he still holds.

Albert Pierce, son of Josiah and Ruth (Ayers) Pierce, was born in New Salem, Hampshire Co., Mass., April 28, 1820, and was seventeen years old when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He was married in November, 1852, to Sarah E. Becker, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. He settled at the time of his marriage on section 19, of the town of Mount Pleasant, where they remained two years, then sold his farm and bought another, in the town of Washington, upon which they lived until 1868, then sold and moved to Monticello and purchased land near the village, where he resided until the time of his death, Feb. 11, 1882. He had been prominently identified with the affairs of both town and county and filled offices of trust to the satisfaction of all. He also represented his county in the Senate of Wisconsin. He was always foremost in every enterprise for the public good, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all. At the time of his death he was president of the Monticello Mercantile Association, the Mount Pleasant Fire Insurance Company and the Monticello Cheese Factory Company. He left a wife and four children to mourn his loss. The children are—Ruth, Irwin, Florence and Burton.

L. W. P. Morton, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in Spencer Co., Ind., June 28, 1821. His father had a farm, but being a millwright by trade, worked at that a great part of the time. In 1838 he decided to remove to Wisconsin, but before his arrangements for removal were complete, he was taken sick and died in January, 1839. In the month of April following the subject of this sketch, accompanied by his mother, started for Wisconsin with a team, carrying a portion of their household goods and provisions for the journey. They camped out on the road. On their arrival in Green county, they settled on a rented farm in the town of Clarno. In June of the same year, other members of the family came, driving their stock with them. In 1841 his mother bought forty acres of land in Monroe which was unimproved, and on which they resided until 1843. He then engaged to build a barn for his brother-in-law, Asa Brown. He had learned the carpenter's trade while living in Indiana. After this he rented half of Mr. Brown's farm upon which he lived until 1847. He was then married to Sarah Boyls, who was born in Virginia in 1826. He purchased forty acres of land in township 3 north, range 8 east, now known as the town of Mount Pleasant, where he erected a small frame house and commenced to make improvements. He has been industrious and energetic. These qualities, combined with good judgment, have made him the owner of 300 acres of land, which is well improved and fenced. He has engaged in raising stock and grain. Mr. and Mrs. Morton are the parents of eight children —Ruey A., Isabelle, William, Imogene, Volney, Wallace, Frankie and Fred. Ruey A. is married to Amos Rutledge; Isabelle is the wife of

Luther Goltry, and Imogene is the wife of Talbot Purinton. Mrs. Morton removed to Buchanan county where she died.

Erastus Hulburt was born June 18, 1803. He was married to Laura Webster Jan. 20, 1825. They first settled in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y. They removed to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled in the town of Sylvester, Green county. Afterward they removed to Decatur, where they resided at the time of their decease. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, five sons and one daughter—John, the eldest, was born in New York State, Jan. 18, 1833, and was married in 1859 to Lorinda Smiley; they reside in Mount Pleasant, Green Co., Wis.; Lydia L. married Timothy Kellogg, and at present is living at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Hiram H. is living in Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa; Lorrain D., still owns the homestead; Judson E. died Oct. 1, 1862, aged twenty-three years; Webster, the fourth son enlisted in the War of the Rebellion for three years. He served his time and re-enlisted, serving till the close of the war, and died on board a steamer between New Orleans and Vicksburg on his way home to be mustered out. He died the 19th of December and his father died in Iowa at his son John's, the 11th of the same month. His remains were brought to Albany for interment, and taken to the house of his brother Julius, his own farm being rented. They kept the body as long as convenient, awaiting the coming of the soldier son, knowing that he was on the way home. They buried him, and soon after returning from the funeral, a messenger came telling them that the son's body would soon be there. It was brought in, the coffin placed on the same chairs (which had not been moved) from which his fathers had just been taken. The mother died at her home Sept. 16, 1863. They were constituent members of the Monticello Prairie Baptist Church, for which they labored much.

John Hulburt, son of Erastus and Laura (Webster) Hulburt, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1833. In 1839 his parents came to Green county, where his childhood and youth were spent. He was married in 1859 to Lorinda Smiley, daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Bemus) Smiley, pioneers of Green county. She was born in Janesville. They settled in Howard Co., Iowa, where he purchased unimproved land. They lived there two years, then returned to Green county, and after remaining two and a half years went again to Iowa and settled in Harrison county, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866 he came back to Green county and settled on the old homestead in Decatur. In the fall of 1870 he rented his farm here and went to Jasper Co., Mo., where he rented a farm and lived one year, then returned to Green county and resided in the village of Albany two years. He then sold his farm in Decatur and bought his present farm, located on section 26, of the town of Mount Pleasant. It was first improved by Charles F. Thompson, and contains 320 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hulburt are the parents of four children—Dan, Nellie, Julia and Johnnie.

Joseph McGoon, a native of New Hampshire, came to this county in the fall of 1841, and settled in the village of Exeter, where he lived some years, engaged in teaming. He died at the home of his son Richard, in the town of Mount Pleasant.

Richard McGoon was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1826. When he was six years old his parents removed to Michigan and lived three years, then to Ohio, and settled in Mercer county, where they remained until 1841. Richard McGoon was married in November, 1847, to Maria, daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Loveland) Wood. In March, 1848, they settled on section 4, of Mount Pleasant, and commenced improvements. He enlisted Aug. 29, 1864, in company I, of the 43d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went to Tennessee. He participated in the battle of Johnsonville and other minor engagements, and served until after the close of the war. He was dis-

charged with the regiment in June, 1865, returned home and resumed farming. In 1878 he sold his farm and purchased land adjoining the village plat, upon which was a small frame house, to which he has since built an addition and still occupies. Mr. and Mrs. McGoon are the parents of twelve children—Maroa, Martha, Franklin, Jackson, Sarah, Ella, Addie, Albert, Arthur, Etta and Ernest. Emma, the fourth child, died at the age of nine years.

Charles Parkin is a native of England, born May 28, 1823. He was reared upon a farm, where he remained until sixteen years old. He then engaged in mining. At the age of twenty he came to America with his parents. They stopped for a few months in St. Louis, then came to Green county and settled in the town of New Glarus, where they were among the first settlers. They lived in that town a few years, then removed to Exeter, where his parents died a few years later. The subject of this sketch made his home with his parents until the time of their death. He was married in January, 1854, to Annie E. Stamn, who was born in Norway, and came to America when eleven years old. They settled on the homestead in Exeter, where they lived until 1864, then moved to Minnesota and remained one year, then returned to Green county and lived five years in the town of York. He then went to New Glarus and bought the farm upon which his father had first settled, lived there three years, then sold out and moved to Mount Pleasant and purchased a farm of 200 acres on section 2. Here he erected a frame house and granary, and resided until his death, Dec. 9, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Parkin were the parents of ten children—Emma A., Carrie E., Eliza J., Mary J., Addie L., Josie M., Clara B., Charles E., Annie M. and Gracie A.

William Clark, son of D. W. and Elizabeth Clark, was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Dec. 22, 1841, and was three years old when his parents came to Green county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1866 he visited Montana Territory, where he remained a few months and returned to his home in Green county. He was married March 17, 1867, to Hannah, daughter of Richard and Ann (Pickup) Barlow, a native of Derbyshire, England, born Jan. 1, 1847. They first settled at the old homestead with his parents, where they remained one year, then went to Boone Co., Iowa, and purchased a farm in Worth township. He built a house, broke and fenced several acres of the land, and lived there four years. He then traded for his present farm, located on sections 20 and 21, of the town of Mount Pleasant, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children—Charlie, Wesley, and Daisey Pearl.

James H. Conway, an early settler in Green county, was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1792. He spent his younger days in his native county, and when a young man learned the shoemaker's trade. He was married to Mary Carlton, a native of New Hampshire, and a few years later moved to Ohio and settled in Licking county, where they lived a short time, then removed to Huron county and bought timber land and cleared a farm. In 1845 he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Green county. He purchased land of Sylvester Hills, on section 8, township 2, range 8 east, now known as Sylvester. He improved a farm and made his home there until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1876. Mrs. Conway died in 1879. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to an adult age, but only three of them are now living—James B., Thomas C. and Werlin.

Thomas Conway was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1837, and was eight years old when he came to Green county. He lived with his parents until 1866, then bought land on section 28, of the town of Mount Pleasant. Upon this place was a small frame house in which he lived until 1881, when he erected the commodious frame dwelling in which he now lives. He was married, in 1864, to Eliza A. Edwards, and

they have four children—Adrian, Mary, David and Jesse.

Theodore Chamberlain, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in Huntington Co., N. J., May 12, 1812. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he spent his youth and learned the shoemaker's trade. He was married Nov. 7, 1833, to Emeline Green, who was born in Duchess Co., N. Y., April 10, 1812. In the spring of 1834 they removed to Ohio and settled in Vienna, Trumbull county, where he worked at his trade and farmed until 1845. In that year he came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Green county. He entered land in township 2, range 7 east, now known as Monroe. There was a log house on this land, in which they lived two years. He then sold his land and went to Walworth county, and one year later to Rock county, where he spent one year. He then returned to Green county and bought land on the southwest quarter of section 35, of the town of Mount Pleasant. He built an addition to a log house, which stood upon the land, and resided here until the time of his death, in 1865. He left a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Their son, James, was born in Ohio, and came with them to Green county, remaining with them until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, went south and died in the service. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Chamberlain has occupied the homestead. The children living are—Mary, Albert and Theodore.

Anton Stauffacher, one of the pioneers of Green county, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in 1814. He was reared on a farm, and also worked in the slate quarries. He was married to Annie Stauffacher. In 1845, they left their native home, and in company with several other families, came to America, and settled in Green county, in the town of New Glarus. He remained there a short time, then went to Sylvester, where he was employed for several years by Mr. Thompson. In 1849 he had accumulated enough of his hard earnings to purchase a farm, and came to Mount Pleasant and bought land on section 32, where he built a log house and commenced farming. He was successful in his enterprises, and afterwards bought more land and erected a stone house with a frame addition. He died here Nov. 4, 1883. His wife died in 1879. Eight of their children are now living. Their son, John, was born in the town of Sylvester, July 16, 1847. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the public schools. Feb. 7, 1865, he enlisted in the 46th Wisconsin regiment and went south. He served until December of that year and was then discharged with the regiment, and returned home. He was married in 1876 to Magdaline Nordor, a native of the town of Sylvester. They have three children—Anton, Otto and an infant not yet named. Mr. Stauffacher occupies the homestead.

William H. Coates, a pioneer of Green county, was born in the town of Abington, Luzerne Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1818. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Huntington, in the same county, where he was reared and educated in the district schools. In his youth he worked in a broom factory and learned the trade of broom making. In 1838 he went to Susquehanna county and made a claim of government land, on which he made some improvements, and lived seven years, then in 1846, started west to seek a home. He was accompanied by his family. They embarked on a canal boat at Elmira and went to Buffalo, thence by the lakes to Chicago, where he hired a team to take them to Roscoe, a few miles from Chicago. There they spent three months. He then hired a team to bring them to Green county. He bought a claim on section 19, of township 4 north, range 8 east, now known as Exeter. There was an unfinished log cabin on the place which he completed and built a frame addition to. In the spring of 1848 he sold this place with some

stock, for $300, which comprised the sum total of his wealth. He then moved to Mount Pleasant and bought forty acres of land on section 5. He subsequently purchased more land and his farm now contains 240 acres. In 1862 he rented his farm and removed to Monticello, where he bought village property and erected a commodious frame house, which he has since occupied. He was married in 1839 to Jane Morely, who was born in Susquehanna county, Sept. 28, 1818. Eight children were born to them—Hamilton J., Washington B., Ellen S., Elisha M., William M., Mary Jane, Coralee and Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Coates are members of the M. E. Church.

Peter Jenny, a pioneer of Green county, was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, in 1811. He learned the business of wood engraver, and followed his trade in his native country until 1847, when he came to America and landed at New York. He went up the Hudson river to Albany, then by the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by steamboat to Milwaukee. At the latter place he hired a team to carry himself and family to New Glarus, this county. He purchased land in that town and occupied it two years, when he sold out and purchased another piece in the same town. He erected a log house, and also built a good log stable. He improved a portion of the land, and made it his home until his death, which occurred in 1858. He was married in the old country to Sarah Frauld. Three children blessed this union—Fannie, John and Annie. Mrs. Jenny died in 1882. Their only son, John, was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, on the 22d of March, 1839, and was but six years of age when his parents came to America. In December, 1858, he was married to Ursula Baumgardner, born in canton Glarus, Switzerland. They settled on his father's old homestead, but only lived there one year, when they removed to the town of Mount Pleasant, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 28. His land is mostly improved. He has a nice, large frame house and out buildings, and has shade, fruit and ornamental trees set out. Mr. and Mrs. Jenny have ten children—John, Anton, Magdaline, Matilda, Lucy, Annie, Peter, Emma, Lydia and Whilmi.

John H. Trogner, deacon of the Baptist Church in Monticello, was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1843. Wnen he was five years old, his parents removed to Wisconsin and settled in the town of New Glarus, where his younger days were spent. He obtained his education in the district school. Dec. 29, 1863, he enlisted in company K, of the 16th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment remained at Camp Randall until the following March, then went south to Vicksburg, thence by way of Cairo to Clifton, Tenn., and soon after to Rome, Ga., where they joined Sherman's command. He participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, where he was severely wounded, on the 21st of July, 1864. He was sent first to the field hospital, then to headquarters hospital at Rome. As soon as he was able to make the journey, he was granted a furlough and returned home. At the expiration of his furlough he reported at Madison, and was sent to the division hospital at Camp Randall, and there discharged, May 23, 1865. He returned home, and as soon as he was able to work rented a farm in New Glarus, lived there two years, then moved to Mount Pleasant and farmed one year. He then bought a farm in the town of York, which he sold one year later and moved to Exeter, where he lived five years, then went to Monroe and remained until 1877. At that date he came to Monticello and engaged in the flour mill, where he has since been employed. He was married in 1868 to Esther Roby, a native of Ohio. She died in 1872. In 1873 he was again married to Hattie Buck, daughter of Theodore Z. and Lucia W. (Harper) Buck. Four children have been born to them—Ora A., Verne, Evelyn and Walter C.

Thomas Sears, one of the pioneers of Green

county, was born in the town of Knox, Waldo Co., Maine, Oct. 18, 1819. He was reared on a farm until fifteen years old, when his parents moved to the town of Freedom. His father owned a woolen mill there, which he afterward gave to Thomas and his brother. Soon after this the mill burned and they erected a saw and shingle mill, which they operated until 1844, then went to Georgia and worked as millwright through one winter, then returned to Maine and remained until fall, then returned to Georgia and spent the most of the time until July, 1847, then returned to Maine and was married December 29, of that year, to Adeline Holt. She was born in the town of Clinton, Kennebec county, Nov. 29, 1827. They remained in Waldo county until the fall of 1849, then came to Wisconsin, starting on a steamer for Boston, thence by railroad to Buffalo, thence by the lakes to Milwaukee, and there hired a team to bring them to this county. He bought land on section 8, with a little improvement, including a log house, into which they moved and spent the winter in company with two other families. Four years later he erected a frame house and occupied the same until 1879, when he built another which he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are the parents of five children —Wilmer, Sarah, Ella and Fred. Carroll, the third child, was born June 12, 1855, and died March 27, 1858.

Charles St. John, an early settler of the town of Mount Pleasant, was a native of Pennsylvania. When he was quite young his father died, and his mother soon after moved to Ohio and settled in Trumbull county, where he grew to manhood and was married to Mary Shoop, a native of Ohio. They remained in Trumbull county until 1849, then came to this county, making the trip overland, a distance of hundreds of miles, bringing provisions along and camping on the way. He purchased a tract of land on section 25, town of Mount Pleasant. There was a log house on the land, in which the family lived some years, when he erected a frame house. He died there Feb. 14, 1863. His widow died Feb. 8, 1881. They had six children who reached the age of maturity—Thomas, Catharine, Margaret, George, Charles and Amos. The younger son, Amos, now owns and occupies the homestead. He was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1842, and was but seven years old when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. Here he grew to manhood, living with his parents until the time of their death. He was married on the 24th of November, 1863, to Margaret Grovenor, a native of Wales. They have three children—Mary, George and Roy.

John U. Elmer, Jr., third son of John U. and Verena Elmer, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Nov. 22, 1847. When he was two years old his parents came to America and settled in Green county. He attended the district school, and afterwards three terms at Evansville Academy, and five terms at Naperville, Ill., where he graduated in the German course in 1868. He then taught school one term in Sauk county. He commenced preaching in the German Evangelical Church, and traveled on the Kickapoo circuit one year, then on the New London mission, then two years on the Hartford circuit, two years on the Black River mission, one year on Alma mission, and one year on the Brandon circuit. He located at Brandon and remained one year, then in 1878 bought a farm on section 29, of Mount Pleasant, where he since engaged in farming and teaching school, as well as in preaching. He was married May 6, 1874, to Rosa Wurster. She was born in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 22, 1850, and died March 23, 1877, leaving two children, one of whom is now living—Adeline. He was again married May 16, 1878, to Sophia Shultz, a native of Racine county. By this union there is one child—John M.

Thomas Fenton came to this county in 1846. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1806. When he was quite young his parents removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where his pioneer life began. His father owned a large

farm in Pennsylvania; also a mill and a distillery, the products of which he used to take down the rivers to New Orleans, on flat boats. Soon after their removal to Ohio both he and his wife died, leaving four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest, and nine years of age. He went to live with an uncle in Trumbull county, to whom he was bound until twenty-one years old. When he was eighteen his uncle died, but he continued to live with his aunt until his term of service expired. He then engaged at farming in the neighborhood, receiving $8 per month, and continued working for the same man seven years, then rented the farm and engaged extensively in stockraising, paying particular attention to fine stock, and making a specialty of fine wool sheep. He remained on this farm until 1846. In the fall of that year he came to Wisconsin by way of the lakes, hiring some one to drive his stock. He located in Ottawa, Waukesha county, where he rented a farm and engaged in raising broom corn. He had an interest in 500 sheep, many of them full-bloods, which were brought from Ohio, but the climate not agreeing with them, about half of them died the first winter. In 1848 he came to Green county and purchased a claim on section 1, township 3, range 8 east, now known as Mount Pleasant. He entered the land with a land warrant, at Mineral Point, Dec. 1, 1848. After entering this land he returned to Waukesha county and remained until 1849. In the spring of that year he removed here with his family and stock. He afterwards entered and purchased other land, and engaged in stock raising. At the time of his death he was the owner of 514 acres. He was married to Ellen Buchanan, who was born at Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., July 6, 1812. Eleven children were born to them, of whom ten are now living—Sally E., Agnes Jane, Robert P., George, Maria, Eliza, Emeline, William, Abigail, Jennie and Thomas. Five of the daughters were school teachers. Mr. Fenton died April 3, 1866, and Mrs. Fenton died Feb. 23,1881. Possessed of a vigorous mind, and energetic in action, he was well calculated to exert influence and to gain respect, which was so plainly manifested in choosing him at various times to fill offices of trust and responsibility in the town, county and State in which he lived.

William, son of Thomas and Ellen (Buchanan) Fenton, was born in Waukesha county, Jan. 3, 1847, and was two years old when his parents removed to Green county. He spent his younger days in school and on his father's farm. He was married in March, 1875, to Elizabeth Smith, a native of New York, and now occupies the homestead. They have one child —Polly.

Charles H. Baxter came with his parents to Green county, in 1853. His father purchased 240 acres of land on section 20, and drew lumber from Janesville to build a house. The subject of this sketch assisted his father in improving a farm. He received his early education in the district school, and afterwards attended Evansville Seminary, two terms. In August, 1861, he engaged to teach school the following fall, but changed his mind and enlisted in company H, of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, State service, and went into camp at Madison. The next month, he enlisted in the United States service, and soon after went to Missouri and did guard duty on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, making Pilot Knob headquarters until November, 1861, then went to Sulphur Springs, and remained stationed there until January, 1862, then went to Cairo and in March following, to Point Pleasant, Mo. There,provisions gave out,and they were obliged to forage for what they had to eat, often having nothing but corn, which they ground in the plantation mills. His health failed, and April 26, he obtained a furlough and returned home. At the expiration of his furlough, he reported at Camp Randall, and remained in the division hospital until July, when he was transferred to Keokuk, and there discharged on account of disability, Nov. 26, 1862. He returned home

and was unable to do much work for three years. In 1866, he bought land on section 18, which was timbered, with the exception of a small tract that had been cleared. He improved a farm and lived here until 1881, then rented the place and moved to Monticello. In 1882 he sold his farm and purchased a house and two lots in the village where he now resides. He was married in 1866 to Mary E. Schoonover, formerly of Lagrange Co., Ind. They have one child—Phila.

George W. Baker came to Green county in 1853, and lived near Monroe until the fall of 1854, then came to Mount Pleasant, and bought land on section 34. He had bought a log house near Monroe, located on what is now the "county farm," moved it to his land, put it up, and lived there one and a half years, then sold out and purchased forty acres on section 27, erected a frame house, and has continued to make that his home until the present time. He has bought land adjoining, and now has eighty-five acres, the greater part of which is improved. He is a native of Washington Co., Penn., born March 20, 1825. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county. When he was twenty-two years old, he went to Ohio and settled in Warren county, where he lived until 1853, then came to Wisconsin and spent two months in Iowa county, previous to coming to Green county. He was married in 1854, to Martha Whitesitt, who was born in Vermilion Co., Ill. They have three children—Mary B., Charlie W. and Lettie Medora.

Asahel Wilcox, a native of the State of Connecticut, came from Janesville in 1853, and settled on section 3, of Mount Pleasant, where he resided until the time of his death which occurred in January, 1868. His widow died in March, 1879. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living—Lodena, Junet and Edgar. Lodena is the wife of James Barnes, and lives in Kansas; Junet lives in Trail Co., Dak. Edgar was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1838 and was but eight years old when his parents came to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled at Janesville, where they resided until 1853. He was married, Dec. 1, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Campbell. They have four children—Edgar E., Eliza A., Nellie M. and William H. He settled at the time of his marriage, on his present farm, which he had previously purchased. The land was timbered, but is now cleared and fenced and in a good state of cultivation. He has erected good frame buildings, set fruit trees and has a desirable home.

John Blumer, one of the most extensive farmers in the town of Mount Pleasant, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 16, 1816. When he was twelve years old he commenced work in a woolen mill and continued in that occupation until twenty-four years of age, then engaged in farming. He was night watchman in the village of Schwanden nine years. He was married, in 1836, and his wife died in 1849, leaving five children—Annie, Ezra, John, Sarah and Caroline. In 1853 he took his five children and started for America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel in thirty-five days. He landed in America with $4 in his pocket, and the five children dependent upon him for support. He went to New Glarus and engaged in farming, working in the harvest field for cents cents per day. His oldest son worked through the summer and received a small calf for his labor. In the fall Mr. Blumer bought forty acres of land in the town of Washington. He built a log cabin doing all the work with his own hands, as he he had no money with which to buy nails, he made wooden pins to use instead. He also made table, chairs and bedstead with which to furnish the house. He was very industrious, and soon was able to buy more land. He improved a farm and lived there sixteen years then sold out and bought another farm in the same town, where he lived until 1881, then bought his present place which contains 317 acres, a part of which is in the town of Mount Pleasant and a part in Washington. The build-

ings are located in the town of Mount Pleasant and include a nice frame house well furnished, two large barns with basements, a granary and cheese factory. He keeps sixty cows and from the milk makes imitation Swiss cheese. He was married the second time, in 1853, to Maria Stussy, also born in Switzerland. They first met in the ship on their journey to America. They have seven children—Sula, Mary, Fred, Samuel, Katie, Lizzie and Jacob. Their son, Samuel, now assists the father in the management of the farm. He was born in the town of Washington, in October, 1859, and was married to Augusta Wilhelmina Butts. One child has been born to them—John Herman.

John H. Titus commenced in the grocery business in Monticello during the fall of 1874. He was born in Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 8, 1825. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Wolcott, Lamoille county, and there he grew to manhood, being brought up on a farm. When he was twenty-one years old he went to Boston and worked at lathing for three years, then six months at bakery business, then was engaged as cook in a restaurant. He then engaged in stucco work in the city three years. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin on account of his health and spent one year in the town of Mount Pleasant. He then returned east and was married in the town of Wolcott, in February, 1856, to Lucinda Courier, who died the following year. He remained in Vermont and Massachusetts until the fall of 1860, then came to Green county and worked two years at farming, then engaged as carpenter and joiner until 1874, when he engaged in trade as before stated. His second wife, to whom he was married in October, 1879, was Alice Barlow. They have one child—Ila G.

Jacob H. Elmer, the sixth son of John U. and Verena Elmer, was born in the town of Washington, March 11, 1854. His youth was mostly spent in the town of Mount Pleasant, where he attended school. He was married Oct. 4, 1877, to Verena Hefty, who was born in the town of New Glarus, and is a daughter of Casper and Elizabeth Hefty. They have four children—Elma, Lillian, and Alvin and Alonia, twins. At the time of his marriage he settled on his present farm, located on section 31, town of Mount Pleasant, and a part of sections 5 and 6, of the town of Sylvester.

Sweting C. Taft, came to Green county in 1854, and located at Monticello. George Campbell gave him a lot in that village, on condition that he build a house, which he proceeded to do immediately, erecting a frame house, into which he moved before it was completed. He then commenced working upon the grist mill, for Mr. Bacon. In 1854, in company with his brother, John, he built a saw mill on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, which they operated until 1863. He enlisted December 22, of that year, in the 5th Wisconsin Battery, and was mustered into service Jan. 7, 1864, at Camp Randall, where he remained until the last of February, then went to Nashville, and from there to Chattanooga. He was soon after taken sick and sent to the hospital, where he spent six weeks, then joined the battery at Rossville, and went with Sherman to Atlanta. After remaining there a few days he was sent back to Chattanooga, thence to Jefferson, Mo., Hospital, where ten days later he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. He remained there until June, 1865, then joined the battery at Madison, and was there discharged, and returned home. As soon as able he took charge of the saw mill, which he then owned in company with Peter Wilson. In 1866 they sold out to the Monticello Woolen Manufacturing Company, taking their pay in stock of the company. Since 1854 he has worked at his trade (millwright) in different places in Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan, but his home has been at Monticello. He was born Dec. 19, 1819, at Springville, Susquehanna Co., Penn. When he was five years old his parents removed to Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. At the age of

twenty-one he commenced learning the carpenter and joiner's trade. His first work was framing barns. In 1846 he went to Steuben Co., N. Y., and there worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner, and also worked as millwright, remaining there until 1853, when he came to Wisconsin and spent one year at Janesville. In the spring of 1854 he came, as before stated, to Monticello. He resides at present on the south side of the river, near the village. He was married Sept. 28, 1843, to Elizabeth Gray, who was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in October, 1820. She died June 28, 1846. Mr. Taft was again married Oct. 25, 1849, to Electa W. Fluent, a native of New York, born in Cameron, Steuben county, Jan. 27, 1825. By this union there are four children living—John O., Appleton R., Ogden G. and Franklin D.

Richard Barlow first came to Green county in 1854, and engaged in farming in the town of Jefferson. Five years later, he came to Monticello, purchased village property and engaged at his trade as merchant tailor. He continued in business here until 1883, when he removed to his farm on section 16, and remained until 1884. He then moved to Monroe. He is a native of England, born at Berry, near Manchester, July 13, 1823. His father, Charles Barlow, was pressed into the British service when but thirteen years old, and served on board a man-of-war until the age of thirty-one. He participated in the battle of New Orleans in 1814. In one of the many engagements in which he took part, he received a wound, from which he suffered until the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was, in his youth, apprenticed to a tailor, to learn the trade. He served until twenty-one years of age, then worked at his trade in Manchester and Derbyshire until 1851. In that year he came to America and spent some time in New Jersey, after which he returned to England and remained two and a half years. He then came back to this country and settled in Green county, purchasing a farm in the town of Jefferson. Soon after he moved to Monticello, and traded his farm for a farm in Iowa, which he again traded for the farm which he now owns. He was married in April, 1846, to Ann Picup, who was born in Manchester, England. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are the parents of ten children—Hannah, now the wife of William Clark; Charles, Emma, wife of Charles Emmons; Alice E., wife of John Titus; Martha A., wife of Edward Stout; Mary E., wife of Edwin Strink; George E., Joseph H., Lottie E. and Willie L.

James Whitcomb, a pioneer of Green county, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., May 17, 1812. He grew to manhood in that county, and was there married Sept. 15, 1833, to Nancy Goltry. She was born in Steuben county, Aug. 7, 1814. In 1838 they emigrated to Indiana and settled in Jenning's county, where he purchased timber land and cleared a farm. The location proved an unhealthy one, and in 1846, he sold his farm and moved to Wisconsin, and located in Rock county. He bought land four miles from Johnstown, where he lived three years, then came to Green county and settled in the town of Mount Pleasant, having traded his farm in Rock county for land on section 36. Here he made his home until the time of his death, which occurred April 12, 1854. Mrs. Whitcomb died in May, 1883. There are four of their children now living—Rhoda, now the wife of John Clemmer; Rosanna, now the wife of Lindsey Neal; Rufus and James Martin. The latter, James Martin Whitcomb, was born in the town of Mount Pleasant, Aug. 19, 1853. His early education was received in the district schools. When he was eighteen years old, he went to Janesville and studied vocal and instrumental music three years. Since that time he has devoted his time to teaching music and is well known as a successful teacher. He was married in 1874 to Lena, daughter of Daniel H. and Cordelia (Walling) Morgan. She was born in Green county. In 1877 he bought the interest of his brothers and sisters in the old

homestead, on section 36, where he now lives. They have two children—Harry and Luie.

Benjamin Lewis, a native of South Wales, was born Oct. 14, 1820. When seventeen years of age he commenced work in an iron rolling mill, which he continued until 1844. In the month of February, of that year, he set sail for America, and landed at New York city April 3. He then went to Maryland and was there employed in a rolling mill until 1847, when he went to Kentucky and engaged with the Hillman Rolling Mill Company, on the Cumberland river, for whom he worked a few months, then went to Pittsburg, and worked in a rolling mill until 1850. He then went to Brady's Bend Iron Works, where he was employed until 1854. In that year he came to Wisconsin, and bought a farm on section 11, of the town of Mount Pleasant. There was a log house on the place which the family occupied for a time. He then built another log house, in which they lived until 1870, when he erected the frame house which they now occupy. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Lewis, also a native of South Wales. Ten children have blessed their union—Daniel, Edward, Elias, George, William, Silas, Thomas, Mary, Ellen S. and Freddie F.

Milo L. Barney first came to this county in 1855. He was a young man at that time, and like many others, had come west to seek his fortune. His first employment was type sticking in the *Sentinel* office at Monroe, at which he worked a few months. In the winter of 1855–6 he taught school in Clarno, and the following spring returned to his home in New York, where he spent the summer. In the fall of 1856 he came back to Green county and taught school in the town of Adams. In 1857 he bought land on section 23, of the town of Washington, forty acres of which was fenced, and twenty acres broken, and a small frame house was standing upon the place. The same year his parents moved to the county, and bought a farm on section 24. He lived with them from that time until 1859. In 1859 he worked a portion of his father's farm, having rented his own land. He was married Jan. 1, 1859, to Annie Burtis, who was born at Saratogo, N. Y. Seven children were born to them—Grace, Eugene, Belle, Robert, Fannie, Mary and Maud. In 1860 Mr. Barney settled on his farm and remained until the spring of 1866. He then bought another farm on section 26, upon which he lived until June, 1879, when he rented it and moved to Monticello. His residence is not in the village, but is pleasantly located on the south side of the river. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1837. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the public schools. He made his home with his parents until 1854. His father, James Barney, was a native of Vermont, born in 1801. When he was quite young his parents removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where they were early settlers. He was twice married and Milo, the subject of this sketch, was a son of his second wife, whose maiden name was Matilda Walsworth. She was a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y, where they resided until 1857, when, as before stated, they came to Green county and settled in the town of Washington. James Barney died in 1875 and his wife in 1879.

Isaiah Baebler came to Green county in 1854 and first bought forty acres of land on section 31, town of Mount Pleasant. He erected a log house and immediately commenced improving the land. He soon after bought adjoining land, and lived there until 1868, then bought his present farm on sections 29 and 30. He now owns 259 acres of land, has good buildings, including a large frame house and two barns. He keeps a dairy of fifty cows. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, April 24, 1831. He was married in 1851 to Annie Rhiner. They have nine children now living—Henry, Mary, Chloe, Jacob, Annie, Celia, Verena, Susie and Barbara. They made their home in Switzerland until 1854, when they came to America, making the voyage in a sailing vessel in thirty-nine days. They landed at New Orleans, then

came up the river to Galena, where they located, Mr. Baebler having fifty cents left with which to make a start in what was to them a new country.

Henry Baebler, son of Isaiah and Annie Babler, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Feb. 16, 1853. He was two years old when his parents came to America and settled in Mount Pleasant, Green county, where he was reared and educated in the district school. He remained at home with his parents until 1874. He was married January 1, of that year, to Anna Bloom, also a native of Switzerland. He then purchased a farm in the town of Washington, on which he lived six years, then sold and bought his present farm on section 18, of Mount Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs, Baebler have five children—Isaiah, Freddie, Anna, Henry and Lena.

Albrecht Baebler came with his parents to Green county in 1855. He is a son of Christopher and Chloe (Elmer) Baebler. They settled in New Glarus and remained some years. Christopher Baebler is now living at Monroe at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The subject of this sketch was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, March 11, 1832. He was reared upon a farm and remained with his parents until 1853. In that year he came to America. In 1855 he was married to Annie Barbara Veagley, who was born in the canton of Glarus, May 16, 1836. At the time of his marriage he purchased land on section 33, of the town of New Glarus, and erected a log house, in which they lived a few years. He then built a large frame house, also a large frame barn, 54x80 feet, with a stone basement. In 1878 he sold his farm and moved to Monroe, and there engaged in dealing in live stock until 1883, when he came to Monticello and purchased a farm adjoining the village, where he now owns 230 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Baebler are the parents of seven children—Rachel, Chloe, Christopher, Barbara, Albrecht, John and Henry,

Dietrich Stauffacher was born in of canton Glarus, Switzerland, in June, 1830. He attended the public schools there until he was fourteen years of age. From that time until eighteen years old he worked on the farm and in the slate quarries. Then for four years he was engaged in herding cattle on the Alps. In 1854 he left his native country and came to America, taking passage on a vessel the 11th of February, and arriving at New Orleans the last of April. He went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked in a dairy for a year, when he came to Green county and commenced working on a farm. In about a month he purchased eighty acres of land on section 32, from Charles Thompson, and worked for him a few months in part payment. He purchased a pair of oxen and commenced improving his land. The following winter he split and hauled rails enough to fence a part of his farm. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Annie Norder, born in canton Glarus, Switzerland. He erected a small frame house and commenced house-keeping. He has been successful in life, and has added a large addition to his residence; also built a large frame barn, with a stone basement. He has also added largely to his landed estate. He took his first crop of grain to Janesville, and sold it for seventy-four cents per bushel. He is now engaged in stock raising and dairying. He has sixty cows, and makes cheese during the summer season. His farm now contains 558 acres, the greater part of which is improved. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffacher have twelve children —Katie, Euphemia, Dietrich, Jacob, Annie, Nicholas, John, Leonard, Mary, Mathias, Elizabeth and Edward.

Ralsey Knight, the first wagon maker in Monticello, is a native of the town of Pike, Allegany Co., N. Y., born Oct. 12, 1815. He remained in his native State until twenty years of age. He was educated in the district school and afterwards attended two terms at Leroy Seminary, and five terms at Middlebury Academy. At the age of sixteen, he went to Orleans

county and engaged in farming. Four years later he went to Canada, where he taught school one winter, then returned to Orleans county and purchased an interest in a wagon shop. He continued in that business until 1854, then started for Wisconsin, bringing with him a horse and three vehicles, which he shipped to Detroit. At that point he started overland. He sold two of the vehicles in Michigan, and continued his journey with the horse and buggy. On reaching Monticello, Green county, he traded his horse and buggy for land, a part of which is now included in the cemetery. He then returned to his home in New York, and remained until the fall of 1856, then moved his family to Green county, and located permanently, at Monticello. He bought a house and lot in the village and spent the first winter in building sleds. In 1857 he erected a wagon shop in the village, in which he worked until 1860. He then went to Tennessee, and in company with others, engaged in manufacturing wagons, at a point eleven miles from Murfreesboro. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he thought it best to return to Wisconsin, and as he could not travel by rail, drove through with a pair of horses and wagon, bringing his family. They took their own provisions and camped on the way. They arrived at their destination after thirty-two days travel, and settled on his farm in the town of Exeter, where he lived a year, then came to town and worked at his trade until August, 1864, when he enlisted in company D, of the 35th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went south. He remained in Arkansas for a time, then went to New Orleans, and soon after to Mobile Bay, where he participated in the siege and capture of Fort Spanish, from there to Fort Blakely, participating in the capture of that point, thence up the Tombigbee river, in pursuit of a rebel fleet, which was captured. Here he was taken sick, and did no more duty. He was discharged at the close of the war, at Jonesville, Texas, July 10, 1865. He returned home and worked at his trade in Monticello, until 1868, then moved to his farm in Exeter, and remained until 1870, then sold that farm and bought a farm on section 7, of Mount Pleasant, and section 12, of Washington. He has since since purchased land on section 5, and now owns 169 acres. Mr. Knight has been twice married. First, in 1837, to Caroline Murdock, who died in 1852. He was again married in 1853, to Emma Wood, a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. By the latter union there are two children— Adelbert and George. Mr. Knight has held offices of trust in the town, having been treasurer and justice of the peace. The latter office he filled for a number of years.

Theodore Z. Buck, carpenter and joiner, came to Monticello in 1856, and purchased a farm in the town of Mount Pleasant, which he lived upon one season, then removed to the village and engaged in working at his trade, which he has continued the greater part of the time since. In 1863 he bought land near the village, and erected the commodious frame house which he now occupies. He enlisted Feb. 22, 1865, in the 49th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company G, and went to Missouri. He was discharged in November, of the same year. He was born in Canada, June 15, 1822. His father, Reuben Buck, was born in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., and when a young man went to New York, where he made the acquaintance of Polly York, who became his wife. She was born in Philipstown, Schoharie Co., N.Y. They settled in Ontario county, where they lived until 1822, when they went to Canada and remained six months. During that time the subject of this sketch was born at Norwich, in the province of Ontario. They returned to New York and settled in Chautauqua county, and afterwards removed to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. Theodore resided with his parents until 1850, when he went to Janesville, Wis., and worked at his trade, which he had learned of his father. He remained there until 1856. He was married Dec. 24, 1844, to Lucy W. Harper, who was born in Ver-

million, Huron Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1826. They have five children living—Orlando H., Alda, Hattie, Susie N. and Florence A. Their eldest son, Walter, was born in Belvidere, Ill., Feb. 15, 1846. He lived with his parents until Feb. 17, 1864, when he enlisted in company E., of the 5th Wisconsin Battery. He died in the service at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24, 1864.

Michael Kealey, a native of Ireland, was born in county Wexford, Sept. 29, 1824. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in 1844 left his native land and came to this country, He landed at New York city, and went to Schenectady Co., N. Y., and remained there and in Albany county until 1856, when he came to Green Co., Wis., and settled at Albany. He was in the employ of the Warrens, at that place, the greater part of the time for twelve years. He then purchased the farm on which he now lives, on section 22, of the town of Mount Pleasant, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married Jan. 28, 1856, to Celina Riley, who was born in Limerick Co., Ireland. They have one son—George. Mr. Kealey enlisted Jan. 22, 1864, in company E., of the 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went south, to Tennessee and Alabama, where the regiment were engaged in fighting bushwhackers and doing provost duty until after the close of the war. They were then sent to Texas, and there discharged, in December, 1865, and returned home. Mr. Kealey is a great reader, and well posted upon all subjects. He is a Protestant in religion.

Hanford M. Selleck came to Green county into 1856, and purchased a farm in the town of New Glarus. His children managed the farm while he worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner in different parts of the county. In 1870 he sold the farm and went to Monticello, and bought a house and some land adjoining the village, and has since made that his home. He was born on Hart Island, Long Island Sound, Aug. 20, 1820 When he was but an infant his parents moved to Connecticut, lived at Stanford a short time and then moved to Greenwich. He made his home with them there until fourteen years old, then went to live with an uncle on Long Island, where he remained one year, when he went to New York city and apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner to learn the trade, and served five years, nine months and seventeen days. He then did journey work in the city for a short time, then engaged with Peter Lorillard, at Westchester, and worked for him two years. Then in 1845, went to Pittsburg, Penn., and remained one year; then, 1848, went to Nashville, Tenn., and spent one year, then returned to Pittsburg, where he remained until 1855; then he came to Wisconsin, and located at Janesville, where he remained one year, then came to this county. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1842, was Catalina Cunningham. Seven children blessed that union—George, Annie, Alfred, Guy, Lucian, Catalina and Charles. Mrs. Selleck died April 7, 1872. His second wife was Sarah J. Hill, to whom he was married Dec. 11, 1873, widow of Eli Fitch. She was a native of Lycoming Co., Penn., and has two children—Ernest M. and Floyd H.

Adrian Berryman, son of Ephraim and Mary Berryman, was born near Cedarville, Stephenson Co., Ill., May 9, 1850, and was seven years of age when his parents moved to Green county, and settled in the town of Sylvester, where his younger days were spent. He obtained his education in the district school, and remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, Oct. 7, 1874, to Emma Baldwin, daughter of Harvey and Margaret Baldwin, and a native of the town of Sylvester. They resided in that town until 1880, then bought a farm on section 26, of Mount Pleasant, where they now live. They have two children—Homer and Clyde.

Capt. John Fuett Annis was captain of company G, of the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted April 19, 1861, at the first

call for troops, in company C, of the 3d Wisconsin; but that call was filled and he did not serve with the three months troops. He immediately re enlisted in the same company and regiment, for a term of three years, was mustered in at Fond du Lac, in July, 1861, and went to the front and joined the army of the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry. After serving three months in this regiment, he was detached and joined the signal service, in which he remained until June, 1862. He was then discharged on account of disability, and returned home. July 28, of the same year, he re-enlisted in company G, of the 22d Wisconsin. He was commissioned as 2d lieutenant, and went with the regiment to Kentucky. He was promoted in November, 1862, to 1st lieutenant, and in December, 1863, to the rank of captain. He served until after the close of the war, and was discharged with the regiment, at Washington, June 12, 1865. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, June 22. Among the more important battles in which he took part, were, first: while serving in the signal corps, at Mill Spring, Ky., then, when a member of the 22d, at Thompson's Station, Tenn., Brentwood, in the same State, where he was taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison and confined one month, then exchanged. He joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga, went with them to Atlanta, participating in the battles on the way. From Atlanta he returned to Lookout Mountain, and was on detached duty in eastern Tennessee, some time. He then went to Dalton where he did garrison duty until March, 1865, then joined Sherman at Goldsboro and proceeded with his army to Washington. Soon after his return home, he moved to Iowa and settled in Taylor county, where he bought land. In 1867 he sold out there and returned to Green county and purchased his present farm on section 25. He has since purchased other land, and now owns 217 acres on sections 23, 24, 25 and 31. He was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., July 28, 1841. He remained there until 1856, then engaged in farming one year, in Rock county, then came to Green county, and worked on a farm until 1858, when he returned to New York. In the fall of 1860, he came back to this county and located in Decatur, where he was living at the breaking out of the war. He was married, March 22, 1865, to Olive, daughter of John J. and Magdalena(Fleek) Putnum, a native of Licking Co., Ohio. They have three children—John Burton, born in Iowa; Edith M., born in Mount Pleasant; and Flora B., born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. In 1875 Capt. Annis rented his farm here and removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he lived three years, and then returned.

Jabez Clark settled in Green county in 1857. He was born in the parish of Haugham, Lincolnshire, England, March 8, 1828. When he was very young his parents moved to the parish of Minting and there his father died when he was six months old. Soon after his mother moved to Hatton parish, where he lived with her until fourteen years of age. He then went to work to earn his own livelihood. He was employed by a farmer who paid him £3, equal to $14.52, the first year. The second year his wages were increased to £3½; the third year, to £5; and the fourth year, to £7. When nineteen years old he went to Derbyshire and worked upon a farm six months, then went to Yorkshire and spent two years. He then went to Sheffield and engaged in dealing in produce, in which enterprise he was not successful, and continued it but a short time, then resumed farming. In 1857 he left his native land and came to America, coming immediately to Wisconsin and locating in Green county. His sole capital was good health and willing hands, and he rented land until the fall of 1859, when he bought forty acres on section 18, also a small frame house which he moved to the land and occupied for some years, until he built the more commodious dwelling which he now occupies. He has engaged in mixed farming, raising different kinds of grain and stock. He has been successful, and at different times, has added to his land

until he is now the owner of a well stocked farm, containing 240 acres. He was married 1858 to Julia Dyson, who was born in the parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 5, 1823. They have six children—Mary E., William S., George H., Jennie E., Alsinda B. and Burnett L.

Anthony Carroll came here in 1858, and purchased unimproved land on section 4, of the town of Mount Pleasant. Some of his neighbors assisted him to build a log cabin into which he moved, and lived seven years. He then built the frame house which he now occupies. He is a native of Ireland, born in Tipperary county in 1824. He was reared upon a farm, and in 1849 left his native land for America. He took passage in a sailing vessel and after a stormy voyage of five weeks, arrived at New York city. From there he went up the Hudson river to Albany, where he took the cars and went to Buffalo. At that point he embarked on a steamer for Milwaukee. On reaching that city he purchased a horse and dray and engaged in draying, which he continued four years. He then went to Janesville and carried on his brother's farm until 1858. He brought twenty head of cattle with him when he came to Green county, and has since engaged in mixed farming, raising all kinds of grain and grasses as well as stock. He is a successful farmer, and has purchased adjoining land until he now owns 220 acres. He also owns a large number of cattle. He was married in 1849 to Bridget Cary, also a native of Tipperary county, Ireland. They have seven children—John, William, Alice, Mary, Anthony, Catharine and Dennis. Mr. Carroll is serving his third term as a member of the board of supervisors, and has been a director in the school district several years.

Adam Elmer, son of John U. and Franie Elmer, was born in the town of Mount Pleasant, May 12, 1858. Here he grew to manhood, and received his education in the district school. He was married on the 30th of November, 1880, to Mary Prien, born in Trenton, Dodge county. They have two children—Melvina and a baby. Two years previous to his marriage he settled on his present farm, which is a portion of the old homestead. He has a frame house and barn. He has a cheese factory on his farm, which is run by himself and two brothers.

J. C. Steinman, of the firm of Steinman & Knoble, general merchants at Monticello, was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, May 13, 1854. When he was six years old he came to America with his mother and settled in the town of Washington. His father had previously come to America. He (the father) enlisted in a New York regiment in 1861, and was wounded in battle, in consequence of which he died. Mrs. Steinman was again married to Fred Zimmerman and settled in New Glarus. The subject of this sketch made his home with his mother until he was thirteen years old. He then worked at farming in the neighborhood until 1878. In the meantime he had saved enough of his hard earnings to purchase a farm on section 20, in the town of New Glarus, where he engaged in farming until 1882. He then sold his farm, and in January, 1883, began mercantile business at Monticello, in partnership with Fredoline Knoble. They carry a large stock of groceries, dry goods and notions. Mr. Steinman was married in 1878 to Barbara Legler, who was born in New Glarus, Green Co., Wis. They have three children—Lena, Barbara and George.

Fredolin Knoble was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Dec. 7, 1856. In 1860 his parents emigrated to America and settled in New Glarus, Green Co., Wis. In 1861 his father enlisted in company B, of the 31st Wisconsin regiment, and went south. He died in the service. Soon after, his mother married again, and settled in Crawford county. Fredolin lived with his parents until he was fourteen years old, then on account of ill-treatment, he ran away from home, and walked to Green county. He remained with his grandfather, Fred Schindler,

six months, then engaged in farming in the neighborhood, receiving for his services $6 per month. At the age of fifteen he attended the confirmation school, and was confirmed the next year. When seventeen years old, he went to work in a cheese factory, in which he continued five years. He then bought a farm in New Glarus and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he sold his farm and came to Monticello. He was married in 1877 to Chloe Babler, a native of New Glarus. They have one child—Fred.

Jacob Marty came to Green county in 1864 and bought a farm on section 31, Mount Pleasant. There was a frame house on the place, and he has since built a large frame barn with stone basement. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in February, 1819, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married to Barbara Stauffacher. They have nine children—Henry, Conrad, Jacob, Barbara, Peter, Annie, Fred, Mary and Verena Anna. Mrs. Marty died in September, 1871, and was buried in the Evangelical cemetery, town of Sylvester.

James Pierce came to Green county in 1864, and remained in the town of Washington three months. He spent that winter in Jackson county, and in the next spring worked on the river, rafting lumber. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Green county and engaged in farming with Ira Baxter, in the town of Mount Pleasant. In 1870 he purchased a farm on section 13, in the same town, and followed farming there until 1881, when he sold out and purchased 200 acres on section 19, of Mount Pleasant. A small portion of this farm is in the town of Washington. He has a good frame house and barn on his farm, and in fact, his farm is one of the best improved in the town. He was born in Crawford Co., Penn., July 11, 1845. He there grew to manhood, being reared on a farm. He lived with his parents until 1864, when he came to Wisconsin, as before stated. He was married on the 6th of September, 1868, to Susan Baxter, born in Vermont. This union has been blessed with eight children—Ira, Celia, Arthur, Frank, Clinton, Edith, Lester and Charlie.

John Richards, who was for some years manager of the Grange store, is a native of Cornwall, England, born Feb. 8, 1849. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Bartle) Richards, who emigrated to America when he was but a few months old. They settled in Iowa Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district school. His mother died when he was eleven years old, and six years later his father removed to Mount Pleasant. He resided with his father until 1870, when he was married to Martha J. Lewis, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Smith) Lewis, old settlers of Green county, where Martha J. was born. After marriage, Mr. Richards went to Exeter and engaged in farming six months; then returned to Mount Pleasant, where he farmed until 1877. He then became manager of the Grange store at Monticello, conducting business successfully until April, 1884, when he resigned, having engaged as traveling salesman for Jacob Wellaner & Co., of Milwaukee, and also as agent for Power, Bayard & Co., commission dealers in produce, at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are the parents of three children—Alice Blanche, S. Earl and Dane C.

Lewis Franklin Moore came to Green county in 1867. He was born in Gilmanton, Belknap Co., N. H., June 16, 1845. He was left fatherless at the age of nine years, and went to live with a farmer near Moultonboro, with whom he remained two and a half years; then went to Meredith and lived until 1866. In that year he went to Chicago and remained working in a wood and coal yard until the time of his coming to this county. His first employment here was farming in the town of Albany. He was married, June 24, 1869, to Sally A. Douw, daughter of Cornelius and Harriet (Flint) Douw, and settled at that time upon his father-in-law's farm, which he now owns and occupies. He has purchased more land and now owns 251 acres. He has good buildings, including a frame

house and commodious barn, which are located on section 24. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children—Arthur S. and Emma J.

F. J. Breylinger opened a tin shop in Monticello, in 1872, and soon after put in a stock of hardware and cutlery. He is a native of Feldkirch, Vorarlberg, Austria, born in March, 1847. He was reared in his native country and received a liberal education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen, he came to America. He spent nine months in Pennsylvania, working at his trade, then went to Freeport, Ill., where he worked for a time, at his trade. He then went to Milwaukee and thence to Monroe, where he was employed by Bloom & Ball, to go to Juda and open a tin shop, of which he had charge until 1872, when, as before stated, he came to Monticello. His store is a great convenience to the people in the vicinity, who patronize it liberally. He was united in marriage in 1871 with Mary C. Willoughby, a native of Belleville, Dane Co., Wis. They have two children—Leon and Otis.

August Milbrandt came to Sylvester, Green county, in 1874. He was employed in farming, two years, at Sylvester, then moved to Albany and rented the "Nicholas farm," four years, at which time he had succeeded in accumulating enough to buy a farm, and came to Mount Pleasant and purchased the "Swager" farm of 241 acres, located on sections 15 and 22. There was a log cabin on the place and a frame barn. He lived there two years, then bought the "Hilliard farm" on sections 22 and 23, where he now resides. He has a good frame house and two frame barns, and is now the owner of 421 acres of land. He is extensively engaged in raising stock and grain. Mr. Milbrandt is a native of Prussia, born July 11, 1838. His early life was spent in that country. He attended school until fourteen years old. In 1874 he came to America, landing at New York. He came directly west to Chicago, and from there to Green county. He was married in 1861 to Wilhelmina Lupke, a native of Prussia. They have eight children—William, Frank, Amelia, Augusta, Julia, Charlie, Herman and Henry.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWN OF NEW GLARUS.

[By Conrad Zimmerman]

TOPOGRAPHY.

The town of New Glarus is the second in the northern tier of Green county, beginning from the west. It is bounded on the north by the town of Primrose, Dane county; on the east by the town of Exeter; on the south by the town of Washington; and on the west by the town of York. The country is hilly and broken. A bird's eye view of the town might suggest the idea that a gigantic hand had strewed the hills on the surface, hills of the most diversified construction, although generally of about the same height. They are from 200 to 300 feet from the foot of the valley. The ascents to these hills are generally gradual, so that they are accessible with teams from almost any side. The country is very well watered, almost every farm having springs and running streams. The main stream is the Little Sugar river, which is formed in this town by the confluence of a large number of little brooks. The main branch enters the town on the northwest of section 4, takes its course in a southeasterly direction, and makes its exit on section 25. The numerous little streams arising in the western and southwestern part of the town flow through the northern part of the town of Washington, in an easterly direction, and unite with the Little Sugar river in the town of Mount Pleasant. The valleys are winding around in all possible curves and angles, not unlike one of those ancient labyrinths, and just as well adapted to mislead a stranger. They are now widening and now contracting, in obedience to the freakish fancies of those lively promontories, projecting here and there into the valley ground. There is one exception to this rule. The "Shmurzi Thale,"* running nearly due west of the village of New Glarus, is not only straight, but even without springs.

The land is well adapted for stock farms. The rich, well watered meadows in the valleys guarantee a heavy crop of hay, even in dry summers, and afford a rich pasture for the Switzer's favorite, the cow, even at times when on the prairies all the grass is singed by the drought. The blessed timber-clad hills are the progenitors of innumerable springs, which send the refreshing element through those cozy valleys, that never fail to make the Switzer and his "Lobeli"† feel at home. The soil on the hills and slopes is a white clay, with a limestone foundation, whilst in the valley it is a rich black loam. The most common kinds of timber growing are: Oak, poplar, hickory, elm, walnut, and cherry. Limestone quarries are numerous. Mineral has never been found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEW GLARUS.

The settlement of New Glarus is perhaps more peculiar and more interesting than that of any other town in the county, because the social, political and religious conditions of the old and of the new world have come into immediate contact here. It has been remarked very many times in a superficial manner, that those experts, who were sent here from old Glarus in 1845, had selected a very poor locality, at a

* Roasting Valley. † Pet name for a cow.

time, when all the land of the great northwest was open to them. It has been considered strange, that intelligent men, after traveling through the States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, should recommend these trough-like valleys, these rough, stony hills as being the most suitable place for a settlement. Many a visitor of this colony has received the impression, that if the same amount of work had been applied on some rich, fertile plain, the result would have been much better, the wealth of the population would now be much greater. Would it? It is indeed quite an interesting occurrence.

Were those experts deep, thorough historians, reasoning from historical facts, that the most energetic, enterprising and enduring people have been educated in and by such localities, where nature mostly depends on human labor and perseverance to do any good for man?

Did they compare the civil virtues of those people living in the naturally richest parts of the world with those living in the poorest? Did they ponder the fact that nature is modifying man, as well as man is modifying nature, and that this reciprocal modification is the natural source of the character of a community, and that consequently the physical disadvantages of a country, challenging his industry and stimulating his energy, are more favorable to man's ultimate progress, than the mere agency of a fertile soil, which tends to make the occupant unwilling to perform even the small amount of labor necessary for the reproduction of a rich harvest? Or have they simply been attracted by the similarity of this region with landscapes in Switzerland?

We do not know what idea was predominating in their minds. But one thing we do know, and that is, that no other class of people were as well adapted for this district, or could have made New Glarus what it is to-day. And we feel confident in saying that not only *"marriages are contracted in heaven," but that Divine providence also ties the knot that unites men and their habitation.

*Ehen werden im Himmel geschlossen.

It is an act of great self-denial, a self-sacrifice, a sort of re-generation, that is forced upon every grown person, who undertakes to make a home in the new world. Did you ever notice a foreigner move through the streets of your city or village the first few days after he came across the ocean? Did you ever observe his embarrassment, arising from the consciousness of being different in manners, clothes, appearance, language, in most all the objects of interest, pleasures or aversions? Did you ever stop to think, that every one of these has been taken away from relations and connections, that have become a part of his nature? He has grown up in a country, where the government, the Church, the school, the society, the family,—in short all the public and private relations have virtually guided, directed, superintended and carried him in the way he should go, and prescribed the course that his individual life had to take, leaving hardly any question for him to decide. Did you ever realize that these foreigners had to conform their whole being, physically and mentally to a new world? They have to abandon their old, form new habits, learn a new language, a new way of living and thinking. This is the gravest of all the sufferings that an emigrant has to endure, the root and foundation of home-sickness, which is the most intense of all sicknesses; and the more a person is attached with piety to the venerable customs of the society of the fatherland, the harder will be the combat.

This sacrifice has been offered by the first settlers of the town of New Glarus. They were perfect strangers in every respect. Not even one of them knew how to handle a plow, or how to sow wheat, or to plant corn, or to build a grain stack, or to do anything of the kind that was daily required of them in their occupation as farmers. They only knew how

to tend cows. It will never be fully understood by any one who has not had a similar experience, what privations, inconveniences and humiliations they suffered. "We often cried," says one of the old ladies now, jokingly, "until our heads were like *Laegele, and wished we were at home again, even if we had nothing else to live on but †Schotte and Chrut." But it was worse with them than with the Helvetians of olden times, who tore down the bridges and burnt the villages behind them when they started out to take possession of Gallia. They could come back and restore things, and were glad to do so, whilst the New Glarusers were very much in the dilemma of the bird in the adage: ‡"Vogel, friss oder stirb!" They had to stay and try.

It would take up too much room to give a full description of the journey of the first settlers, which took up nearly the whole summer of 1845; but in order to give an idea of what traveling was in that day, we will select some of the dates of a day book which Mathias Durst, one of the fellow travelers, has left us.

We started from Biasche, on the lake of Wallenstadt, in Switzerland, on the 16th day of April; 155 persons were expected to assemble there, but when we were ready to start our number was 193. We understood that our contract was including our board, but our captain told us that he had nothing to do with it. This created quite an animated dispute between our leaders and the captain. But we could not take what was withheld from us. When we arrived at Zurich, those of us that had to stay on deck were half frozen, and those who found a standing room in the cabin were half lame. There we learned that there was no room for all of us in the ship that was to take us to Basel. In great haste and during a heavy rain we had to procure four wagons, in which we put our women and children, and were afterwards glad that they could not find room on the ship, because we men suffered greatly of wet and cold. We came to Laufenburg that day, and stayed over night in a large hall of a hotel, where we laid on straw during one part of the night, and walked through the streets of the village during the other, in order to keep warm. We came to Basel at the same time with the wagons. The landlords in the city were very friendly, and took very good pay for their friendliness. From Basel we started next morning on the Rhine, and came to a place in the evening where there was a very big hotel, but they only offered beds to single persons, and would not allow a family to come into the house. I, however, was quick enough to run into the house and take the key from a room with two beds, where I put my family to bed after dark without being noticed by any one in coming or in going. In Mannheim we had to wait two days for the steamer. All our money, that we termed the "beginning fund," was used up for the journey, and still we slept on boxes and benches for many a night. From Dordrecht we were transferred to Rotterdam in two small boats, which were so overcrowded that none of us could lie down, or even fall down.

At New Dieppe we were to embark for Baltimore, but we had to wait one week until the ship was fitted up for us. We slept in the ship, but we had to do our cooking on the shore, like the gypsies. On the 13th of May we bade good bye to old lady Europe, and trusted our lives to God and the ship. Any sea-sickness? Yes, lots of it, but excuse me from describing it; it is altogether too personal, and can only be understood when at sea. On the 21st we had a storm, which lasted nearly a whole week, and was fiercest on the 25th. The ship was laid over from one side to the other, dipping up tons of water, and dispatching the same down into the middle deck. Our trunks became living, every one of them traveling on its own risk now east, now west. A bag of potatoes fell over, and the potatoes were in a hurry to

* Small wooden casks, used for carrying drinking water into the fields.

† Whey and spinach.

‡ Eat, bird, or die.

find the lowest place on the floor, but were unable to do it in spite of their running to and fro. A little cask of wine, that some careful passenger has slyly hidden in the corner below his berth is coming forth lively to join the general promenade. A large basket-bottle with still higher graded contents follows the irresistable law of attraction and tumbles clown-like on the battle-field, to be crushed the next moment by two colliding trunks. Another pot of a more prosaic nature rolls forth and upsets. The wine keg of course loses its bung on the way, and mixes its contents with the indescribable chaos. The floor of the deck is inclining at an angle of 45 degrees, and the occupants of the berths have to brace themselves up with all their power, in order to avoid an involuntary sommerset. "O, I wish I was at home!" was heard from many sides. But we were on the open sea, and the danger comparatively small.

We had poor board. Our crackers were made of middlings and bran,too hard for wolf's teeth, and coarse enough for a wolf's stomach. It often moved my heart with pity to see the children tire their jaws at them, to no purpose. We were actually suffering from hunger. This morning (June 5) the captain had a pig butchered, and treated every passenger to a ration of fresh pork, for which we were very thankful.

On the forty-sixth day of our sea-voyage we heard the joyous cry: "Land, land!" I tell you it made the roughest thank God. In the evening we saw the lights of the beacon. It made us all rejoice when the pilot came on board our ship. The next morning we were ordered to throw our straw beds into the water, and cheerfully we obeyed; but yet we had to stay two nights on the ship. We landed on the 30th of June at Baltimore.

From Baltimore to Columbia, Penn., we were forwarded by railroad, for the first time on our journey. But we had hardly time to realize the glorious manner of flying through the country, until our glory was at its end again. In the evening we had to leave the cars and walk over a bridge, two miles long, over the Susquehanna. We were placed in canal boats again, like a flock of sheep, from thirty to thirty-five persons in a boat of twelve feet length and about seven feet width. We could not all of us sit down at the same time. Our boats were each drawn by one horse. At Harrisburg the boats with all the freight on them were loaded on cars, which was done by running the cars into an excavation under the canal. At Huntingdon our boats were again set into their element. We moved through laughing fields, *over* some hills and *through* others. We saw log-houses and finely dressed ladies in front of them, milking cows. At first we thought that it must be some holiday; but later we learned that American women always wear their Sunday clothes.

Whenever any of our party stepped out to buy victuals, the boatsmen used to let them walk along side the boat for three or four miles, before they would give them a chance to step in again. On one of these occasions, when several of the victims were completely tired out, I took a hatchet and threatened to cut the rope instantly, to which the horse was hitched. This made them stop, and from this time this trouble was ended. On the morning of the 9th we reached Pittsburg. As we moved into the city, we sang one or two of our Swiss songs, which drew the windows full of hearers. A great fire has destroyed about 1,200 buildings of this city this spring. But if the work goes along for a few months more, as it has done so far, there will hardly be a trace of the destruction left. Americans are quick.

A steamboat forwarded us from Pittsburg to Cincinnati in one week, and our captain gave us an opportunity here to witness the barbarous custom of running one steamboat into another, much to our terror and indignation. The other ship was badly damaged. Cincinnati has now 72,000 inhabitants, they say. A great many of our party, misled by the cheapness of meat, bought more mutton here than could be used,

and we had to throw it into the river next day. The last two nights we have also made intimate personal acquaintance with another American evil, the musquitoes. They are little, long-legged flies, which draw the blood out of a body, and leave a certain poison in exchange, of which the parts will swell up.

On the 23d of June we came to St. Louis. Here we expected to receive news from the two experts, that had been sent before us to select a place for colony. But instead of that we heard that they were probably killed by the Indians. We rented rooms in the city for a month, and moved into them, with all our baggage, two or three families into one room. After some days however we received a letter from W. H. Blumer, of Allentown, that our experts had gone to Peru, Ill., and it was thought best to send two messengers after them. Jacob Grob and I were chosen. We took passage on a steamboat that went up through the Illinois river. But we made more experience in suffering than we liked. The water was low and our steamer run aground many times, which caused long delay. We had no money to pay for a cabin, and had to lay on trunks or on the floor, the mosquitoes feasting on us and nearly killing us. Mornings we were as swollen, tired and scabby as poor Job. We lost several days, sticking fast in the sand at five or six different places; only an iron patience could keep our spirits up. Finally the captain concluded that the ship had to be left altogether. Eight sailors entered a rowing boat and brought us in this way the last five miles to Peoria. The fact that several of them were drunk and required the help of others to keep them in the boat, did not accelerate our progress any. From Peoria we were obliged to walk seventy-five miles to Peru. The fare by stage was $5, which we could not afford to pay, and no boats were going. We traveled through a country, the sight of which is able to encourage the most down-hearted. We saw innumerable herds of cattle grazing on the rich prairies, corn fields in full splendor, pleasant groves and charming little log houses, scattered here and there. But however modest the place of abode may be, the people are able and willing to furnish a good meal on short notice. We arrived in Peru the 3d of August, and learned that Messrs. Durst and Streiff had been here, but had gone to Wisconsin. Now we were indeed in a worse situation than ever. No money, no friends, no knowledge of the country. But we found a helper in our distress. The Lord has gleaners all over his earth. A certain J. Freuler, working there, was not only willing to lend us the necessary money to go by stage to Galena, but he also concluded to go with us. We went by the way of Dixon, Forreston and Freeport to Galena, on a miserable wagon, but drawn by excellent horses. (In Europe they have luxuriant stage coaches and very poor horses.) At Galena the aim and object of our search was again thirty miles from us. They have gone to Mineral Point, we were told. And when we came to Mineral Point the same thing was repeated.

But the directions became more certain and definite. They have bought land on the Little Sugar river, thirty-two miles east of here. There we found them. And in the meantime the colonists at St. Louis had received news of the whereabouts of Durst & Streiff, and they came up the Mississippi to Galena, and reached there the same night that we returned—the seekers and the seekers' seekers. Hail, Columbia! O, the joy of meeting again! We all made for our new home, the men on foot, the women and children on wagons. Even this second tour had its difficulties. We missed the road, or rather the direction (there was no road) several times. But at last we got there. It was the 15th day of August, 1845. Every earthly trouble has its end, but most generally a new trouble links its beginning to that end."*

Here they were. "New Glarus" shall be the name of this colony. It is a blessed country.

* Here Mr. Durst's day book closes. It was of course written for friends in the old country, and describes things from an European stand point.

Little Sugar river is full of fishes, that feel very much like being at home in spite of the absence of the "Lord of creation," or perhaps because of the fact. Deer with number, rabbits in abundance; they came to inhabit these hills and valleys long ago, without the leadership of any Switzer. Walnuts, hickory nuts, black berries, wild grapes are in great plenty. There is no need of starving. "Our meat market," says one of the settlers, "was round about us in the woods and in the water. Our cooking was done under the great dome of heaven. But our first house was a poor concern. It was a shanty 12x50 feet, just wide enough to hold two rows of sleepers. It was quite a spectacle to see us go to bed. Those that slept on the hind end had to lay down first, and this respective order had to be observed, until all were disposed of for the night. If one had the misfortune to have to step out in the night (which occurred very frequently, for our stomachs naturally revolted against unsalted fish), it always created quite an uproar. 'Can't you keep off from my pillow?' 'O, you stand on my toes!' 'Ou! ouch! you ——!' Who is here again?' Such remarks would be thrown at him both ways, and by them we could hear how far or near he was. The shanty was built in a hurry. The boards were hauled from Galena. All the fresh air that we cared for had access through the slits. The sides warped in and out, giving the wind a chance to blow all kinds of minor melodies, reminding us of home. Some of us had brought umbrellas from Switzerland, and we were glad to use them 'in the house' every time it rained. But we erected quite a number of log cabins before winter set in, which were occupied by two or three families each, and gave better satisfaction.

"For our clothes we were dependent on what we could earn or find at other places. Many a woman went to Monroe to wash, and carried her wages back in the shape of old clothes for her family. Even several years after, when we first assembled at our log church, the men went in shirt sleeves, through which their elbows looked out inquisitively. And one of the most accomplished ladies made her appearance at a funeral service in a pair of old men's boots, that had been picked up in the streets of Galena, and brought to her as a present by a gallant landsman. Children's clothes were economically cut out of old bed clothes."

There were several squatters in the neighborhood—Armstrong, Greenwood, Slater, Morley, Britton, Harvey, Lemon, who are often gratefully mentioned by the colonists, as having aided them in many respects during the first years. But the fight for an existence was a hard one, although it did not require more than one year, until they could live on the products of their own land. They broke small pieces of land and raised wheat, which they threshed with hickory sticks. But as soon as they had a surplus, they tried to find a market. And what did they find? Wheat sold for thirty cents a bushel in Milwaukee, and it cost twenty-five cents to get it there. This was slow business to make up money for even a pair of boots. This they stood for several years, and the general impression was, that they could not stay and make any headway, other than merely providing for their daily wants in the most primitive manner. But in 1850, when the railroad came as near as Janesville—forty miles—they commenced to think that the land was worth having. Than the entering period came. Fifty dollars would buy a forty acre piece at the land office in Mineral Point, and every $50 that could be raked up went to the Point. This excitement must be observed in order to be understood. Several neighbors would often cast their eyes on the same forty. The one that could make up $50 first was the victor. Sometimes it was a close shave. It happened more than once, that a man, after he got wind that his neighbor was about going to the Point the next day, started in the night and bought the land before the other came. The land entering

period was not the most favorable for cherishing friendly and neighborly feelings.

The school at New Glarus was commenced under great difficulties. One of the scholars of the first English school describes the same as follows: The place where the school was taught was the largest and best house in the settlement, that is to say, a log-house about 18x20, a private house, the one room being kitchen, sitting room and dining-room of a large family, and school-room at the same time. The bed in it was the general depository of all the scholars' books, slates, dinner pails, hats, caps, mittens. etc. Mr. Kilroy, the teacher, had us seated on benches all around the room. He ordered us to learn all together at once. Every scholar studied spelling, reading and writing after his own method, and at his own time. The only command of the teacher was, Chinese-like, that every scholar must learn aloud. He walked up and down in the room, stick in hand, and punished the disobedient, who did not speak up loud. When he was tired, he would demand and take room of the length of his body on one of the benches, and try to sleep. then we would learn pretty loud, so loud that Mrs. Schmid, who was cooking and taking care of her children, would emphatically raise her large wooden pot-ladle, and declare in full force and earnest, that she would certainly put a stop to this noise.

The teacher was boarded around, and was treated as nobly as possible. One of the ladies remembers now, that she borrowed a coffee cup for him, so he might drink his coffee from a cup, instead of dipping it with a spoon out of the pan with the family. Whether this was sincere courtesy, or whether she was afraid of the tobacco juice, hanging on his mustache, would surely be an impertinent question. Mr. Kilroy did not teach but two terms. Since that the schools of New Glarus have advanced with the times. A new school house was built in 1849, and a fine bell was presented for it, by friends of the colony from the old home. When the bell was rung for the first time, on a Sunday morning, just after it had been hauled from Milwaukee, by Mr. Baumgartner, it was on the ground, on an elevation just behind the school house, and the people, standing around it were moved to tears. Now-a-days, it must be said, there is a great amount of bell-ringing done at New Glarus; but it leaves the great majority of the people cold, up to the heart. Worldly matters are predominant.

The town of New Glarus has been a wheat-growing district for many years. Those hill-sides and plateaux have in many instances stood the abuse of being plowed and sowed with wheat for twelve or fifteen successive years. Little else was raised during the time of twenty years, from 1850 to 1870. But when the price of wheat came down, after the close of the war, when the hill-sides were cut up by numerous ditches, when the arable portion of the fields was washed away in many places, and above all, when the "chinch bugs" appeared, and ate up the wheat crop year after year, then the farmers were forced to think of the next thing on the programme. The old system had to be abandoned. "Aut Caesar aut nihil!" was the alternative of the captives of the old Romans, when the point of the sword was on their breast. So it was with the farmers of the hilly part of Green county. "Either cheese or nothing!" and happily we got the cheese. The old wheat fields were seeded with clover and grass. Cows were put on them. Cheese factories were built. After the fact was proved, that there was a ready market for cheese, it only took five or six years until cheese-making was the main branch of work for the whole farming population. At present, no less than 800,000 pounds of cheese are annually manufactured in the town of New Glarus during six or seven months. This does not only pay better, but the farms are constantly made more productive.

The grubbing and breaking of land has not ceased yet, and will probably not, until every

available piece of land is plowed and turned into meadow. Fortunately nature has furnished some stony hill-sides and ravines, where they can do no better than let the timber grow, or else they would shave the whole town bald. An another important fact, tending to leave some bunches of timber, is, that the sons and grandsons of the first settlers are not quite so ambitious to change the face of the earth, as their fathers were in their days. Fruit trees have never done well. As a rule untime frosts will destroy the blossoms of the apple trees, and the trees themselves will die soon.

A vineyard was started in 1860, by Mr. North, formerly of Alsace, a great grape district in Germany. Mr. North's vineyard has been a success. It now counts 1,800 plants covering about one acre, and has yielded as much as 500 gallons of wine in one season, 300 being the average. The many large and commodious barns are another pleasant feature of the town of New Glarus. Generally these barns are built on hill sides, with drive-ways from the backside into them, some twelve or fourteen feet above the hay floor, thereby greatly reducing the work of unloading hay. In the stone basement there is room for sixty or seventy, and sometimes over 100 head of cattle.

All practical, agricultural pursuits have been crowned with success. The good improvement of the soil, the fine buildings, the large herds of fine cows, the numerous cheese factories, the well patronized saloons, the comforts and luxuries in every house, the grave-yards with their numerous costly monuments, all unanimously prove the wealth of the population, and even the annual tax roll sometimes involuntarily confirms the general conviction.

But a historian, in order to be of any value, must be truthful, and present both sides. The progress in New Glarus has been one-sided. The nobler ideal pursuits have not kept pace with the materialistic. The society of New Glarus suffers from insufficient circulation. The social pulse is low. We are missing the stimulating influence of other social elements. This is the case with all colonies, where people from one and the same district of the old world, exclusive of all others, are transplanted into the new world. Their moral and social development becomes suspended, owing to the fact, that they are secluded as well from the new world as from the old. They have no opportunity of observing their peculiarities and infirmities by comparing their conduct with that of others. They are all so familiar with each other, that they fail to see the necessity of restraining those many improprieties that are commonly easily subdued in a society made up of different nationalities. Thus it has been with us. We stand right there, where society stood forty years ago in the canton of Glarus, with the only addition of the new impulse of making money, that was imparted to us by the superlative of good chances, which we found in this country for that impulse. And in a great many this is the predominant trait of character, and perhaps the only oue capable of manifesting itself to the outside world. Apparently no other exertion is made. If this confession is humiliating, it is at least true. And if it is true, a wise man may learn by it.

ORGANIC.

The first town election in New Glarus was held April 2, 1850. The following were officers of the election: John Westcott, chairman; J. F. Westcott, clerk; Rudolph Baumgartner and Joseph Trogener, inspectors. The following town officers were elected: John Westcott, chairman, Joseph Trogener and Oswald Baumgartner, supervisors; J. F. Westcott, town clerk; Henry Hoesly, assessor; J. F. Westcott, treasurer; John Westcott, superintendent of schools; Oswald Baumgartner, Joseph Trogener, Peter Young and John Westcott, justices of the peace; Henry Truempy, Henry Hoesly and J. F. Westcott, constables; Joseph Trogener, Henry Albly and J. F. Westcott, road overseers.

The town officers elected April 1, 1884, were as follows: Fred Kundert, chairman, Fred

Becker and Jacob Stuessy, supervisors; Matthew Stuessy, town clerk; Adam Schmid, treasurer; Christian Luchsinger, assessor; Christian Luchsinger, Thomas Hefty and Fred Luchsinger, justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS OF NEW GLARUS.

There are but three full school districts in this town—District No. 1 has a two story frame school house located in the village, valued at $2,150. Number of pupils 124. District No. 2, a good frame house located on section 33, valued at $400. Number of pupils, thirty-three. District No. 3, stone school house on section 9; valued at $400. Number of pupils, fifty. There are six joint districts—Joint district No. 2, with New Glarus and York, school house in York. Number of pupils in New Glarus, eighteen. Joint district No. 3, New Glarus and York, with house in York. Pupils in New Glarus, fifteen. Joint district No. 4, New Glarus and Washington, house in Washington. Number of pupils in New Glarus, twelve. Joint district No. 4, New Glarus and Exeter, house in Exeter. Number of pupils in New Glarus, eight. Joint district No. 4, New Glarus, Primrose and Exeter, stone school house in New Glarus, section 1, valued at $400. Number of pupils in New Glarus, eight. Joint district No. 9, New Glarus and Primrose, house in Primrose. Number of pupils in New Glarus, three.

PHYSICIANS OF NEW GLARUS.

Dr. Samuel Blumer was the first resident physician of this town. He came here in 1848, and practiced until 1852, when he went to California. Returning to New Glarus, in 1855, he had an extensive practice until 1868, when he left here, and after a few months residence in Monroe, he went to Galena, and later to Sioux City, Iowa, where he died in 1871. The doctor is well remembered as a conservative, old school practitioner. During his residence in California, this town was without a doctor, but the minister of the Swiss Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Streissgurth, who had a limited knowledge of remedial agents, was often called to relieve his neighbors in sickness.

During a portion of the years 1861 and 1862, Dr. Fred Hees, who came here from Switzerland, practiced medicine. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and died in the service.

Dr. J. J. Blumer, a son of Dr. Samuel Blumer, located here in 1869, and is now the resident physician. He has the confidence of the people and is in every way worthy of it.

CEMETERIES.

In 1884 there were three cemeteries in the town of New Glarus. The oldest one is adjoining the church of the colonists. The grounds forming this quaint church yard, becoming filled with the dead of the congregation, a new cemetery was laid out about eighty rods west of the village, which is well cared for. The grounds are dotted with memorial monuments; for it is the universal custom of the people to mark the graves of their dead.

The third cemetery is located on the same road, about half a mile from the village, and belongs to the German Evangelical Society. It is neatly arranged.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The town of New Glarus is noted throughout southern Wisconsin for its dairy products. Especially is it noted for its manufacture of cheese, including almost every variety of cheese known to the trade. Eighteen factories are in operation here, and each year notes new enterprises of this kind.

The village cheese factory in 1884 was operated by Henry Holdrich. This establishment uses the milk of about 425 cows. It is owned by a stock company, the officers of which are: Fred Kundert, president; Mathias Stuessy, secretary; Jacob Streiff, treasurer. The product is American and Limburger cheese. This is the largest factory in the town. It was built in 1873.

The Fred Luchsinger factory, located on section 1, was built in 1882. The milk of about

100 cows is used in the manufacture of Limburger and brick cheese.

The Spring Valley cheese manufacturing company built a factory on section 2 in 1876. The company hire the workmen and use the milk of about 200 cows in producing Limburger cheese.

On section 6 a factory was built by the farmers in 1877, called E. Erickson factory. Jacob Blom was operating the factory in 1884, buying the milk of 100 cows and making Limburger and brick cheese.

The Fred Streiff factory, also on section 6, owned by a stock company, with Nicalaus Zentner, president. This factory is one of the largest in the town. It uses the milk of about 300 cows in making Limburger cheese.

On section 10 a stock company with Fred Becker, president; Adam Schmid, secretary; and Jacob Ott, treasurer, are manufacturing the milk of 300 cows into Limburger cheese. This company have one of the most conveniently arranged factories in the town.

A stock company own a factory on section 13, near the residence of Conrad Zimmerman. This factory was built in 1875. During the first five years it made Limburger cheese. The past four years they have manufactured American cheese, selling their milk to Thomas Hauser, manufacturer.

Paul Kundert, living on section 18, keeps forty to fifty cows, and has a small factory for his own use. He makes Swiss cheese.

On section 19 Joseph Schindler for the manufacture of Swiss cheese from the milk of his own farm, has erected a factory. He has thirty-five cows.

In 1877 a stock company built a factory on section 20. The managers in 1884 were: John Marty and Julius Eichelkraut. This establishment makes Limburger cheese, and uses the milk of about 130 cows.

There was built in 1884 on section 21 by five farmers (neighbors) a factory for making Swiss cheese. Fred and John Legler are managers. Fred Luder buys the milk and operates the factory.

Mathias Elmer, who lives on section 22, owns a private factory, and makes up the milk of his own cows, about forty in number, into Swiss cheese.

On section 25 Melchoir & Jacob Stuessy own a factory, built for their own use in 1875. They make Limburger cheese.

Dietrich Stauffacher, living on section 35, for his own use in manufacturing of Swiss cheese, has built a factory. He uses the milk of sixty-five cows.

A stock company own a factory on section 29, which was built in 1879. Jacob Bloom operates this factory, buying the milk of about 120 cows. It makes brick and Limburger cheese.

On section 32 Peter Klassy lives and owns a factory. He uses the milk of his own cows and buys some of neighbors. He manufactures Swiss cheese.

David Hefty built a cheese factory in 1881 on section 33, for the manufacture of Limburger and brick cheese. He uses the milk of about eighty cows.

The Legler factory is also on section 33. Jacob Regetz operates this factory and buys the milk of 200 cows from the stockholders. This company was formed in 1877. They make Limburger cheese.

SAW MILLS.

The first and only saw mill in this town was built in 1851, on the branch of Sugar river which passes through the town, a little east of New Glarus village. This mill site is but a short distance north of the village, the water power was used by the flour mill; the saw mill was built by Joshua Wild. Three years later he sold to David Klassy, who, in 1860 built the grist mill which now (1884) is owned by Fred Kundert. This mill has four run of stone, two for flour and two for feed. The building is 26x36 feet in size, two and one-half stories high, with small wing for office. The stream furnishes eight head of water here. David Klassy

sold the property in 1864 to S. and H. Hoesly, who sold in 1868 to Mathias Schmid. One year later he sold a half interest to Rudolph Kundert. In 1873, upon the death of the latter, his son, Fred, inherited his interest, and later bought the interest of Mr. Schmid. Mr. Kundert rents the property. The saw mill has for long years been among the things that were. The grist mill is now (1884) rented to A. N. Beeny, an English miller of twenty-five years experience—a thoroughly practical man.

Fredolin Kundert, one of the solid men of New Glarus financially, lives about one-half mile north of the village. He owns the mill property and a fine farm of about 500 acres. He is a son of the late Rudolph Kundert, and was born Jan. 28, 1854. His father and mother, Elizabeth, were born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, and came to this town in 1848, first settling on section 11, but sold there in 1850 and bought on section 14, the place now owned by Fredolin. Of the family, one child was brought from Switzerland—Elizabeth, wife of John Klassy. Three were born here–Barbara, now the wife of Thomas Hefty; Fredolin and Adam, who died when six years old. The father, Rudolph Kundert, died April 8, 1871; his widow was married to J. U. Summer, of Monroe, and was living in 1884. Fredolin Kundert, the subject of this sketch, was married to Maria, daughter of Joshua Wild, March 19, 1873. They have six children—Fred, born in 1874; Barbara, born in 1876; Ellen, born in 1878; John H., born in 1879; Edwin, born in 1881, and Rudolph, born in 1883. Mrs. Kundert's father, Joshua Wild, came from Switzerland in 1845 with his family, and lived five years in Syracuse, N. Y., where he was employed in the machine shops of a railroad company. In 1850 he came to New Glarus, and built the only saw mill the town ever owned. In 1854 he bought the general store in the village and continued in trade a few years, then moved to Paoli, Dane county, but after a short residence there, returned to this town, and being out of health, retired from active business life. He died Sept. 24, 1878 His widow still resides in the village. Five of his children are living—Mrs. Catharine Eichel Kraut, Mrs. Barbara Streiff, Mrs. Mary Kundert, John, and Mrs. Ellen Hoesly. Fredolin Kundert is the present chairman of the town board of supervisors.

Albert N. Beeny was born in Herstmonceux, Sussex Co., England, April 21, 1847. His father was a miller and a grain dealer, following this business for about forty years before his death. He was also a manufacturer of brick and ornamental tile. He did an extensive business in both industries. He died in England in 1872, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died many years before him. There were twelve children who lived until the youngest was over thirty years of age before a death occurred among them. The youngest son, Albert N., was educated to the milling business, commencing work at twelve years of age, and under the thorough system of his father, he became proficient in the business. After his father's death, he conducted an extensive business on his own account for five years. He came to the United States in February, 1878. He engaged in the State of New York for two years or more in adjusting buhr's in a flouring mill. He then came west and operated a mill at Pittsburg, Van Buren Co., Iowa, part of one season. He was a short time after in Nebraska. From there he went to Rushford, Minn., and rented and operated a mill eighteen months. He came to New Glarus in the spring of 1884 and rented the mill owned by Fred Kundert. Mr. Beeny is a thorough master of his trade, and is also engaged in the manfacture of yeast-cakes, which are a great favorite with the house-wives.

FIRST EVENTS.

Death is never welcome, but very sad it is when striking one out of a family. After having passed the privations and hardships undergone by the colonists on their journey from Switzerland here, almost in sight of the land of their adoption, between Wiota and the end of

their journey, a young son of Mathias and Katrina Schmid was called to the eternal home. Sadly the parents carried the mortal remains of their boy to the end of the journey, and buried him tenderly—their first sacrificial offering to God in "New Glarus."

The first birth in the new colony made the family number full again, for Dec. 12, 1845, Thomas, son of Mathias and Katrina Schmid, was born.

Among the first (if not the first) marriages in this town was that of Henry Albly and Mary Becker, which was celebrated in the Swiss style, Oct. 26, 1847.

VILLAGE OF NEW GLARUS.

Not after the manner of buying and platting of a village site so usual in our west was new Glarus village started. The colonists, after the fashion at home, clustered here, their lands more or less remote. Next came their church building and school house, and soon the wants of the new colony demanded trade and exchange. A store was opened here in 1850 by three brothers, James, George and Conrad Ott. The building which they erected is now occupied by Hefty & Kundert. They sold not long after to J. J. Tschudy (now of Monroe), who sold to F. Egger. He was succeeded in trade by F. E. Legler, who continued in trade until 1882, and then sold to the present proprietors, Hefty & Kundert.

Fritz Tschudy opened a store in 1866, in a building erected by him in that year. He has occupied this building, with some additions, and conducted the business of general merchandising from that time to this date (1884). He was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, March 1, 1832. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, and directly to Green county, by the way of Buffalo and the lakes, to Milwaukee. He was accompanied by Barbara Hottenger, the betrothed wife of J. J. Tschudy, who met them at Milwaukee and was there married to Miss Hottenger. The trio then proceeded to New Glarus. Fritz Tschudy, in 1854, returned to Switzerland, and was married in the church where he was christened, to Amalia Blumer, on the twenty-third anniversary of his birth, and returned to America in 1855. They have four children—Joshua, who is married and living in New Glarus village; Fredolin, Catharine, wife of Henry Luchsinger, and John Jacob. Mr. Tschudy has been in trade at his present location since 1866. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He has served many terms as justice of the peace, and many years upon the school board.

Thomas Hoesly, Jr., erected for trade and residence a building in 1880, and opened a stock of general merchandise. He has continued to this date. He was born in Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 9, 1851. Mr. Hoesly is of Swiss descent. His father died while he was a babe. His mother married again, and died in Spain in 1864. Thomas left his mother when he was but nine years of age and went to Switzerland. After living there three years he came to the United States with a party of emigrants. In the year of 1864 he came to this town. Several years after coming here he lived with his uncle, Andrew Hoesly, on a farm. After he became of age he learned the harness maker's trade, with Henry Munchean, of Evansville, and in the year 1875 he opened a harness shop in New Glarus, and followed this business until 1880, when failing health compelled him to change his avocation. He then erected a building for a residence and store, and opened a general merchandise store, and yet continues in that business, having built up by honesty and energy a good trade. Mr. Hoesly married Ellen Kundert Nov. 23, 1876. She is a daughter of Thomas Kundert, and was born in this town June 21, 1857. They have had four children—Amalia, born November, 1877, died at two years of age; Louisa, born in April, 1879, died in infancy; Amalia C., born in June, 1882; and Thomas A., born in March, 1884.

Mrs. Gabriel Schindler, at the residence of her husband, keeps the millinery store of the

village; also a dress making department, a general assortment of goods common to the trade in stock.

Yost Hoesly, Jr., opened a stock of heavy and shelf hardware in 1879, and still continues in this trade.

Peter Streiff, formerly of Monroe, opened a stock of general and shelf hardware early in the spring of 1884.

The first hotel was called the New Glarus House. It was built in 1854, by M. & R. Baumgartner, who sold to Joe Genal, who now keeps the William Tell House at Madison. After several changes it came into the hands of S. Luchsinger, who kept it many years. It is now (1884) kept by Henry Marty.

The Wisconsin House was built for a store, about 1862, by Gustavus Alder, who traded about two years, when Henry Marty bought the building and added to it, and opened a hotel, which he kept about fourteen years. Henry Hoesly and Ulrich Kubly have been landlords. It is now well kept by Henry Albly, Jr.

Henry Albly, Jr., son of Henry and Mary Albly, was born June 7, 1850. His father was a farmer, and to this avocation the son was reared. He lived with his father, in his employ, after becoming of age, until he was married, Jan. 14, 1874, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Durot. They came from Switzerland in 1855. Three years after the marriage they lived in the family of Henry Albly, Sr. Then he bought 108 acres of land of his father, on section 18, town of Exeter. In the fall of 1883 he sold his land and bought the Wisconsin House in New Glarus, which he now keeps—and very satisfactorily to his guests—making it a traveler's home. Mr. and Mrs. Albly have four children—Ann Mary, born in 1875; Henry N., born in 1877; Barbara E., born in 1878; and Magdalina I., born in 1881.

In 1872 Marcus Hoesly bought the store and saloon business of Peter Zweifel, and added largely to the building, and now does a hotel business and also keeps a meat market. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Feb. 14, 1844. His father, Matthew Hoesly, with his wife and two sons, Yost and Marcus, were among the first colonists, who came to New Glarus in 1845. Matthew Hoesly was a farmer, and Marcus was reared upon a farm. Yost enlisted early in the year 1863, in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and died in the service, Nov. 3, 1864, at Madison, Wis. He had been home on a furlough, granted on account of sickness, and was returning to his regiment when he was again prostrated by sickness from which he never recovered. Marcus Hoesly was married Oct. 13, 1864, to Anna, daughter of Thomas Kundert, who came from Schweitzerland in 1847, and died here in May 1882. Mrs. Kundert (his widow) and her mother, Mrs. Anna Schindler, are living in New Glarus. The latter is eighty-five years of age. Marcus Hoesly, at the time of his marriage was working at his father's farm, which he continued until the fall of 1872, when he bought the business of Peter Zweifel, store and saloon. The grocery store he kept up about two years. He then abandoned that business and opened a meat market. He has made large additions to his building in the past few years, and as before stated, keeps hotel, also a saloon and meat market. Mr. and Mrs. Hoesly have had seven children—Matthew, born in 1865; Thomas, born in 1866; Marcus, born in 1867; Barbara, born in 1869; Amalia, born in 1870, and died in infancy; Amalia, born in 1872, and John M. born in 1879. Mr. Hoesly has served six years as assessor of New Glarus, and two terms on the town board.

Fred Schindler keeps boarding house, meat market and saloon, (the only saloon aside from the hotels). Mr. Schindler has been in the business since 1880. He was born in canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1844. His father, Fred Schindler, Sr., came to Wisconsin in 1853. He was a blacksmith. The first year he worked at Monroe, and came to this town in 1854. In 1855 he sent to Switzerland for his family to

come to him, and his wife, Elizabeth E., and five children came. The children were—Regula, Barbara, wife of George Legler, now deceased; Kate, wife of Thomas Mitchell, of Monticello; Fred, the subject of this sketch, and Abraham. One sister, and her husband, Leonard Hammerly, came from Switzerland in 1853. They live near Mound Sterling, in Crawford county. Another sister, Dorothea, and her husband Casper Knobel, came 1860. He enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, and died in the hospital in 1864. His widow married a brother of her first husband, Abram Knobel. Fred Schindler, subject of this sketch, married Rosina, a daughter of John J. Durst, in 1866. She was born in Switzerland in 1842. Her father was one of the colonists of New Glarus. He died in 1876. Her mother died in Switzerland. Fred Schindler, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, died in 1872, his widow survived him and lives with Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Schindler have five children—Elizabeth, Rosa, Barbara. Kate and Fred. They commenced married life on a farm of 200 acres which Fred owned on section 34. He sold this farm to his brother Abram in 1882. Fred bought his property in the village and occupied it in 1880, where he keeps a boarding house, saloon and meat market. He has served two terms on the town board, and is one of the prominent men of the village.

A building was erected in 1867, by Jacob Hefty and Samuel Blumer, intended for a distillery, but never used in that business. The ownership passed into the hands of Jacob Hefty, in 1871, who converted it into a brewery. In 1879 he added to the building largely and continues in the business, manufacturing from 600 to 700 barrels per annum.

J. Jacob Hefty was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, May 8, 1834. His father and family were part of the first colony, coming here in 1845. His father's name was Fridolin Hefty. His mother, Rosina Hefty, died in Switzerland in 1841. His father was married to his second wife when he came to New Glarus. He died in 1854. His widow survived until 1872. The subject of this sketch was married in Switzerland, June 28, 1850, to Margaret Ortle, who was born Jan. 20, 1842. They have five children—Fred, born in 1861; Margaret, born in 1862; Rosa, born in 1864; Casper, born in 1867, and Jacob, born in 1878. Mr. Hefty, in the early, colony days, did a great deal of land breaking with five and six yoke of oxen. The price for breaking was $2.50 per acre. He was was afterwards engaged in drawing farm produce to the markets of Janesville and Madison, but has for many years devoted his time entirely to his brewery. Mr. Hefty's recollections of the journey here, made when he was eleven years of age, are vivid. He says, "I had much trouble in biting the 'hard-tack', our regular food. I remember the slow climbing of hills, while canal boats were passed through the lock in Pennsylvania, how we were lodged in a cellar in St. Louis, for weeks, while waiting for the agents to come and pilot us to New Glarus, the tired worn out condition in which we reached our new home, the passing of our first night under a tree, and the next day how father put up a hut covered with boughs, in which we lived for months. Fortunately we had umbrellas, brought with us from our old home, and we used them in our new home every time it rained. Father made a log house before it was very cold and many of the other settlers would come to us daily to get warm, during the following winter. Pumpkins and corn mush comprised our daily food. When I look about now and see the abundance of everything and the comfortable houses everywhere, I almost doubt my own memory."

SHOPS OF NEW GLARUS.

The cemeteries of this town are adorned by marble work, the manufacturer of which is John Peter Schmid, who learned his trade while young in Switzerland.

John Peter Schmid came to New Glarus in the summer of 1878. He was born in canton

Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 11, 1846. When thirteen years old he began learning the marble cutter's trade and at sixteen years of age, was earning wages at that work. He came to the United States in 1877, worked a few months in Philadelphia, and from there went to St. Louis, where he was employed a short time, then spent a short time in Ohio, after which he came to New Glarus, where he has since resided. He opened a marble cutter's shop the first year of his residence here, and still continues that business, doing all the marble cutting for New Glarus and surrounding towns. Mr. Schmid was married in Switzerland, Feb. 16, 1867, to Mary Kundert. They have six children—Maggie, now the wife of John Rieder; Melchior, Anna and Mary, who were born in Switzerland; John Peter and Albert Rudolf, born in the United States. Mr. Schmid is an excellent workman and strictly honest and conscientious in all of his dealings.

Gabriel Schindler, proprietor of the wagon and blacksmith shop in New Glarus, commenced in a small way in 1876. His business increasing, he rebuilt in 1881, making a two story building, 22x36 feet in size, and in 1883, added to this of the same height, 22x24 feet, renting the upper room to the United Workmen's lodge. Mr. Schindler is doing a prosperous business. He is a son of Abraham and Anna Schindler, and was born in New Glarus, Jan. 24, 1847. Abraham Schindler, with his wife and three sons, came to New Glarus with the colony of 1845. They were natives of the canton of Glarus, in Switzerland. The three sons were —Andrew, Abraham and Fred. The father and two of the sons, Andrew and Abraham, died with the cholera in 1854. Fred had died previous to that time. The mother died in 1861. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schindler in New Glarus—Gabriel, subject of this sketch, Jacob, who lives in Ohio,and Anna, widow of Oswald Elmer, living in the village of New Glarus. Gabriel Schindler was married April 15, 1869, to Barbara Hefty, daughter of Sebastian Hefty. She was born in Switzerland, where her parents died. She came to New Glarus in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Schindler have two children—S. Albert, born in 1871, and Anna, born in 1873. Mr. Schindler is one of the active business men of the town. Mrs. Schindler keeps a millinery store in the village and is a woman of much energy and business capacity.

Melchoir Schmid, one of the mechanics of the village, has been in the blacksmith business since 1874. He is a son of Mathias and Catharina Schmid, who settled in New Glarus with the colony in 1845, and was born in this town Feb. 10, 1850. His parents were both born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland. Their first location here was upon a piece of land one-half mile south of the present village. Mathias Schmid died in 1854 and his wife in 1877. Four of their children, who came with them from Switzerland, are now living—Mathias lives in Dakota; Henry, Adam and Catharine, who is married to Caspar Heuser, reside in this town. Two children were born in New Glarus—Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1845, was the first born child of the New Glarus colonists and Melchoir, the subject of this sketch. Thomas resides in Exeter. Melchoir Schmid was united in marriage with Rosa Durst, Nov. 13, 1873. She is a daughter of Mathias and Verena Durst, also colonists of 1845. Rosa was born May 28, 1854, Mathias Durst died in 1857. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Durst who came with them from Switzerland, two are living—Sebastian and Fanny, wife of Henry Marty. Of those born here two are living—Rosa and Nicholas. The first death among the colonists after their arrival in Wisconsin, was a young son of Mathias and Catharina Schmid, who died after leaving Galena and before they reached their destination. Melchoir Schmid is in the blacksmith business, having owned a shop since 1874.

Constantine Haegele has been running a blacksmith shop since 1861.

N. C. Durst has been in the harness business since 1872.

Henry Luchsinger established the furniture business in 1883.

Joshua Tschudy, boot and shoe maker, keeps a confectionery and notion stand. He has been in this business about two years.

New Glarus postoffice was established in 1850. The first postmaster was a Frenchman named Panchouz. He was succeeded by Joshua Wild, and he in turn by J. J. Tschudy; then F. Egger, F.E. Legler and Thomas C. Hefty, who is the present postmaster. The office is in Hefty & Kundert's store.

Thomas C. Hefty, of the firm of Hefty & Kundert, was born in this town, and is a son of Caspar and Elizabeth Hefty. Caspar Hefty was born in Switzerland, and came to Green county and settled in the town of Washington, about 1847. Elizabeth Hefty, also a native of Switzerland, came to this county one year previous to her husband. They were married in the town of Washington, and a few years later came to New Glarus to reside, locating on section 28, where Mr. Hefty bought 250 acres of land. Caspar Hefty died in April, 1876. His widow now lives with a married daughter, Mrs. Jacob Elmer, in Mount Pleasant. They had ten children—Marcus, deceased; Henry, living in Washington; Caspar, living at the homestead; Peter, living in Jefferson Co., Kansas; Melchoir, living in the same county, where they own a large farm of 500 acres; Thomas C., subject of this sketch; Barbara, wife of Anton Richards, of Jefferson Co., Kansas; John and Elizabeth, deceased. Thomas C. Hefty was born March 2, 1859, and was married April 8, 1880, to Elizabeth, daughter of Paulus Kundert. She was born Dec. 30, 1861. They have two children—Lillian E., born in 1881, and Estha S., born in 1883. Mr. Hefty is postmaster of New Glarus. The firm are doing a prosperous business. Although young, Mr. Hefty has the qualifications necessary for a successful business career.

The United Workmen lodge was organized Aug. 25, 1883, with the following officers: M. Hoesly, W. M.; Oswald Babler, P. W. M.; Oswald Elmer, foreman; G. Schindler, overseer; M. Schmid, financier; E. J. Elsner, receiver; T. C. Hefty, recorder; Yost Hoesly, guide; Fredaline Schindler, J. W.; Jacob Hefty, O. W. Charter membership, twenty-six; present membership, thirty-eight. The death of Oswald Elmer, the foreman, occurred shortly after the organization. The vacancy in the official staff of the lodge was filled by the election of Thomas Hoesly.

CHURCHES.

The religion of the people of New Glarus is of the denomination called the Swiss Reformed Church. The first church was a log building erected in 1849, and used as a church and school house. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Streissgurth, who located in 1849 and remained until 1855. In 1884 he was still living, and at the Master's work. He was succeeded by Rev. John Zimmerman, who came from Switzerland in 1852, and came here in 1855. He remained with this people until 1859. He is now the pastor of a German Church in Burlington, Iowa. In 1859 the present church replaced the log church of the colonists. In that year the present pastor was located here, Rev. John T. Ettee. He was born in Switzerland, in 1832. The son of a clergyman, he was educated to the work from his youth. He came to the United States in 1850 and studied English in a university at Chambersburg, Penn. His first charge was in Tennessee, and later he was settled at Sauk City. Going for that purpose, he was married in Switzerland, in 1855. He has only two children living, both now residents of Monroe—Robert and John T. About 1873 the society built a school house for imparting denominational education. The house is also used for an independent school, in which German is taught by Fabian Knobel.

There is another church owned by the German Evangelical society. This building was

erected on section 22, and moved into the village about 1860. About fifteen families in this town are connected with this society.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Among the Swiss colonists of New Glarus can be found no more enterprising people than the following, of whom biographical sketches are given.

Oswald Babler, son of Oswald and Ursula Babler, was born June 11, 1835. His parents came here with the colony of 1845. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Babler, who came with them, were—Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Streiff; Esaias deceased; Nicholaus, who was killed by lightning, in 1853; and Anna, wife of Henry Holsby, living in Oregon. The father died the second year of his residence here. The mother lived with her daughter, Mrs. Streiff, many years before her death, which occurred in 1873. The subject of this sketch, Oswald Babler, went to Madison in 1856, to learn the trade of cabinet maker. He remained there three years. He then commenced improving his share of the land coming to him through the claim made by his father and paid for by the family, eighty acres of which came into his possession. This land is on section 25, and is now a part of his farm of 135 acres. He was married June 15, 1860, to Sarah Kundert, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kundert, and sister of Mrs. John Luchsinger, of Monroe. Her father died in Switzerland, when she was quite young. Her mother, who came here in 1855, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Babler. Feb. 2, 1865, Mr. Babler enlisted in company I, of the 46th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out. He was mustered out as corporal. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Babler—Henry Lincoln, Emma E., wife of J. Hoesly, of Monroe; Ellen E., Edwin A., Otto H., Victor A. (deceased); Emil E. (deceased); Victor A., Ida E., Lillie M., Ada A. and Alma A. Mr. Babler is a man of energy, and does thoroughly whatever he undertakes. He has a finely improved farm, with good buildings.

John Legler was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, April 16, 1837. His father, Fred Legler, with his family, were a part of the colony that came to New Glarus in 1845. His twenty acre lot was on section 22. He gradually added to his landed estate until he owned a fine farm of 200 acres. At the time of their arrival in New Glarus, Mr. Legler's family consisted of his wife and six sons—Fred, now living in the village of New Glarus; Melchoir, deceased; Nicholaus, deceased; George, now living in this town; Andrew, deceased; and John, the subject of this sketch. The father died about 1871. His widow died three years later. John Legler and Dorothea, daughter of Peter Speich, were married in 1861. She was born in Switzerland, June 24, 1844, and came to New Glarus with her brother, Peter, and sister, Barbara, in 1852. Her parents died in Switzerland about 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Legler have ten children—Fred, Peter, Barbara, Dorothea, Elsbeth, Anna, Emma, Mary, Lena and John, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Legler, for several years after their marriage, lived on the farm of Mr. Legler's father, which they inherited. He afterwards sold the place to his brothers and settled on his present home on section 33, where he owns 160 acres.

Werner Elmer lives on section 2, where he owns a farm of 240 acres, a portion of which is on section 1. His parents, Werner and Ann Maria Elmer, were born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, and came to New Glarus in 1847. Five of their children who came with them are living—Fanny, wife of Jacob Ott; Mary, wife of John Tasher, of Dane county; Euphemia, wife of Nicholaus Zentner; Werner and Jacob, who live in Dane county. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer after their arrival in New Glarus—Caspar and Nicholaus, who are living at the homestead, and Anna, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Ott. Werner Elmer, Sr., settled in 1847 upon section 11,

where he added to his first purchase until he owned 400 acres of land. He died Feb. 6, 1883, aged seventy years. His wife died April 5, 1881, aged sixty-eight years. Werner Elmer, Jr., and Barbara Durst were united in marriage Nov. 17, 1864. She is a daughter of Nicholaus and Maria Durst, who came from Switzerland to New Glarus in 1846, and settled on section 10, where Mr. Durst died April 19, 1869. Mrs. Durst still lives at the homestead with her son, Jacob, who now owns the property. Mr. and Mrs. Durst brought seven children to this country with them—Magdalena, who died one year later; Jacob, Henry, living in Monroe; Anna, deceased wife of Samuel Luchsinger; Mary A., wife of Adam Schmid; Margaret, wife of Jacob Streiff, and Barbara (Mrs. Elmer). Five children were born to them after their arrival in New Glarus, only one of whom is now living—Nicholaus, who resides at Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer have six children—Mary, Werner, Barbara, Nicholaus, Fanny and J. Herman.

Melchoir Stuessy, the owner of one of the fine dairy farms of New Glarus, lives upon section 25, and has large and conveniently arranged buildings. His farm contains 264 acres of good land, 120 acres of which, with his residence, is on section 25, sixty acres on section 36, and eighty-four acres adjoining on the east, in Exeter. Mr. Stuessy was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1823. He came to the United States in 1845, and spent the following winter in New Jersey and two months of the next season in Pennsylvania. He then returned to New Jersey, where he was employed in a cotton factory nearly two years. In May, 1848, he came to New Glarus and bought 160 acres of his present farm. He was married in 1852 to Catharine Legler, daughter of David Legler. Ten children have blessed their union—Jacob, born in 1853; Samuel, born in 1854; Barbara, born in 1857, and died in infancy; Melchoir, born in 1858; David, born in 1861; Anna, born in 1864; Catharine, born in 1867; Fred, born in 1870; Henry, born in 1874, and John, born in 1877. Mr. Stuessy's father, Jacob Stuessy, died in Switzerland in March, 1856. The July following his wife came to this town to reside with her son, Melchoir. Mr. Stuessy is one of the solid men of this New Glarus. He has held the office of chairman of the town board ten or twelve terms, and always satisfactorily to the people. His brother, Jacob Stuessy, lives on an adjoining farm, and owns 120 acres, with residence, on section 25, also 220 acres on section 36. He also has fine improvements. He was born in Switzerland Jan. 19, 1829, and came to New Glarus in 1850. He was married in November, 1856, to Catharine Zumbrunnen, a native of Berne, Switzerland. She died in 1873, leaving two children—Catharine and Emma. Jacob Stuessy was again married in 1875 to Verena Marty. By this marriage there are five children—Jacob, Mathias, Samuel, Anna M. and Walter.

Andrew Hoesly owns a very fine farm of 167 acres on section 4. He has erected fine buildings upon his farm. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, March 14, 1830. He came to this county, a poor lad of seventeen years, with a brother-in-law, Henry Durst, for whom he worked to pay the cost of his coming, remaining with him nearly six years, in the meantime preparing for a start in life, with some means. He was married in 1853 to Barbara, daughter of Jacob Durst. She was born in Switzerland, and in 1848 came to this county. Mr. Hoesly bought his farm in 1857. He is an honest and prudent farmer, and much respected by all. Mr. and Mrs. Hoesly have three sons—Jacob, living in this town; Andrew, living in York, and David, who is at home with his parents.

Mathias Elmer was born in the town of Washington, Green county, July 10, 1849, the same year in which his parents, John U. and Verena Elmer, came from the canton of Glarus in Switzerland to the New Glarus in America. They brought five children with them—Barbara, now the wife of Abram Kulby; Conrad, now

living in Monroe; Magdalena, now the wife of Isaiah Stauffacher, of Sylvester; John, living in Sylvester, and Ulrich, living in Mount Pleasant. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer after they came to this county—Mathias, Verena, now the wife of Chris Brunko; Henry and Jacob, who live in Mount Pleasant; Mary, wife of Peter Stauffacher, of Sylvester; Adam, living in Mount Pleasant and Euphemia wife of Peter Elmer. The subject of this sketch, Mathias Elmer and Mrs. Anna Marty, widow of Joachim Marty, were married Oct. 14, 1875. She is a daughter of George and Anna Legler and by her first marriage had four children—George, John, Otilla and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer have had three children born to them—Clara, Samuel and Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer own one of the best farms in the town. It is located on section 22,and formerly belonged to Mrs. Elmer's father, George Legler, who was one of the colonists of 1845. The farm contains 366 acres and is under good cultivation. They have fine buildings and other improvements.

David Hefty is the owner of a fine stock farm on section 33, of New Glarus. It contains 265 acres. His father, John Jacob Hefty,came from the canton of Glarus, in Switzerland, in 1847, and settled upon section 29, of New Glarus, where he resided until his death in 1881. His widow resides at the homestead with one son, Melchoir, and three daughters—Margaret, Mary and Madaline. There are also six other children—John Jacob, who lives in New Glarus; David, subject of this sketch; Rosina, wife of J. Becker, of Washington; John, in New Glarus; Barbara, wife of Fred Vaegle, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Legler. All of the children were born in New Glarus. The homestead contains 140 acres. David Hefty was born June 4, 1851, and married Nov. 2, 1876, to Rachel, daughter of Albert Babler. She was born June 18, 1857. They have two children—John Jacob, born in 1877, and Anna Barbara, born in 1879. Mr. Hefty is one of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of the town, and is much esteemed.

Fredolin Becker, Jr., owns a fine farm of 298 acres on sections 10 and 11. His father, Fredolin Becker, was one of the colonists of 1845. His parents were married shortly before coming to New Glarus. They settled on section 2, and made a farm of 284 acres. One of the children whom they brought to this town, Barbara, is now the wife of Esaias Babler, of Mount Pleasant. The other, Jost, lives in York. Fredolin, Jr., Jacob and John were born in New Glarus. The subject of this sketch was born June 13, 1851. When eighteen years of age he learned the carpenter trade and in 1870, went to Kansas and remained four years, working there at any employment which offered. From there he went to Colorado and herded cattle one season. After this he worked on a farm in Illinois one year, then in 1876, returned to New Glarus. April 4, 1878, he was married to Fanny Kundert, daughter of Thomas and Amalia Kundert. Mr. and Mrs. Becker now reside on the homestead of her father, Mr. Kundert. They have two children—Fred, born in April, 1879, and Thomas, born in April, 1882. Mr. Becker is a member of the town board. The parents of Mr. Becker are living with their son, Jacob, on section 14. John Becker lives on the old homestead.

Christian Luchsinger was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1820. In his youth he worked in cotton factories, but at the age of sixteen years, was apprenticed to the watch maker's trade. This work he followed seven years, then was made village clerk. He was in that position until.1852, in which year he came to the United States, and to this town with two of his children—Thomas and Elizabeth. The following year he sent for his wife and the other son, Samuel. Mr. Luchsinger was married in 1842 to Margaret Wild, in Switzerland. He left New Glarus in 1854 for Mineral Point, where he worked in the mines, zinc smelting etc., a portion of the time, and at

clock repairing a portion of the time. In 1864 he enlisted in the 142d Illinois Volunteers, (100 day service) and served nearly six months. The regiment was discharged, and he enlisted again in the 50th Wisconsin Volunteers and served fifteen months. He was mustered out with the regiment and returned to New Glarus, where he bought a home, upon which he now resides. Five children have been born in America—John, born in 1856; Susan, wife of Charles Sheple, of Dayton, born in 1858; Margaret, born in 1860; Mary, born in 1863, and Sophie, born in 1867. Samuel, who came over with his mother, was accidentally killed at Austin, Minn., May 24, 1881, while in discharge of his duty as yard master, in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company. Christain Luchsinger has served as town clerk of this town ten years, and when not in this position has been almost continuously acting as justice of the peace. He is one of the prominent public men of the town. Genial and kindly in his intercourse with others, he has hosts of friends.

Thomas Luchsinger, son of Christian Luchsinger, was born April 5, 1844, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, and came to New Glarus with his father in 1852. He grew to manhood here and making the best use of his limited advantages, acquired a good education, which with a mind by nature studious, and a retentive memory, have made him a well-informed and useful citizen. He enlisted in February, 1864, in company H, of the 35th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served creditably until the regiment was mustered out of service. He came home an orderly sergeant. After the war he was married, in 1868, to Salome Hoesly, daughter of one of the first colonists, Mathias Hoesly. Both of her parents are living. After coming from the army, Mr. Luchsinger learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed until 1882, when he moved to Dayton and bought the store and stock in trade of William Green. He continued in business there until the spring of 1884, when he closed out his stock and returned to New Glarus. Mr. and Mrs. Luchsinger have had five children. The first born, Margaret, died at the age of one year. The living are—Christian, Barbara, Margaret and Salome. Mr. Luchsinger is well and favorably known throughout Green county. He has been the candidate of his party, (democratic) for the legislature, also for important county offices. That party being the minority party, he, though receiving a flattering vote, has never been elected.

Caspar Hauser was born in canton Glarus, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1838. He came to this country in 1853 with his parents, Oswald and Anna Hauser and three other children—Anna, wife of Thomas Schmid; Oswald lives in the town of York; and Rudolph, deceased. His mother died in 1854. His father is living with Oswald in the town of York. The subject of this sketch, Caspar Hauser, and Catharine Schmid, were united in marriage in January, 1865. They have six children—Catharine, Anna, Fanny, Margaret, Oswald and Louisa. Mr. Hauser owns a fine farm of 220 acres, which is under good improvement. About 150 acres of the farm is on section 5. The other part is on section 4, where he resides.

J. Conrad Zimmerman was born in canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 18, 1837. He came to the United States in 1854, landing in New York, September 15, of that year. He went directly to Freeport, Ill., where he taught a German school one year. In the fall of 1855 he came to New Glarus, and taught the only school in town, for the next four years. The whole town was included in one school district. The school house was the log church of the colonists. Oct. 14, 1858, he was married to Mary, only child of Peter and Barbara Jenny, of New Glarus. Mr. and Mrs. Jenny were early settlers in the town, coming from Switzerland in 1847. Mr. Jenny brought some money here and made more after his arrival. He was a hard working and prosperous farmer. He died in 1880. His widow still lives at the

homestead, which consists of more than 200 acres, on section 13. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman also reside at the homestead. They have two sons—Peter, born in November, 1859, and John, born in October, 1864. Peter is married and rents the homestead, and occupies the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jenny. John is attending school at Elmhurst Seminary, in Illinois. The subject of this sketch, J. Conrad Zimmerman, in 1859, moved to Freeport, Illinois, where he taught a German school until 1864. He then returned to New Glarus and has since resided on section 13. Mr. Zimmerman received an academic education in Switzerland and attended the State University in 1857. He has served several terms as chairman of the town board of supervisors, and is one of the prominent public men of the town and county. His elder brother, John Zimmerman, was the pastor of New Glarus from 1855 to 1859. He is now a resident of Burlington, Iowa. Of his four sisters who came to the United States, Magdalena, wife of Rev. C. F. Doehring, died in Missouri in 1865; Verena is the wife of Rev. A. H. Fismer, of Boeuf Creek, Mo.; Catharine is the wife of C. Weber, of Toledo, Ohio; and Ursula, widow of Rev. C. F. Doehring, lives in Monroe, Wis.

Andrew J. Magoon resides upon section 2, of the town of New Glarus. He is a son of Richard and Maria Magoon of Monticello, and was born in Mount Pleasant, June 10, 1856. He was married July 4, 1877, by H. M. Barnes, Esq., of Exeter, to Barbara, daughter of Jacob Burgy of Washington. She was born Nov. 21, 1859. The first year of their married life was spent on a farm in Mount Pleasant. They then rented a farm on section 2, of the town of New Glarus, of his father-in-law. In 1884 he bought the farm, which contains 220 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Magoon have three children—Maud M., born in August, 1878; Melvin Jacob, born in February, 1880; and Clarence James, born in January, 1882. Richard Magoon came to Green county in an early day, there being then only a few houses in Monroe, two or three in Exeter, and one in Monticello. The first year of his residence here, he lived in Exeter. He then moved to what is now the town of Mount Pleasant, where he now lives in the village of Monticello. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Magoon have five children living with them—Ella, Albert, Arthur, Etta and Ernest. One of their daughters, Martha, is a teacher and has taught thirty terms of school. They have also one son and two daughters living in Iowa.

Fred Luchsinger was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1847. His parents, John and Barbara Luchsinger, settled in New Glarus, in 1856, buying land on section 1, which is now included in the fine farm of 296 acres, owned by the subject of this sketch. The other children of John and Barbara Luchsinger are John, the present county treasurer of Green county; Catharine, wife of Mathias Stuessy; and Barbara, wife of Jacob Burgy, of Washington. Fred Luchsinger was married to Magdalena Durst, Nov. 28, 1869. She is a daughter of John Henry Durst, who came from Switzerland and settled in New Glarus in 1847. He now lives in the village. Mr. and Mrs. Luchsinger have eight children—Barbara, John, Fred, Robert, Maggie, Catharine, Mary and a little girl not yet christened. Mr. Luchsinger's father died in 1862, and his mother in 1868. Fred Luchsinger is a popular and respected citizen and one of the prominent men of New Glarus. He has filled offices of trust.

John Klassy owns a highly improved farm of 300 acres, on sections 23 and 24. He has large and substantial buildings. Mr. Klassy was born in Switzerland, Dec. 5, 1844, and came to this country with his parents, Joachim and Catharine Klassy, in 1860. One other son, Joshua, came with Mr. and Mrs. Klassy to the United States. Joshua Klassy lives in Jordan. The parents are both living with Joshua. John Klassy was married March 9, 1865, to Elizabeth Kundert, daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth Kundert. She was born in Switzerland, May

17, 1844. They have two children—John, born in 1865; and Ellen, born in 1874. Mr. Klassy is an industrious and successful farmer.

Fred Streiff was born in Switzerland, Sept. 18, 1838, and came to New Glarus in 1861. He enlisted October 15, of that year, in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, one of the "Iron Brigade" regiments. His devotion to the land of his adoption was sealed with blood more than once. He has the scars of three wounds to show for his service in the battles of the Union, for which he receives a pension. Recovering from wounds received at the battle of Gainesville, where the Wisconsin boys won the title of the "Iron Brigade," he was again in line at the "pivotal battle of the war," Gettysburg. He was in the following battles: Gainesville, Va., Bull Run, (No. 2.), Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va., Chancelorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Penn., Wilderness, Va., Laurel Hill, Va., Cold Harbor, Va., North Anna River, Bethesida Church, Va., Spottsylvania Court House, Va., Petersburg, Va., Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run, Va., and many smaller battles. He was corporal, and was promoted to sergeant on the 1st day of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor. He was married Feb. 25, 1864, while home on a veteran furlough, to Barbara, daughter of Joshua Wild. After the war Mr. Streiff was in trade at New Glarus, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Wild, and later engaged in the same business at Paoli, Dane county, then purchased a farm in the town of New Glarus, which he commenced improving in 1866. It is located on section 7, and contains 211 acres with very fine buildings and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Streiff have eight children—Agatha, Joshua, Barbara, Emanuel, Fredolin, John, Anna and Robert. Mr. Streiff has been a member of the town board and is a respected citizen.

Thomas Kundert resides on section 28, on the farm his father formerly owned. He is a son of Belshazzar and Elizabeth Kundert, and was born May 26, 1861. His parents came to this country from Switzerland, in 1854. They settled on section 9, where they remained until 1860, when they purchased the farm on sections 28 and 29, where Thomas now lives. The farm contains 265 acres, and is well improved, and on which Thomas erected one of the largest barns in the town. His father died on the 11th of May, 1881. His mother lives in the village of New Glarus. There are four children living—Barbara, born in Switzerland, wife of Jacob Voegele, living in the town of Jordan; Jacob, born November, 1862; Elizabeth, born in May, 1871, and Thomas. Elizabeth lives with her mother. Thomas was married to Rosina Hoesly, on the 31st of January, 1884. She is a daughter of John and Anna Hoesly. Her father died May 18, 1881. He came from Switzerland in 1854, and was a brewer by trade. His mother lives in the village of New Glarus.

Dietrich Stauffacher lives on section 35, where he owns a fine farm of 354 acres, well improved. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, April 23, 1832, and came to the United States in 1871. He came directly to this town, and purchased his farm the same year. He was married in Switzerland, in 1851, and four children came to this county with him—Barbara, wife of Paul Marty, of Exeter; Euphemia, wife of Oswald Zentner, Jr., of Mount Pleasant; Conrad, who is now married and living on a part of his father's farm, and Mary, who lives with her father. His wife, Verena, died July 28, 1879, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Stauffacher was again married, Aug. 19, 1882, to Mrs. Susan (Babler) Zentner, widow of Oswald Zentner, Sr. She was born in Switzerland. Two of her sons were buried under a landslide in Switzerland, Sept. 11, 1881. She came to this country in May, 1882, accompanied by five sons and four daughters.—Hilarious, Oswald, Fritz, Henry, Samuel, Regula, Ellen, Susanna and Mary. Those buried by the landslide were Peter and Caspar. Mr. Stauffacher bought out the last American family in the south half of the town, buying his farm of the heirs of James

Lemons' estate. A part of the farm lies on section 2, of the town of Washington.

Jacob Regez was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 25, 1849. He came to the United States in 1869, and lived in Ohio one year. His father at that time was operating a large cheese factory in France, and having other interests demanding his attention, Jacob returned to France to take charge of this factory. He remained in that country, thus employed, two and a half years, when the Franco-Prussian war compelled a suspension of the business, and he returned to the United States, accompanied by his brother, Rudolph, and the fall of 1872 found him at New Glarus, where he established himself in the cheese manufacturing business. He is at present (1884) operating successfully ten cheese factories. He thoroughly understands the art of cheese making, and has acquired quite a fortune in the business. His father, Jacob Regez, died in Switzerland in 1878. His mother is living in that country. Jacob returned to Switzerland on a visit, in 1883. Rudolph, who came here in 1870, lives in Dane county where he operates six cheese factories. Another brother, Ernest, and a sister, Susan, came to this county in 1880. The former is in the employ of Jacob, and the latter is living in Monroe. A young sister, Rosie, accompaned Jacob on his return in 1883, and is now a member of his family. Mr. Regez was married Jan. 20, 1876, to Louisa Wittwer. Four children have been born to them—Ida, Jacob, Louisa and Edward. Their residence is on section 33.

Henry Holdrick was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 29, 1844. He came to America in 1867, landing at New York city. Being an adept at the dairy business, he sought employment in that line, and succeeded in obtaining work in a cheese factory in Jefferson county in that State. He remained here three years then returned to New York city, and was employed as clerk and salesman in a cheese and butter store. In 1876 he went to Washington Depot, Conn., and worked in a creamery. In the fall of that year he came to Green county. He spent the following winter in Monroe, and the next season was employed in cheese making in Dayton. The next two years he worked in a cheese factory at Monticello, after which he came to New Glarus, where he is following the same business. He was married April 24, 1879, to Mrs. Margaret Disch, widow of Jacob Disch. Mrs. Holdrick has one child by her former marriage—John Disch, born July 27, 1875. Mr. Holdrick thoroughly understands the business in which he is engaged, and is a well informed and intelligent gentleman.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWN OF SPRING GROVE.

Congressional township 1 north, range 9 east, of the fourth principal meridian, comprises the civil town of Spring Grove, forming the southeastern corner of Green county. On account of the correction lines of the government survey, this congressional township embraces 24,989.92 acres of land. This town is bounded on the north and west by the towns of Decatur and Jefferson, respectively; on the east it is bounded by Rock county, and on the south by the State of Illinois. The surface of this town is quite rolling, but no abrupt bluffs exist except at, or near the Clarence bridge, across Sugar river. This river crosses the north line of the town, by way of the northwest quarter of section 2, and flows in a southeasterly direction, to leave the town through the southeast quarter of section 13. Spring creek, main branch, heads on section 30, and on section 10 is joined by a smaller branch which heads on section 7. The creek, thus formed, flows into Sugar river, from the west on section 12. The soil in Spring Grove is varied. East of Sugar river is a sandy prairie, with timber skirting the river. West of the river, the low lands set in, which are covered with a soil of rich, black loam; these level lands extend from the river toward the higher lands. Except along the river, this land is not timbered. On the farm of Thomas Hamilton, an elevation seventy feet high rises from the level lands around, covering about ten acres. This is called Rock Hill. There is but little soil on the top. The rock crops out on all sides, shaded by scrubby timber. The north tier of sections, west of the river, are nearly all made up of rolling prairie, with a soil of dark loam and clay, and gravel subsoil. Sections 31, 30, 32 and 33, all have more or less prairie land. Originally the surface was timbered with different varieties of oak, maple, basswood and considerable black walnut and other varieties of hard wood. The timber soil is generally a black loam, with a clay mixture, and clay and limestone subsoil.

The natural advantages of this town in wealth of soil, can hardly be overestimated. It will compare favorably with the best in the county. To own a farm in Spring Grove was a passport to credit in early days. The town was settled by men from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York mostly, and some from Indiana. All the early settlers were American born. A better class of men have never settled in any town in the county. "A good soil attracts good men." At present the town ranks with the best in the county, in real and personal property valuation. Its people are thrifty, enterprising and intelligent. Good residences, fine barns, orchards, etc., are seen in every neighborhood. The farmers generally are giving much attention to stock raising.

The principal farm products grown in the town of Spring Grove, during the year 1882, were as follows: 3,865 bushels wheat; 132,975 bushels of corn; 122,794 bushels oats; 48 bushels barley; 5,786 bushels rye; 8,004 bushels potatoes; 1,734 bushels apples; 155 bushels clover seed; 595 bushels timothy seed; 5,253 tons hay; 190,820 pounds butter; 100,350 pounds cheese.

The principal farm products growing in the town at the time of making the annual assessment in 1883, were as follows: 500 acres wheat; 6,005 acres corn; 4,220 acres oats; 103 acres barley; 599 acres rye; 102 acres potatoes; 225 acres apple orchard; 12,840 bearing trees; 5,008 acres grasses; 3,515 acres growing timber; 1,200 milch cows, valued at $33,600. The live stock in the town in 1883 was as follows: 738 horses, average value $64.33, total $47,482; 3,010 head of cattle, average value $19.92, total $59,989; 11 mules, total value $640.; 1,849 sheep, average value $2., total, $3,709; 2,237 hogs, average value, $5., total $11,192.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Darius Daniels, formerly from the State of New York, in 1836 bought 160 acres of land on section 30, and the same year erected a cabin, and broke ten acres of land. This was the first cabin erected and the first land broke within the limits now comprising the town of Spring Grove. The following winter of 1836–7 he lived alone; being the first and the only settler in the town at that time. He came here from Shullsburg, Lafayette county, and had no family.

In the fall of 1837 Daniel Baxter came with his family and settled on section 31. He had purchased 280 acres of government land in the previous May, and did a little breaking. Mr. Baxter came from the State of New York. He had made a claim a year or so before in Walnut Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., which he sold the same year that he settled here. After his wife's death in 1845, he sold to John Kryder, whose sons, A. J. and J. J. Kryder, now own and occupy the land.

In 1837 Daniels, who was an acquaintance of the Baxters, left his land in charge of the latter and returned to his former avocation—lead mining at Shullsburg. The latter sold his land to Baxter, and never became a permanent resident of Spring Grove.

Baxter was accompanied, when he came here, by a son-in-law, Mr. Church, who, however, only remained here a short time. The Baxter family went to Sauk Prairie. One son, Thomas, returned, and still lives in the town.

Isaac Kline and family came from La Porte Co., Ind., in the spring of 1837, reaching this town early in May. Accompanying the party came two married sons, Eli and John Kline, and a son-in-law, Samuel Myers. Isaac Kline was an active man, and pushed new enterprises in the settlement with energy. He died in Missouri. One daughter of John Kline, Matilda, still lives in the town, the wife of Frank Waggoner. One daughter of Isaac, Mary, married J. H. Clemans, who came here in 1839. Samuel Myers died in this town during the war, and his widow now lives in Monroe

William Kline was born May 20, 1832, in Indiana, and was not quite five years of age when his father settled on section 29, in this town, in March, 1837. His father was Isaac Kline, and he came here from La Porte Co., Ind. He visited the town in the fall of 1836, and purchased his land and made some improvement upon it. The family consisted of Mr. Kline and his wife, Catharine, their daughters, Catharine, Jane and Mary, and their youngest son, William. Samuel Myers, a son-in-law, husband of an older daughter, Sarah, came here at the same time, also an older son, Eli, with his wife, accompanied the family. Another son, John, came the same year; he also was accompanied by his family. Isaac Kline was a man of much energy. He built the first saw mill in this county, which was in operation early in 1839. In 1843 he built the pioneer carding mill. He died near Springfield, Mo., in 1863. His wife died in this town in 1853. Eli Kline settled on section 34, where he lived until 1866. He then sold out and removed to Rock Grove, Ill., where he died in 1883. John Kline settled on section 29, and some years later sold his land to his father and bought on section 5. His wife died in 1867, and his death occurred in 1873. They left one daughter—Matilda, wife of Frank Waggoner.

Catharine Kline was married in the fall of 1839 to Horace Griffin. Theirs was the first marriage in this town. They removed to Missouri several years ago. Jane died in this town. Mary is now the widow of J. H. Clemans, and lives in Spring Grove. Samuel Myers settled in the southwest part of this town. His widow now lives in Monroe. William Kline, in 1853, was married to Mary Ann O'Neal, daughter of Robert E. O'Neal. Four children were born to them three of whom areliving—Luella, wife of D. C. Allen; David L., living in Nebraska; Flora R., wife of Clarles Hawkins, of Avon, Rock county. Mrs. Kline died Aug. 5, 1864. Jan. 2, 1871, Mr. Kline was again married to Mrs. Lucinda Newcomer, widow of George Newcomer, who died at Petersburg, Va., in 1865. He was a member of the 38th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company E. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer had seven children—Jacob, living in Brodhead; Joseph, living in Clay Co., Neb.; Mary, wife of Jacob Keller; Susan, wife of Peter Wrenchel; Eva, wife of Charles Robinson; Sarah, wife of John Hawkins, and George, deceased. William Kline resided in Missouri from 1856 till the fall of 1861. He now resides on section 20, of the town of Spring Grove. Isaac Kline and his son, John Kline were, by a short time, the earliest permanent settlers in the town of Spring Grove.

James W. Kildow is one of the earliest settlers in Green county, living in the town of Spring Grove. His residence here dates from the year 1837. Mr. Kildow was born in the old "Mother of Presidents," Virginia, Nov. 15, 1815. His father, John Kildow, left his home in eastern Virginia, in 1817, intending to go to Ohio and make a home for himself and family. In those days, money was hard to get, and of uncertain value, when obtained. Before starting upon his journey, he changed all his money for Wheeling bank bills, but before reaching that place, was met with tidings, saying, "Wheeling banks are busted." (so in the good old times, banks did burst.) His journey ended abruptly. He stopped in Bridgeport, Fayette Co., Penn., where, being a miller by trade, he rented a grist mill, which he operated about six years. He then rented another mill in the same county, about twenty miles distant, on George's creek. This mill he also operated about six years. After this he followed the trade of millwright, the remainder of his life. He died in Fayette county in 1838. His wife died in 1832. They reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom are now living, (1884). James W. Kildow, subject of this sketch, left Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, 1837, in company with James Chadwick, Jo. Reed, William Hurlbut and Dan Goodwin. The party all came to Wisconsin, separating at Galena. James Chadwick and Mr. Kildow coming to Green county. The journey by boat, from Wheeling, occupied twenty days, being delayed by ice and other causes. Mr. Kildow made his first stop at the present site of the city of Monroe where he made a temporary home. In 1839, he bought land on section 25, of the town of Jefferson. This land he partly improved, and held until 1844, when he bought land on section 30, in this town, and made his residence there until 1857, at the same time owning land on section 20. He was married Nov. 12, 1840, to Keziah, daughter of David Davis, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. This union has been blessed by ten children—David, born in October, 1841, and died at the age of eighteen months; Levi W., born in February, 1843, and died the same year, Joshua P., born in October, 1844; Thomas C., born in February, 1847, and died in May, 1853; John Q. A., born in April 1849, and died in August, 1850; Josiah N., born in June 1851, Polly, born in August, 1853, and now the wife of J. T. Clemans; Alfred B., born in July, 1855; James N., born in September 1857, and Willis born in September 1860. Mr. Kildow was the first postmaster of the first postoffice in the town of Spring Grove,

which position he occupied from 1845 to 1857, when he moved from the neighborhood. About two years later, his wife, Keziah Kildow was made deputy postmistress of Pe Dee post-office. She held that position until 1862, September of that year Mr. Kildow was commissioned postmaster, and held the office until 1867. He is a man widely known in Green county, and possesses hosts of friends. His integrity, and firmness in maintaining his convictions of what he believed to be right, are well known. He was, in the old time, an abolitionist of the "Garrison and Wendell Phillips" faith. At the organization of the town of Spring Grove, he was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, from 1842 to 1858. He has held the office of justice of the peace, town clerk, town treasurer, also a member of the side board. He was a voter in the first election held after the organization of the county. He has always been a prominent citizen. His residence is on section 22, Spring Grove.

Joshua P. Kildow is a son of the pioneer, J. W. Kildow, and was born Oct. 4, 1844. He enlisted in company K, of the 22d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 11, 1862. In March, 1863, he was discharged on account of sickness. Recovering his health he re-enlisted, Oct. 5th, of that year, in Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, was sent to the Louisiana department and stationed at Fort Jackson from Feb. 1864, to July of the same year. He then went to Brasher City, where he remained till July, 1865. He was mustered out at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Kildow was married Feb. 21, 1867, to Caroline Keller, a sister of Mrs. George W. Zimmerman. They have eight children—Mary Jane, Rebecca F., James W., Nora E., Attiel B., Nancy E., Charles A. and Ethlyn M. Alfred B. Kildow was married to Mary A. Clawson, Feb. 22, 1881. Her parents were named Hannahs; but they dying when she was an infant, she was adopted by a family named Clawson, and afterwards went by that name.

Horace Griffin came in the fall of 1837. In November of the same year he married Catharine Kline and settled on section 21. After living there about twenty years they removed to Missouri, where he died.

Thomas Judkins had arrived earlier in the fall of 1837. He had entered land on section 29, in 1836, and the following year brought his family, consisting of wife and two sons. They lived here about twelve years' and finally, some years later, removed to the State of Oregon.

Alfred Blakely, a single man came, with the Klines' in 1837, but never made his home here.

David Davis and his family came from Fayette Co., Penn., in 1838, and lived in a cabin owned by Jehu Chadwick, in the town of Jefferson, until Mr. Davis could erect a cabin on the land he had purchased on section 5, of this town. He erected a hewn log cabin and put in the first sawed lumber floor ever laid in Green county.

David M. Davis, son of the pioneer settler, David Davis, resides upon land located by his father in 1838. David Davis (pioneer) came here from Fayette Co., Penn., accompanied by his wife and eight children, six boys and two girls. He purchased 280 acres of government land on section 5. The children were—Nancy, now widow of A. Barmore; Kesiah, wife of J. W. Kildow; Thomas, who returned to Pennsylvania and died there in 1845; James N., living in Cadiz; David M., living on the homestead farm; Joel, living in Rock county; Samuel A., living in Franklin Co., Iowa; and William, who died in 1865. After coming to this county Mr. and Mrs. Davis had five children born—Dr. E. Davis, who lives in Magnolia, Rock county; Zachariah P. who enlisted in company K, of the 22d Wisconsin regiment, and was killed at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864; Joseph, who was a member of the same company and regiment, died June 30, 1871; John Quincy, who died Nov. 1, 1876; and Levi, who died Sept. 15, 1874. One of the elder sons of David Davis preceded the family to Green county. Joshua

P. Davis came in 1837, for the purpose of looking up a location for his father's family. He died at the home of Jesse Mitchell, in the town of Sylvester, Feb. 17, 1838. David Davis was one of the solid, substantial men of the town of Spring Grove. He was ever kind and hospitable and always foremost in any work tending to the public welfare. A most valuable member in a new community. He was one of the members of the first Baptist Church organized in the county, acting as deacon in that organization. He died Feb. 7, 1882, in his eighty-ninth year, passing away willingly, in hope of a better life, for which he was fully prepared. His wife's death occurred in February, 1871. David M. Davis was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1829. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority. He was married Dec. 25, 1850, to Charlotte Ann South, by whom he had one son—Enoch T. Mrs. Davis died Aug. 16, 1853, in consequence of being bitten by a rattlesnake. Mr. Davis was again married Oct. 21, 1854, to Mary Hugh, who died Sept. 19, 1855. July 10, 1856, he was married to Frances C. Boughton, and by this union there were ten children, of whom seven are living—Charlotte A., Marquis A., John C., Jehiel Z., Viola, Frances C. and Joseph N. The three deceased were —Mary Jane, Leonard J. and an infant. Mr. Davis was again bereaved by the loss of his wife, which occurred Nov. 7, 1882. March 3, 1883, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Davis. One child has been born to them—Bertha Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1884. Enoch T. Davis was married Oct. 27, 1874, to Belle Brown and they have two children—Elsie S. and Dallas E. He lives in a separate residence upon his father's farm. David M. Davis succeeded to his father's estate, to which he has made additions and now owns one of the largest farms in the county. It contains 443 acres, all of which, except twenty-three acres, is under cultivation. He met with a serious loss in 1882, having his barn destroyed by fire. His residence is large and commodious. Mr. Davis is a man who commands the respect and esteem of all, and one of the leading men in this community.

In the fall of 1838, Stephen Bowen came from Warren Co., Ind, and settled on sections 18 and 19. He died in Kansas. His daughter, Sarah, married Joseph Grayson, who came here in 1841. Grayson had been through the Canadian Patriot War, sometimes called McKenzie's War. They went to Missouri, where Mrs. Grayson died. Martha Bowen married Isaac Trombley, who came here from Ohio, in 1844. She died here. Mr. Trombley married again and removed to Kansas, where he still lives.

Hezekiah Bussey came from Indiana, and settled with his family on section 20, late in 1843. He died in 1872.

William Bussey, a son of Hezekiah, came in 1838. In 1844 he built a mill on section 15, on Spring creek. John and George, two other sons, came in 1842. John now lives in Arkansas. George lives in Juda. Nelson Bussey, the youngest son, settled here in 1843. He still lives in this town. He served in company B, 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, and later in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He now lives on section 32.

Daniel and Mordecai Vanderbilts came early in the "forties" and settled on section 18. They were good citizens, active in public matters. Both died in this town.

French Lake was born in Virginia, in 1807. He came to Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1827, and settled in this town on section 7, in 1839, having selected and bought 760 acres of land of the government in 1836. The first night in September, when he moved here alone, (he remained a bachelor until 1851), he tied his oxen to a tree where his fine residence now stands, and removed a small portion of the turf, and making an excavation below, buried his money—of which he had plenty. Replacing the turf and hanging his camp kettle over it, he made his fire and cooked his supper, sleeping soundly, under the wagon box. The kettle hung there

until he built his cabin. No burglar-proof time lock safe could have made his money more secure. But his method of deposits became known not long after, for a Mr. Riley came one morning wishing to borrow $10. The parley was concluded by Mr. Lake saying he could have it to-morrow, but Riley must have it to-day. Lake says, you wait and have dinner with me, and ostensibly going to the spring for water, he took his spade, and removing the nicely adjusted turf in the grass plat, where he done his banking, he lifted the old sack, and hearing a step, he turned and there stood Riley, laughing. Lake was confounded and, for some days, could not decide where to locate his deposits again. Mr. Lake is a very energetic man, has always made money and is wealthy, owning nearly 1,300 acres of land. He has been a widower for several years. His love of the south and present sympathy with the "lost cause," has embittered many against him, but for all, he is a good citizen.

Mrs. Rachel M. Ten Eyck, is the widow of the late Jacob Ten Eyck, who was born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1800. His father, Caspar H. B. Ten Eyck, moved during the early part of the century to Bembroke, Canada West, with his family. Jacob Ten Eyck was married in Green Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1835, to Rachel M. Van Der Zee. They lived in Canada until the outbreak of the "Patriot War' or McKenzie's War" so-called, when he went to the State of New York. About the time of leaving Canada Mr. Ten Eyck bought of Rodolphus D. Derrick 540 acres of land, (it being a part of Mr. Derrick's purchase of 1,200 acres) on sections 3 and 4, town of Spring Grove. He settled on this purchase during the spring of 1839. He had for a short time previously lived in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck have had seven children—Lavina, born in Canada, Sept. 17, 1836; Albert A., born in New York, Sept. 1, 1838; Caspar H. B. born July 17, 1840, who died in infancy; Caspar A., born Dec. 26, 1841, died Jan. 22, 1848; Catharine A., born Oct. 26, 1843; Egbert, born Sept. 20, 1846, and Cecelia, born in 1853. Catharine was the first white child born in this neighborhood. Mr. Ten Eyck early gave his attention to growing stock, and improving his herds, and to this can be charged indirectly his death which was a sad event, having been killed by one of his bulls, Sept. 3, 1876. At the time of his death he was one of the largest land owners in the county, having 1,200 acres which is now all in his children's possession. His son Albert A., was married to Amanda M. Moore. They live in Decatur. Lavina was married to M. D. McNair, March 21, 1870. They have two children—Egbert D., born Jan. 7, 1871, and Jacob D., born April 28, 1880. Mr. McNair has a residence joining his wife's property where he resides. Catharine was married to Peter D. Taylor. They live in Spring Valley, Rock county. Mrs. Ten Eyck has been an invalid over thirty years, yet is possessed of a cheerful, patient mind, and a clear and vigorous intellect, often relating incidents of the early settlements especially of Peter Emell, the Frenchman, and his Indian wife, who often called, always decorated in her best apparel to take tea with her, oftimes bringing others with her. They would follow Mrs. Ten Eyck to the chamber, cellar and garden, when she would supply them with meat and other eatables, and relating of the herds of deer that bounded through the brush and thicket that then surrounded the place, and of the wild turkeys that came and gobbled near the door feeding from the corn they found there.

R. D. Derrick, or 'Squire Derrick, as he was called, bought 1,200 acres of land in the town Spring Grove and Decatur, and settled on section 3, in 1840. He was one of the leading men of his time.

Henry Dixon came in January, 1843, driving a team from New York State and settled on section 2. He left some years later, and lived in Rock county for some time; but finally died in Brodhead.

Elder G. R. Patton came from Pennsylvania, in September, 1843, and lived in this town one

year, then removed to the town of Jefferson, where he still resides.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

Horace and Catharine Kline were the first couple married in this town. The ceremony was preformed in November, 1837. James Chadwick and Nancy E. Davis were married Oct. 7, 1840. James W. Kildow and Keziah S. Davis were married Nov. 12, 1840. J. H. Clemans and Mary Kline were married in November, 1839.

The earliest births in the town were as follows: John, a son of Horace and Catharine Griffin, was born in the fall of 1838. Doctor E., son of David and Mary Davis, was born March 12, 1839. Kate, daughter of Jacob and Rachel M. Ten Eyck, born in 1839, was the first female child born in the town.

The first death in the town occurred in 1839; that of a man named Arnold, a brother of Mrs. Thomas Judkins. He was searching for a horse and dropped dead in the pursuit.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The first town election in Spring Grove was held April 3, 1849, at the house of Daniel Hostetter. The whole number of votes cast was sixty-eight. The following will show the candidates for the various offices and the vote polled.

Chairman of the Board.

J. W. Kildow	53
R. D. Derrick	16

Supervisors.

Isaac Farmer	23
Thomas Woodle	49
E. B. Hillard	15
David Campbell	43

Clerk.

Alden Frisbee	50
A. D. Tenney	12

Treasurer.

Thomas Woodle	18
E R. Allen	39
E. B. Hillard	9

Assessor.

A. F. Atwood	55
David Davis	3

School Superintendent.

William B. Cooley	48
A. D. Tenney	19

Justices of the Peace.

R. D. Derrick	15
T. Woodle	60
J. W. Kildow	66
David Hostetter	49
William Farmer	22
John A. Brant	4
E. R. Allen	41
Abner Mitchell	2

Constables.

E. P. Darling	31
George Farmer	16
B. F. Derrick	15
Conrad Bender	47
David Davis	1
T. C. Brughslugh	10
A. D. Tenney	6
William Forner	1

The inspectors of this first election were: R. D. Derrick, chairman, David Davis and Stephen Bone; clerk, A. D. Tenney.

The present officers of the town, elected April 1, 1884, are as follows: Supervisors, Daniel Dunwiddie, chairman; William H. Coldren and Isaac Brobst, Jr.; clerk, O. W. Martin; treasurer, J. B. O'Neal; assessor, Fred Ties; justices of the peace, J. W. Kildow, E. R. Allen and Avery Tracy; constables, J. P. Kildow, A. L. Allen and S. C. Williams.

POSTOFFICES.

In 1845, mail was delivered at Monroe to be distributed by James W. Kildow, for his neighborhood. This was continued until 1848, when Mr. Kildow was commissioned postmaster of Spring Grove postoffice, supplied by the route from Rockford to Mineral Point by the way of Monroe. Mr. Kildow held the office until 1857, when he moved from the neighborhood, and Israel Lake was made postmaster. He lived on section 24, town of Jefferson. Some years later, upon his death, the office was discontinued.

After the office had been removed from this town, a new office was established in 1859, called Pee Dee, with George W. Zimmerman as

postmaster, office at his residence on section 33. Route, Rockford to Monroe, J. W. Kildow, contractor. A few months later Mrs. Keziah Kildow was made deputy, and the office removed to the residence of J. W. Kildow, on section 27. In 1862 Mr. Kildow was commissioned postmaster and kept the office until 1867, when he left temporarily, and Fred Ties was made postmaster. He kept the office on section 33, until succeeded by Mrs. Harriet C. Coulter, in January, 1869, who is now (1884) the postmistress. The office is kept at her residence on section 22.

James R. Coulter was born in the town of Green, Richland Co., Ohio, April 1, 1820. His father, David Coulter, was a farmer. At the age of sixteen years James was apprenticed to the trade of bricklayer and general mason work, which trade he followed until twenty-eight years old, then finding his health was failing abandoned it, and became a farmer. He was married in Ohio, Oct. 12, 1846, to Harriet Chapel, who was also a native of the town of Richland, Green county, born Oct. 3, 1819. Two years later he commenced farming, which he followed in Ohio until 1852, when glowing accounts reached him concerning Spring Grove in Green Co., Wis., and he was induced to come here. He arrived May 28, 1852, and bought forty acres of land on section 22, and forty acres on section 28, and made his home on the former, where he has since lived. The land was all new and unimproved excepting four acres cleared. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter have not been blessed with children and have been peculiarly unfortunate with adopted children, for they Sept. 13, 1855, adopted Rossie, daughter of John A. Emminger, of Ohio; she was born May 6, 1849, and was married to Fred Ties, of this town and died in January, 1884. Simon A. Coulter, born Oct. 4, 1852, a son of Mr. Coulter's brother, F. C. Coulter, (who lived in this town from 1855 to 1857) was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Feb. 10, 1863, and died Sept. 24, 1876. At the time of the adoption of Simon A., Lavina Jane was adopted, who was born Jan. 16, 1861, and was married Nov. 4, 1878, to John N. Lambert, and she died Feb. 3, 1884. F. C. Coulter, the father of these last two children, enlisted in the Union army in an Iowa regiment, and died in the hospital at Keokuk late in 1862. Mrs. James R. Coulter is and has been many years postmistress of Pee Dee postoffice. The family are much esteemed through the township. Another brother, Thomas M., has made his home with them most of the time since 1855. Mr. Coulter has been justice of the peace two terms and elected the third time but would not serve. He was elected the first time in the spring 1865 and re-elected the spring of 1868, and served till the spring of 1870, and elected the third time, in 1884, but would not serve.

Oakley postoffice was established 1861. The present postmaster is Frank Miller.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery located in this town is on section 30. Mrs. Baxter, wife of Daniel Baxter—the pioneer of 1837—was the first buried there. She died in 1845. Electa, daughter of Daniel Baxter, was the next one buried there.

The Washington Cemetery Association was formed in January 1851, with Isaac Farmer, president; Isaac Martin, treasurer; J. G. Martin, secretary. Grounds were selected on section 23. The officers of the association in 1884 were: Daniel Brobst, president; James H. Chapel, secretary; and James R. Coulter, treasurer.

There is a cemetery near and belonging to the Lutheran Church society, on section 28. Louis Klass is buried there.

An old cemetery, used in the days of Clarence, is located on section 2. The place is in an open field and entirely neglected.

A private grave yard is located on the original purchase of R. D. Derrick. Mr. Derrick and his wife, Morris and Levi Derrick, and Mrs. Borland, a daughter of Dr. Springsted, are buried here.

At Union on section 30, is a well kept ground. Samuel Myers was one among the first buried there.

Another private cemetery known as "Kline's ground," is located on section 29. A man named Tiffany, who used to run the Kline Carding mill, was the first buried there.

MILLS.

Isaac Kline and his son, John, erected the first saw mill in this town on section 20, on the banks of what was then known as Mill creek, but now called Spring creek. Work upon the mill was commenced in the fall of 1837, and the mill commenced operation in May, 1839. Only a limited power could be had here, but the mill did a successful business. It was in operation for twenty-nine years, when, in 1868, it was destroyed by fire.

The next enterprise in the milling line was also by the Klines, in what is now Oakley. They erected in 1843 the pioneer carding mill in Green county, and its benefit and utility to the new country can hardly be overestimated. The primitive carding mill has grown to be a woolen manufacturing mill, and is now (1884) owned and operated by John Kelly.

On section 15, on the banks of the same creek, William Bussey erected a saw mill in 1844. This mill was fairly successful and was operated until 1861, when the expense of keeping up the dam caused it to be abandoned.

The Alden Frisbee mill was erected on section 21 in 1846. This mill was in use up to 1860.

In 1876 William H. Freeman built a saw mill at Oakley, putting in a twenty-horse power steam engine. In 1880 he sold to the present owner, J. J. Davenport, who is doing a good business.

The old Kline carding mill was improved by Ebenezer Hilliard, who, after he became owner, added to the power and also to fulling, cloth dressing, etc. Later, George W. Bussey owned the property. He tore down the log building and erected the frame building as it now stands Bussey sold to Isaac Trombley, who sold to the present proprietor, John Kelly, July 13, 1865. Mr. Kelly has added to the main building, which was 20x30 feet in size, twelve feet each side. He has also replaced nearly all the old machinery with new.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The first cheese factory in this town was put in operation May 20, 1879, by J. W. Westlake, proprietor. It was run under the dividend plan three years, when he sold out to D. W. Austin. It had the milk of about 400 cows. Austin run the factory one year, buying the milk of the same patrons, when he sold the good-will of the establishment to the Brodhead Dairy Co., and closed up the factory.

A stock company was organized in June, 1883. The stockholders are: P. Atwood, James H. Chapel, P. L. Diedrick, F. H. Derrick, T. P. Stevens, Daniel Brobst, Harriet C. Coulter, Lewis Hooker, O. W. Martin, Robert Wilson, Mrs. R. M. Ten Eyck, Benjamin Stabler, Mary E. Douglas, Albert Baxter, John Frank, Albert Shaff and Daniel Dunwiddie. The officers are: P. Atwood, president; F. H. Derrick, treasurer; James H. Chapel, secretary; P. L. Dedrick, salesman; Charles Prentice, cheese maker. The factory is located on the northwest corner of section 11. It will use, this season, an average of 5,000 pounds of milk per day. The factory has been a success.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in the town of Spring Grove was erected in 1840 on section 29. During the following winter school was taught by John Herring, and his sister Mercy. John received $10 per month and his sister $8 for their services and they "boarded round."

There are now eight full and one joint school districts in the town of Spring Grove. Their condition is shown by the following statement taken from the records:

No. 1 has a stone school house (not in the best condition) on section 30, valued at $350; fifty-four pupils.

No. 2 has a frame school house on section 36, valued at $665; forty-three pupils.

No. 3 has a new frame house on section 34, valued at $600; sixty-seven pupils.

No. 4 has a frame house on section 21, valued at $1,000; sixty-four pupils.

No. 5 has a stone school house at Clarence on section 2, valued at $600; forty-three pupils.

No. 6 has a frame house on section 5, valued at $600; sixty pupils.

No. 7 has a frame house on section 14, valued at $450; thirty-nine pupils.

No. 9 has a new frame house on section 9, valued at $1,200; thirty-nine pupils.

Joint district No. 8 embraces territory in the towns of Jefferson and Spring Grove. The school house is located in Jefferson. Six pupils belonging to this district reside in Spring Grove.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church in the town was erected for the Methodists, in 1845, and was located on section 30. It was constructed of basswood hewn logs and was known all through this portion of the country as the "Basswood Church." Rev. James McClure was the first circuit rider who preached in this church. It was finally abandoned in 1862.

At this time the Union church was erected on section 30, at a cost of $1,400. Its size was 28x40 feet. The dedicatory services were held by Elder Rolfe. In 1884 the church was being used by the United Brethrenand Lutherans on alternate Sabbaths.

The Emanuel Evangelical church is located on section 34, near the State line. This church was built in 1872. It is 64x32 feet in size, has a belfry but no bell, and cost, including furniture, $2,000. The trustees who superintended its erection were Henry Moyer, Frederich Arnsmier and G. W. Zimmerman. In 1884 the trustees were Henry Moyer, G. W. and Henry Zimmerman. The class leaders were G. W. Zimmerman and Henry Moyer. The services here are conducted in the German language.

In 1863 a Lutheran church was erected on section 28, which was commonly called the "Klaas Church," Louis Klaas having been mainly instrumental in its erection. The building is 22x28 feet in size and cost $1,000. In 1884 the pastor was the Rev. Mr. Schnure.

SPRING GROVE RESERVES.

The war veterans of Spring Grove met, pursuant to call, at the residence of J. B. O'Neal, in July, 1882, and resolved that, "Whereas, we, the old soldiers of the War for the Union, residents of the town of Spring Grove, in sacred memory of those years of war, and of our fallen heroes now buried in southern soil and in northern cemeteries, and in their honor; and that we, the survivors, may form a more perfect union,—Resolved, that we form ourselves into a company, by election of officers according to the rules and regulations of war. Resolved, that the company be called the 'Spring Grove Reserves,' that we elect officers annually. Resolved that the first annual meeting be held the first Saturday in June, 1883, at the residence of J. B. O'Neal. Resolved, that we heartily cooperate with the county union in agitating for and assisting in the the building of a soldier's monument for the honored dead of Green county." An annual meeting was held June 3, 1883, and following officers were elected: Fred Ties, captain; James H. Chapel, 1st lieutenant; J. B. O'Neal, 2d lieutenant; S. C. Williams, orderly sergeant; J. P. Kildow, 1st sergeant; Jacob Haas, 2d sergeant; A. C. Chapel, 3d sergeant; David Colby, 4th sergeant. The following is the company roll: Allen, A. J.; Brant, Samuel; Coldren, William H.; Colwell, Samuel; Davis, G. W.; Edwards, William; Hall, William; Jackson, Thomas H.; Keller, Jacob; Kline, William; Smith, S. J.; Taylor, William; Young, Isaac W.; Zimmerman, Henry; Allen, E. R.; Allen, D. C.; Dedrick, Daniel; Derrick, T. J.; Davis, James H.; Farmer, Henderson; McKinley, Leroy; Harrington, William.

WAR TIMES.

Considerable excitement occurred over law suits growing out of the chopping down of a liberty pole—which was erected by the Union League in 1863. A few men had hated the sight of that mast ever since it was raised, and under the plea of safety of people attending the union church services, in front of which the pole was standing, caused it to be cut down. An intense excitement followed. The war feeling with its hot feeling for and against was revived. Suits were commenced. The offending parties were beaten in the suits.

OLD VILLAGE OF CLARENCE.

The village plat was located on land on section 2, which was first settled by William Sherry, in the spring of 1841. In the fall of that year he was joined by his wife and her father, Dr. Peter Springsted, with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children; also James Sherry, a single man, brother of William. Two years later Dr. Springsted moved to section 4, and improved a farm, which is now occupied by Mrs. Mary Douglas. The doctor and his family moved from this town to Decatur several years later and died there. None of the family are in this town at this time. William Sherry built a house and a blacksmith shop. Both families lived in this house. Sherry in 1845 sold to A. D. Tenny and settled on the place where Aug. Giese now lives. He left the town in about 1855.

Soon after, A. D. Tenney, who came from New Hampshire, bought out Sherry. He sold an interest in the property to B. J. Tenney, who came from Beloit (they were not of kin). Some time after this A. D. Tenney platted a part of the land and sold lots. B. J. Tenney opened a small store. The place was known in those days as Tenneyville, and was later, in honor of Squire Derrick, called Clarence, the name of a town in which he had resided in State of New York. H. C. Green was the next to open business. He built a bedstead and chair factory, with steam power, and operated it until 1856. When he went to Monroe the business stopped.

Caleb Knowles and several sons came from Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1853. Mr. Knowles was father-in-law of A. D. Tenney by his second marriage. His first wife died soon after he came here. Two of the sons, Horatio and C. C. Knowles, went to Kansas in 1859. C. C. Knowles formerly owned the Austin farm. After the war the father and the rest of the family went to Kansas. A. D. Tenney and his family joined a spiritualist community at Harmony Springs, Ark., in 1859. He later died in Kansas.

John B. Sawyer came from Decatur in 1853 and bought produce. He now lives in Brodhead. Mr. Sawyer, A. D. Tenney and Horatio Knowles succeeded to the trade formerly carried on by B. J. Tenney, and owned the hotel, blacksmith shop and store. Morris Derrick, a brother of Squire Derrick, at one time kept a small stock of groceries and liquors. Myron Halstead in 1854 bought out Sawyer, Tenney & Knowles. He was the last merchant of Clarence. Upon the building of the railroad, he moved his stock to Brodhead. Dr. Towne, now of Brodhead, came to Clarence as his clerk. C. A. Warner bought the blacksmith shop in 1854, and worked there one year. He now lives on section 1. He sold to Storrs Smith, who now follows the same business in Albany. Mr. Gregory bought out Smith and closed the shop about 1859. In 1855 Thomas Martin opened a harness shop and worked two years. The old hotel building and barn have been destroyed by fire. The post-office was discontinued in 1857.

OAKLEY.

This little hamlet was formerly called Spring Grove. It is located on section 30. This place originated with the erection of a carding mill by Isaac Kline in 1843. The first business was opened by A. J. Hoffman, in 1847. Many changes have taken place among those who sold goods in the one store building in the place. But among those who have been in trade

here are remembered, John and Daniel Hauver, Mott Harrington, George Aurand and his brother.

In 1884 Frank Miller was the only merchant.

Samuel Mattison, the oldest in years and in service of any blacksmith in Green county, is the blacksmith of the place. He commenced here before the war, and has worked for over fifty years in iron, and most of the time in this town.

SPRING GROVE IN THE WAR.

[By Thomas A. Jackson.]

Out of a voting population of about 250, she sent 100 soldiers to the war from first to last. The following military organizations were represented by her soldiers: The 3d, 13th, 18th, 22d, 36th, 38th and 46th Infantry regiments; the 1st, 2d and 3d Cavalry regiments, and the 1st Heavy Artillery regiment.

3d regiment Infantry—Daniel Aughenbaugh, Joseph Boyer, Robert W. Patten and S. S. Jackson, regimental band.

13th regiment Infantry—Ransom Condon, Ira Cleveland, Reuben H. Chapel, Austin C. Chapel, E. S. Derrick, W. Keifer, John V. Martin, W. S. Meanor, John Penn, W. H. Pomeroy, Cyrus Robinson, William H. Shaff and Charles Vanburen.

18th regiment Infantry—James S. Alexander, William Barnhouse, Mahlon J. Bussey, Benjamin Butcher, Clinton Condon, James D. Davis, Benjamin S. Davis, George W. Davis, Theodore J. Derrick, John A. Farmer, Henderson Farmer, A. M. Kasson, Isaiah Kirby, Wilson Olds, Joseph L. Show, Frederick Teis, Chester W. Williams, Thomas A. Jackson, S. S. Jackson, Alexander Jackson and Isaac W. Young.

22d regiment Infantry—William S. Newman, Joseph Alexander, Andrew Boyer, Fred Baker, Josiah Clawson, Allen Davis, Zachariah P. Davis, Joseph J. Davis, James F. Elliott, Peter Feathers, Henry Feathers, Jeff. Feathers, William H. Herrington, Charles Mattison, A. J. Mitchell, James Stahlrucker and George Willis.

36th regiment Infantry—Avory S. Cole.

25th regiment Infantry—Nelson Rice.

38th regiment Infantry—Samuel Brandt, S. B. Caldwell, John Donyes, Oliver Gill, Isaac Kline, Philip Kilwine, Jacob Keller, George Newcomer, Joseph Newcomer, Francis Saurs and William Taylor.

46th regiment Infantry—E. R. Allen, James H. Chapel, Henry Howard, Jacob Haas, Thomas Klumb, Thomas J. Meanor, W. A. Meanor, Isaac N. Martin, I. C. Martin, Samuel Smith, Isaac Trimbly, R. B. Fowler and Henry Zimmerman.

1st regiment Cavalry—John B. O'Neal, John Meir, David Beaty, Warren Bates, William A. Garrison, William Gill, John Stabler and L. Shores.

2d regiment Cavalry—John Butcher.

3d regiment Cavalry—DeWitt C. Allen.

1st Heavy Artillery—Joshua P. Kildow, Lovel Matthews, Thomas J. Ostrander, James Ostrander and S. Clark Williams.

12th Battery—William Rice and Nathan Rice.

There were a number of Spring Grove soldiers in the war who were credited to other towns on account of local bounty and other causes at time of enlistment, whose names we cannot now get at, and there may be here and there a name enumerated in the above list as credited to Spring Grove that is claimed elsewhere; but from the town records and our own personal knowledge of enlistments, we believe the above account to be substantially correct so far as it goes. We are satisfied there are some names of Spring Grove soldiers we are unable to get at, as some enlisted in Illinois regiments and were credited to that State, whose names do not appear on our home records. Among the list of names given above, the names of Benjamin S. Davis of company B, 18th Wiscon Infantry, and Zachariah P. Davis of company K, 22d regiment Infantry, was killed in battle—the former in a bayonet charge at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, and the latter in the

same manner at Resaca, Ga., during Sherman's Atlanta campaign in the summer of 1864.

Of those who died of wounds and disease, were Ransom Condon and John Penn of the 13th Wisconsin, and William Barnhouse, John A. Farmer, Isaiah Kirby, Joseph L. Show and Chester W. Williams, of the 18th Wisconsin, campany B; and George Newcomer of the 38th Wisconsin. There may be some others, but we have no knowledge who they were, if any.

Of those who were wounded in battle and recovered, and are still living in Spring Grove and vicinity, we give the names of George W. Davis, Mahlon I. Bussey, Frederick Teis, Henderson Farmer, J. W. Young and James D. Davis, all of company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and all wounded in the charge at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th day of May, 1863, except James D. Davis, who was wounded in Alabama with five others of company B from other parts of the county, including the names of George S. Loucks of Brodhead, who was shot through the body, the ball piercing the lungs; and J. R. Knapp, since dead; William H. Denson and George W. Webb, belonging to other towns. There are doubtless many other matters of interest pertaining to Spring Grove in the war deserving a historical record or mention, that for want of correct knowledge and information, I am not able to give. Of company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, which I had the honor to command until about the close of the war, I would mention the names of Hiram E. Bailey and William H. Spencer, killed at Shiloh; John C. Bryant, killed at Corinth; James M. Carpenter, at Vicksburg, all of Green county. Of those wounded in the different engagements through which they passed during the war, and of those who died of wounds and disease from other parts of the county, for lack of a correct record of the same, we will not try to give it. There were a good many of them. At the close of the war honorable promotions were conferred on several old veterans. Commissions of captain to Henderson Farmer, and that of lieutenants to Frederick Teis and Peter Vauorman, and non-commissioned appointments of sergeants to George W. Davis and one or two others.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAYS.

[By J. W. Kildow.]

To the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ill.

SIRS:—In compliance of your request for me to give you a statement of my early recollections of, and the part that I have taken therein, of the early settlement of Green county, and especially of the town of Spring Grove, in said county. I make the following:

In October, 1836, John Chadwick and Thomas Woodle, of Fayette Co., Penn., (the county in which I was raised) influenced by an article that appeared in the "*Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser*," contributed to that paper by Elder Brunson, (a Methodist preacher stationed at Prairie du Chien) and copied extensively in the eastern papers, giving such glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil, and other advantages of northwestern Illinois, and southwestern Wisconsin, concluded to take a tour of observations to this country, and if they found it as represented, they would make it their future home. They did so, and each of them entered a quarter section of land. Chadwick entered his on section 2, in what is now the town of Jefferson, and Woodle, on section 35, now town of Sylvester. Upon their return home, (like the spies of old, that were sent out to view the promised land) they declared that the "half had not been told." This caused an endemic western fever. Chadwick's son James, and myself falling victims thereto. So in January, 1837, James Chadwick and myself entered into an agreement of partnership, (verbally) to come [go] out here and follow the millwrighting business, (that being my profession) and if we could not find employment at that business, to follow that of carpentering. So we set about making arrangements for an early start in the spring. In the meantime the elder Chadwick made arrangements

with us, that we should erect for him, on his land in this county, a cabin house, as he intended to move out here as soon as he could dispose of his property there. By this time three other young men of the neighborhood, to-wit: Daniel Goodwin, William Hurlbut and Joseph Reed, concluded to accompany us, (all of us just entering upon our majority). So about the middle of February the elder Mr. Chadwick went to Bridgeport, a thriving town on the Monongahela river, sixty miles, by water, above Pittsburg, to make arrangements with the officers of the steamer, *Empire*, then building at that place, for our transportation to St. Louis, (her point of destination). The officers enjoined Mr. Chadwick to have us on hand on the 23d of that month, as the boat would positively sail on that day. So on the 22d of February, 1837, in company with James Chadwick, Daniel Goodwin, William Hurlbut and Joseph Reed, I left my native home in Pennsylvania, arriving at Bridgeport that night. Upon our arrival we found that the boat was not completed, which detained us at that point several days. But we at last got off, and arrived at Pittsburg, where the steamer was to take on her furniture. But on arriving at that place, the boat's furniture was not ready, (the furniture was made at that place). After waiting a number of days, for the boat to start, we became restless under delays and demanded of the officers a return of our passage money, but after repeated promises of starting "to-morrow," and after as many failures to get off, the officers finally made arrangements with the steamer, *Loyal Hannah*, and we were transferred to that steamer. The next day after our transfer to the latter steamer, we got started. The boat ran down to Wheeling, Va., stopping there a number of days awaiting the arrival of the western members of Congress, (who, in those days, traveled from Washington to their western homes, by stage, to Wheeling, from thence by river steamers to points on said river, nearest their residences). But on the 10th of March, we got started from that place, having on board the great Daniel Webster, (who, that year, made his great western tour), and a number of other western notables, including the notorious G. W. Jones, dellegate from this, then Territory, who acted as second for H. A. Wise, of Virginia, in the duel between Wise and Billey, which resulted in the killing of Billey. The boat having to stop at all principal places to give the great Daniel an opportunity to address the people on the political topics of the day, but more especially the great principles of the whig party. At St. Louis, we took passage on the steamer, *Astoria*, for Galena, but when arriving at the mouth of Small Pox creek, the river at the head of the island was gorged with ice, so that the boat could not proceed, and not knowing when the gorge would break, we left the boat and proceeded on foot to Galena, at which place we arrived about noon the day after leaving the boat. At Galena we parted company with Goodwin, Hurlbut and Reed, they going to Mineral Point and Chadwick and myself, going (coming) to this (Green) county, leaving Galena about 2 P. M., stopping over the first night out at White Oak springs. The next morning Chadwick was quite unwell, attributing his sickness to the rancid butter that he had eaten for supper, which out-ranked any officer that was in the northwest at that time. We concluded not to take breakfast at that place. Thinking that a morning's walk of a few miles would improve Chadwick's appetite, we started, intending to take breakfast at Gratiot, which they told us was on our route, about five miles ahead, but not knowing, at that time, that two log cabins and a stable covered with straw, constituted a western village, we passed through it without stopping, wending our way across almost a trackless prairie without seeing a habitation, until we came to Wolf creek, a small tributary of the West Pecatonica, where we had to stop over night, as our next stopping would be ten miles ahead. At this place, we found two cabins and a diminutive grist mill. One of the cabins was occu-

pied by the miller and his family, which consisted of a man by the name of Curtis and himself. The other was occupied by a man and his family, by the name of Hastings, who kept entertainment and bad whisky. After supper I went over to the mill (which was located on the opposite side of the stream from the tavern) to take a look at its working machinery, which I found to be of the most primitive order. In conversation with the miller, he told me he had bargained his mill to a man from the east whom he expected to take possession next June, and in case he sold, he intended to erect, in company with a man by the name of Gillet, a more pretentious one on Richland creek, a stream that heads in Green county, near Monroe, this mill site being at a point on said creek where Orrangeville, in Stephenson Co., Ill., is now located. At the mill was a customer from Rock Grove, having a grist to grind, who who said he was going to return home next day if the mill could get his grist ground out by morning, and we could accompany him as he had to go the same route, an invitation which we gladly accepted. At this place an incident occurred which for a short time affrighted us badly. On my return to the tavern from the mill I found an acquisition of some three or four to our company, who were drinking and playing cards, and I made up my mind that the place was a tough one. Chadwick being tired and unwell, had retired early. Among the guests was a man by the name of Armstrong, who resided near Wiota. Though somewhat set up, he was not taking part in their card playing. With him I soon got into conversation. He had come into the country prior to the Black Hawk War; had taken quite an active part in the war; was very communicative and inquisitive. In reply to his questions I told him where we were from; where we were going to; what our professions were; and that we had come to the country to build mills and houses, but, I continued, from the appearance of the country and the quality of the timber, (which up to this place we found to consist only of the veriest scrub burr and white oak varieties) we had a good show of starving in that line. He replied that he expected that we would have to rough it for a few years at least. As the conversation began to lag, I retired to bed, but not to sleep, for I must confess that if I ever had the blues it was at this time; but in time tired nature succumbed and I fell into a sound sleep, to be awakened by Chadwick punching me in the ribs with his elbow and whispering my attention to the fact that a person was removing the clabboards from the roof near where our bed stood. In a few moments I was completely awake. I silently raised myself on one elbow to watch the movements of the man, who, by this time, had got through into our room; and, after standing awhile and looking around, apparently in an amazed condition, he started a few steps in the direction of our bed, stopped, looked around, finally turned and walked to the other end of the room and threw himself down on some old clothes that lay in the corner of the room. By this time I was in a profuse sweat, having nothing in our possession with which to ward off an attack if the man had intended one, but I soon came to the conclusion that the man meant us no harm, as in a few minutes he was in a sound sleep and snoring loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. In the morning we told the landlord of the circumstance. He immediately went up stairs, waked the man up and brought him down. The man proved to be one of the parties of the night before, who, having filled up with bad whisky, had started for his shanty some three or four miles away; had got bewildered, and had wandered around the greater part of the night; had finally in his wanderings got back to the tavern, where (he said) he had thumped on the door to wake up the landlord, and not succeeding, concluded to gain an entrance in the manner above described. In the morning we started in company with our guide, traveling some fifteen miles or more to Brewster ferry, on the

Pecatonica river, where was kept a small boat for the purpose of crossing. Here we found a small improvement on the south side of the river, while the dwelling stood on the north side. Here in crossing we had to (after drawing the wagon as near the water as possible) separate the oxen from the wagon, ferry the oxen over, then return for the wagon, which we had to run on the boat by hand; after crossing the wagon, hitching on the oxen and pulling the wagon up the river bank. On reaching the high prairie, east of where Oneco now stands, we separated from our guide, he pointing out to us the direction we should take to reach New Mexico, a place laid out the summer before by Jacob Andrick, intending it for the county seat of Green county, (as there was a movement on foot at that time to have a new county laid out), and containing at that time one house. At this house we inquired for a man by the name of William Woodle, (that being our point of destination), a son of the elder Thomas Woodle, who some years previous had moved to Illinois, but in 1836 had moved to this county, and had settled three miles east of where Monroe now stands. Mrs. Andrick could not tell us where he resided; had heard the name; thought he lived east of there; telling us to go about a mile northeast where we would find a store and they could inform us where he lived. After traveling the distance and direction indicated by Mrs. Andrick, we came to a log house in which was kept by a man by the name of Smith a small grocery store with a sprinkling of dry goods. Smith at the time of our arrival was shaking lustly with the ague, the first case of ague I had ever seen. At this place we learned that it was three miles to Woodle's, and being tired and hungry, having eaten nothing since early morn, we concluded to stop over night, which we did at Joseph Paine's, who, at that time, resided near the store, and kept entertainment, arriving at this place on the evening of March 30, 1837. After supper we walked over to the store, where we found several persons discussing the county seat question—some congratulating Mr. Paine and some Mr. Andrick, on having the county seat. I learned from their conversation that, in addition to Mr. Andrick's town, which he named New Mexico, Mr. Paine had laid out a town, which he called Richland City, as a competitor to Mr. Andrick's, neither of them having their plats recorded, as required by law. At the first session of the first legislative assembly, which convened at Belmont, in December, 1836, in the bill defining the boundaries of the new county was a section declaring that New Mexico should be the county seat. Mr. Paine, finding that his point could not succeed, proposed to Mr. Andrick to purchase a half-interest in his (Andrick) site, but Mr. Andrick was obdurate, and refused to sell, so Mr. Paine slipped off to Mineral Point and had his town recorded New Mexico. Now, in those days the mail arrived at this point when the mail carrier came; provided, he did not let it wash away when crossing the streams of water on his route, and the carrier would arrive once a week when the water in the streams would let him; hence, at this particular time they had not had a mail for over a month, hence they had not heard anything definite about the county seat question since the passage of the bill. The next morning on our way to Woodle's we met young Thomas Woodle, a brother of William, who was at that time making his home with William. He said he was going to the store on an errand and proposed to us to accompany him, which we did. At the store there were several persons, and among them a big strapping Indian, who proposed to run a foot race with Woodle for the treats. Woodle accepted, the distance they were to run stepped off, the judges chosen, and the racers started. The judges decided that Woodle was the winner, but Mr. Indian refused to treat, claiming that he understood it that the one coming out ahead was to buy the whisky. Arriving at Woodle's we concluded to rest over Sunday, visiting with the Woodle's. The next Monday after our

arrival, in company with the two Woodles and Joseph Smith, (a former brother-in-law of the Woodle's,) we started to look up the Chadwick land, which was five miles east of Woodle's. After finding it (which we did by means of the section and quarter stakes which the prairie fires had not yet destroyed,) and selecting a location for a cabin, we returned to the store to procure an outfit for housekeeping, which (with us) consisted of two coffee pots, two tin pans or platters, a frying pan, two tin cups, one empty oyster can, two Indian blankets, (as they were named,) one pound of coffee, a few pounds of flour, and ten pounds of bacon, (the two latter articles we procured from Daniel S. Sutherland as they was not to be had at the store.) We returned to the land and commenced operations by first putting up a small shanty to live in while building a more pretentious one. The shanty we built out of logs, by splitting them; and for the want of better material we roofed it with brush. Having got the shanty completed the second day, we moved into it and began cutting logs for the cabin. The second night after moving into our shanty there came up a snow storm, snow falling to the depth of six inches. Our roofing not being close enough to turn the snow, in the morning we found ourselves under a covering of three or four inches of snow; the weather turning quite cold and having about enough logs cut for a cabin we concluded to abandon the shanty for the present and go back to Mr. Paine's and try and find some way of getting our traps from Galena, as we needed some of the tools, as at that time we did not know how to build cabins without tools. Upon our arrival at Mr. Paine's (or I should rather say at the store) we found a Mr. Palmer or Parmer, who said that himself and another man (I think Mr. Lutteral) was going to start in a few days to Galena with a load of lead mineral, and was to bring back a part of a load of groceries for Mr. Smith, the merchant. Chadwick proposed to him to bring out our traps, which he consented to do, provided Chadwick would accompany them, saying he did not know what them d—n steamboat men had done with them tools, and was not going to spend time hunting them up; and as there was no other alternative Chadwick consented to go. In the mean time I agreed with Mr. Paine to work on his tavern house which he was about erecting on his town site to be used as tavern and court house, until Chadwick returned. But as Mr. Sutherland was to boss the job and lay out the work, and as Mr. Sutherland could not commence work until the following week, I had a few days of leisure which I improved by taking a stroll down Richland creek to look up any mill sites that I might find, and especially the one mentioned by Mr. Curtis in my conversation with him at Wolf creek. On my return to Paine's, the next Monday morning, I found Mr. Sutherland on hand, and I commenced work on Paine's tavern and court house, the first frame building I believe erected in Green county. In a few days after I commenced work on this building a man by the name of Burrett came to where we were working, and after a short conversation with Sutherland inquired of him if he knew of any millwrights in his(this)neighborhood, saying that himself and a Mr. Gray of Mineral Point had entered into partnership to build a saw mill on Whiteside branch, a small tributary of east Pecatonica stating that a Mr.Armstrong(my communicative friend at Wolf creek) had informed him that a couple of millwrights a few days previous had passed Wolf creek on their way to New Mexico. Mr. Sutherland pointing to me replied, "I presume that man is the one you are looking for." I accompanied Burrett home, took a level of his millsite, and agreed with him to build his mill the coming summer. Burrett agreeing to let us know when he got ready to begin, as he had to build a cabin at the site to accommodate the hands employed, as his residence was at least a mile distant, and the hands would have to bach it. On my return to Paine's I again went to work on his house. On the return of Chadwick

from Galena, (having been gone at least ten days,) we resumed work on the cabin. On the afternoon of the following Saturday we went to Paine's (which we usually did every Saturday to stay over Sunday except when we staid at the cabin and took a stroll over the prairie and through the timber adjacent thereto) where we found a young man from Ohio by the name of John Crawford, a cousin of Chadwick, who had heard of our coming through Chadwick's folks, and had come out to take a look at the promised land. Crawford agreed to stay and work with us during the summer, going with us the following Monday to work on the cabin. A few days after Crawford's initiation to our manner of life and mode of living, occurred one of those laughable incidents which materially assists in driving away that lonesomeness which I believe is the common inheritance of all or nearly all early pioneers of western life, who having left the advantages, pleasure and busy scenes of civilized life, and having settled in those western wilds, miles, miles from any human habitation, save that of the wild Indians, to hew out for himself and family a home. The incident was this. On one of our frequent visits to New Mexico we visited the cabin of Hiram Rust and Jarvis Rattan, located near where Monroe now is. We saw them turning their pancakes which they were cooking in their frying pan. After the pancake was sufficiently baked on the first side they would take hold of the handle of the pan, would give it a few vigorous rotary motions sufficient to loosen and give the pancake a certain rotary impetus, would suddenly change the motion of the pan to a vertical one by which means they would flop the pancake bottom side up to complete its cooking. After seeing them do it,, we would for the purpose of amusement after the days work was done, practice this slight of hand performance. Chadwick in a short time became quite an adept at it. After Crawford's arrival, Chadwick would often perform it for the purpose of showing Crawford (as he said) what could be done. One morning while Chadwick was baking pancakes for breakfast, Crawford who was near-sighted got on the opposite side of the fire, squatted down on his haunches for the purpose (as he said) of seeing how Chadwick did it. Chadwick mistaking the degree of baking given the pancake, when he undertook to flop it over, the pancake instead of coming over doubled up and falling upon the rim of the pan, bounded into Crawford's face, but happily for him the pancake was not very hot, so that he was but little burnt; but it made Crawford terrible mad and he was for whipping Chadwick thinking that Chadwick had done it intentionally, but upon Chadwick's solemn protestation of innocence and myself keeping in between them for a few minutes, Crawford's good nature (and he had a good share of it) returning the thing passed off pleasantly, but it gave us a full half hour's good laughing. The cabin completed we gathered up our traps taking them to Woodle's. Next day went to Paine's where we worked on Paine's house two or three days, when Mr. Burrett came after us to commence work on his mill. Arriving at the cabin we found four hands employed in its completion, whom Burrett had engaged to work on the dam and mill pit. Here we had to bach it and although we, us millwrights, were exempt from any cooking, as Burrett in his contract had to furnish the cook, but often did I think of and endorse the sentiment of the miner when lying in his bunk and looking at his partner getting their breakfast, exclaimed: "Joe, there has an idea struck me." "The devil," replied Joe. "I would rather believe that lightning would strike you, but since you have been blest with a stroke pray tell us what it is." "Well," replied Jim, "while I have been lying here and looking at you trying to fork that meat out of the fire where you spilled it, by upsetting the frying pan in which it was cooking, while you was trying to get them potatoes out of the ashes where you put them to roast, what a great invention woman was." After we had been at work on

the mill a short time we received word that the elder Mr. Chadwick had moved to the country and was settled in the cabin and requested us to pay them a visit, so on the following Saturday we started on foot a distance of twenty miles to visit them; the day being one of those cool, drizzling, rainy days in May, which frequently occurs in this country. When getting within a mile or a mile and a half of the Chadwick cabin we came to a cabin in which a man by the name of Joseph Woodle and his family was living, who had come from Pennsylvania, and who had built his cabin since we had left. We stopped to have a hand-shake, and it being near evening they insisted that we should take supper with them, which we did, as we had had nothing to eat since morning. By the time supper was over the sun was down. We started to find Chadwick's, but instead of going around the timber (both of the cabins being in the edge of the timber, the one occupied by Woodle on the north edge and the one by Chadwick on the south) as we had been in the habit of doing, we concluded that we could save time and distance by going through it, but in doing so we missed the cabin, and when we came to the prairie we became bewildered and did not know which way to go, as by that time it had got very dark, but like all lost persons each had his course marked out, and each one knew his course was right, so in turn each would lead awhile until we became satisfied that each one was lost, and coming to a precipice (over which Chadwick fell) we concluded to call a halt and put up for the night, but as our clothes were thoroughly wet and the night cold, and having no means of making a fire we could not stop traveling. So selecting a large white oak tree (we did not know at that time that it was white oak) on the top of the bluff we walked around it all night, and I thought it the longest night ever made. Before leaving it I took my knife and made a peculiar mark in the bark so that if I should see it again I would know it. When daylight came we concluded to travel west as we were satisfied that we were east of Richland timber, and if we could strike that timber we could find some settler, but as it was still very cloudy and as we were lost we could not tell which way west lay, but determined to strike out and try to find a section stake which would decide the course for us to take. After traveling a short distance in a southeast course we came to the section stake at the southeast corner of section 16, in what is now the town of Spring Grove. We then started west through the timber and on coming out on the prairie at the southwest corner of Spring Grove timber we came across John Kline, who had a few days previous moved to the country from Laporte Co., Ind., and who at the time was encamped in his wagons on section 29; his father having the fall previous entered land on that section. Kline at that time was going across to Richland timber to try to find an old neighbor of his by the name of Harcourt, who the previous year had moved to the country and settled somewhere near Richland creek. We told him how we were lost and had lain out all night, and inquired if he could direct us to a resident by the name of Chadwick who had just moved into the country. He said that he could, as his wife's uncle, a man by the name of Riley, had been out and had entered land at a grove a few miles north of us and that his (Riley's) land joined that of lands owned by that name (Chadwick). We went with Kline to the divide between the waters of Spring and Richland creeks where he pointed out to us the timber grove where his uncle Riley had made his entry. Kline finding out that we were millwrights said that his father and himself intended to build a saw mill the coming fall, and that his father intended to bring a millwright from Indiana, but if we would do the work he would induce his father to leave the millwright at his home. We arrived at the cabin that afternoon, and found Mr. Chadwick's folks much excited, as Woodle, the man we had taken supper with the night before, had come to Chadwick's that fore-

noon to visit with us, and inquiring for us was told that we were at work on Burrett's mill, when he related the circumstances of our leaving his residence the night previous about sundown. Mrs. Chadwick insisted that her husband and Woodle should immediately start out to look us up as she believed that we had either perished or were scalped by the Indians, as a number of them had passed in sight of the cabin the previous day; the latter she insisted being the more reasonable conclusion, Mr. Chadwick and Woodle, taking their guns with them, went to the highlands southwest of the cabin and saw us ascending on our way to the cabin from the south, all parties arriving at the cabin nearly at the same time. We completed the Burrett & Gray saw mill the latter part of September, as the work was materially delayed for the want of the irons, as they had ordered them from St. Louis and from some unexplained cause they did not arrive for two months after being ordered. After the completion of the saw mill, we commenced work on the Kline saw mill, the first mill erected in the town of Spring Grove. After getting out the timber for the mill, cold weather setting in, we suspended work on the mill and went to Galena for the purpose of getting work in some of the shops, but failing in this we hired to a contractor to assist in getting out timber for some buildings to be erected in that place the next spring. We went upon an island in the Mississippi river, a few miles below that place to obtain the timber. After we had got out a quantity of timber, the sheriff, at the instance of the county commissioners, came to the island and attached it, the commissioners claiming that the timber belonged to the county, under an act of Congress giving to the different counties all the unsold overflowed lands lying within the county. Again being without employment, we concluded to take a stroll through Iowa, finally turning up in Burlington, where the second session of the first legislative assembly was in session (Wisconsin and Iowa being at that time under the same Territorial government). Upon our arrival at that place we called upon our representative (William Boyls) from this county, who informed us that he had introduced a resolution in the assembly that would settle our county seat question, and kindly invited us to call in the next day, which we did in the afternoon, when we found Mr. Boyls' resolution under consideration. The resolution, in brief, was one defining what was the intention of the former session in locating the county seat of Green county, declaring that the intention of the legislature was to locate the county seat at the point known as Andrick Town. Now, to a novice like myself, I did not think there would be any opposition to its passage, but I was mistaken, for it met with a most determined opposition from a number of members. Finally the measure was disposed of by a member moving an amendment to strike out the words "Andrick's Town" and insert "New Mexico," which prevailed, thus leaving the question as it was. From Burlington we went to St. Louis, and upon the opening of navigation in the spring we returned to Green county and again commenced work on Kline's mill. While at work on the mill, in one of our strolls through the timber, we came across the tree that we had tramped around the greater part of the night in May, 1837; it stood on the bluff, near the center of section 16. After the partial completion of the mill there arose a misunderstanding between the Kline's and a neighbor by the name of Judkins about the water flow of Judkins' land. Work on the mill was suspended. We then went to work on a small grist mill for Dr. Vanoaljah, on Cedar creek, in Illinois, and afterwards on a saw mill on Richland creek. In October, this year (1838), I was taken down with the typhoid fever at Mr. Chadwick's, where I lay a number of weeks, hovering between life and death, the doctors and everybody else, including myself, believing that I could not possibly live. But through a vigorous constitution, and the kind care and at-

tention that I received from Mother Chadwick, I finally recovered; and here let me record, for the gratification and encouragement of her descendants, that if there ever was a mother, Mother Chadwick proved to be one to me at that time, and as long as memory holds its sway will I ever remember with gratitude with what care, sympathy and patience she administered to my wants on that occasion. But that is long years ago, and Mother Chadwick has long since passed to her final rest and reward, while I am left here to struggle on only a few years longer, at best. After my recovery we built a small house and barn for Levi Wilcox, some three or four miles south of where Cedarville now stands. In March, this year (1839), having learned of the death of my father, I concluded to visit my old home in Pennsylvania, but being detained so much in Galena and other points on the river between there and St. Louis, on account of low stage of water in the river and the sinking of the steamer on which I had taken passage, I concluded to return, having, previous to starting, agreed to build a barn for Mr. Chadwick the coming summer. I returned in May, and we finished and started the Kline saw mill that month, as, previous to that time, Kline and Judkins had settled their difficulty, and Judkins had deeded to Kline a right of flow. After starting the mill we went to work on Chadwick's barn. And here I must relate a circumstance that shows what manner of man Jacob LyBrand was, who at that time kept a variety store in New Mexico. While working on the roof of the barn I broke my hatchet. The shingles for the roofing being made out of hard wood, and no pains being taken to joint the edges, it was impossible to lay even a fair roof without some means of straightening their edges. It's true, we might have fastened them in the bench vise and taken a plane or drawshave to them, but this was a feat that I felt no disposition to undertake, so I went to New Mexico to buy one of LyBrand, knowing that he kept them on hand. After looking them over and inquiring the price, (which I thought was enormous,) I asked LyBrand if his price was not pretty steep. "Why," he replied, "do you think it too much?" I said I thought that it was, whereupon he laid the hatchet back on the shelf. I then went to where some carpenters were at work on a building near by, thinking to borrow one, but they having none they could spare, I went back to the store, intending to buy. Upon going in I said to LyBrand that I guessed I would have to take that hatchet. He replied that I could not have it. "Why not?" I said. He replied, "Did you not say that the price was too much? And I don't intend any person shall buy any article of me that says the price is too much." I then related to him the circumstance of my breaking the hatchet, and the necessity of my having one. He said, "Oh, I will loan it to you," which he did. After I got through using it I returned it, proposing to pay him for the use of it, but he refused to take anything for the use of it. After completing the barn we went south of Cedar creek and built a house and small barn for Dr. Vanvalzah, on his farm, he having previously sold his mill property on Cedar creek to Mr. Neightic. The winter of 1839–40 we ran the Wilcox saw mill, on Richland creek. In the summer of 1840 we built a house near Cedarville for Reason Wilcox, and a barn at Walnut Grove for John Kleckner. In October, of this year, Chadwick took unto himself a life partner, marrying a daughter of Deacon David Davis; and I, feeling unwilling, if not unable, to fight the battle of life single handed, concluded to take a partner, choosing for this purpose a sister of Chadwick's wife, and no time throughout our married life have I regretted the choice I—or rather, I should say she made, for in my opinion, in this matter of marrying the girls have it all their own way, for Shakspeare, or some other person who has had experience in these matters, truly says that—

"When a woman will, she will, and you may depend on it;
But when she won't, she won't, and that's the end on it."

The result of this double marriage was the dissolution of partnership between Chadwick and

myself—a partnership that had lasted nearly three years, and during all this time, so far as I know, there was no a harsh word or unkind feeling existed between us. Shortly after marrying, Chadwick settled on and opened up a farm on section 22, in now the town of Jefferson, this county, and myself on section 19, town of Spring Grove. In the spring of 1841 I built a house for Samuel Myers, at the then saw mill of Kline & Myers (formerly Kline's mill), on section 20, being the first frame built in the town. In the summer, fall and winter of this year, I did a number of jobs in the neighborhood, laying floors, (which formerly consisted of hewed puncheons,) making doors, putting in additional windows, etc., in houses, as the lumber for that purpose could be obtained at the saw mill. In the summer of 1842 I built a barn for John Kline on section 29, now owned by Hugh Alexander, the first frame barn erected in the town, and in the fall I assisted in the building of a store house for John Fisher, in Rock Grove. The winter of 1842–3 was an unprecedented hard one, snow falling to the depth of one foot or more, on the 12th of November, and by March had accumulated to fully three feet, and continued to lay on until in April. The month of March was terrible cold, the thermometer at Rock Grove ranging from one to six degrees below zero every morning throughout the month, except the last morning, when it commenced thawing, and a great number of cattle throughout the country died from exposure. In the spring of 1843 I built the carding mill on Spring creek for Kline & Myers. After completing the carding mill, I was employed by a Boston company to run a a grist mill at Winslow; they having erected one there in 1841. I ran the mill until the following May. Returning to Spring Grove, I built the second saw mill on Spring creek, on section 15, for William Bussey. This summer (1844) was a terrible wet one, raining almost continuously from March to September. Work on the mill was much delayed on account of the rain and high water in the creek. We laid the foundation timbers for the mill three different times, and as often having them washed out. At one time some of them being washed two miles below. The wheat and oats crops were nearly ruined by the continuous wet weather. In the fall of this year I built myself a new residence, on section 30, being the second frame house built in the town. This winter (1844–45) the residents of Spring Grove and adjacent country petitioned the postoffice department for a postoffice to be named Spring Grove, and located at my residence and the appointment of myself postmaster. This request the department refused to grant, on the ground that the office asked for was not on any established mail route. The residents then entered into an arrangement whereby each one was in turn to carry the mail from Monroe and Rock Grove, the nearest postoffices to this point, and through the kindly intercession of Mr. Walworth, then postmaster at Monroe, I was granted permisscion to handle the mail and account to Mr. Walworth (a kind of side office). In 1847 or 1848 Congress established a mail route from Rockford, by way of Monroe to Mineral Point, and the office was included in the lettings, and I was commissioned postmaster. This office I held until the summer of 1857, when I resigned, as I intended to change my residence to a more easterly part of the town, for the purpose of farming, as I had become tired of carpentering, having to be absent so much from my family, a profession that I have since followed, except at short intervals, when I would starve out at it, and was forced to resort to the tools to replenish my larder. Upon my resigning the postoffice the patrons of the office petitioned for the appointment of Matt Herrington as my successor. Herrington & Hauver at that time, were in trade at what is now called Oakley. The department referred the application to Alpheus Goddard, then postmaster at Monroe (that being the rule of the department at the time). Mr. Goddard being an uncompromising demo-

crat and a firm believer in the Jacksonian policy, that to the victors belong the spoils, refused to endorse Mr. Herrington upon the ground that Mr. Herrington could not repeat the party shibboleth, and not finding a democrat to his liking in the neighborhood who would accept the office, the office was transferred into the town of Jefferson, two miles northwest of its then location, and Israel Lake appointed postmaster. After the removal of the office it became very inconvenient to those patrons living in the east part of the town, so they petitioned the department for a new office to be named Pee Dee, and located at the northeast corner of section 33, and with our recent experience in choosing an incumbent, we thought best to select a democrat for that position. This office was established in June or July, 1859, with G. W. Zimmerman postmaster. In a short time Zimmerman becoming tired of the office, as it interfered too much with his farm duties, he arranged with my wife to run the office as deputy, and the office was transferred to my house, on section 18. In the fall of 1862 we were having a very exciting congressional election, growing out of our diversity of views on the war measure. The State central committee (of which Mr. Rublee was chairman) sent to the office (directed to the postmaster,) a package of political documents, including the address of the central committee with a request that the postmaster distribute this package (as was the rule with all packages so directed), was given to the postmaster, who upon receiving it declared he would not distribute them, saying that if the committee wanted them distributed they could come and do it themselves. Upon hearing this I wrote the chairman that in the future in sending such documents to the office, to direct them to either E. R. Allen or myself, saying that the postmaster was an old line democrat having no sympathies with the republican party, not even suggesting a change, when in less than a month, I received a commission as postmaster, with a notice to the incumbent to turn the office over to me, which was the cause of two of the most surprised men ever in the town. This office I held until 1867, when I resigned (having sold my farm) for the purpose of changing my location, and Fred Teis was commissioned my successor, who ran the office a short time, resigned, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Coulter, was commissioned. In 1868 I moved with my family to Kansas, intending to make that State my future home, but becoming dissatisfied with the country, I returned in 1870, with broken health and $800 out of pocket, to Spring Grove, where I intend to reside until the Master calls, "Come Home." In politics, from boyhood I was a firm believer in those divine truths as promulgated from that immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence and cornerstone of our American edifice, that all men are created equal, and from early manhood I have been a persistent advocate of those truths, and when in 1842, the first political anti-slavery society was organized in Green county, I was one of the immortal seven (as we were faceciously called) that assisted in its organization, and continued a member of that party until 1854, when the party was merged in the republican party, and have been a member of that party up to the present time; and I have voted at every election that has been held in the county since its organization, excepting the two years that I resided in Kansas. Upon the temperance question my neighbors say I am fanatical, and perhaps I am so, as I have not taken any alcoholic or fermented beverages for over fifty years, and I can see nothing but evil, and only evil, in its use. I am also a strenuous advocate of woman franchisement, as I cannot comprehend by what theory or law of creation men have rights that women are not entitled to; and I fully endorse the exclamation of the old deacon, who, when his elder was preaching, (his subject being man) said when he spoke of man he included woman as by creation they were the same as man, with a little variation," exclaimed, "Yes, bless God."

SPRING GROVE, March, 1884.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The following biographical skecthes of prominent citizens of the town of Spring Grove, will give an idea of the enterprise and thrift of this town:

Mrs. Mary Clemans, the widow of J. H. Clemans, lives on section 22, town of Spring Grove. She is a daughter of Isaac Kline, who settled in this town in May, 1837. Daniel Baxter (who came the same year) and Mr. Kline were the first two permanent settlers in this town. Mrs. Clemans was born in April, 1822. In November, 1839, she was married to J. H. Clemans, and settled the next year on the place where Mrs. Clemans now lives. To them were born nine children—Catharine, now wife of Samuel J. Smith; Isaac, now living in Todd Co., Minn.; Jane, deceased, wife of Jacob Newcomer; Eliza Ann, now wife of Ira Mellen, of Yankton, Dak.; Elizabeth, who died when four years old; Thomas J., who lives with his mother; Charles A., now living at Yankton, Dak.; Lucinda, now wife of Francis Jenkins, of Todd Co., Minn., and Estella, wife of Henry Long. Mrs. Clemans was bereaved by the death of her husband in April, 1877. He was formerly from Kentucky, and came to Green county in 1838. Thomas J. Clemans, who lives with his mother on the old homestead, was married Nov. 29, 1874, to Polly, daughter of J. W. Kildow. The have two children – Orpha G., born Nov. 1, 1880, and James F., born Oct. 12, 1875.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Davis lives on section 30, occupying the same land settled upon by her husband, Archibald Davis and herself, July 7, 1838. Mrs. Davis was born in Pocahontas Co., Va., April 1, 1812. She is now (1884) vigorous, doing all the house work, and attending to care of stock, etc. She was married Sept. 19, 1834, to Archibald Davis. His father, Jeremiah Davis, moved from Maryland to Warren Co., Ind., in 1822, where he died Jan. 16, 1853. His wife, Mary Davis, died there Oct. 2, 1863. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Davis' father settled in Warren Co., Ind., in 1830, where he died. His wife died there also in 1832. Archibald Davis had two children by a former marriage, who made a part of the family when they came to this town. Their names were – Mary, who married James Kenyon, who died in 1863; Jeremiah, in Warren Co., Ind., in 1853. By the second marriage of Archibald and Elizabeth A. Davis. The children born are—James D., who served in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and now lives in Brodhead; Sarah C. M., wife of John Ostrander; Benjamin S. also served in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was killed in a bayonet charge at the battle of Jackson, Miss.; George W., member of same company and regiment; Rachel J., wife of Samuel Brant; Nancy E. and Archibald A., both living in this county; Elizabeth A., wife of John Massy, of Benton Co., Ind.; Maria V., wife of John Alexander, of Durand, Ill.; Nancy E., wife of Philip Kilwin, of Decatur. Mr. and Mrs. Davis came from Warren Co., Ind., to this town. Mr. Davis was a great hunter and fond of the chase. Many an early settler was indebted to his prowess for his fresh meat. Mr. Davis was a good specimen of a pioneer, active, full of life and energy, generous and true to his friends. He died Dec. 30, 1879, aged nearly seventy-four years.

George Davis, son of the early settlers, Archibald and Elizabeth A. Davis, is one of the first born of the town of Spring Grove, that event having occurred Jan. 24, 1842. He lived with his parents, working on the farm and attending school winters until he reached manhood, or nearly so, when he enlisted in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and one week from the day of leaving the State was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, a rough beginning for a soldier boy. He participated in every engagement of the regiment until the battle of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, when he was wounded and taken prisoner, and carried east to Libby prison at Richmond, and later released on parole, and taken to Annapolis, Md., and then

sent to the parole camp at St. Louis. In December, 1863, he was exchanged, and rejoined the regiment at Huntsville, Ala. He was in the campaign against Atlanta, and in the heroic battle at Allatoona Pass. Mr. Davis has a trophy captured in that battle, a Queen Anne musket full six feet in length, captured on the skirmish line. Veteranizing with a part of the regiment, he returned to Wisconsin on a furlough in December, 1864. Then returning to the command rejoined Sherman's grand army at Goldsboro, N. C., in April,1865. He was in the battle of Kingston, N. C., and was in line at the grand review of the army at Washington in June, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment at Milwaukee. Mr. Davis was married to Ann E. Brant, daughter of John A. Brant, Oct. 1, 1865, and commenced keeping house on seventy acres of land purchased from his father on section 30. He has since added eighty acres of adjoining land in the town of Jefferson. They have a very comfortable home enlivened by four children—Francis E., born Oct. 25, 1866; Mattie J., born July 8, 1869; Judd E., born Aug. 24, 1870; and George B., born June 10, 1873. From 1866 to 1883, with the exception of one year, Mr. Davis has served as justice of the peace. He is a member of the W. W. Patton, G. A. R. Post, No. 90.

Thomas Hamilton lives on section 34. He has a farm of 240 acres, with fine buildings. He was born in the State of Indiana Aug. 4, 1822. When quite young, his father, George Hamilton, moved to Edgar Co., Ill., where he died in 1842. When sixteen years of age, Thomas took his fortune in his own hands. Leaving home he went to Winnebago Co., Ill., worked at farm work until 1842, when he came to Green county. The first few years he worked summers in the villages of the county, and in the winter in the pineries, running in the season on rafts below; thus he was occupied until he was married in 1845. His wife was Levanche Randall. By this marriage six children were born, five of whom are living—George, residing in Brodhead; Thomas, of Winnebago Co., Ill.; Alexander, in the same county; Emma,wife of Myron Bliss, of Winnebago Co., Ill; Eva, wife of F. Burke, resides at Virginia City, Nev.; Lenora, wife of Isaac Davis. She died at the residence of her father in February, 1875. In March, 1866, Mr. Hamilton was bereaved by the death of his wife. He was again united in marriage with Mrs. Jane Forbes, widow of Isaac Forbes. She was living at the time of marriage in Davids township, Stephenson Co., Ill. By her first marriage she had two children—Emma and William. Emma married Mr. Hamilton's son, George. William Forbes is married and lives in Brodhead. Thomas Hamilton has by his second wife five children—Walter E., born in 1868; Josephine E., born in 1870; Kate Maud, born in 1873; Scott, born in 1878; and Eleanor, born in 1881.

Daniel Dedrick was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1836, and came to this town with his father's family in 1842. His father, Nicholas Dedrick, came from Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Daniel lived with his father until 1847, in which year, March 3, he was married to Melissa A. Ward, who was born in Michigan. Her mother was the second wife of Daniel Vanderbilt. Mrs. Dedrick has one boy—Eddie Dedrick, living in Topeka, Kansas, and a daughter, Lovinna, also at Topeka,Kansas. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dedrick moved to Durand, Wis., and later a short distance out in Bear creek valley, taking a homestead claim, and working at carpenter's trade,in which work he was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in company G, 25th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served two years and two months, when he was discharged on account of disability. After this he moved to Pontiac, Mich. Remaining there only a few months, he went to the oil country in Venango Co., Penn., locating at Rouseville. He there engaged in livery and express business and kept a boarding house three years or more, but domestic trouble caused a separation from his

wife. Then he gave up his town business and became a contractor for drilling oil wells, and followed that occupation until he lost his property. He returned to Spring Grove in 1877, and bought lot 6, on section 2, thirty-three acres, where he now (1884) resides in a house built by an old settler, B. J. Tenney, who about thirty-four years ago sold out and went to Salt Lake with the Mormons. Mr. Dedrick's present wife was Sarah Jane Gordan. He was married to her in June, 1870. She was born in Pennsylvania. Their first child, Charlie, died at the age of thirteen months. They have two daughters—Mabel F. M., born May 15, 1872, and Zada Bell, born Jan. 11, 1880.

Charles A. Warner was born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 20, 1820. He learned the blacksmith's trade when a boy, and at nineteen years of age was out from his apprenticeship. In May, 1842, he came west to Milwaukee, and in September of that year to this county, buying 160 acres of land on section 11, town of Sylvester, remaining only long enough to commence some improvements. He went to Southport, on Lake Michigan (now Kenosha) and worked at his trade the following winter, returning to improve his land the summer of 1843. In the fall he returned to Southport and remained there at work until the fall of 1844, when he went to McHenry Co., Ill. There he ran a shop which he owned four years, then in the fall of 1848 he returned to this county and located in the village of Decatur, then about to be platted. While in McHenry county, Mr. Warner was married to Elizabeth Ward, Dec. 7, 1847. She was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. At Decatur Mr. Warner built a shop and worked there about eight years, when (1856) he moved his family to the village of Clarence, in order to be able to improve 192 acres of land which he had some years previously bought on section 1, town of Spring Grove. Mr. Warner worked at his trade a short time in Clarence, but in the spring of 1857 made his residence on his land on section 1, where he now (1884) lives. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have had four children born to them—Ella E., born Nov. 1, 1849, now wife of Willie D. Bigelow, of Sun Prairie, Wis.; Francis Ward, born Nov. 20, 1851, and died Sept 26, 1856; Charles M., born July 8, 1857, and now lives at home; Catharine C., born July 18, 1861, now living at home. Mr. Warner has led an active life, never idle in his younger days, if not hard at work, could generally be depended upon to bring in game or fish. He and Dr. Springsted were fast friends, and it was a bad day for all kinds of game, when they started out for a hunt. Mr. Warner speaks kindly of his old friend as a man, and of his skill as a physician.

Daniel Dunwiddie, one of the pioneers of Green county, is living on section 6. His fine farm comprises lots 3,4 and 5, fractional additions to section 6, 127 acres, and fifteen acres of adjoining land. He also owns twenty acres of valuable timber near by in Decatur. He has occupied this place since 1847. Mr. Dunwiddie was born in Green Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1822, and is a son of John Dunwiddie, who reared a family of eleven children, ten boys and one girl, all of whom lived to be married, and rear families. Seven of the family were living in 1884. At the age of twenty-one, (1843) the subject of this sketch came to Green county, and lived with his uncle, Thomas Woodle, an early settler. In 1845 he bought the southwest quarter of section 34, in the town of Sylvester, and in December of that year was married to Rebecca Austin. She was born in Burlington Co., N. J., but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Kosciusko Co., Ind. Her parents were, for nine years, residents of Green Co., Ohio, and it was there that Mr. Dunwiddie formed her acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Dunwiddie first settled on his land in Sylvester and after living there one year, he sold, and purchased his present farm. They have had nine children born to them—Priscilla, wife of John Swan, born Feb. 5, 1846; Ezra, born Jan. 12, 1848; Celista, wife of Alonzo Barnes, born Nov.

2, 1849; John M., born Dec. 1, 1851; Louisa, born June 29, 1854, and died April 23, 1856; Theresa, born Dec. 4, 1856, now the wife of W. F. Holcomb of Yankton, Dak; Idella, born Sept. 17, 1861, now the wife of Charles Cronk, of Dane county; Minnie, born Oct. 30, 1863, and died May 5, 1866; and Myrtle, born Dec. 15, 1865, and living at home with her parents. Mr. Dunwiddie is an active, public-spirited citizen, and has served as town supervisor fifteen or sixteen years, a part of the time as chairman.

Moses Kirby was born near Oldtown, Hampshire Co., Va., in 1812. While a child his parents, James and Prudence Kirby, emigrated to Pickaway Co., Ohio. His mother died there and in 1828 his father moved from there to Vermilion Co., Ill. His father died some years later near Vincennes, Ind. The subject of this sketch was married in 1833 to Rachel Corry, and ten years later removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., and in the fall of the same year settled in Spring Grove, buying 160 acres of land on section 26 where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs Kirby have had six children—Julia Ann, wife of William Clements, residing in Champaign Co., Ill.; John, living in the same county; Isaiah went with company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and found a soldier's grave at Corinth, Tenn.; Elisha, living in Spring Grove; Lovina, wife of Polk Waller, of Winnebago Co., Ill., and Mary, married to Leroy J. McKinley. She and her husband live with Mr. Kirby on the old homestead. They were married July 30, 1869. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Olive, born Oct. 4, 1870; Myrtie, born Dec. 31, 1880; and Arthur, born May 16, 1883. The two deceased are—Jennie, born Dec. 21, 1874; died Sept. 5, 1876. Warren, born June 1, 1877; died April 12, 1880. Mr. McKinley's father is William McKinley, a merchant in Rockford, Ill. Leroy J. was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., April 20, 1849. When a few weeks of age his mother died, and he was reared by Mr. and Mrs. James Waller of Avon, Rock Co., Wis.

William H. Oneall was born in Warren Co., Ind., Feb. 15, 1829. His father, Robert E. Oneall, came to this town in its early days, going in 1843, from Warren Co., Ind., he rented a farm of the old settler, Samuel Myers, on section 19, where he lived one year; then on Mr. Judkins' farm two years. Mr. Oneall brought quite a large family here, consisting of a wife and seven children—Susan, now married to Philo Tracy, and living in Buchanan Co., Iowa; William H., the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, was married to Matthew Farmer, and died in Buchanan Co., Iowa; Martha Jane, who was married to P. Atwood, and died Nov. 22, 1882; Thomas K., who lives in Benton Co., Iowa; Mary Ann, who was married to William Kline, and died in 1864; Elizabeth R., who was married to Peter Albert, and now living in Buchanan Co., Iowa. There were born to the parents, six children, after their settlement in this town —Sarah E., who was married to Charles Morton, and lives in Parker, Dak.; John B., who lives in this town; Alexona, who is the wife of Joseph Keihle, aud lives in Independence, Iowa; Edwin and Robert E., who died quite young; and Charlie, now living in Nebraska. Mr. Oneall bought on section 36, a claim, (now owned by Cyrus Putnam), and lived there several years, then moved to Richland Grove, and subsequently bought prairie land in the town of Jefferson. He shortly sold this land, and went to Iowa, leaving his family here. Engaging in business in Iowa, he made an occasional trip back to visit his family. While on one of these trips coming home, he was taken sick, and died not far from home, after a short illness, in May, 1854. His wife died Jan. 10, 1855. William H. Oneall was married to Marcia Jones, Aug. 3, 1856 She was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and was a daughter of James Jones, an early settler of Rock Co., Wis. They have six children—Teta Jane, born July 6, 1857, who was married to George Johnson, and now lives in San Francisco; Cynthia L., born Sept. 3, 1858, now wife of Oliver W. Martin; Florence A., who lives at home;

Wyatt E., born May 14, 1866, at home; Catharine V., born April 15, 1871, at home; and Ora E., born Oct. 27, 1874, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Oneall commenced their married life where they now live. It was formerly the home of their mother, and at that time contained eighty acres. It was an old farm, settled back in 1841 by Aaron Cooley. It is located on section 22. Mr. Oneall lives on section 15, and there owns 120 acres, and owns also 130 acres on section 16. He is one of the sterling men of the town, and has served the public on the board of supervisors.

John B. Oneall, son of the old settler, Robert E. Oneall, was born Dec. 21, 1844. After the death of his father and mother, which occurred when John was about ten years old, he was partially homeless, and consequently was early thrown upon his own resources. The first year after his parent's death, he went to Iowa and lived for a time with a married sister. Coming back, he lived until about nineteen years old, with his brother, William H. Oneall, then with a young, patriotic impulse, he enlisted in the army, in company B, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Aug. 23, 1863. He participated in twenty-four engagements, among them, were Dandridge, in east Tennessee, and one near Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864, and last, but not least, the one at West Point, Ga. He was always on duty, and never, except to visit sick comrades, saw the interior of a hospital. He was honorably discharged with the regiment, July 19, 1865. Feb. 14, 1867, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Charles Woodling, who came here from Indiana, in 1846. He was born in Union Co., Penn., and went to Indiana in 1837. He was one of the sterling men of early days, in Spring Grove. The newly married couple settled on the Woodling estate, in the place his wife's father had lived, who died in November, 1852. His widow subsequently was married to William Farmer. She died July 4, 1871. The present home of the subject of this sketch was occupied by him in September, 1871. It was the property of Mrs. Oneall's mother, at the time of her death. The farm is a very valuable one, with good improvements and fine buildings. They have two children—Carie J., born March 23, 1868; Hancy A., born Oct. 13, 1870. Mr. Oneall is one of the trusted citizens of Spring Grove town, and is now (1884), town treasurer. He has served three terms on the town board of supervisors, and is a man of excellent reputation.

William H. Coldren has lived on section 5, town of Spring Grove, since November, 1873. His farm of 145 acres is known as the "Kline place" having been the home of an old settler named John Kline. Mr. Coldren was born in Warren Co., Ind. His father, William Coldren, in 1844 with his wife and seven children settled in the town of Jefferson. The children were—Margaret, Martha, Matilda, Reuben, Minerva, William, Orth, and one was born in Wisconsin, Evaline. Margaret and Matilda are not now living. The father and mother were both living in 1884. The subject of this sketch, William H., enlisted in the War for the Union in August, 1862, in company K, 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out after the close of the war. He was never in the hospital but always in the ranks, and was in every engagement in which the regiment participated, from the first at Spring Hill to the last at Averysboro, N. C. He was in the battles about Atlanta, and with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea and up through the Carolinas to the grand review at Washington in June, 1865. He was a faithful, valiant and valuable soldier. He was married Oct. 16, 1867, to Eslie Woodle, daughter of A. H. Woodle of Sylvester, and lived on rented land until 1873, when he bought his present home. They have had four children—an infant, born and died in 1868, Fred, born Aug. 2, 1869; Frank, born Dec. 2, 1870, now deceased; and Chauncy, born Sept. 30, 1878. Mr. Coldren is a trusted and valued

citizen, and is now (1884) on the town board of supervisors.

Mrs. Sovina Vanderbilt, widow of John N. H. Vanderbilt, lives on section 7, town of Spring Grove. Mrs. Vanderbilt, is a daughter of the late Evan Young, of the town of Jefferson. She lives on the property of her late husband consisting originally of 200 acres, a part of the original purchase of Daniel Vanderbilt, made in 1845. They were married July 24, 1851, and lived two years after marriage at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt's father; then lived in Spring Grove. Mr. Vanderbilt enlisted in the army Feb. 26, 1862, and died Dec. 4, 1864, in Andersonville prison. He was born July 30, 1828. Mrs. Vanderbilt was born Feb. 21, 1833. The homestead now contains seventy-five acres. There children are—Daniel W., born in November 1852, now living in California; Eorie M., born in November, 1854, and lives in Cass Co., Md.; Nina, now the wife of William A. Reed, of Chippewa Co., Minn, born in December, 1856; William S, at home, born May, 1859; Ettie M., born in February, 1862, now the wife of F. E. Cain, of Marathan Co., Wis., and Edith B., living with her mother, born July, 1864. Daniel Vanderbilt, father of John N. H., died May 17, 1878; the mother, Annie V., died in March, 1854.

Samuel Brant, son of John A. Brant, lives on and owns a farm on section 34, town of Spring Grove. He was born in Wabash Co., Ind., July 5, 1845. His father moved to this town in September of that same year. He was reared a farmer and lived at home until he enlisted in the army in company E, 38th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, in August, 1864. He served until his discharge, June 2, 1865. After his return, he lived with and worked for his father until Oct. 2, 1869, when he was married to Mrs. Rachel Ostrander, widow of Thomas L. Ostrander, and daughter of the old pioneer, Archibald Davis. She had one child by her former marriage—Nellie R., born in 1861, who is now the wife of Henry Arnsmeir. Her first husband was a member of battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and died at New Orleans in September, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Brant have had five children—Albert, born Aug. 6, 1870, and died March 3, 1876; Virginia, born June 27, 1873; Katie, born Feb. 20, 1876; Glorania, born Dec. 24, 1878, and Scott, born April 7, 1880.

Isaac Brobst, Sr., was born April 2, 1808, in Berks Co., Penn. When a child, his father, John Brobst, moved to Union county, and there Isaac grew to manhood. His father died in 1846. His mother's death occurred in 1827. Of eleven children, only Isaac and a brother are now living. The brother lives near Akron, Ohio. The subject of this sketch, Isaac Brobst, was married Nov. 9, 1828, to Sarah Beaver, born in Union Co., Penn. Eleven children have been born to them—Daniel, born in 1829; Mary Ann, born 1831, deceased wife of A. Stayer; Amelia, born 1834, deceased wife of Jacob Hostetler; Elizabeth, born 1836, wife of Elijah Clark, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; Martin, born 1838, resides at Stephenson Co., Ill.; Peter, born 1841 and died in 1859; Fanny, born 1843, and died 1860; John, born 1846, and died 1846; Harriet, born 1848, and died 1860; Isaac, Jr., born 1850, and William, born 1853. Isaac Brobst, Sr., reached the town of Rock Grove, Ill., June 20, 1845, and settled in Spring Grove, Nov. 4, 1846, on the land he still owns and resides upon on section 33. Mr. Brobst was one of the earliest and one of the best of the settlers of this town.

Daniel Brobst is one of the leading enterprising men of Spring Grove. He lives on section 21, where he owns a model farm and fine buildings. This farm he has occupied since 1859. He also owns the "Barker place," consisting of 240 acres on section 25. This he bought in 1881. Mr. Brobst was born in Union Co., Penn., July 27, 1829, and is a son of Isaac Brobst, Sr. He came west with his father's family in 1845, reaching Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., June 20; making the whole trip

in emigrant wagons. There were seven children in the family. Daniel Brobst and Frederika Wagner were united in marriage Nov. 6, 1856. Mrs. Brobst is a daughter of Peter Wagner, of Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill. They commenced life where they now live. They have had born to them eight children—Frank, born Nov. 11, 1857, and died Aug. 8, 1877; Ida, born May 3, 1859; Adilia, born Jan. 10, 1861, and died Nov. 4, 1877; Alvin, born Jan. 19, 1863; Kate, born Oct. 5, 1864; Scott, born July 5, 1867; Peter, born Sept. 7, 1870, and Roe, born Sept. 29, 1879. Mr. Brobst is a prominent citizen of his town, having served as assessor and treasurer. Mr. Brobst met with a sad misfortune in 1870. While out on a chicken hunt, in taking a gun from the wagon with the muzzle toward him, it was accidently discharged and the charge struck him near the wrist joint of his right arm. The wound made amputation of the arm between the elbow and the wrist necessary.

Isaac Brobst, Jr., was born in this town in 1850. He is a good specimen of the younger class of the citizens who are to be trusted with the fortunes of the town in the future. Mr. Brobst has already held several positions of trust and always creditably. He is now serving his third term as member of the side board of supervisors, and has served one term as town treasurer. He was married Oct. 22, 1871, to Sarah A. Woodling, a daughter of Charies Woodling, an early settler of this town. She was born Aug. 3, 1852. After marriage they settled on a farm which he bought of Daniel Westenhover. They resided here until 1876, when he sold and removed to his present home on section 15. He has a small creamery for his own use, fitted to be run by "dog power." Mr. and Mrs. Brobst have no children of their own, but have one adopted daughter, Sarah Ann, a child of Mrs. Brobst' brother, Oliver L. Woodling. Mrs. Woodling died June 16, 1877, which was one month after the birth of the daughter, who was then adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Brobst.

Isaac W. Young was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1840. His father, Evin G. Young, brought his family to Green county in the autumn of 1846, and settled in the town of Jefferson, about two miles south of the village of Juda. There was a family of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters—William, Samuel, Isaac W., Zenas and Joseph L. were born in Knox Co., Ohio. William, born Feb. 27, 1835; Samuel, Aug. 19, 1838; Zenas, Feb. 2, 1845; and Joseph L., April 18, 1846. William and Zenas are now deceased. Nancy married Joseph Melick, Feb. 23, 1842; Elizabeth married Andrew Riley, Jan. 4, 1847; Savenia, married John Vanderbilt, July 24, 1851, now a widow, he having died a prisoner in Andersonville during the Rebellion; Martha, A., married William Riley, Feb. 16, 1862; Mary J., married Clarence Bryan, March 12, 1865; Alice J., married Henry G. Townsend, May 18, 1866; Catharine, Rowena, Levina A., and Martha A., are now deceased. Joseph L. enlisted in 1863, in company G., 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, serving until the end of the war. He subsequently married Eunice Straw, a daughter of Malachi Straw, Nov. 29, 1869, and is now living near Greenwood, Cass Co., Neb. Isaac W., the subject of the sketch, lives in this town on section 15, which was a part of the Charles Woodling place. His father, Evin Young, died at Juda, in December, 1880. His mother's death occurred less than one month later. He enlisted Oct. 23, 1861, in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in 1864. After his discharge from the army he was married to Eliza Woodling, daughter of Charles Woodling, May 31, 1868. The year following he worked his father's farm in Jefferson, and then moved to his present location. They have four children—Willie W., born March 31, 1869; Orletta J.,

born March 29, 1871; Anna M., born Aug. 22, 1872; and Clyde E., born March 28, 1878.

Samuel Young married Miss M. T. Henderson, a daughter of William Henderson, Jan. 3, 1860, and enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, in company K, 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, then went into the railroad service at Monroe, Wis. After the lapse of five and a half years, he was appointed station agent for the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad Company, at Juda. His father, Evin G. Young, died at Juda, Dec. 12, 1880, at the age of eighty-one years. His mother, Barbara A., died Jan. 6, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. Subsequently he bought the old farm in the town Jefferson and is the present owner, but still continues in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Juda, as station agent. They have four children—Grace E., born June 18, 1862; Esther A., born June 3, 1866; William S., born June 2, 1870; and Frederick F., born May 21, 1878.

Reuben Babcock lives on section 25, where he has a comfortable home, and a farm of eighty acres. He was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1802, and was brought up on a farm. He was married Dec. 2, 1824, to Louisa Palmer, who was born Nov. 29, 1807. Sixty years of married life finds them in quite vigorous health, able to do much work, and superintend the farm. Mrs. Babcock has a brother living in Oregon, Hiram Palmer. Mr. Babcock has a married sister living in Ripley Co., Ind., (Nancy, wife of Henry Rysinger). Mr. and Mrs. Babcock left New York with their family, and settled in Ripley Co., Ind. At that time they had five children—Lemuel, now living in Minnesota; Joseph, now a resident of Jefferson Co., Iowa; Elvira, now the wife of Jacob Green; Lavina, wife of G. Putnam, of Osage, Iowa,and George, now living in this county. Four children were born in Indiana—Harriet, deceased; Samuel, who lives in Oberlin, Kansas, and was a member of company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers; Hiram, deceased; and Nancy, who was married to Rev. H. W. Decker, a Seventh-day Adventist preacher. Mr. Babcock has been a farmer all his life. He came to this State in 1847. Since coming to Wisconsin, two more children have been born to them—Mattie, who was married to William Kerr, of Monroe; and Eunice, the youngest, died when two years old.

DeWitt C. Allen, son of E. R. Allen, was born near Terre Haute,Ind.,Dec. 14,1843. When he was quite young his father settled in this town. The latter has been a prominent citizen, many years a justice, has also served as sheriff and chairman of the county board of supervisors, and resides on section 26. DeWitt C. is the eldest of a family of eight children of whom, beside himself, six are now living—Percy Ann, wife of G. W. Morton, of Canton, Dak.; Alice M., wife of R. A. Slocum; Theodore F., Amy Jane, wife of John Stahlnecker; Abraham L. and Charles H. DeWitt C. enlisted in company D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry in September, 1863, and served faithfully to the end of the war, always able and willing for duty. He has since the war been a resident of this town, and Sept. 21, 1873, was married to Catharine, a daughter of William Kline, and granddaughter of the old pioneer, Isaac Kline. They have three children—William E. R., born Dec. 1, 1875; Eliza Ann, born Oct. 8, 1878; and Nora May, born Jan 20, 1880. Mr. Allen now (1884) lives on section 36, town of Spring Grove.

Thodore J. Derrick, son of Franklin H. Derrick, and grandson of the old pioneer, was born in the town of Spring Grove, Feb. 25, 1848. Mr. Derrick is one of the enterprising men among the younger class native to this county. Excepting an occasional absence of a few months, he has always been in this town at the home of his father, on a part of the original purchase of 1,200 acres made by his grandfather in 1836. He now operates the farm of his father on section 3, in company with his brother Levi, who was born July 25, 1855, and is not married. Theodore was married to Mrs. Ellen Purdy, June 5, 1873. Mrs. Derrick is a

daughter of Henry Jones, of Brodhead. They have one child by this marriage—Jessie May, born May 4, 1874.

Capt. Henderson Farmer was born in Pulaski Co., Ind., Aug. 8, 1842. His father, Andrew Farmer, in 1846 brought the family west and settled in Laone, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he bought 160 acres of government land, and lived there three years, then sold out and came to this town, locating on section 26, and there lived until 1854, and then bought and removed to forty acres on section 22. That land is now occupied by his son and widow. Andrew Farmer was born in Franklin Co., Va., Dec. 15, 1807. His wife, Mary (Armstrong) Farmer, was born Nov. 26, 1808, in Franklin Co., Va. They were married July 17, 1830, and have had six chilhren—Edna, born in 1831, who was married to John Martin and after his death to Frederick Page, now living in Washington Territory; Elizabeth, born in 1834, wife of William Hooker, now living in Shelby Co., Iowa; Sarah Jane, born in 1835, wife of Jefferson Palmer of Monroe; James T., born in September, 1837, and died in November, 1846; Franklin G., born in October, 1839, enlisted in company G, 42d Illinois Volunteers, and died at Keokuk hospital in August, 1862; and Henderson, born in 1842. Soon after marriage the parents moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, where they lived seven years, and in 1838 moved to Pulaski Co., Ind., and in 1846, to Winnebago Co., Ill. Andrew Farmer died Oct. 31, 1881. Capt. Henderson Farmer, the subject of this sketch, enlisted Feb. 14, 1862, in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was in the battle front at Pittsburg Landing, in which the regiment was badly used, suffering from killed, wounded and prisoners taken, a fearful loss. Mr. Farmer was 2d sergeant when the company went to the front, a year later was orderly sergeant and returned as captain of the company, a sure and substantial testimonial of his worth and services as a soldier. He was married to his present wife, Nancy E. Norman, of Jefferson Co., Ill., May 25, 1879. His aged mother resides with him in the home where his father died.

Peter L. Dedrick lives on the homestead purchased by his father, Nicholas Dedrick, in 1849. Nicholas Dedrick came from Ashford, Cattarangus Co., N. Y., with his wife and four children —Nicholas, Jr., John, Daniel and Peter L. An older son, George, preceeded his parents in coming here. He came to this town in 1842. He died in 1850, leaving a wife and two children. His widow afterwards married Nicholas Dedrick, Jr., and they now live in Eau Claire Co., Wis. A married daughter, Nancy, and her husband, Hiram Frank, came to this county in 1848. Mrs. Frank died in Pepin county in 1881. Mr. Frank now lives in Spring Grove. The oldest son, James H., came here in 1850. He now lives in Taylor Co., Wis. John lives in Butler Co., Neb., and Daniel in Spring Grove. Nicholas Dedrick, Sr., died Feb. 10, 1865, aged seventy years. His wife, Nancy Dedrick, died May 5, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. Peter L. Dedrick was married Sept. 30, 1869, to Sarah L. Eldred, daughter of Stephen and Roxanna Eldred, who live in the town of Albany, in this county. Four children have been born to them —Leonard M., born Sept. 3, 1871; Leona L., born Dec. 12, 1873; Elmer P., born Aug. 23, 1877, and Frank H., born Sept., 9, 1882. Mr. Dedrick is one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of Spring Grove, always ready to give a hearty support to any enterprise for the public good. He was born in the State of New York.

Clark Williams, son of Seth C. Williams was born June 1, 1845, at Freeport, Ill. His father was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1806. His mother, Tharza (Lyon) Williams was born June 23, 1804. They were married Feb. 7, 1827. They came west and settled in Freeport, Ill., in 1840, farming there until 1849. They removed to this town and settled on section 29, buying 100 acres of land. They had born to them eight children—John N., living in Douglas Co., Neb.; Lysanus W., lives in Berkley, Cal., Marilla,

died in 1851; Maypelyt M., wife of David Bradley, of Rock Grove, Ill.; Chester, enlisted in Co., B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and died in the service; Clark, who lives on the homestead; and Lusetta H., wife of Peter Mellis, Douglas Co., Neb. Milton died in 1851.

Seth C. Williams died July 20, 1883. Tharza, his wife, died Oct. 2, 1879. Clark Williams lived with his parents until his death, with the exception of the time he was in the army. He enlisted Oct. 2, 1863, in company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The batteries was ordered to Louisana in February, 1864, and he served in that department until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 18, 1865. Returning to his home, he was married Nov. 14, 1867, to Abbie Blaisdell, daughter of John Blaisdell, of Wayne, Lafayette Co., Wis. Six children have been born to them—John W., born September, 1869, and died October, 1870; Laura M., born Nov. 1, 1870; Elmer J., born January, 1873; George W., born November, 1874; Artie, born February, 1878; and Julia L., born August, 1880. Mr. Williams is a member of W. W. Patton, G. A. R., post No. 90.

Thomas Shaff owns and occupies 120 acres of land on the northeast quarter of section 10, town of Spring Grove, also ninety-six acres on section 11. His residence stands on the line between the two sections, and he has a fine well improved farm. Mr. Shaff was born in Wayne county, town of Williamson, N. Y., March 13, 1818. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., where Thomas lived until he came to this county in 1850. Mr. Shaff was married in January, 1842, to Eveline Lake. She died in August, 1846, leaving two children—William H., now living in Turner Co., Dak., and Lydia Ann, now the wife of Larson Olds, and living in Avon, Rock Co., Wis. Mr. Shaff was again married, Aug. 15, 1847, to Mrs. Mary J. Sidman, a native of Syracuse, N. Y. By this marriage two children have been born—Margaret A., born Aug. 30, 1850, wife of Leonard Beeman, of Turner Co., Dak., and Albertus L., born in January, 1859, who lives with his parents. Mr. Shaff is among the highly esteemed citizens of the town of Spring Grove.

Josiah Straw was born in Wyandotte Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1828. He was brought up on a farm. In 1849 he came with his father, Israel Straw, and the family to Wisconsin. Of the five children Josiah was the eldest. The father lived in Rock Co., Wis., one year, and then set. tled in Spring Grove, on section 36. This was in 1850, and the children besides the subject of this sketch, were—Eliza, now wife of Jehu Thorp, of Decatur Co., Kansas; Daniel, now a resident of Brodhead; Jessie, who lives in Spring Grove; Elmira, who was the wife of James Hooker, and died Jan. 10, 1861. Josephus Straw, a brother, came three years later, with a family, remained a few years, and removed to Chickasaw Co., Iowa. The father, Israel Straw, died on the homestead, Feb. 15, 1879. His wife died before him, Jan. 22, 1869. Josiah Straw lives on, and owns the old place. He was unmarried until Feb. 16, 1884, when he abandoned a life of single blessedness, and was married to Mrs. Sarah Clawson, widow of Isaac Clawson. Her former husband died July 17,1882, leaving no children. The father of Mrs. Straw, David Springsted, died when she was quite young. Her mother lives with her sister Dolly, (Mrs. John Gardiner, of Decatur). The other sisters are—Bashie, wife of Charles Lucas, of Brodhead; Esther, wife of H. T. Johns, and Georgie, wife of S. C. Stiles, of Iroquois Co., Ill. The place owned by Mr. Straw was known to old settlers as the "William Farmer's" farm. Previous to his marriage Mr. Straw lived most of the time with his tenants. A nephew, son of his sister, Elmira, and James Hooker, was adopted by him, with whom Mr. Straw has lived a share of the time.

Powel Karney resides upon section 23, where he owns a farm of 186 acres and thirty acres of timber, with first-class improvements. Mr. Karney's permanent settlement here dates from 1852, but he has been a resident of the State of

Wisconsin since 1844, coming in that year from Ohio to Milwaukee. He was born in Massachusetts and when very young removed with his parents to Ohio. In his youth he learned the trade of joiner, which occupation he followed for three years after coming to Milwaukee. In 1847 he went to Janesville, working there and in Johnstown, Geneva, Bradford and other points. In 1848 he bought eighty acres of unimproved land and several village lots in Avon, Rock county. In the fall of that year he came to Green county, and spent the winter in teaching school in district No. 1, of Spring Grove, in what was then called the Kline neighborhood. Three schools were then in progress in town. In the spring of 1849 he went to Walworth county and worked at his trade one year, employed most of the time upon a grist mill, near Allen's Grove. The next year he worked in Avon, and later, returned to this town. The following winter he taught school in the Clemans neighborhood. In the spring of 1851 he secured work at Wiota and afterwards at Darlington. The next winter he again taught the Clemans school. During the summer following he built a house for P. Atwood, and the same season purchased forty acres of land, a part of his present farm. He was married Nov. 11, 1852, to Abigail L. Martin, daughter of Isaac Martin, and eight children have been born to them—Marion L., born in November, 1853; Isaac M., born in May, 1856; Eva L., born in December, 1858; Willard M., born in May, 1863; Emma E., born in February, 1867; Melzar E., born in August, 1869; Jennie O., born in April, 1873; and Elmer J., born in April, 1876. The last named died Sept. 1, 1881, in Dakota, while there on a visit. Mr. Karney has always been prominent in the public affairs of this town, and has held the offices of supervisor, town clerk, assessor and treasurer.

Pervine Atwood is the largest land owner in the town of Spring Grove. He was born in the State of Indiana, Sept. 27, 1822. His father, Arillious Atwood, removed his family in 1828 to Edgar Co., Ill., settling in the squatter village of Paris, now the county seat of that county. Again, in 1843, he removed to White Co., Ill., where he died in 1849. His wife died later in Clay Co., Kansas. One son, brother of P. Atwood, now lives in Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The subject of this sketch in the spring of 1845 went to Oregon and remained until the spring of 1847. He then went to California and lived there until the fall of 1850; then he returned east, and settled in Spring Grove, buying 240 acres of land, 160 of it on section 14, where he improved a farm. In July, 1852, Mr. Atwood was married to Martha Jane Oneall, daughter of Robert Oneall. To them were born twelve children, of whom four daughters and three sons are now living—James P., Robert E., Freddie O., Mary Viola, Emma Rhoda, Sarah Rebecca and Jessie Belle. Mrs. Atwood died Nov. 22, 1882, aged fifty years. Mr. Atwood, during his first twelve years of residence here, bought at different times of different persons adjoining lands, until at one time he owned 1,300 acres. He has at this time (1884) a farm of 800 acres, all under fence. From 1866 to 1876 he rented his lands and lived in Brodhead. He is one of the public spirited citizens of the town, and second to no one in pushing enterprises advantageous to the public good.

Isaac E. Martin was born in the town of Green, Ashland Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1836. When he was fifteen years old his parents came to the town of Spring Grove, this county. His father was Hugh Martin, and he settled on section 26. After the death of his father Isaac E. lived at the home with his mother until his marriage with Delia Ann Woodling, a daughter of the early settler, John H. Woodling, Sept. 5, 1861. For some years following this marriage the young couple lived on rented lands, and until about one year before the close of the war, when Mr. Martin enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out. The following

winter he removed to a place of his own on section 36. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born three children—Wealtha F., born Aug 5, 1862; Adelia M., born Feb. 25, 1865; Cyrus E., born Dec. 1, 1867, and died Nov. 18, 1870. The father, Isaac E. Martin, died Aug. 19, 1870. Mrs. Martin was again married, this time to George H. Slocum, June 18, 1874. Mr. Slocum had been a resident from an early age of Winnebago Co., Ill., his father being a pioneer of that county. His residence in this county dates from the time of his marriage. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living—Emery E., born April 8, 1875; Irvin R., born Sept. 12, 1876, and died Feb. 27, 1883; Martie M., born Oct. 31, 1879. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Slocum is on the State line, on section 36.

Lewis Hooker was born in Knox Co., Ohio, April 11, 1831. When he was a lad his father removed to Wyandotte county, of the same State, where he died in 1844. When Lewis was twenty years old, in 1851, with his mother and two younger brothers, George and James, he came to Spring Grove. Two sisters and a brother had come two years earlier. The sisters were: Mary, wife of John Farmer, and Elizabeth, wife of Malachi Straw. Mary died in 1864. Elizabeth and her husband live in Page Co., Iowa. William, who came with the two sisters, settled on section 36, and afterwards went to Brodhead, and now lives in Shelby Co., Iowa. George lives in Davison Co., Dak., and James lives in Durand, Ill. The mother bought the farm afterwards owned by John D. Horton, and now owned by Uriah Hartman. She died in this town. Lewis Hooker, the subject of this sketch, was married Dec. 18, 1858, to Sarah E. Horton. Catharine Horton, a sister of Mrs. Hooker, has her home with them. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker lived on the farm of John D. Horton for five years after their marriage, and later on a part of the Charles Woodling place, working one-half of the farm for three years. He had bought 100 acres on section 15, and after building a house upon the purchase, moved into the same, which has since been his residence, the date of removal being Dec. 20, 1866. They have had four children, all of whom have been spared to them, and are at this time (1884) living at home—Josephine, born Sept. 24, 1859; Joel A., born Feb. 23, 1861; Dexter E, born Nov. 6, 1866; Calista S., born June 9, 1876. Mr. Hooker has a good farm and comfortable buildings.

J. J. Newman is one of the largest farmers in Green county. He lives upon section 6, town of Spring Grove, where he owns 460 acres. He also owns seventy acres on section 7, 100 acres on section 12, and fifty-eight acres on section 1, in the town of Jefferson, also fractional additions to the northeast quarter of said section, south of the railroad, making altogether a farm of nearly 800 acres of contiguous lands, well adapted to general farming. His residence and farm buildings are substantial and commodious, and were erected at a cost of about $8,000. His barn is 70x100 feet, with twenty-four foot posts, making sufficient room for sheltering 120 head of cattle and 100 hogs, and above has storage for from 7,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain, and 800 tons of hay. Mr. Newman was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 2, 1827. In 1848 his father, William Newman, came with his family to Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis. The following year he (William Newman) removed to the "Rittenhouse farm," in the town of Jefferson, Green county, and lived there two years, then moved upon the "Wash. Alexander farm," in Spring Grove, until he could build a house upon land which he had purchased on section 6, where he settled in 1852. Mr. Newman was first married in Pennsylvania, and his wife died there in 1846. A short time before coming west, he was again married to Vashti Debolt, widow of Andrew Debolt. He had in his family at this time, seven children and a stepdaughter—Anna E. Debolt. Ephraim, the third son and fourth child, died at Nicholasville, Ky.,

while in the service during the late war. He was a lieutenant in company K, of the 22d Wisconsin regiment; Hannah was married to John Batty, and died Sept. 20, 1873; Samuel died at Mount Pleasant, March 17, 1876; Elizabeth is married to Jacob Roderick; Nancy lives in Decatur; William lives in Jefferson, and Anna Debolt is the wife of O. B. Post. After coming to Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Newman had four children born—Isaac J., born in 1849, and died at the age of twenty-two months; Louisa, born in 1851, is now the wife of Scott Dorsy, of Nebraska; Josephine, born in 1853, also lives in Nebraska, and is the wife of Clinton Condon; Alice, born in 1856, is the wife of Daniel Dunwiddie. William Newman died in April, 1863, and his wife died Nov. 7, 1874. Jefferson J. Newman was married Jan. 27, 1853, to Lydia, daughter of Jehu Chadwick, of Jefferson. They first settled in Jefferson, where he bought 200 acres of land on sections 14 and 23, upon which they lived eleven years, then removed to their present residence. They have had eleven children born to them—James M., born in January, 1854; Mary, born in October, 1855; Gilbert, born in September, 1857; Ira, born in May, 1860; William, born in August, 1862; John, born in September, 1864, and died Oct. 17, 1865; Elizabeth, born in March, 1867; Frank, born in September, 1869; Parker, born in March, 1872; Thornton, born in January, 1876, and Ross, born in June, 1878. The last named died Feb. 9, 1879. All of the children living, except James M., who is at Cheyenne, Wy. Ter., are residing with their parents.

Austin C. Chapel lives on section 22. He settled here in 1854. He was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Sept, 15, 1830, and came to this town in October, 1853. One year later his brother, James H. Chapel, and his mother, came. Four brothers and two sisters also came at the same time with James H. Their names are—Ebenezer R., who died in Ohio, Oct 3, 1873; Ransom A., who died from a wound received at the battle of Shiloh, Sept. 30, 1862; Thomas R., died July 28, 1856; Reuben H., residing in Mount Auburn, Iowa. He served from Sept. 7, 1861, to Dec. 26, 1865, in the 13th Wisconsin Volunteers; Harriet, wife J. R. Coulter, came in 1852; Lucelia R., wife of Jacob Hass; Agatha, wife of Robert Pomeroy, living in Dixon Co., Neb. One sister came with her husband, John A. Emminger, in 1855. She died December 13, of the same year. Another sister, Martha, wife of Simon P. Armstong, lives in Dickinson Co., Kansas. The father of this family, John Chapel, died in Ohio, Aug. 23, 1844. The mother, Martha Chapel, lives with her son, Austin C. She was born June 1, 1800, and is vigorous, healthy, of strong mind and apparently unclouded intellect. She reads without glasses, and walks as elastic as a maiden, and enjoys life with the rest of them. She was born at Montpelier, Vt. and came west to Ohio with her parents, when eighteen years of age. Austin C. Chapel, after coming in the fall of 1853, worked at farm work and wood chopping and any employment which offered in a new country. He commenced making a farm which he now resides upon late in 1854. He enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, in the 13th Wisconsin Volunteers and served three years and was discharged Nov. 19, 1864. After his discharge he came to Spring Grove, and June 22, 1867, was wedded to Madeline King, daughter of John and Rhoda King, of White Co., Ill. Mrs. Chapel was born March 25, 1849. They have had seven children—Della, born Dec. 28, 1867, died Nov. 3, 1881; Daisy, born Sept. 23, 1869; Dora, born Nov. 24, 1871; Cyrus, born May 11, 1873, died Sept. 3, 1873; Clark, born Feb. 3, 1875, died May 14, 1876; Eunice, born March 26, 1877; Azella, born June 21, 1880. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Chapel has been spent on his present farm.

George W. Zimmerman was born in Columbia, Penn., Feb. 25, 1828. He was reared a farmer, but after becoming of age learned the blacksmith's trade, serving two and one half years apprenticeship. He followed that trade until 1863 or ten years after he commenced.

He first came west in 1853, locating in Stephenson Co., Ill., where he worked at his trade a year and a half. In 1855 he came to the town of Spring Grove and bought 100 acres of land on section 33, where he built a house and shop. This property he sold in 1862. The following winter he visited his old home in the east, returning in the spring of 1863, and the autumn of that year moved to his present residence on section 28. This farm he had purchased the year previous (1862). He has in the farm 155 acres on section 28, twenty acres on section 27, and sixty acres on section 20. He was married to Elizabeth Keller, in Pennsylvania, March 13, 1850. They have had eleven children born to them—William, born in January, 1852, and died in September, 1853; Isaac, born in August, 1853, who now lives in Oakley; Lloyd, born in February, 1856, and died in July, 1859; Sarah Ann, born in March, 1859, and died in July of the same year; Owen, born in May, 1860, who was married to Melinda Walter; Franklin, born in February, 1863; Clinton, born in August, 1865; Jacob, born in March, 1868; Ida, born in August, 1870, and died in March, 1877; Elmer, born in April, 1873, and Katie, born in April, 1879. Mr. Zimmerman is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Zimmerman. When George W. Zimmerman returned from the east, father Keller and family returned with him. There were eight children—Lucy (deceased), Sarah, Franklin, Jacob, Phebe, Caroline, Rebecca and Fanny. Frank was killed in the army; Fanny was married to Charles Mitchell; Caroline was married to J. P. Kildow; Rebecca was married to Isaac Clemans; Phebe was married to A. Spaulding, and Sarah was married to John Reahezen. Mr. Keller died in 1878.

Mrs. Rebecca Klumb, wife of Jacob Klumb, lives on the northwest quarter of section 3, town of Spring Grove. She was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1829, and is a daughter of Thomas Shaff. Her father moved with his family to Milwaukee in 1835. He was accidentally drowned the next year. Her mother in 1838 was married to John Douglass. They came to this county in 1853, settling in Decatur. Mr. Douglass now lives in Brodhead; his wife died in 1880. The subject of this sketch was married, March 31, 1846, to Jacob Klumb, and they came to Spring Grove moving on to the place now occupied by Mrs. Klumb. The following winter they moved on to a farm in Decatur, since occupied by Isaac Newman, which Mr. Klumb bought and three years later sold to Mr. Newman, then buying the place where his wife now lives, from Allen Woodle, consisting of 146 acres. Six children were born to them, all of whom are living—Almira, born in 1847, wife of Aug. Short; Thomas C., born in 1849; Jacob J. A., born in 1850; Alfred A., born in 1853; Elizabeth, born in 1857, and Ellen, born in 1858. Thomas C. was married to Ellen Hileman, daughter of Elijah Hileman, formerly of Decatur. They live in Hamilton Co., Neb, and have three children—Claude, Carl and Earl. Jacob J. married Ida Boslaw and is now in Hamilton Co., Neb. They have four sons—Franklin R., Harry, Guy and Jesse. Alfred married Henrietta Sawyer, daughter of John B. Sawyer, of Brodhead. They live in Aurora, county seat of Hamilton Co., Neb. Ellen also lives in that county, and is the wife of W. C. Bailey. They have one child—Adith Blanche, born July 8, 1882. Jacob Klumb went to California in May, 1858. After reaching there he kept up correspondence with regularity until 1872. He was during these years striving to win a fortune and when prospects were bright would fix a probable time for a return to his family, but fortune the "fleeting Goddess" while often in sight was never to be embraced. The latter year (1872) he wrote his wife that he was about to change his location, and was uncertain where he should go, and requested her not to write until she heard from him. Years rolled by, and no tidings were received. To be satisfied as to whether he was living or dead, Mrs. Klumb's son-in-law, R. J. Holcomb, in 1883 visited California and found Mr. Klumb

still in pursuit of the "fickle goddess." Mrs. Klumb is again in communication with her husband and hopes for his eventual return. Randolph J. Holcomb is a New England man by birth, having been born in Green Co., Conn., in 1850. His father was Alfred Holcomb. At the age of nine years, Randolph was left motherless. His mother died in Hartford, Conn. His father afterwards came to Brodhead, and returning east, died in 1861, at Rockville, Conn. Another son lives in this State at Beloit. Randolph J. was married to Elizabeth Klumb, June 18, 1874. They have three children—Clara L., born June 3, 1877; Lura M., born Sept. 16, 1879, and Clayton, born June 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb live on the old homestead with the mother of Mrs. Holcomb, on section 3.

Samuel L. Boyles was born in Kalamazoo Co., Mich., Sept. 27, 1834. His father, Samuel Boyles, was a farmer and to this avocation Samuel L., was reared, with the advantages of a common school education. His father and mother, Rebecca Boyles, are living in Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., where they have resided since 1829. They were formerly from Chester Co., Penn. Samuel Boyles was called out twice in the militia during the excitement in Michigan attending the Black Hawk War. The subject of this sketch, Samuel L. Boyles, came to this county a single man, in January, 1854. He was married Feb. 25, 1855, to Nancy J. Benjamin, a daughter of Ira Benjamin. She was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1837, and came to this State in 1842. There have been born to them six children—Samuel I., born in November, 1856; Lydia R., born in March, 1858, and died in infancy; Jennie J. born in March, 1859, wife of Franklin Brant; Duane D., born in July, 1862; Benjamin L., born in January, 1866, and Era A., born in March, 1873. Mr. Boyles was bereaved by the death of his wife, Aug. 15, 1881. There married life was spent under a roof upon the same spot of ground where they commenced housekeeping four days after marriage, and where Mr. Boyles now lives on section 9. His farm contains 300 acres on sections 9 and 16. During the war when heavy taxes were levied, Mr. Boyles served two years as town treasurer. He has also served two terms as assessor, and has always been identified with the best men of his town in promoting the public good.

James H. Chapel was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1832, and was a son of John Chapel, a farmer. James H. was brought up on a farm, but at the age of eighteen years, apprenticed himself, for a term of three years, to the trade of wagon making, his wages consisting of his board and clothing. He served his time and then worked one year at the trade. In 1854 he came to this county, locating in the town of Spring Grove and working for P. Atwood for two years on a farm, meanwhile buying seventy acres of land known as the Kramer place. He was married Dec. 28, 1856, to Mary E. Martin, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Martin, who, with three daughters—Margaret, Lavina and Mary, and a married son, Isaac N., and his wife with three children, settled in Spring Grove in 1850. They came from the town of Greene, Ashland Co., Ohio. Mr. Martin bought 160 acres of land on section 23. Two married daughters were left in Ohio—Nancy, wife of John Menoe, now living in Avon, Rock Co., Wis., and Martha, wife of James M. Cobert, now living in Brodhead; and one son, Thomas, who lives in Hayesville, Ohio. Of the three unmarried daughters Margaret married John Q. Fitzgerald, and they live in Canton, Dak.; Lavina married Powel Karney, and they live on the old homestead of the father; Mary married James H. Chapel, of this town, as before stated. Mr. Martin was connected with the Presbyterian Church about forty years of his life, and was an elder for thirty years. The first Sunday after reaching this town he organized a Sabbath school, and from that time to the end of his life, was a superintendent of a Sabbath school in this town. He was man of many sterling quali-

ties, of strict integrity and honor. He died Feb. 4, 1862. His wife died Nov. 28, 1864. In 1857, the year following his marriage, the subject of this sketch, James H. Chapel, commenced life on his own farm. After living there one year, with his wife and his brother, R. H. Chapel, he left for the west to seek a fortune. They started with a team and covered wagon, traveling west until late in August. They reached the Missouri river at Booneville, Mo., where they remained until the following spring, cutting and barking wood on a contract. April 4, 1859, one year to a day from the time of leaving his Wisconsin home, having exchanged his horses for oxen, they left the Missouri river, and "Westward Ho! bound for Pike's Peak," was the cry. With varied adventure they reached the present site of the city of Denver, during the last days of June. While there, a few days later, Mr. Chapel assisted in raising the first house of any kind ever built in that city. It was constructed of cottonwood logs. July 4, Mr. Chapel and his brother joined fortunes with seven others, and started prospecting for gold in the mountains. They made a claim about forty-five miles from Denver. The day they reached the mountains it snowed furiously, and the party suffered severely with the cold. Not many days afterward Mr. Chapel returned to Denver for provisions. He made these trips several times, and at one time upon his return loaded with fifty pounds of flour, and climbing the mountain path just wide enough for an Indian pony to walk, he met a large party of Arapahoes, who were returning from the war path with scalps of their enemies, the Utes, war paint and war trappings, which gave them a wicked appearance, and Mr. Chapel was in doubt as to whether they might not be yet one scalp short. But they dashed by, every brave giving the short "how." Mrs. Chapel spent some weeks at the foot of the mountains grazing the oxen and one cow, in company with another woman, the wife of one of the party, twenty miles from the camp at the working claim. The mountain fever getting hold of Mr. Chapel, he was cured of the "gold fever," and a longing for the refreshing shades and quiet dells of Wisconsin came over him, and then it was that "Homeward Ho," was the cry. A long, tedious journey was before them. In September they set their faces eastward, and Dec. 2, 1859, found them again in Spring Grove. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapel found themselves not only broken in expense, but also in health, from exposure necessarily incident to the kind of life they had been leading. They were obliged to rent lands until 1863, when he bought land where he now lives on section 23. On that section, and on section 22, he now owns 213 acres of good land, all under improvement. They have had nine children—Alvarus, born Oct. 7, 1857, and died in infancy; Viella N., born Feb. 12, 1860, wife of Adam Bener; Hattie V., born Aug. 19, 1863, wife of Uriah H. Hartman; J. Ralph, born Sept. 22,1866; John A., born Nov. 25, 1868, and died July 15, 1876; Maud A., born Nov. 9, 1870; Martha E., born Oct. 6, 1875; Columbus C., born Oct. 14, 1877, and Jessie M., born June 21, 1880. Mr. Chapel enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service. He was elected town treasurer in 1867, and held that office for eight years, during which time he made the town assessment three or four times. He is now the town assessor. He is a public spirited man, and a good citizen. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 90.

James P. Atwood, one of the young men born in the town of Spring Grove, is a son of P. and M. J. Atwood, and was born Jan. 10, 1855. He was brought up on a farm, and lived with his father until his marriage with Susan A. Baxter, Oct. 24, 1874. His wife is a daughter of Thomas J. Baxter, and a granddaughter of the old pioneer, Daniel Baxter, who settled in this town in 1837. She was born June 17, 1856. Two boys have been born to them—

John P.,born July 18, 1876, and Robert Lincoln, born April 12, 1878. Mr. Atwood owns and occupies eighty acres of land on section 14, also owns eighty-four acres of unimproved land in the town of Kensett, near Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa. He is one of the promising young men of the town.

Saul Mattison was born in Genesee Co., N.Y., May 29, 1812, where he grew to manhood, learning the trade of blacksmith. In 1836 he was married to Nancy Gilbert. To them one son was born—Ransom, who is now living in Minnesota. He was captain in the late Civil War in a Minnesota regiment. Saul Mattison lost his wife in 1837, after a little over one year of married life. He was married April 29, 1841, to Charlotte Gray. By this union there were six children—Charles E., Oscar, (deceased) aged one year; Marion, wife of James Davis; Charlotte, who died at age of five years; Ida M., living at home; Florence, single. Mrs. Mattison was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 19, 1820. Mr. Mattison moved his family west and settled in this town in 1855. He was one of the first mechanics in the town in his line. He is now (1884) working at his trade at Oakley, where he has lived since 1859.

August Short was born at Coblenz, on the Rhine, Prussia, in the year 1834. His father, Nicholas Short (the name has been Americanized) came to America with his family, landing at New York, July 6, 1852. He came directly to Milwaukee where he now lives. Of his eight children, four died the first summer with cholera in that city, and his wife died in 1858. The other children—Joseph, August, Elizabeth and Nicholas are living. The subject of this sketch left the family, the next day after reaching Milwaukee, and obtained employment at a brickyard, where he received $7 per month. He borrowed $10 and went to Bloomington, Ill., and worked upon a farm there until the next spring. He then returned to Milwaukee with his earnings, $55 dollars in gold, which he gave o his father and again went to work in a brickyard, for $16 per month. He afterward went to Henry Co., Ill., where he worked until the spring of 1854. He then went to work on the Racine & Beloit Railroad for a short time, after which he engaged to work on a farm with John Robinson, in whose employ he came to Spring Grove in 1855. Mr. Robinson moved into a house which stood on the site of Mr. Short's present residence. The property was then owned by Mr. Derrick. In 1856 Mr. Short rented a farm of Nelson Thompson and worked it one year. He continued to work rented lands until 1866, in which year he bought the Derrick farm, upon which he now lives. It comprises lots 2 and 7, and the west half of lots 1 and 8, fractional additions to the northeast quarter of section 4, 138 acres. He also owns forty acres on section 8, and ten acres on section 9, making altogether a valuable farm. He is an example of what may be accomplished by industry, honesty and perseverance. Mr. Short was married March 1, 1863, to Almira Klumb, daughter of an old settler, Jacob Klumb. They have one daughter—Rella, born Oct. 22, 1864.

Melville Karney, son of Powel and Abigail Karney, was born in this town May 11, 1856. He was reared a farmer, and lived with his parents until his marriage, which occurred Dec. 7, 1882. His wife was Abbie Hamblett, daughter of Horace and Lana Hamblett. Her father enlisted in the 13th Wisconsin regiment in 1863, and died while on his way home on board a ship off New York harbor. Her mother subsequently married Gilbert Ross, and now lives in Brodhead. Melville Karney is a son of one of Spring Grove's best citizens, and, as such, promises to fill the expectations of his family and friends. He is at present living on a portion of his father's farm on section 23.

Oliver W. Martin, son of W. N. and Elizabeth Martin, was born in the town of Spring Grove, Dec. 10, 1856. His parents came from Ashland Co., Ohio, and settled in this town in 1854. His father is among the respected citizens of the town. Oliver is one of a family of

five children. The other four are—William A., who died Nov. 10, 1883; Flora B., Minnie M. and Nellie. Oliver W. lived with his parents until his marriage Oct. 31, 1882, with Ella Oneall daughter of William H. and Marcia Oneall. She was born Sept. 3, 1858. Their only child, Inez May, was born Aug. 18, 1883. Mr. Martin is one of the best among the younger class of men in the town. He has made the most of his opportunities, fitting himself for school teaching, and has taught eight terms, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He is now serving his third term as town clerk.

D. W. Austin is one of the large farmers of Spring Grove. He owns 475 acres of valuable land on sections 11 and 12. He keeps about 100 head of cattle; milking in the season about fifty cows; keeping also about 200 sheep, and other stock. He has shelter for all and storage for feed. Mr. Austin was born in Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y., July 16, 1821. When twenty-one years of age he came to Wisconsin, spending the first year in Racine county. His father, John Austin, came later and settled. With him his son made a home a large share of the time until his marriage with Jane E. Hugunin, which occurred at Johnstown Center, Rock county, March 2, 1847. He lived with his father until 1852, when he bought a farm at Johnstown Center, and lived on the same until 1856, when he sold his farm and came to Brodhead and engaged in the livery business, which he followed seven years; in the meantime buying at different times of different parties 440 acres of his present farm. Closing out his business in Brodhead, he has made his farm his residence since. Mr. Austin's mother died in 1854, and his father in 1872. Thomas Austin, a brother, lives at Johnstown, Rock county, and owns 2,300 acres of land in that county. The subject of this sketch, D. W. Austin, was one of the first men in this part of the county to engage in breeding the Holstein family of cattle. He is a practical farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have four children—Mary Ann, born in 1848, wife of Dr. E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock, Iowa; Carson A., born in 1853; Cora H., born in 1861; and David E., born in 1863.

Samuel Colby was born Jan. 13, 1805, in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y. His father died in September, 1809, and his mother in 1818. Samuel is the last of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. He settled in Oakland Co., Mich., near Pontiac, April 20, 1826. He was married May 25, 1829, to Eliza Douglass, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., who came to Oakland county when six years old. In March, 1841, Mr. and Mrs. Colby came to Rock Co., Wis., bought land in Plymouth, made a farm and lived there thirteen years, then, selling out, purchased land in this town (now owned by Cyrus I. Putnam), and lived on the same until 1866, then, after renting the place one year, sold out to Mr. Putnam. Two years later they spent one season in Fayette Co., Iowa, then living one year in Brodhead, went to Rock county, buying a farm in Spring Valley, and lived there until 1882, then came to this town to live with his son, David Colby. Mrs. Colby died in Brodhead Dec. 19, 1868. Mr. Colby has six children living—William, born Oct. 14, 1830, now living in Fayette Co., Iowa; George, born Oct. 17, 1832, a resident of Decatur Co., Kansas; James H., born April 20, 1834, living in West Union, Iowa; Melissa, born Oct. 19, 1846, wife of S. J. Babcock, of Decatur Co., Kansas; Samuel F., born Aug. 18, 1843. The last was born in Rock county, the others in Michigan. His son, David, with whom Mr. Colby lives, was born Nov. 28, 1835. He owns a farm on section 35, where he lives. David served in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, until the regiment was mustered out. He was married Feb. 26, 1863, to Julia A. Martin, daughter of one of the early settlers, Joseph W. Martin. Mr. Martin enlisted in the 13th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Martin's wife died at West Union, Iowa, in 1881. David Colby, after his return from the army, settled upon his present farm, and has since lived there. While in the service his wife lived with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Colby have had ten children—Adill, born Dec. 31, 1864, wife of Abraham Barker; Elva and Alva B., twins, born Jan. 22, 1867; the latter died April 8, 1880; Ada F., born Feb. 16, 1869; Samuel W., born May 30, 1871; Frank F., born Sept. 15, 1873, and died April 6, 1880; Walter G., born March 21, 1876; Bertha, born Aug. 14, 1877, and died April 8, 1880; Roy R., born March 23, 1880; Earl, born April 19, 1882.

Orland B. Post owns and occupies a farm comprising lots number 5 and 6, fractional additions to the northwest quarter of section 4, and lots number 1 and 8, fractional additions to the northeast quarter of section 5. His residence is on lot 1. The land on section 5, was known in early days as the "Condon place," and the land on section 4 as the "Morris Derrick farm." Mr. Post bought the Derrick farm in 1867, and lived there until 1875, when he purchased the Condon place, adjoining, to which he removed. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1836. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-one years, came west, reaching Jordan Prairie, in this county, April 1, 1857. He engaged in farming here three years, then, in 1860, went to Goodhue Co., Minn., and remained one year, teaching the first school in the town of Holden, during the winter. The school house was a miserable, half built log cabin, heated by an old cooking stove. The fuel was delivered at the school house door, sled length, to be prepared by the teacher, for the stove. He received the enormous compensation of $15 per month and "boarded round." Miss Debolt, to whom he was afterwards married, taught the same winter in Oak Hill district, in Decatur, in this county, receiving $10 per month and boarding round. Mr. Post contemplated remaining in Minnesota, and purchased eighty-seven acres of land on which he made some improvement. He changed his mind and returned to Spring Grove, where Oct. 10, 1861, he was married to Anna E. Debolt, daughter of Andrew Debolt and stepdaughter of William Newman. She is a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children—Arthur, born in November, 1862; Mary, born in November, 1864; Walter, born in March, 1868; Charlie, born in January, 1870, and Harry, born in June, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Post resided in Sylvester several years before coming to Spring Grove. He is one of the valuable citizens of his town, and highly respected by his neighbors.

Cyrus A. Horton is a son of John D. Horton, who came from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1857, and settled on section 35, town of Spring Grove, Green Co., Wis., with his wife and three children—Sarah, wife of Lewis Hooker; Catharine, now living with Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, and Cyrus A. John D. Horton died at the home he made in Spring Grove, March 10, 1882, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife, Curlista, died Dec. 12, 1881, in her sixty-fifth year. The old homestead of 100 acres was bought by Cyrus A. Horton, and by him sold to Thomas Hartman. The subject of this sketch was married to Mary Jane Woodling, daughter of John H. Woodling, of Spring Grove, June 25, 1863. They commenced married life on the farm of Mr. Horton's father, and lived there many years; but in 1874, Cyrus bought thirty acres in Laona, over the State line in Illinois, and subsequently added forty acres of land adjoining it, and in 1876 moved on to his farm, and has since been a citizen of Illinois. He has made his farm valuable by improvements in building, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have had five children—Harriet A., born April 3, 1864, and died Oct. 17, 1865; Eunice M., born April 3, 1867; Kate Ann, born March 22, 1868; Cyrus Burton, born Feb. 13, 1873, and Nancy C., born Feb. 19, 1877. Mr. Horton was born in Ren-

sselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1839. Mrs. Horton was born in Vigo Co., Ind., June 5, 1844.

John Kelley, proprietor of the Oakley woolen mill, was born in Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 25, 1823, and there grew to manhood, learning the trade of woolen manufacturer. His parents died in his native county; the father in 1838 and the mother in 1834. John was married Dec. 3, 1845, to Eliza Van Dyke, who was born in said county, March 27, 1826. They came west in the fall of 1857, (Mr. Kelley having spent a part of the previous year at Beloit and other points.) They lived a few months at Brodhead, then moved to Peoria, Ill., Mr. Kelley having engaged in buying wool and selling goods for an eastern establishment. The next spring they returned to Brodhead. In the fall of 1858 he made a contract with George Bussy, the owner of the Oakley woolen mill, to operate the same on shares. In the spring of 1861 he went to Cedarville and entered into partnership with Joseph Jackson in the woolen factory at that place. There he remained some time, operating in that partnership, and renting a part of the time until 1864, when he returned to the Oakley mill which he rented of Isaac Trembly, and in July, 1865, he purchased the property. He has since enlarged and refitted the mill with new machinery, which he still owns and operates. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have five children—Emma Jane, born Sept. 18, 1846; Elissa Ann, born July 23, 1848; James A., born June 22, 1850; Oscar W., born Jan. 1, 1861; and Jennie A., born Oct. 28, 1862. Mr. Kelley has held the office of justice of the peace, and has been a prominent man in promoting the welfare of the public in his township.

Mrs. Emma J. Myers resides on section 19. She was born in Union Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1846. She is a daughter of John Kelley, who is now a resident of Spring Grove. She was married to George Myers, Jan. 9, 1866, and had four children—Edgar W., born May 11, 1867; Walter L., born Jan. 12, 1869, and died March 12, 1870; Oliver B., born Feb. 18, 1871; and Nellie May, born March 29, 1876, and died March 4, 1877. Samuel Myers, the father of George Myers, came to this town, accompanied by his father-in-law, Isaac Kline, in March, 1837, and settled on section 19. George Myers died Dec. 27, 1881, aged forty-five years, ten months and eleven days. Mrs. Myers lives on the homestead, which contains eighty acres. There is also 114 acres of land adjoining in the town of Jefferson.

Samuel J. Smith was born near Alton, Ill., Aug. 27, 1838. His father, Samuel Smith, came from Kentucky to Illinois, and three weeks before the birth of Samuel went to Texas for the purpose of selecting a home for himself and family, and was never afterwards heard from. His mother became satisfied that he was dead, and in 1841 was married to Daniel Freeman. By this marriage five children were born—James W., who lives in Shullsburg, Wis.; William H., who lives in Oakland, Iowa; Daniel B., also living in Oakland; Levi E., living in this town; and Benjamin F., of Oakland Iowa. The father also lives in Oakland. In 1843 the family removed to Rockford, Ill., and in 1846 to the town of Avon, Rock Co., Wis., living there until 1850. Mrs. Freeman died in 1850, and the family was broken up. Mr. Freemen went to Missouri, and returning lived in Wiota until 1876 when he went to Iowa. The subject of this sketch went to live with Jackson Waller, of Laona, Ill., and remained with him four years, then being sixteen years old started to make his way alone visiting his half brothers in Iowa, and returning worked as a farm laborer until his marriage with Catharine, daughter of J. H. and Mary Clemans, Oct. 17, 1857. In 1864 he purchased land on sections 26 and 27. His home is on section 26. In 1865 he enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out. They have five children—John H., born in 1858; Mary E., born in 1860; Harvey J., born in 1862; Burt E., born in 1870; and Stanley R., born in 1878.

Fred J. Ties was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Jan. 4, 1841. He is the son of Henry and Sophia Ties. In 1858 his father came to the "land of the free," reaching New York, July 1, and came directly west, arriving in Chicago, July 4, and reaching Spring Grove July 7, and stopped with his son-in-law, Frederick Arnsmeir, where he lived for two years; then bought twenty acres of land on section 27, and lived there until 1866, when he sold and bought forty acres in the same section, where he lived until his death which occurred May 26, 1878. His wife survives him and now lives with her son, Henry, in Avon, Rock Co., Wis. Five children came over the sea with the parents—Sophia, deceased wife of John Leuts; Wilhelminie, now wife of Frederick Tilka; Fred J., the subject of this sketch; Amelia, wife of Henry Beckmeier; and Henry. Two children had preceded the parents—Louisa, wife of F. Cernsmeier, and Elizabeth, wife of Philip Heitkam. Frederick J. enlisted in company B, under Capt. Charles Jackson, and was a faithful, capable and intelligent soldier, and is a member of the G. A. R., W. W. Patten Post, No. 90. The same year he came home from the war he was married Dec. 13, 1865, to Rossie Aurine Emminger, daughter of John Emminger. She was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, and was an adopted daughter of James R. Coulter. Seven children have been born to them—Abbie S., born Sept. 29, 1866; Harriet F., born Oct. 16, 1868, and died March 18, 1881; Nellie J., born Sept. 23, 1870; Mary C., born Feb. 2, 1873; Allethe J., born March 24, 1875; James R., born Sept. 13, 1877; Fred M., born April 18, 1880. Mr. Ties met with an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, which occurred Jan. 16, 1884. The first two years of Fred Ties residence in this county he worked for J W. Kildow, and the next year for John H. Woodling, and at the time of his enlistment was working for his brother-in-law, Mr. Arnsmeir. All his relatives opposed his going to the war, claiming that as a young German settler he could have no interest in the issue. Fred could not sleep nights on account of his anxiety to strike a blow for his adopted country, and go he would and did. Mr. Ties has served on the town board, and one term as assessor. He is one of the active public spirited men of his town. He owns a farm of 200 acres.

William Johnson is one of the substantial farmers of Spring Grove; his fine improvements on section 29, shows him to be a practical and successful farmer. He owns on this section 210 acres, and on section 19, 120 acres; also, on section 30, fifty acres. This land on section 30, is the oldest improvement in the town, it being a part of the Darius Daniels land, bought in 1836, and ten acres of the part now owned by Mr. Johnson was broken that year, the first sod turned in the township. Mr. Johnson was born in Northampton Co., Penn., May 7, 1825. He was reared a farmer, but after twenty-two years of age learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked some seven or eight years, and some later, doing his own work. He was married Oct. 7, 1854, to Catharine Long, of Northampton Co., Penn., and in March of the following year (1855), moved to Freeport, Ill., and in 1858 made his present location his home. They have four children—Elizabeth, born Oct. 13, 1857, wife of John Straley, of this county; Hebron, born in August, 1860, who lives on his father's farm, and who was married to Emma Robinson, Nov. 20, 1881, and has one child—George R., born Dec. 11, 1882; Mary J., born Feb. 7, 1866; and Ellen Maria, born June 25, 1868.

Charles F. Gardner was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 2, 1853. His father, George W. Gardner, when Charles was three years old, came to this county and lived in the town of Decatur until the winter of 1859, when he went to Texas, and with the exception of a few letters received shortly after he reached there, has never been heard from. His wife, later, bought a place in the town of Decatur, where she died in February, 1877. Charles F. has two brothers, Burton J., now living in Brodhead, and

John, living in the town of Decatur. Charles F., the subject of this sketch, was married Feb. 15, 1876, to Mary L., daughter of James M. Davis, now a resident of the town of Clarno. They lived, after marriage, with his mother. After her death they lived upon a farm owned by his father-in-law, in the town of Decatur, five years, then he bought his present residence and farm, on section 5, of Spring Grove. The place contains sixty-nine acres of choice land. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had a child born June 15, 1881—James G. He died at the age of one year. Maud was born July 24, 1883. Mrs. Gardner is a granddaughter of David Davis, the pioneer settler of 1838.

Jacob Haas was born in Juniata Co., Penn., Nov. 29, 1837, and came with his father and the rest of the family, to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., in May, 1850. The family consisted of the parents, David and Barbara Haas, and six children—Valentine, John, who died in 1881, in Stephenson county; Sarah, who married Levi Bolender; Jacob, Edward, who died in 1859; and Catharine, who was married to Hugh Alexander, now living near Lena, Ill. David Haas, in 1856, located in Spring Grove, on section 33, living there until 1868, when he bought land on section 27, and moved there and lived until his death, which occurred in November, 1881. His wife he had lost by death in 1859, three years after coming to this town, and in 1864, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Snyder, widow of Samuel Snyder. She survives him and lives at the homestead. The subject of this sketch, Jacob Haas, was married Oct. 4, 1859, to Lucelia R. Chapel, daughter of John and Martha Chapel, and March 18, 1860, moved on eighty acres of land on section 33, bought of his father. He also owns forty acres on section 21. His residence, made in 1860, he has continually occupied, with the exception of five years, (1874 to 1879), to the present time. Those five years he lived on a farm, purchased on section 21. Mr. and Mrs. Haas have been blessed with a goodly number of children —Barbara L., wife of E. H. Marsh; Rosamond, wife of Fred Arnsmier; Nellie F., Nettie May, John J., Harriet L., Adelia, Emerson B. and Fairy M., live with their parents. An infant child died in 1861. Agatha F., died in 1864. Marion died in 1875. Mr. Haas is an industrious, respected citizen of Spring Grove.

William Hall, Jr., was born in Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 16, 1836. He is the oldest of five children. The others are—Nathaniel H., living in San Francisco Co., Cal.; Mary A., wife of James L. Eldridge, living at Cloverdale, Cal.; Emma, wife of Chester Gifford; and Lewis, living at Peoria, Ill. In 1843 his father came to Janesville, Wis., and settled. He lived in Rock county sixteen years, was engaged at different points in the agricultural machine trade. He owned and operated at different times several farms. In 1859 he moved to this county and bought of Thomas Hall a very fine farm in the town of Jefferson. It is now known as the Holmes farm, and contains 240 acres of land. He resided there about five years and then sold it to Mr. Holmes and entered into partnership with Axtel & Shafer in the grain trade at Juda. He was in that trade several years, then opened a general merchandise store at Attica, and later returned to Juda, and from there to Doylestown, Columbia Co., Wis., where he engaged in the grain trade. While there he bought two farms in Rock county. He moved there and managed the property, but in March, 1883, sold the farms and moved to Warren, Ill., where he now (1884) lives. In 1866 his wife died. William Hall, Jr., lived with his father until he was married, Jan. 16, 1865, to Adeline Thompson, daughter of Wilson Thompson, of this town. Her father died in April, 1871. Her mother lives with her son, Myron Thompson, at Waverly, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hall commenced housekeeping on the Holmes place in the town of Jefferson, and later lived at Twin Grove. He then removed to their residence in this town. Mrs. Hall's father, Wilson Thompson, settled in this State

in Milwaukee county, in 1837, and in Green county in 1854, on section 10, this town. He was a ship carpenter. Mrs. Hall has six brothers living--Lafayette, in this town; Washington, in the town of Jefferson; Charles, Frank and Myron, who lives near Waverly, Iowa; and Grant, in Shell Rock, Iowa. All but Myron and Grant are married. She has one sister, Louisa, wife of Edward McNair. Mr. Hall's brothers are—Nathaniel, George, Eugene and Rush. They all live in San Francisco, Cal. Two sisters, Hattie, wife of Fred Cronett, resides in San Francisco; and Ida B., wife of Andrew Goble, resides in Peoria, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had two children—Eugene, born Sept. 27, 1865; Minnie May, born June 4, 1867, and died Sept. 12, 1868. Mr. Hall lives on section 8. Mr. Hall enlisted in December, 1861, in the 3d batallion, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. He was discharged in 1863 for disability.

Thomas A. Jackson was born on the 2d day of March, 1829, in what is now Stewart township, Fayette Co., Penn; received less than one year's schooling, all told, in the common schools of that day. His parents were born in the State of Maryland. His father, Elijah Jackson, was by trade a stone and brick mason. Thomas, the oldest of eleven children, was hired out among the farmers from the age of twelve years most of his time until of age; and in this way may have been said to have been reared a farmer, in which business he has continued most of his time since. When a young man he taught school five winter terms, three of them in the same district. In 1854 he was married to Mary Morris, a farmer's daughter, of the same township. Nine children have been born to them, four sons and five daughters, all living but one. Their names and ages are—Laura, twenty-nine; Marshall, twenty-seven; Charles Willard, twenty-five; Emma Luella died in 1862, nearly two years old; Walter; twenty; Fred, seventeen; Minnie, fourteen; Clara, twelve; and Jessie Belle, youngest, five years of age. In the spring of 1854 he was elected captain of the Falls City Guards, a uniformed military company raised in Fayette county, in which capacity he served two years, when he resigned and removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856, settling at Beloit, Rock county, near which place he remained nearly two years, coming to Green county in the spring of 1858, settling near his present residence, remaining one year, then removing to what is known as the Scotch settlement, ten miles northeast of Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., where he resided during the years 1859, 1860 and most of 1861, engaged mostly in farming. About the time the war broke out he was elected captain of the Independent Scotch Infantry, a military company raised by the young men of the Scotch settlement. The company not entering the service as an organization, he, with his brother, Charles H. Jackson, who had just been discharged from the three months' service in the 10th Illinois Infantry, came to Green with a few men from the Scotch settlement and commenced to recruit a company for the 13th Wisconsin Infantry. That regiment being full before the company was full, it was assigned to the 18th Wisconsin Infantry. Thomas was elected 1st lieutenant of the company, the captaincy being conceded to Charles H. Jackson, by reason of his three months' active service in the field. The company went into camp at Milwaukee in December, 1861, with the other companies composing the 18th, and, upon the organization of the regiment, was assigned and lettered company B, the second post of honor.

The 18th remained in camp at Milwaukee until the 30th day of March, 1862, just one week to a day prior to the first day's battle of Pittsburg Landing, when it broke camp and was started by rail for the front, passing through Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Paducah, Ky., and up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on Saturday afternoon, April 5, a few hours before the battle, and was pushed out

to the extreme front, three and one-half miles, that same evening; assigned to Gen. B. M. Prentiss' division. Lieut. Jackson was in command of his company, and in the front line of attack on the morning of the 6th of April, and was on the evening of that day taken prisoner, with about 175 men and officers of the 18th, with what was left of Gen. Prentiss' division—some 2,200 men and officers; spending nearly seven months in rebel prisons, being confined in Montgomery, Ala., Macon and Madison, Ga, and lastly, in old Libby prison, Richmond, Va., where with his fellow officers he was parolled in October, 1862, and passed into the Union lines. About two months later he was exchanged and commissioned captain of his company, rejoining his regiment at Lake Providence, La., in February, 1863; afterwards participating in the battles of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; and Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; and the siege of Vicksburg; the battle of Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863; Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864, and the battle of Wise's Fork, N. C.,in March, 1865. He was mustered out of service in April, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., and arrived at home in May, 1865, after three and one-half year's service. In the spring of 1866 he was elected town clerk of his town, and held the position for seven consecutive terms. He was elected to the legislature from his district in the fall of 1868, and re-elected to the same position in the fall of 1869, serving two full terms; was during his last term, appointed by Gov. Fairchild a member of the State visiting committee from the 3d congressional district. Since that time he has been mostly employed on his farm. Within the last four years he has spent the greater part of his time as an underwriter for a fire insurance company in Iowa. His parents, Elijah and Mary A. Jackson, lived in Green county on the farm now owned by Thomas A. Jackson, for over twenty years; removing to Hamilton county in 1876, where his father died in 1880, aged seventy-five years; and where his mother still lives, aged seventy-seven years. Of his four brothers, three are living. Col. Charles H. Jackson, the next oldest, resides in Missouri. He has been engaged as a real estate dealer, handling farming and mineral lands. William C. Jackson lives in Gage Co., Neb., and is a farmer. The next one, Sylvester S. Jackson, resides in the State of Georgia, and is a professional musician and teacher. The youngest brother, Alexander Jackson, died in Hamilton county in 1879, and was a farmer. Four of the five brothers served through the late war as commissioned officers in the Union army; all but one of them for over three years. Of his six sisters, two died many years ago in Wisconsin. The other four are all married, and living in Hamilton Co., Neb.

Andrew J. Kryder lives on section 30. His farm of 160 acres is a part of the land entered by Daniel Baxter in 1836. His brother, John J. Kryder, who lived on the same section, also has a farm of 160 acres, a part of the land bought by Baxter at the same time. Andrew J. Kryder also owns another farm of eighty acres on section 31, adjoining the homestead. Mr. Kryder settled here in 1862, coming from Stephenson Co., Ill. He was born in Clinton Co., Penn., May 16, 1831. His father, John Kryder, brought the family to Stephenson Co.,Ill., in 1847,where he now lives, in the town of Lancaster. The mother died there in 1866. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was married in Buckeye township, Stephenson county, Dec. 28, 1857, to Lavinia Zimmerman. She was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1831, and came west with her father's family settling in Buckeye in 1846. Her father, Mathias Zimmerman, died March 2, 1875. Her mother, Catherine Zimmerman,died in May, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Kryder lived on his father's farm until they made their removal, in 1862, to their present residence. They have had three children—Catharine Ann, born Oct. 30, 1858, and died in infancy; Charles Wesley, born Oct. 25, 1860; Clara Alice, born Oct. 23, 1863. Both are living with their parents. Mr.

Kryder is one of the thorough practical farmers of Spring Grove.

Mrs. Martha Miles, widow of James Miles, lives upon section 7, in the town of Spring Grove. She is a daughter of George Hodgson, one of the pioneer settlers of northern Illinois. Mr. Hodgson came from Cayuga Co., N. Y., nearly half a century ago, and settled, with his family, consisting of a wife and seven children, in Stephenson Co., Ill. Mrs. Miles, subject of this sketch, was the youngest of the family. Her husband, James Miles, was born Jan. 31, 1831, in Clinton Co., Penn., and in 1850, came with his father's family, to Stephenson county, where he was married Dec. 27, 1855. They resided in that county about eight years, then came to Spring Grove and settled on section 27, where they lived until 1869. In that year they removed to section 7, Mrs. Miles' present residence. Mr. Miles died April 24, 1874. They had four children—Ashley, born in December, 1856, and died in November, 1858; Lucy, born in April, 1858; Mary, born in November, 1861, and Maud, born in August, 1871.

Isaac Zimmerman came to Spring Grove in April, 1869, and bought ninety acres of improved land, known as James Farmer's place, on section 36, where he now lives. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was reared in Northumberland county. He was inclined to come west on account of his children having preceded him. His son, George, came west in 1853, and has been a resident of this town since 1855. His son, Henry, came west in 1853, and now lives on section 27. Benjamin came with his father, and now lives on section 34. Mr. Zimmerman had two unmarried daughters—Catharine and Lavina, and Elizabeth, a grandchild. Catharine, June 30, 1872, was married to Thomas O. Cavenaugh, a son of John O. Cavenaugh. His mother died when he was five years old, and he was brought up by Reuben Babcock. They have two children—Addie, born May 24, 1873, and Rowena, born Feb. 21, 1876. Lavina was married to Andrew Lauby, and the grandchild, Elizabeth, was married to John Moyer. Another daughter, Hettie, came west. She was married to Fredrick Gable. They settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., where she died. A child she left was adopted by John Reader. Mr. Reader lives in Winnebago county. They have two children and two adopted children. Mr. Zimmerman lost his wife by death Sept. 15, 1875, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Benjamin Zimmerman, a son of Isaaac Zimmerman, was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Oct. 19, 1830. His father was a farmer, and Benjamin was reared on a farm. He was married to Amanda Savage, who was born in Northumberland, Penn., in 1836, and came to this county in 1869, locating in Spring Grove, and living the first eighteen months in a house on John H. Woodling's farm. He bought eighty acres on section 34 and built a house, into which he moved during the fall af 1870. He has since resided there and owns also thirty acres on section 26. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have had the good fortune to be blessed with eleven children, all of whom are now living—William, born in June, 1855; Galen, born in August, 1856; Lavina, born in September, 1859; John S., born in December, 1861; George T., born in February, 1864; Isaac A., born in October, 1866; Sarah E., born in October, 1868; Catharine, born in May, 1871; Riley, born in June, 1873; Maggie, born in October, 1874; and Annie, born in June, 1877.

John S. Zimmerman, son of Benjamin and Amanda Zimmerman, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 22, 1861. When he was in his eighth year, his father removed with his family to this town. At the same time came his grandfather, Isaac Zimmerman. John has grown to manhood in this town. "Ben," as he is familiarly called, is well and favorably known as a young man of correct life, good habits, honest, industrious and of a genial disposition. He will soon leave the old home to carve out his fortunes, and if the future can be judged by the

past, he will successfully accomplish whatever he undertakes.

John A. Brant was born in Somerset Co., Penn., July 20, 1816. His mother died when he was quite young, and he, when ten years of age, went to live with his grandfather. John Lambert, who lived in the same county, lived with him until sixteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to David Ross, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. After four years with Mr. Ross, in 1836, he went to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He worked at his trade there seven years, and from there went to Wabash Co., Ind., bought land there, but followed his trade. In 1842 he married Eliza J. Kent, and from there moved to this county in 1845, lived a few months with Isaac Kline, and the following year rented the Brant saw mill. He run this mill until he moved to his present residence on section 34, where he has ever since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Brant have had ten children—Ann Eliza, wife of George W. Davis; Samuel, living on same section; Jefferson died in infancy; Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Boyles; Frank, living in Jefferson; Tillman H., Olive, Maggie, John and Myrtie. A grandchild, the daughter of Mrs. Mary Boyles, has been taken into the family. Mr. Brant has always voted the republican ticket.

John H. Woodling, a farmer of the town of Spring Grove, is one of the respected old pioneers of that part of the county, and now lives on section 26, where he settled in 1845. He was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., May 27, 1809, near Germantown. His father, Jacob Woodling, was also a native of that county, and was four weeks old at the time of the battle of Brandywine, and died Oct. 13, 1844, in Vigo Co., Ind. His wife, the mother of John H., died Aug. 11, 1859, at the residence of her son. There was a family of ten children, seven of whome settled in Vigo Co., Ind., in 1837. The names of the children were—Jacob deceased; John H., Francis, now in Brodhead; Charles, died in this town; Eliza, wife of E. R. Allen, Esq.; Maria, Ann, deceased; Polly, now living in Pennsylvania; Jacob, deceased; and Catharine, deceased. John H. Woodling, the subject of this sketch, was married in Vigo Co. Ind., Jan., 28, 1841 to Nancy B. Roland, and came here bringing his mother with him, arriving in this county, as before stated, in 1845, when he bought 200 acres of land. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Woodling gave them eight children—Delia Ann, born Dec. 28, 1841, wife of George H. Slocum; Mary Jane, born June 5, 1844, wife of Cyrus A. Horton; Almina, born Oct. 15, 1849, died Aug. 26, 1850; Chauncy S., born Aug. 24, 1851, died Oct. 29, 1852; John Lyman, born Sept. 8, 1853, died Jan. 14, 1855; Eunice L., born Jan. 4, 1857, wife of Levi E. Freeman; Emery R, born Sept. 16, 1859, lives at home; Harriet E., born Dec. 6, 1862, died Feb. 27, 1864. Mrs. Woodling departed this life March 1, 1881. Mr. Woodling has always been an active, public spirited citizen, and has served his town on the board of supervisors, for a number of terms. Emery R., his son, was married to Kate, daughter of Daniel Brobst. They have one child—John H., who was born July 25, 1883. Mr. Woodling has always been politically a republican, since the organization of that party. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church, until that organization here became defunct. Mr. Woodling is not now a member of any Church, but is a Christian gentleman.

Cyrus I. Putnam lives on section 36, town of Spring Grove. His good improvements, fine buildings, and highly cultivated farm of 180 acres, indicate a farmer of thrift and enterprise. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1835. His parents moved to Canada, when he was quite young, and subsequently to Ogle Co., Ill. His father, John Putnam, died in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1852. His mother died in 1867. Mr. Putnam has a sister, Mrs. Maria Keyser, living in Ogle Co., Ill., a brother, G. Putnam, in Mitchell Co., Iowa, a sister, Mrs.

Jane Amen, in West Union, Iowa, a brother, Henry, at Fort Worth, Texas, and a brother William, at Deer Lodge, Montana. Cyrus I. Putnam, was married Aug. 15, 1856, to Harriet Sanderson, who was born in Old Cambridge, Mass., in 1836. Her parents came to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1839. Her father, John Sanderson, died in Laona, that county, in 1851. Her mother now lives with her. Mrs A. Ludlow and Mrs. J. V. Richardson are half sisters to Mrs. Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have had born to them four children—Ida, born Oct. 12, 1860; she was married to Theodore Allen. Mettie, born June 9, 1867, lives at home; George A., born April 20, 1872, and one child died in infancy.

Hiram Dunwiddie, son of John Dunwiddie, was born in Green Co., Ohio, in 1843. He came to Green Co., Wis., in company with his brothers, Daniel, David and Brooks, all of whom are living in this county. Hiram was married to Mary Woodel, and ten children were born to them—Joel, deceased; Ruth, wife of George Osborn, living in Furness Co., Neb.; Susan, wife of Charles Scudder, of Bates Co., Mo.; Adelaide, deceased; Newton, Alice, wife of Frank Osborn, of Furness Co., Neb.; George, living in Idaho; Eldora, deceased; Libbie, wife of Charles Swan. Hiram Dunwiddie settled in the town of Jefferson, one and a half miles south of Juda, where he owned 220 acres of land. He resided here until his death, which occurred June 17, 1869. His widow now lives in the village of Juda.

D. T. Dunwiddie, son of Hiram and Mary Dunwiddie, was born in the town of Jefferson. He resided upon the homestead farm until his marriage with Alice, daughter of William Newman, Aug. 29, 1875. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living—Eldora V., born Aug. 18, 1876; Daniel R., born Jan. 4, 1879; George J. born Dec. 13, 1880; and Hiram J., born March 2, 1883. Mr. Dunwiddie lives on a part of the farm owned by P. Atwood, on section 14.

Levi O. Knudsen, one of the large farmers of Spring Grove, lives on section 12, where he has very fine farm buildings, including a creamery, for manufacturing the product of his own cows, keeping about forty. The farm contains 406 acres. His brother, Abram, lives adjoining, and together they have all of section 12, except eighty acres, besides land in other places. The brothers were born in Norway; Levi in 1842. Their father, Ole Knudsen, came to America bringing the family with him, and first located near Oxford, Rock county, but the next spring bought eighty acres in the town of Spring Grove. The buildings owned by his son, Levi, are located on this purchase. Seven children came with the parents—Lucy, wife of Truls Knutson; Knute, deceased; Christian, deceased; Isabella, wife of O. Onnesgord, of Rock county; Levi, the subject of this sketch; Ole, who lives in Rock county; Cary and Abram, who still live in Norway. The father died in March, 1873; the mother now (1884) lives with Levi. Oct. 31, 1868, Levi O. Knudsen and Sarah Peterson were married. Her father, Alex. Peterson, came from Norway to Rock county this State, when Sarah was five years old. He died in 1874. Her mother survives and lives with her son, Orloff Peterson, in Rock county. Mr. and Mrs Levi Knudsen have eight children—Olis, born June 1, 1869; Albert, born in February, 1871; Betsey, born in February, 1873; Alvah, born in October, 1874; Sophia, born in November, 1876; Carl, born in April, 1879; Clare, born in April, 1881; and Leonard, born in November, 1883.

Benjamin Stabler, in 1873, bought of F. Mundhanke, his residence and farm on section 4, one of the finest locations and residences in this part of the town. The farm was known to the early settlers as the Woodel farm, Allen Woodel making the original entry and the first improvements, away back in the pioneer days. Mr. Stabler was born in Juniata Co,, Penn., Dec. 23, 1839. His father, George Stabler, removed with his family of five children, two

boys and three girls, to Stephenson Co., Ill., in June, 1850. He died the next month; his wife died in Nebraska, in September, 1880. The rest of the family, excepting Benjamin and one sister, Jane, are all in Nebraska. Jane is the wife of Jacob Minzer, of Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill. Benjamin Stabler was married on May 15, 1860, to Amelia Stahlenecker. They have had ten children born to them—George E., born Nov. 23, 1861; John L., born June 18, 1863; Mary E., born March 2, 1865; Emma M., born Jan. 2, 1867; Franklin W., born June 18, 1868; James L., born April 9, 1870; Abbie A., born Feb. 20, 1872; Frederick B., born April 6, 1873; Oscar W., born May 31, 1874; Robert E., born Feb. 20, 1877, and died March 18, 1877. After marriage, Mr. Stabler lived on the farm belonging to his father's estate, six years, paying rent to the estate for the same; and then bought the farm, and lived there until he sold out in 1873, and came to Spring Grove.

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWN OF SYLVESTER.

The town of Sylvester embraces the territory of congressional township 2 north, range 8 east, of the fourth principal meridian, containing 22,945.56 acres. It is bounded on the north by the town of Mount Pleasant; on the east by Decatur; on the south by Jefferson, and on the west by Monroe. This is one of the best towns in the county, containing 22,921 acres of farming land, valued (assessed) at $18.60 per acre. The total value of real estate is $426,510, and of real and personal property, $567,887. The population of the town in 1880, was 928. The farm products of the town of Sylvester, grown during the year 1882, were as follows: Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two bushels of wheat; 107,605 bushels of corn; 90,539 bushels of oats; 274 bushels of barley; 3,190 bushels of rye; 5,992 bushels of potatoes; 6,090 bushels of apples; 361 bushels of clover seed; 251 bushels of timothy seed, and 3,527 tons of hay. This town is one of the most extensive stock raising districts in the county, as the following statistics will prove: There are 656 horses in the town, average value $60.05, total value $39,395; 2,390 cattle, average value $17.89, total value $42,763; 3 mules, average value $51.66; total value $155; 3,824 sheep, average value $1.64, total value $6,280; 3,006 swine, average value, $5.27, total $15,869. Number pounds of butter made in 1883, 44,160.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement within the limits now comprising the town of Sylvester was made by William Woodle. Thomas Woodle, father of William, visited Green county in 1836, with his son, Joseph, and bought land on sections 34 and 35. They came with one horse and buggy from Fayette Co, Penn., and returned to Pennsylvania that fall. In the spring of 1837 Joseph returned with his family, coming down the Ohio river, to Cairo, up the Mississippi river to Galena, and from there by wagon to their destination in the town of Sylvester. At the same time came Jesse Mitchell and family, who settled on section 35; and Thomas Woodle, a single brother of Joseph. Joshua Davis, a single man, came at the same time. He died in the winter of 1837–8. During the summer following their arrival, Mitchell and Woodle built cabins. Allen Woodle, a brother of Joseph, came shortly afterward. William had come before this and located on section 31. Allen was a single man. He owned land and afterward settled in Spring Grove. He is now farming near Leroy, Minn.

Joseph McCracken and family came here in 1836, from Edgar Co., Ill. The old gentleman settled on section 30, where he built a cabin, broke ten acres, and lived for many years, then removed to Monroe, where he died May 6, 1867. His wife died on the place. One of his sons was in business at Monroe for several years.

Amos R. Sylvester, for whom the town is named, was one of the earliest settlers and a prominent man. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 8, 1810. His father, Richard Sylvester, was born in Scituate, R. I., in 1782, and was married to Rachel Sutherland, March 19, 1809. She was born in Rutland, Vt., in January, 1791, and died in Sylvester, March 17

1876. Richard Sylvester died at Darian, Genesee Co., N. Y., July 22, 1826. They reared a family of five children—Amos R, John, Harlow, Charles and Mary. The sons removed to Edgar Co., Ill., where they lived until they came to Green county. In the spring of 1836, Amos came here and entered land for his brothers and others, and returned to Illinois. In the fall of that year, the Sylvester brothers, Amos, John, Harlow and Charles, and their families, came here to reside permanently. Amos settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, where he erected a log house with a puncheon floor and roof of shakes. John settled on the southwest quarter of section 21, where he lived a short time, then removed to the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12. He afterwards moved to Belleville, Dane county, and afterwards went to Kentucky, where he died, at Athens, May 16, 1860. He was born Nov. 27, 1812. He was twice married. His first wife was Phiania Hills, who was born in 1820, and died Dec. 29, 1851, leaving four children. He was again married in 1854, to Lucinda H. Smith, who was born in East Avon, N. Y., in 1820. She died Sept. 22, 1859, leaving three children—Frank A., who was drowned in Polk Co., Wis; Phiania E. and Ellen A. Harlow Sylvester settled on the southeast quarter of section 3, where he remained until about 1869, then sold out and moved to Madison, where he still resides. Charles Sylvester settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 10, remained there a short time, then sold and went to Belleville, where, in company with John Sylvester, he engaged in mercantlle business. He now lives in Polk Co., Wis. Amos R. Sylvester received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen years, left home. He started in the world with fifty cents, which his mother had given him, being all the money she had. He served an apprenticeship to learn the blacksmith trade, and afterwards was foreman in a shop at Camillas, N. Y., where he was married Feb. 14, 1831. His wife died in Sylvester, Aug. 30, 1847, leaving five children—Richard, deceased; Abram W., Henry W., Mary, deceased; and Moses. He was again married Aug. 7, 1848, to Mrs. Loraine Rust, widow of Henry Ford. Mr. Sylvester was prominent in both town and county affairs. He held the office of assessor seven years. He was one of the originators of the Insurance Company of Sylvester. He was killed by his team running away, Sept. 14, 1882. He was a much esteemed citizen. His widow still resides at the homestead. Charles Sylvester, who came at the same time as did Amos, married and went to Kansas; but later returned and now lives in Polk Co., Wis.

On the 2d of May, 1837, Davis Bowen, a native of Virginia, came and entered land on section 27, where he broke some land and erected a cabin. The following fall he returned to Virginia, and brought his family back with him in the spring of 1838. He died in this town May 6, 1867.

James E. Bowen, a son of Davis Bowen, an old settler and prominent citizen, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 25, 1825. He went with his father's family to Preston Co., Va., where they had many relatives, and resided until the spring of 1838. They then started, traveling with teams to the Ohio river, then by water, to Galena, Ill., thence to Green county, arriving in the town of Sylvester, April 21. James E. being quite young at that time, spent considerable time in hunting and fishing, with the young men of his age, sons of the earliest settlers of the county, who resided in that vicinity. He went back to Virginia in the fall of 1848, and on his return to Green county, found when he arrived in St. Louis, that the Mississippi river was frozen, so took a steamer on the Illinois river and came as far as Urbana, where, on account of the ice, he left the boat and took passage by stage to Freeport, which was within twenty-five miles of his home, paying his fare to that point. On account of bad traveling he

was obliged to walk a good share of the time. Finally, becoming disgusted with that mode of travel, he abandoned the stage, and struck out on foot for home, and walked a distance of sixty miles. He received a limited education in the common schools. In 1851 he went to Oregon and California, crossing the plains, having in charge six yoke of oxen, and arrived at the first settlement in Oregon on September 17. He engaged in mining in California until the spring of 1853, when he returned to Green county by way of the Isthmus of Panama, New Orleans, and the Mississippi river. Since that time he has visited Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas. He was married March 17, 1859, to Martha A. Clark, who was born in Perry, Penn., Feb. 14, 1829. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Miami Co., Ohio, in an early day. They came to Green county in 1848 and settled in the town of Decatur, where Mrs. Bowen lived until the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have two children – Davis and Susan H. Mr. Bowen is politically a democrat. He owns a fine farm of 440 acres, valued at $60 per acre.

In the spring of 1838 Reese Rush came with his family and settled on section 35.

Benjamin Mitchell, a brother of Jesse, came at about the same time. He was back and forth between this place and Pennsylvania, but finally settled here and is still a resident.

Benjamin Mitchell is a native of Fayette Co., Penn., born in 1814. He grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native State. His parents were natives of the same State, and emigrated to Green county in 1846. They reared a family of ten children, of whom Benjamin was the second. Mrs. Mitchell died in this county, in 1862, and Mr. Mitchell, in 1884. The subject of this sketch came to Green county in the spring of 1838. He lived two years with his brother Jesse, then bought land and settled in the town of Spring Grove. He was married, in 1855, to Elizabeth Conn, a native of Kentucky, born in 1833. He continued to live in Spring Grove until the spring of 1860, when he bought his present home and removed to it. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have three children—Amanda, Sophia and Carrie. Mrs. Mitchell and her two daughters are members of the Baptist Church at Juda. Mr. Mitchell paid $20 per acre for his farm in 1860, which contains eighty acres, now valued at $60 per acre.

In the spring of 1839, there came a party from Fayette Co., Penn., consisting of Dr. Griffith, Isaac Betts and family and Jacob Stull.

At about this time the little settlement was visited by Abner Mitchell, the father of Jesse and Frank. The old gentleman shortly afterward became a resident of the county. Abner was a preacher of the Baptist faith, and frequently held services in the neighborhood.

T. W. Thompson, a native of New York city, came to Green county, at a very early day, and settled in the town of Cadiz. In the fall of 1838, he came to the town of Sylvester, and settled on section 11, where he lived until the time of his death. The family remained upon the place for several years, then the widow lived with her children in various places.

In May, 1839, Justus Sutherland and family came from Coles Co., Ill., having originally come from Madison Co., N. Y. Justus Sutherland located on sections 10 and 11, where he lived until the time of his death in December, 1873. The little old log cabin, which was erected in 1839, still stands in a fair state of preservation, while near by stands the dwelling which was afterward erected, furnishing a marked contrast. Mr. Sutherland was seventy-six years of age when he died. He was born in the State of Vermont in 1797, emigrated to the State of New York, from there to Illinois, and from thence to Green county. He left at the time of his death, a wife and ten children. The widow died in April, 1875. The children were —John and Andrew, who now live in Monroe; J. A., who lives in Sylvester; George, who is in business in Monroe; Samuel, who is

now in Dakota; Arick, who still occupies the old homestead; Jerusha, the oldest girl, married Abner Long, and now lives in Dakota; Hannah married Mr. Yant, and now lives in Iowa; Kate married J. W. F. Randall, and now lives in Monroe; and Mary, unmarried, now lives on the homestead.

With this party, when they came to the town of Sylvester, came two of Mr. Sutherland's sisters: Mrs. Rachel Sylvester, mother of A. R.; and Mrs. Jerusha Colton. Mrs. Sylvester settled on land on section 21, where she lived with her son, Charles, for a few years; then broke up housekeeping, and lived with A. R., her son, until her death. She had four sons—John took land adjoining his mother, where he lived a few years, then went to Belleville, Dane county, where he went into business. He died a number of years ago, in Kentucky. Harlow Sylvester came here several years after the arrival of his mother, and settled on section 3. He lived there a number of years, then removed to Madison, to school his children at the university and still lives upon a farm near that city. The youngest son married Miranda Hills and, settled on a farm on sections 1 and 12. He lived there a while, then bought and entered land on section 10, where he lived a few years, then left and now lives in Polk Co.. Wis.

Mrs. Jerusha Colton entered land and settled on section 9, where she lived until the time of her death. Her youngest son, Melzar, still lives upon the old homestead; John, the oldest son, took land adjoining his mother's,married Elizabeth Hilborn, and lived there until the time of his death. His widow is now in Dakota. Mrs. Colton had one daughter, who married Nelson Hills and settled on section 3. She died in 1883, in Polk county, where they had moved after a number of years residence in Sylvester.

Sylvester Hills also came in the fall of 1838, from the State of New York. He located on section 21, where he lived eight or ten years, then went to a farm on sections 4 and 9. He remained there for a number of years, then removed to Albany. He died in 1880, while visiting one of his daughters in this town. His widow died in 1883.

A. G. Houghton, a native of Kentucky, came here in 1838 and entered four "eighties" and one "forty" on sections 35 and 36. His parents had settled at Springfield, Ill., and he struck out for the lead mines at Galena and Mineral Point, before the Black Hawk War. A few years later he came to Monroe, where for a time he was postmaster, and finally to the town of Sylvester. He was a single man. Bringing a team and plow with him, he broke a few acres for himself and some for Davis Bowen and Henry Miner. About 1853 he was married to Priscilla Summerill, a school teacher. They lived in the town for ten or twelve years after that time, when he sold out and went to Andrew Co., Mo., where he died.

Others who should be mentioned as early settlers in this town are : Daniel Wessel, John Chryst, Mr. Roderick, Jacob Stauffacher and Samuel Vance.

Jacob A. Stauffacher was born in Switzerland, in December, 1835. He came with his parents, Anton and Anna Stauffacher, to Green county in 1845. After living in New Glarus six weeks, the family came to Sylvester, and the father worked out for three years at fifty cents pe day, boarding himself. In 1848 he bought a farm in Mount Pleasant, where he lived until his death, with the exception of six months he lived with his son, Isaiah, in the town of Sylvester,where he died Nov. 5, 1883. The mother died July 4, 1879. There was a family of nine children, six boys and three girls—Jacob, Mathias, Anton, Isaiah, John, Edward, Anna, Barbara and Mary. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and was married Dec. 7, 1871, to Catharine Luchsinger, who was born in Switzerland, in June,1832. They have five children—Anton, Lucinda, Gilbert

Edwin and Emma. The farm contains 225 acres, which makes a desirable home.

Samuel Vance, one of the pioneers of the town of Sylvester, first located on section 6, of the town of Jefferson, in 1845, but the following year, sold out, and entered forty acres in Sylvester, on which he still resides, also purchased the northwest quarter of section 33, of Whitney and Ripley, for which he paid $200. He has been a large land holder, owning a one time, 468 acres. He paid $29 per acre for the last land that he purchased. He was married in Pennsylvania, Feb. 16, 1841, to Lavina Johns, a native of Fayette county of that State. They had seven children—James P., George D., John B., Hugh J., Ezekiel T., Daniel W. and Rebecca R. His wife died April 4, 1883. She was, with her husband, a member in good standing, of the Baptist Church in Juda. Samuel Vance was born in George township, Fayette Co., Penn., Feb. 21, 1816. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Switzerland. She came with her parents to America when three years old. Samuel obtained a common school education in his native county where his younger days were spent, and was engaged in farming previous to coming to this county.

REMINISCENCE.

[By T. B. Sutherland]

We are asked to sketch from memory a few items of the early history of Green county. While any person's life is a history that would interest most readers if written up with the vivid delineation that flows from the pen of Hugo; yet while to live, history is a natural sequence of life, to write it is another thing. Having written this much of preliminary, I will try and render the little assistance I can in helping to preserve the memory of the times in which I have lived. Hoping that all who read may not read to criticize, but with charity for the failings I am but too conscious of.

My earliest recollections of my own life is when my father and family lived near the residence of D. W. Sutherland, where they first settled after their removal here from Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y. I was born in Darien, N. Y., on the 29th of September, 1834. I will recite a few of the incidents of my life which although they may seem very common place and uninteresting to most readers, made a lasting impression upon my mind during the period of early childhood. I have a faint recollection of chills and fever, which though almost universal, and oft recurring in many cases, left me after three weeks never to return. William C. Green was my first teacher. Being a great friend of my father's he often trundled me on his knee, and used to tell me if I would learn fast and grow up a good man, I should have a certain daughter of his of my own age, for a wife, and amuse himself hearing me spell whig—hwig. I remember Gov. Henry Dodge visited the family as he did many families in the then Territory, he being engaged in a controversy with the wild cat banks of the time, discussed the questions of the day, the bank question among the rest, my father he being opposed to such unstable institutions. And, that after insisting on paying for his entertainment and lodging, and the refusal of the older members to take pay, he gave me one of the dollars of our daddies because my name was Thomas Benton, as he said a sound money man.

When our family removed to section 15, township 2 north, range 8 east, since named Sylvester, a distance of seven miles, we passed only three houses, and there were only eighty rods between the two farthest. Our house 18x20 feet inside was surrounded by grass five to seven feet high, and a spring of thirty feet in circumference and three feet deep was searched in vain for by the three younger members of the family, a reward being offered if we found it that night, which we failed to do. A huge fire place supplied heat and a place to cook our food.

There were at this time five boys—Martin, John, Solomon, James and myself, (Thomas) and two girls—Esther Jane and Frank C.,

making, with our parents, nine persons. In June, 1843, a heavy fall of rain for three days, with intervals between showers, so swelled the little rivulets near the house, that it became a rushing torrent of forty rods in width, submerging every foot of ground about the house. The little chicks first sought safety on one point, and then on another, on the mound of chips near the house, and then the house. Soon the floor, (which was of loose or un-nailed boards), began to float, and the chickens and children sought the loft for safety. It was from the efforts on the part of my father to secure and save his floating property, that he, by over exertion and exposure, became the victim of miasmatic influences in the form known as chills and fever. The news of his illness brought to his bedside many friends, one of whom influenced him to send for a so-called doctor, who by the wickedest of lies, cheated him into taking calomel, and thereby becoming salivated, and dying from the terrible poisoning, after weeks of untold suffering; being unable to take nourishment, as one of his nurses has since told me, for three weeks. The loss of my father, I have always considered the greatest calamity of my life. Thus left an orphan at the early age of six years, the youngest of the second family, having one own sister, my mother and three half brothers. I grew up with the country, vegetating through years of monotonous misery, seeing little outside of a few adjoining farms, attending school a few weeks in each succeeding winter, when too often the pedagogues simply taught because they were good for nothing else. One of the first I remember about, being incapable of interesting his class in the rules of orthography, etc., as taught in the first pages of the old elementary spelling book, undertook to frighten, and even succeeded in so frightening his class that they did actually improve in recitations; by making them believe he would be obliged to hang them if they failed again. He covered his face with his hands, and emitted groans and shed tears until he drew tears from the eyes of his class. The school room was a log house, situated on the northwest quarter of section 15, of what is now the town of Sylvester. It was erected by the united efforts of the citizens. The house was heated by a fireplace; the wood being cut at noon by the big boys. Fuel was donated and hauled to the school by its patrons. This school house has an interesting history of its own. But to continue about schools—another teacher was called "too baby," because he was so effeminate. It was fine sport for the boys to hunt rabbits at noon; and they never could hear the rap of the rule on the window, which was the teacher's only call, until the last boy was tired of the sport. Thus it was that on a certain occasion, when two of the county school commissioners, (there were three for the county; whose duties were somewhat similar to that of the county superintendent at the present time), came to visit our school, were surprised about half past 2 o'clock, by the appearance of a company of fifteen boys, ranging from seven to twenty years of age, who appeared at the school room door, under the leadership of Capt. C. F. Thompson, with all the pomp and pride of conquering warriors. In fact the surprise seemed to paralyze both parties for an instant. The commissioners, however, S. P. Condel and E. T. Gardiner, when they understood the importance of our mission, and that we were regularly mustered into the service, and out on duty, with some effort suppressed their smiles, and gravely admonished us to use a degree of moderation in the exercise of our duties; when our captain blandly explained that we did not take as extensive exercise, except on very fine days, like the present one, which was very bright and sunny, as our wet garments from wading in the snow, knee deep, gave testimony.

Another teacher was that poor, unfortunate J. L. Brows, once captain of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's body guard, and who claimed a collegiate education and the mastery of seven different languges, with many other distinguished accomplishments. He did not believe in a re-

publican government, and desired to make it ludicrous in the eyes of his pupils. Thus, if they were boisterous and noisy, he would laugh and say: "Such is the result of American free institutions; there is no government about the American system." If any one suggested that he should keep better order, he would reply: "Hit's a free country, let them 'ave their freedom." If any quarrels were going on, and he was appealed to, he would reply: "Oh, hit's a free country, let them fight hit out." When he thought us tired of sitting, or uncomfortably cold, he would call us out on the floor, and forming the old fashioned figure four, would whistle for us to dance. Our studies were limited to the three R's, in the parlance of the olden time, with spelling. School sometimes commenced by reading a chapter or two from the Bible; then the class, often consisting of twenty pupils, in the old English reader, would read from one book, passing it from one to the other; then a class of new beginners read short sentences from the old elementary spelling book.

My earliest recollections of religious services are those that were held in this old school house by Rev. James Sherrad, of the Christian denomination, and then a man by the name of Lowe, of the same Church, held services off and on for about two years; the former being a man of culture from the State of New York, and the latter an uncultured Hoosier, one of those ne'er do well, happy and easy sort, who claimed to have been called to preach, but who called very few to hear. This man usually stopped at our house for dinner, and after his noon day pipe would saunter out into the adjoining woods, and within an hour or two would come back, expressing his admiration of nature, the soothing effect of the balmy air of the shady grove. The fact soon developed that he was hiving the bees that congregated near the door, and that he was a very good bee-hiver. But the path of duty is often rewarded by a crown of thorns; and so it came about that after the third success in his after sermon bee-hiving, some half dozen of the mischievous young Americans of the neighborhood congregated one Sabbath afternoon and turned this field of afternoon sermon meditation into one of boisterous hilarity. The prize of the zealous Christian was appropriated by the unruly Sabbath-breakers. The sound of the ax was heard; the voice of the thunders announced the fall of the mighty oak, and the bees were overpowered with fire and smoke; then the pillage and its result; colic to the victors, who left the field one by one, expressing sweet satisfaction in their share of the spoils. They would saunter off toward the house, quickening their pace to a run as soon as out of sight of the unsatisfied, and when they reached the house, presented faces contorted with pain and cried out for sweet milk as an antidote.

At the age of thirteen, I attended school in the same district where I first commenced my education. The teacher, Ozara Stearns, was very energetic and *forcible* in his work. (He has since been United States senator to fill vacancy from Minnesota.) During my fourteenth year I attended school in the old log house, which, by the way, was our first home in the town of Sylvester. The teacher was George McIntyre, of the State of New York. The next summer a new school house was built on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 10. Being painted red, it was called the Red school house. Here I attended school a few weeks, but the measles being prevalent, and myself one of the victims, I received but little benefit from the school.

At the age of sixteen, (my brother, Martin, having died, and some changes being necessary), I went from home to work for my brother, A. I. I then went home for a month; thence to A. R. Sylvester, where, on the 3d of July, after working hard, and it being a very hot day, I went in bathing, and so injured my health that I became an invalid; and for several years during this time, I must acknowledge

the extreme kindness of my brother's family. The natural kindness and solicitude of an affectionate mother, and the forbearance and liberality of my brother, Solomon, which was fully equalled by the kindness and generous helping hands of my sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Sutherland.

In the spring of 1858, I started with my cousin, W. W. Sutherland, to look for government land, walking from the town of Sylvester to Chippewa Falls, with the exception of a ride on the cars of sixty miles, and two miles in a wagon. We walked over fifty miles one day, and for several days made from forty to forty-five miles. In the fall of 1860, I cast my first vote for President, voting for Stephen A. Douglas. Having gone through that exciting campaign, supporting him and his policy of government, actively and enthusiastically, feeling that a failure to elect would bring war and all its accompanying disasters. I had on election day left my mother quite unwell; she having been an invalid for fifteen years and often seriously ill. Supposing there was no immediate danger, and my sister, F. C., being with her, I only returned to find her on her death-bed. The last long sleep of life had fallen upon her. Thus she passed from earth as she had lived, in peace and quietness, with none to blame, but many to bless. If fault she had,as is but human nature, the greatest was in generosity and self-sacrifice. Being my father's second wife and sister of the first, she had been a mother to his children years before her sister's death, her sister being in poor health. After her sister's death, she took full charge of the family, the youngest being a mere babe. After the older boys were grown to manhood, it was necessary to come into the far west away from all the old friends and early surroundings that there could be a home secured for all. This she cheerfully consented to do, knowing and feeling that her own children must be deprived of the benefits of her already hard earned right to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the society that had become established and organized by the kindred spirits of her old New England home, with schools and Churches. A country abundantly supplied with fruit, and endowed by all the privileges that tended to make life pleasant and secured home comforts. On the death of my father, his only will was to charge my older brothers to be kind to her, always furnish her a good home, with its necessary comforts; to give his children a home and an education. It was then that her great life trials commenced, and well did she fill her part, laboring with head and heart and hands from long before dawn, often into the small hours of the beginning of the coming day dawn, cheerfully, hopefully without the asking of others, working because work accumulated,as work one must with a family of from six to nine, where, as in the olden time, hand carding, spinning, weaving, hand-made clothing, and the everlasting knitting must be done. Still her heart was borne up with her truly Christian spirit, and the patient, pleasant smile. The oft quoted Bible maxim, the wisdom of poor Richards sayings and maxims; the wit and wisdom of Franklin; bits of poetry from Burns, Dryden, Pope, Campbell and Shakespear, Moore, Scott, and others. Now and then snatches of hymns, full of plans for others, always oblivious of self. She carried her part and did the work more than her strength was sufficient for, until finally her constitution gave way; lung fever, followed by permanent weakness of the lungs, and then consumption, slow, but carrying its seal of death always in view, no one knowing the day or the hour. If it be possible to earn in this life a reward in the life to come, her reward must be great indeed.

Then came the anxiety of National affairs; the old slow way of getting in the returns had to be endured. Finally the defeat of Douglas came; and though young in political experience, it seemed as if the future was opened to me. The night after the news came, not a minute did I close my eyes. War, with all its concomitant

horrors, seemed a certainty to me. Then came the discussion, public debates and constant agitation of the questions of compromise or war, in which I took an active part as a conservative, upholding J. J. Crittenden's compromise resolutions; feeling sure the predictions of A. H. Stephens would be realized if the south rushed headlong into secession. She would lose her cherished curse of slavery, and be whipped back into the Union, deprived of her rights of free government, because the rule of force would have to be resorted to. Thus time passed, and the war came, with a feeling that there was much wrong on both sides. But having been taught from childhood, as all democrats of the time were taught, the Union must be preserved at all hazards, "or liberty dies;" and having worn the talismanic banner on my "little Giant hat" during the Douglas campaign, though scoffed at by those who now cried out that all were disunion unless they supported and sanctioned all that was done by the republican administration and Congress. I still clung to the Union as the only salvation of the Nation, occupying the position of peace-maker.

The memory of the war times seems like a terrible night-mare. Prominent republicans jumping up and down and swearing that even Abraham Lincoln ought to be shot or hung for countermanding Gen. Fremont's order in regard to slavery. At the same time listening and applauding some soft-brained orator, made wild by the sudden acquisition of power by the republican party, advocating the hanging of some garulous southern sympathizing, though good-hearted and harmless old lady of the neighborhood. The riding on rails of good Union men, and even republicans, because they would not subscribe to Gen. Pope's orders, issued on a rebel community, in a secession State, in our county seat.

A mob having been organized by some of the citizens of Monroe, based on the story of some ignorant superstitious person, that a company of secessionists were being organized, or likely to be, undertook to enforce this order of Gen. Pope's, requiring all persons to subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

A citizen of the town of Sylvester was asked and refused to sign, saying, he being a justice of the peace, he had already taken such an oath, in accordance with law, and should not comply with the demands of a mob, nor otherwise encourage them. He was first egged, then rode on a rail. Still refusing, he was given twenty-four hours to leave the county, or be hung. A large number of the citizens of the county took the matter in hand, knowing the old man to be in no way a dangerous person, and although not particularly conciliatory in speech and manner, and a man of stubborn will; one who had never forfeited his rights to protection from violence, and a man feeble in health and strength, called a meeting to be held at the house of J. Chryst, in the town of Jefferson, he being at the head of the movement. About 200 assembled there, and resolved to protect all law abiding citizens from mob violence from whatever source; myself being on the committee of resolutions. The meeting then appointed a committee to go to Madison with the person threatened—Sheldon Rust—and present his case to Gov. Harvey. I. Chryst, William Rittenhouse and S. Roub were of the committee. They started the next day, and on presenting the case to the governor, were told that they need fear no further threats, that he would inform the gentlemen at Monroe that he was chief executive of the State of Wisconsin, and to disband all unlawful organizations or he would have them arrested. Thus ended a most shameful attempt on the part of a few individuals to over-ride all law, and popularize themselves through violent demonstrations, in putting down rebellion where none existed.

On the 5th of October, 1864, a draft was issued against the town of Sylvester for thirteen men to report at Prairie du Chien on the 20th of that month. B. Fitch, A. W. Sutherland, S. Cot-

ɹerman, J. Stephenson, Webster Lindley, Reuben Coldren and B. Sutherland were among the number that reported. I think the number wanted was five. Two took French leave ; the rest reported, and were given time to fill the quota with volunteers, which they found no trouble in doing, though they had to pay well for them. Your humble servant being the last on the list, the quota was full long before reaching his name, and he was therefore exempted for one year. After giving about $50 to help out the ones enrolled, he returned home to reflect upon the sincerity of certain persons who had always opposed raising bounty by town tax, declaring that a draft was the only fair way of filling the quota of towns, but when drafted, whined and cried over their hard fate. This was the last and only draft levied on our town. In spite of a strong opposition on the part of a few, a liberal bounty was voted and the quota of the town promptly filled.

I remained a conservative, supporting the war as a necessity of the times and the Union, at all hazards, except the curtailment of liberty; voting bounties with the majority of our citizens, to soldiers ; support to soldiers' families ; soldiers' relief fund, to alleviate suffering from the vicissitudes of war, and supply the wants of the suffering in camp, fields or hospital.

The report of battles brought more pain than joy, though the victory for the Union had its mead of safisfaction. The wavering and fluctuating of the public mind had little influence ; it was too often upon a pinacle of glory and triumph, and then down deep in the slough of despair. My faith in the ultimate result of victory for the Union never left me, though the time dragged heavily, and terribly lengthened, until hopes seemed almost against fate. The time came, that memorable day in 1865, reaching our isolated town without telegraph, steam propeller or railroads, as the winds of Heaven sweep o'er the face of the earth, bringing life and joy on ‹is wings. Thus came the news from one voice, to be re-echoed by another, and then another, until joy filled the breasts of all—even the few whose whole sympathy seemed with the south. The glorious old flag was honored always and at all times by our patriotic citizens, and the glory of its victory crowned with peace and heralded by fraternal solicitude.

I have written this much of the history of the war time to insure the proud record of the fraternity, and the strong ties of neighborly friendship that bound our citizens together and prevented the alienation and estrangement of friends and neighbors during the terribly exciting period of war. Though many were of of southern birth and education, with strong sympathy and fillially bound to our combatants south; as one who stood between the two extremes of Garrisonians and the followers of Breckinridge, I give testimony that all joined in the work of carrying on the War for the Union, and in the course of events developed patriotism and loyalty in every citizen of our town, even to protecting our citizens from mob-violence without resorting to violent means, and without distinction of party or place of birth, or difference of opinion.

Now, that the passions of individuals are buried by the charity we must have for all, let passionate words be buried in the oblivion of time. Their acts alone can tell the true impulse of their natures.

Truly may we believe the free institutions of our fathers must and always will be preserved, where such men as were leaders actively engaged in moulding public opinion in the town of Sylvester in those times that tried men's souls.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The first celebration of the 4th of July, was held at Justus Sutherland's in 1847. Reuben Stevens beat the drum with Daniel Wessel and N. Heinstret. In raising the liberty pole which was spliced and put up through a tree, it broke, and was cut off and spliced, and the flag then unfurled from it. An oration was delivered by a man from near Monticello.

The first murder committed in the town was that of F. Ohm, who was killed by his son, Fred, in June, 1878. The murderer had two trials and was finally sentenced to States prison for life.

The first death in the town was that of Joshua Davis, an estimable young man who came from Fayette Co., Penn., with Joseph Woodle. He was taken sick with fever and died in the winter of 1837-8. His remains were buried on the southwest quarter of section 35, near what was then known as Rock Spring, but were subsequently disinterred and now rest in the Mount Vernon cemetery.

The first blacksmith shop in the town was opened on section 35, in 1837, by Joseph Woodle.

An early school in the town was taught in the winter of 1840–41, in a small house on section 35, which had been erected by Joseph Woodle for a blacksmith shop. It was taught by Isaac Woodle, a graduate of Washington University, Pennsylvania. He afterward studied law with Judge Whiting, of Janesville, and began practice. When the war broke out he enlisted, served as quartermaster of Gov. Barstow's regiment, and died in the service.

The first school in the northern part of the town was taught by Paul Chandler, who afterward died of hydrophobia in 1855. Levi Leonard, step-father of Burr W. Jones, the present congressman from this district, was also an early teacher. It was in a building that had been erected by the settlers on section 15, in December, 1840. The term was commenced in the house of Justus Sutherland in order to secure the apportionment of the school funds, and was finished in the building that was erected. Among the scholars were Solomon Sutherland, Melzar Colton, T. B. Sutherland, Chloe Sutherland, James, John T. and John Sutherland.

One of the first marriages in the town—if not the first—was that of William Baird to Elizabeth Woodle, daughter of Joseph Woodle. The ceremony was performed on the 4th of July, 1839, by Rev. Daniel Harcourt. It was after the 4th of July celebration at New Mexico had been participated in by the parties, and all partook of a good dinner, although there was no display.

Among the early settlers was Jacob Stauffacher, who located on section 6, in 1845. Like many others he was very short of money. During the first three years of his residence here, the only money which he became possessor of, was ten cents, and that he borrowed from Sylvester Hills, by whom he was at that time employed. This money was borrowed to pay one of the pioneers who had the instruments and was an expert tooth puller, for pulling one of Mr. Stauffacher's teeth, which had been aching for several days. On arriving at the "dentist's" he was told that the charges would be *twelve cents*, and he would not pull the tooth without the *additional two cents*. Mr. Stauffacher plead, but in vain, and almost distracted with pain, he went and borrowed the other *two cents* and paid the dentist, and had his tooth drawn. Our informant refused to give the name of the dentist. The tools (turnkey) with which this job was performed are now in the possession of Arick Sutherland.

Ball's mill is located on Reeder's branch on section 22. On this site a saw mill was erected by Amos R. Sylvester, in 1843, a frame building having been put up, 45x18 feet in size. Later a turning lathe was added and also a blacksmith shop. A sash saw was put in and afterward a mulley saw. A good water power was furnished here and a large business was done. Mr. Sylvester ran the mill until 1865, when S. D. Ball, the present proprietor, purchased it.

Samuel D. Ball was born in Erie Co., Penn., Nov. 6, 1818. He is a son of Gary and Polly (Davis) Ball, natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel was the second of eleven children. In 1842 he came to Green county and located on section 25, town of Sylvester. He lived there until 1860,

when he erected the Marion House at Juda. He also erected a flouring mill at Juda. In 1865 he purchased the mill and place where he still resides. His farm contains 176 acres. He is a republican, politically. On the 1st of June, 1840, he was united in marriage with Lydia Montgomery. She was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 6, 1822. Seven children is the result of this union—Martha J., Theresa P., George G., Charlotte M., Lettie M., Frederick G. and Franklin R. Mr. Ball is the originator and builder of the political car in 1860, of which mention is made elsewhere.

The McCracken mill was built by Joseph McCracken. He put up a frame building about 36x50 feet in size, equipped it with an old-fashioned sash saw and for propelling motor used a fifteen horse power. Mr. McCracken sold to Mr. Mosher. Then it was owned successively by Messrs. Scoville, Henry Bowell, Samuel Dennis, and in the fall of 1883, E. R. Albright purchased the property and is the present proprietor.

In the spring of 1873 a company was formed consisting of Jacob Stauffacher, Jacob Luchsinger and Henry Babler, for the purpose of erecting and operating a cheese factory. The same spring a building was erected on section 6, on Jacob Stauffacher's farm. It was a neat fram building 14x16 feet in size, one story high. In this the cheese was made, milk being purchased from the neighboring farmers and worked into cheese here. It was run as a cheese factory until it was burned in June, 1878. At that time a new building was erected, 18x20 feet in size, one story high, on the site of the old building, in which the business is still carried on. The present proprietors are Peter Stauffacher & Bros.

The Nevada Cheese Factory was established in the spring of 1877. A building 18x50 feet in size, two stories high, was erected by S. D. Ball. Chris Carlan carried on the business until 1880, when Mr. Ball put in a set of machinery and ran it until the fall of 1882 when he sold the machinery and closed out the business.

James Harker carried on a blacksmithing business from 1870 for a number of years.

In the summer of 1883 W.W. Kellogg scraped out around a spring on his farm on section 20, and made a carp pond, in which he placed fifty carp procured of the fish commissioner at Washington. It is now owned by Charles W. Read.

OFFICIAL.

The first election in the town of Sylvester was held at the house of Amos R. Sylvester, on section 22, on the 3d of April, 1849. The following town officers were elected: Supervisors, T. W. Thompson, chairman, Reuben D. Stephens and Joseph Reeder; clerk, Martin C. Sutherland; assessor, Cyrus Benson; treasurer, A. R. Sylvester; superintendent of schools, S. P. Campbell; justices of the peace, A. R. Sylvester, Joseph McCracken, Justus Sutherland, and Henry Burkey; constables, James Brood, A. W. Sutherland and Edgar Bowen. The judges of this election were Joseph McCracken, Davis Bowen and Samuel Vance; the clerks were Daniel Murdock and Jacob Leonard.

On the 23d of August, 1864, a special town meeting was held by the voters of the town at the house of A. R. Sylvester, which resulted in raising a tax for the purpose of paying town bounties to volunteers to the amount of $1,800, which sum was placed upon the tax rolls of that year.

On the 27th of December, 1864, an election was called for the purpose of voting a special tax to raise $200 for each man who should volunteer into the service of the United States, and be accredited to the quota of the town. This was in answer to the President's call for 300,000 men, issued in December, 1864, and to fill all former deficiencies. The election resulted in a majority for the tax.

In 1884 the town officers were as follows: Supervisors, E. J. Dodge, chairman, William F. Moore and Henry Roderick; clerk, G. H.

Pengra; assessor, Charles J. Stephenson; treasurer, R. C. Murdock; justices of the peace, M. H. Pengra, Melzar Colton and T. B. Sutherland; constable, William Beckett.

SYLVESTER MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Mutual Insurance Company of the town of Sylvester, Green county, was organized under chapter 103, laws of 1872, with twenty-nine stockholders, who had subscribed $53,600 in stock. They met Jan. 7, 1873, and elected the following directors: Benjamin Harlan, M. H. Pengra, William Duboise, John Brown and W. H. Covell. The officers were: B. L. Hoyland, president; M. H. Pengra, secretary; and John Brown, treasurer.

The object of the organization was to insure against loss by fire or lightning, farm buildings and their contents, such as stock, farm produce, etc. The company collects no funds except a fee of two mills on each dollar of insurance. Eleven years have passed since its organization, during which time only two assessments have been made, one of four, and one of two mills on each dollar of insurance. The amount of assessments during the eleven years have thus been only six mills on the dollar.

From the original amount of $53,600, the stock subscribed has increased until in January, 1884, it amounted to $213,480, while there was a surplus fund in the treasury of $237.33. In 1884 the directors and officers of the company were: Henry Roderick, president; M. H. Pengra, secretary; J. A. Sutherland, treasurer; William C. Gorham and Jacob Stauffacher. Annual meetings are held in January.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first building in the town erected for school purposes was located on the northeast corner of section 26, on land owned by George West. It was erected in 1845 by the voluntary contribution of the settlers. It was a log house, 16x18 feet in size, covered with shakes, with rough boards for the floor.

The first school here was a summer term taught by Polly Phillips. A term of school was also taught the following winter by a Mr. Ross. This building was afterward rebuilt, made higher, and used by Mr. West as a tenement house.

The first school in the town was taught by William C. Green in the winter of 1839–40, in a log building located on section 30. Mr. Green was afterward superintendent of schools and was a prominent man in educational affairs. He died in this county.

There was no regularly organized school district here until after the organization of the town, in the spring of 1849. At this time the town was divided into three districts, comprising territory as follows: District No. 1 embraced sections 1, 2, 11 and 12; district No. 2 embraced sections 3, 4, 9 and 10; district No. 3 embraced sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and the southeast quarter of section 15, and the northeast quarter of section 22. In 1850 school buildings were erected in all of these districts; those in Nos. 1 and 2, being frame, and the one in No. 3, being stone.

The building in No. 1 was rebuilt, and in 1884 was still used. This building is located on the southeast corner of section 2. In 1884 it had an attendance of thirty-seven.

The building in district No. 2 was located on section 10. This building was afterward sold, and is now used as a residence. A new school house was erected on the southeast corner of section 4, which is still used for school purposes. The attendance is fifty-one.

The school house in district No. 3 was located on section 24. The building was used for school purposes until the summer of 1883, when it was torn down and the material used in the construction of a new house, which was erected on section 23. The first teacher was Abigail Decker, who had an attendance of about twenty. Her school was commenced in a room in the house of P. Hopkins, on section 23, and continued there until the new house was completed. In 1884 the attendance was twenty-three.

District No. 4 includes sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. A stone building was erected in 1850, on section 5, which is still in use. There is an attendance here of fifty pupils.

District No. 5 embraces the southeast of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section 20; the south half of sections 21 and 22; sections 27 and 28; and the east half and the northwest quarter of section 29. A frame house was erected on section 28, which was used until the summer of 1881, when it was replaced by a new frame building, erected on the old site. In 1884 there were twenty-five children of school age in the district.

District No. 6 embraces all of section 15, except the southeast quarter, sections 16, 17 and 18, the north half of sections 19, 20 and 21, and the northwest quarter of section 22. The school house is frame and is located on section 21. This district was organized in 1857.

Joint district No. 7 includes the territory in this town, and in Monroe. The school house is located on the northwest corner of section 31. There are fifteen children of school age belonging to this district, who live in this town.

District No. 8 embraces sections 25, 26, 36, and nearly all of section 35. The first building was a frame structure, located on the northwest quarter of section 36. This building was used until 1855, when it was burned. A brick building was erected on the old site, but owing to the settling of the foundation, it became dangerous, and a frame building was erected near by, which is still in use. In 1884 there were eighty scholars of school age in the town.

The balance of the territory in this town belongs to joint districts with Jefferson.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The first religious services within the limits now comprising the town of Sylvester, were held at the house of Joseph Woodle on section 34, in the summer of 1837, by Rev. Mr. Shunk, a Methodist preacher from Pennsylvania. This preacher had heard that Woodle was from Pennsylvania, and was acquainted with relations of his, so he called and held services at Woodle's house, before the cabin was finished. Services were held here for two years, when Mr. Woodle sold out and removed to section 32, where they continued to hold services two years. After this, meetings were held at the McCracken school house on section 31, until the class, which had in the meantime been organized here, was merged with the Monroe society. Among the early members of the M. E. class in Sylvester were—Mr. Baird's family, Joseph McCracken, Charles Southern and family, Jackson Southern and family, Asa Brown and family and William E. Satterlee and wife.

The German Zion Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized Aug. 24, 1860, at a meeting held at the old log school house. Rev. Andrew Tarnutzer was elected chairman; J. U. Elmer, secretary; J. U. Elmer, Anton Stauffacher and Henry Bable, trustees. Jacob Stauffacher was the first class leader and Anton Stauffacher, admonisher. During the same year (1860) they erected a neat frame church. The following named have preached to this class since its organization: Revs. Andrew Tarnutzer, Jacob Sill, William Strasburg, Leonard Vanwald, Peter Massanger, John M. Hammitzer, Nicholas Shook, Charles Finger, Leonard Buehler, Christian Brandell, Henry Upphove, Frederick Moser, Conrad Green and Peter Held. Rev. John U. Elmer is the present pastor. There are from thirty to forty families who are members of this class. A Sabbath school was organized by Father Howard a number of years ago. I. Robinson was the first superintendent. Henry Stauffacher is the present.

A great many of the early settlers were Baptists. The first services of this denomination were held at the house of Jacob Stull in 1839. This house was the one formerly occupied by Mr. Woodle, which was located on section 35. Rev. William Stillwell, from Winnebago county, was the first pastor. An organization was effected and meetings were held monthly. From

this grew the Church at Juda over which Elder G. R. Patten now presides.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials of deceased residents of this town were made in Richland cemetery.

A burial ground was started at an early day on the farm of Justus Sutherland. The remains of James Sutherland was about the first interment made here. This was used as a cemetery until 1856 or 1857, when a new cemetery was laid out on section 2, and several bodies were removed to it from the Sutherland ground. When the Gap Church cemetery was laid out, another removal was made, leaving but few graves in the former grounds.

The cemetery of the Mount Vernon Baptist Association is located on the southwest corner of section 36.

The Evangelical Cemetery Association was formed in 1860. They bought one-half acre of land of Jacob Stauffacher on section 5. In 1872 it was platted into lots. It contains twenty-eight lots, 18x34 feet in size. It was laid out by Jacob Norder, Henry Baebler, Dietrich Stauffacher and Jacob Stauffacher. Among the first burials here were those of the remains of John Rhiner and Michael North. The present directors are Dietrich Stauffacher and Henry Stauffacher. The treasurer is John Elmer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In the following pages are to be found biographical sketches of some of the most worthy and enterprising citizens of the town of Sylvester, among which are some of the oldest settlers of the county.

William Baird, one of the earliest settlers of the county, was born March 21, 1817, in Beaver Co., Penn. When he was quite young his parents removed to Ross Co., Ohio, where they died when he was about twelve years old, leaving seven children of whom he was the fifth. In 1831 he went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and remained until Aug. 15, 1835. He then started with an ox team, for the (then) northwest territory, and arrived at his destination August 29, being fourteen days on the road. He settled on section 15, in the town of Clarno, where he purchased forty acres of land and remained until January, 1843, when he sold out, and bought a farm on section 32, town of Sylvester, which has since been his residence. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, valued at $50 an acre. In politics, he was formerly a whig, but has been a member of the republican party since the organization of that body. He has held the office of justice of the peace twelve years, and also has been a member of the town board for some time and has held other local offices. Mr. Baird was married July 4, 1839, to Elizabeth Woodle, who was born May 30, 1822, in Fayette Co., Penn. They were one of the first couples married in the county. They are the parents of ten children—Hannah, Harriet, Sarah J., John, Rachel, George W., Almira, William W. Mary E. and Edna R. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are members of the M. E. Church. The former has been connected with that organization since Aug. 28, 1832.

Melzar Colton was born in New York, Dec. 7, 1830. He is a son of Melzar and Jerusha (Sutherland) Colton. His father was born in New York, where he died, June 10, 1835. In the summer of 1836 his mother removed with her family, her brother, Justus Sutherland, and family; her sister, Rachael Sylvester, and family; and her sister's son, Amos R. Sylvester, and family, to Coles Co., Ill., remaining there until the spring of 1839, when she came to Green county in company with her brother, Justus Sutherland, and settled soon after on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 9, where Mrs. Colton died Feb. 5, 1863, in the seventy-first year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Colton had three children—John, deceased; Mary, deceased, and Melzar, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Colton was converted when quite young, and united with the Baptist Church, with which she was connected for about thirty years. She then withdrew from that Church and joined the Methodist Church, of which she was a consist-

ent member at the time of her death. Melzar Colton, of this sketch, was educated in the district schools, and taught school six terms. He has since engaged in farming. He was married Nov. 1, 1855, to Malvina A. Wheeler, a native of Mount Holly, Vt., born Jan. 1, 1827. She came to this State in 1850, and taught school one term in Rock county, then came to Green county. She taught twenty-one terms of school in all. In her youth she became a member of the Baptist Church, with which she was connected until the time of her death, Sept. 18, 1881. By this union there were six children—John E., William O., Freddy M., deceased; Mary E., Malvina J. and Hattie L. Mr. Colton was again married Sept. 12, 1882, to Hannah M. Hulbert, who was born in North Manlius, Onondago Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1839. She came with her parents to this county in 1859. Politically, Mr. Colton is a republican, and has held the office of town school superintendent, also the office of township clerk and other local offices. He is at present justice of the peace. Mrs. Colton is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Colton's farm contains 120 acres of land valued at over $50 per acre. Mr. Colton worked as a farm hand for his uncle, Justus Sutherland, in the summer of 1848, at $10 per month, thereby putting in $60 of the first purchase money which he now lives to enjoy. His family now at home consists of himself, wife and hired man. His two sons are married and located on farms near Sioux Falls, Minnehaha Co., Dak. Ty. The older one is school superintendent of the same county. His three daughters are at Beloit, Wis., taking a graduating course at the Beloit High School.

Solomon Sutherland, a son of James Sutherland, who was an old settler of this county, was born in Darien, N. Y., March 3, 1823. When he was fifteen years old he came with his parents to this county, where he attended school and worked on a farm. He was married Dec. 24, 1856, to Mrs. Ellen M. (Thompson) Sutherland, who was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1827. Her parents moved to New York city and in 1838 came to this county by wagon, and lived the first year in the town of Clarno, then they moved to section 11, of the town of Sylvester, where she was first married to M. C. Sutherland. He died in 1853. She re-married afterwards, as before stated, and died in June, 1879. She had two children by her first marriage—Emma L. and Henry T. Mr. Sutherland, in politics, adheres to the republican party, and has held local offices. He lives on the old homestead. The farm contains 160 acres, and is valued at about $50 per acre.

Thomas Washington Thompson came from England when fourteen years of age. His father settled in Susquehanna Co., Penn. Here he was married to Meroe Campbell. The children born to them here were—Ellen, Maria, Charles Frederick and Henry Thomas. He removed to New York city in the year 1836. From there he removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1838, with a span of horses and a covered wagon. Nothing unusual occurred on the journey, the incidents being the ones common to such trips. They traveled in the day time stopping at hotels and farm houses at night. They arrived in Green county on the 5th day of June, 1838. They stayed for about three weeks at what was then known as Dennison's grist mill. Then moved to what was then known as Irons & Dennison's saw mill, and stayed there until the next March; thence to his farm in what is now known as the town of Sylvester. Mr. Thompson held the office of county commissioner at one time. James Alfred Thompson, the youngest child, was born in Sylvester in 1841. Ellen married for her first husband Martin Sutherland, for her second one Solomon Sutherland. She lived and died in Sylvester. Charles F. married Kate Chandler; Henry T. married Caroline Chamberlain, lived a few years in Sylvester, afterwards in Monroe and Milwaukee, and at present lives in Chicago; James A. was unmarried. He served three years in the army during the War of the Rebel-

lion, and died soon after his discharge, of disease contracted in the army. After locating on his farm T. W. Thompson bought a number of cows, making butter and cheese in addition to the usual farm labors. In 1846 he opened a general store on his farm in Sylvester. After his death, in 1849, his sons, Charles and Henry, carried it on until 1852.

Sylvester R. Stephens is a son of Reuben and Sally (Milk) Stephens. His father was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and his mother was a native of the same State, who were married in Ithaca, and lived in Erie Co., Penn., until 1841, when they emigrated to this county and settled on section 36, town of Sylvester, where the father died in 1858, aged fifty-seven years. The mother is still living, and at this time (1884) is eighty-one years old. They brought up a family of eight children, of whom Sylvester, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. He was born Sept. 20, 1822, in Tompkins Co., N. Y. He went with the family to Pennsylvania, and from there to Green county, where he still lives. He was married Oct. 16, 1844, to Wealthy Ball, who was born in Pennsylvania May 18, 1823. Her parents moved to Will Co., Ill., in 1838, where the father died; after which she made her home for two years in Walworth Co., Wis., and thence came to Green county. They have eight children—Alfred R., Susan E., Wilder M., Amanda M, Alba H., Ed. W., James S. and Theo. R. Mr. Stephens enlisted in August, 1862, in company K, 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1863, when, by reason of disability, he received his discharge and returned to his home. His farm contains 234 acres, and is valued at $40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the M. E. Church at Juda. Politically he is a republican, as was his father before him.

Pitt Lindley, deceased, was a native of Indiana, born Jan. 13, 1822. When he was nine years old, his parents removed to Illinois, where his father died when he (Pitt,) was about twenty-one years old. He then came with his mother and her family to Green county, and settled near Ball's mill, in the town of Sylvester. He was married July 23, 1846, to Betsey Hills, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 26, 1827. Her parents came to this county in 1839, and settled in the town of Sylvester, on the place where Mr. Connelly now lives. Her father was a native of Connecticut. Her mother, a native of New York, died when she was six years old, and her father was again married. They reared fourteen children, of whom she was the ninth. Mr. Lindley, subject of this sketch, died April 30, 1867. Mrs. Lindley is still living and is a member of the Baptist Church. They had seven children—Luella, C., now Mrs. James Burt, born Oct, 22, 1848; Alfonso E., born Aug. 9, 1852, and died Oct. 11, 1863; Delpha L., born Dec. 10, 1856; Newton, born Feb. 1, 1859; Mary E., born Dec. 8, 1860; Ida M., born Dec. 5, 1862, now married to Julius Carver, and Arthur, born Oct. 25, 1864. Mr. Lindley was a republican, and at the time of his death owned 240 acres of land. He was brought up in the Society of Friends.

Samuel West, a son of George West, an old settler of the town of Sylvester, was born in Sylvester, March 11, 1843. He has lived upon the homestead, where he was born, all his life, except three years spent in the army. He enlisted in company K., of the 22d Wisconsin Volteer Infantry, and participated in numerous engagements. He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tenn, March 25, 1863, and sent to Richmond, where he spent one day and night in Libby prison. March 28, 1863, he was paroled and sent to parole camp at St. Louis Mo., where he was exchanged and returned to his company, at Nashville, Tenn. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was present at the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out of the service near Washington, June 12, 1865, after which he returned to Sylvester. He was married March 23, 1867, to Katie M. Read, who was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., June 2, 1849, and came

with her parents to Juda, in December, 1864. Mr. and Mrs West have five children—George, Mattie E., Susan I., Nettie M. and Bertha. Mr. West owns 450 acres of land and also works his father's farm of 270 acres. He is largely engaged in stock raising, especially in breeding blooded horses. His first purchase of that character being "King Swigert," in March, 1882, for which he paid $1,500, the next, "Harlequin," a shire bred stallion, for which he paid $2,450. This is a horse of many fine points. The next addition to his stable was "Athlete," a fine Kentucky bred stallion, purchased when two years old, for $3,000, by Dr. Strong, in 1876. This horse, in the fall of 1883, was purchased by Shaddock & West, of Dr. Strong's estate, and is kept at the West farm. In addition to the foregoing, he has valuable horses of the Norman breed. One, Froissart, is a dapple gray, foaled in 1877, imported from France in 1881; recorded in Percheron, Norman stud book, Vol. II, No. 1,314; a high-headed horse, finely cut in the throttle, broad and high on withers, strong bone, good feet, stands straight, on splendid legs, possessing all the qualities required for a first class draft horse. One called "Black Diamond," is a result of his own careful breeding, and compares favorably with the best horses in the country. Unless sold, this horse will doubtless be the means of much improving the stock of this section.

William C. Gorham is a native of Auburn, Geauga Co., Ohio, born Aug. 31, 1825, where he was reared upon his father's farm. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. In 1844, he, with his parents, came to Green county and settled in what is now the town of York, where his father, Elisha Gorham, resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 14, 1873. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., born Oct. 1, 1784. His parents were from England. He was twice married, first to Hannah Bradley, in 1805, who died in New Berry, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1823, leaving seven children. Again married April 8, 1824, to Mrs. Clarissa (Rice) Crafts, who survived him until April 16, 1882. She was born in the town of Gorham, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1800, where she was first married. By that union there were two children. By the last union there were two children—William C., of this sketch, and Henry C., who died in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865, in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers. Elisha Gorham was a believer in religion and a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Clarissa Gorham was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church for many years. William C. returned to Ohio, in 1851, where he was married Jan. 3, 1853, to Elvira M. Chaffee, of Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, born in Kirby, Vt., March 22, 1833. He came back to the town of York and began farming with a yoke of oxen and living in a log hut called a house. He enlisted Feb. 3, 1865, in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until discharged, Sept. 15, 1865. In 1867, he removed to the town of Sylvester, where he now resides. He now owns 465 acres of land and a residence in the city of Monroe. He is engaged in farming and raising stock, among which he has some fine blooded horses. He is politically a republican. They have two children—Rice D., born April 11, 1854, who is married and owns a farm in the town of Monroe; and Ernest W., born Dec. 8, 1860, residing with his parents on the farm, a member of the I. O. G. T., and also one among the first members of the Monroe City Guards.

William Bulfinch removed with his family, to this county, in the fall of 1844. The first winter they lived in town of Sylvester, when, owing to the loss of their household goods by shipwreck on Lake Michigan, they went to Winnebago Co., Ill., and remained until the fall of 1849. They then returned to this county and settled upon section 22, of the town of Sylvester. He went to California in 1853 and remained two years, then came back to his home in Wisconsin, where he died, Nov. 28, 1865. He was a native of Massachusetts, born Dec. 22, 1796, and was married Feb. 19, 1821, to

Mary Sherman, who was born in Massachusetts, March 26, 1796, and died April 19, 1852, in Green county. They had nine children, two of whom are now living—Marshall L., now living in Grant Co., Mo.; and George W. Mr. Bulfinch was by trade a shoemaker and tanner, and resided in New York and Pennsylvania, previous to coming to Wisconsin. He belonged to the Masonic order.

George W. Bulfinch was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 11, 1830. He came with his parents, to Green county, where he received a common school education. In 1853 he went overland to California and worked in the mines until the fall of 1856, then returned to Green county. He was married May 14, 1861, to Alice Fletcher, who was born Aug. 16, 1840, at Green Dykes, England. They have three children—Erwin Marshall, Mary Alice, and Arthur Fletcher. Mr. Bulfinch is a republican and has held local office; also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry Stauffacher, a native of Switzerland, was born in January 1845, the same year his parents emigrated to the United States. They settled upon section 5, in the town of Sylvester, where his mother died Nov. 17, 1874. His father died at Monroe March 29, 1877. They were the parents of sixteen children of whom Henry was the fifth. He grew to manhood upon the farm and received a common school education. Feb. 7, 1865, he enlisted in company F, of the 46th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 27, of the same year, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. He then returned to Sylvester and engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows. He is a republican in politics. He was married April 9, 1871, to Louisa Ebert, a native of Germany, born Oct. 6, 1852. When she was three years old, her parents came to the United States and settled at New London, Wis., where they lived one year then moved to Pella, Shawano county, of the same State. They now reside in the village of Shawano, in that county. They had six children, of whom Mrs. Stauffacher is the fourth. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffacher are living upon the homestead farm, formerly owned by his father. It contains 191 acres, valued at $45 per acre. They are members of the Evangelical Society, and the parents of six children—Benjamin F., Edward H., George L., John W., Ameal W. and Ida V.

Nathaniel Stephenson was born in Ireland, Oct. 25, 1826. He is a son of John and Jane (Smith) Stephenson, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they engaged in farming until 1845, when they came to Green Co., Wis., and located in the town of Mount Pleasant, where they lived until the death of the father, John Stephenson, Nov. 3, 1876, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died Aug. 23, 1864. They had six children, of whom, Nathaniel, subject of this sketch, was the third. He was married Nov. 30, 1851, to Nancy Ann Harris, who was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 12, 1834. She came with her parents to Green county in 1845, who settled on section 2, town of Sylvester. The parents lived here until their death. The father died Sept. 22, 1847, aged forty-two years. The mother died Oct. 27, 1849, aged forty-two. There was a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Stephenson was the third child. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have four children—Ozias E., Mary J., Emma A. and Byron E. The farm contains ninety acres. When Mr. Stephenson came to Green county he had but little money, but by industry and energy he has been successful in accumulating a considerable property.

John Stephenson is a son of John and Jane (Smith) Stephenson, natives of Ireland. His parents emigrated to America and settled in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1845; then came to Green county and first settled in the town of Mount Pleasant, and lived there two years. In 1847 they removed to the town of Sylvester, and located on section 2, where Mrs. Stephenson died Aug. 23, 1863, aged

sixty-eight years. Mr. Stephenson died Nov. 3, 1876, aged seventy-six years. They reared a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. He was born April 1, 1832. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married to Mary A. Lowry, April 3, 1855. She was born March 1, 1829. This union has been blessed with three children—Cordelia M., Matilda J. and Almira E. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are members of the Baptist Church. He owns 158 acres of land in the town of Sylvester, where he resides, valued at $60 per acre.

Matthew West, one of the prosperous farmers of the county, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., May 30, 1824. He is a son of John S. and Avis (Bowen) West. The former was born near Rochester, N. Y., and died in Erie county in February, 1875, aged eighty years. The latter, a native of Vermont, is still living, in her eighty-sixth year. They reared a family of ten children, of whom Matthew was the fourth. He was reared upon his father's farm, and educated in the common schools. He remained at home until the fall of 1846, then came by way of the lakes and Milwaukee, to Green county, and pre-empted eighty acres of land on section 26, of the town of Sylvester. He was married Sept. 14, 1847, to Sarah J. Decker, a native of Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., born Aug. 8, 1830. After marriage he built a log house, into which they moved the following spring, and in which they lived for fifteen years. He then erected the substantial frame house in which they now reside. At the time of marriage, Mr. West had but $17, and his wife $16, but by perseverance and industry they succeeded in accumulating a nice property. His farm contains 350 acres, valued at $60 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of three children—George A., Dennis W. and Susan E.

John C. Murdock is a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Clawson) Murdock, who were settlers of 1846. His father is a native of Green Co., Penn., born Nov. 27, 1818, where he received a common school education, and taught three winter terms, but as a business he has always followed farming. He was married July 6, 1843, to Rhoda Clawson, a native of Green county, born Sept. 21, 1823. In the fall of 1845 Daniel Murdock visited Green Co., Wis., and looked the country over with a view to settlement. On account of its general healthfulness he here selected a spot for his future home and returned east. The following spring he came with his family by water, landing at Galena, Ill., on the 4th of April, where they remained for some days snow-bound. Having arrived in this county he first rented a farm near Monroe, and in September bought land near Juda and remained two years, then sold out and bought another farm, where he has since resided. His nearest market was Milwaukee a distance of ninety-two miles, or Shullsburg in Lafayette county, at which places a mill could be found. With a load of wheat it took from five to nine days to make the trip. His first experience in marketing his surplus wheat was not encouraging. He received thirty-eight cents per bushel, and when he returned from market with empty wagon, having sold the wheat for thirty-eight cents per bushel, he found himself $4 out of pocket by the transaction. The next season he raised a good crop and it brought a good price. He paid $100 for the forty acre tract on which he lives, and pre-empted forty acres adjoining at the government price of $1.25 per acre. He now owns 163 acres valued at $50 per acre, and has given his oldest son a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have three children—Emma J., now widow of Cyrus Fisher; John C. and Ross C. They are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Murdock adheres to the republican party, and has held local offices of trust and honor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a prominent prohibitionist. John C., the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Sylvester Dec. 22, 1855, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education,

He was married Jan. 13, 1878, to Hattie Fleek, of the town of Decatur. They now live on section 23, and have a good farm of 365 acres. They have one child living—Harry D. Mr. Murdock is a republican and a much respected and worthy citizen.

William H. Covell was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1812, and is a son of Lemuel and Eunice (Edgerton) Covell. The former was born in New York in 1779. The latter was a native of Wallingford, Vt., born in 1783. They were married in Wallingford and settled in Madison Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming. They afterwards removed to Chautauqua county and then to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and from thence to Knox county, where Lemuel Covell died April 17, 1845. Mrs. Covell resided with her son, William H., until her death, Oct. 14, 1856. They had five children, four daughters and one son. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married Jan. 11, 1837, to Jane A. Raymond, who was born in Plymouth, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 24, 1818. In the spring of 1848 they came to Green county, arriving in what is now the town of Sylvester, May 24. He purchased the farm on which they now live, paying $3.50 per acre, for 120 acres. He had left, after paying for his land, $200 on which to live until he could raise a crop and build a house. When he came to the county he was an adherent of the democratic party, but on account of the action taken by the administration in regard to the "border ruffian" trouble, he left that party and joined the ranks of the republican party, to which he has since adhered. Mr. Covell and wife are members of the Close Communion Baptist Church. They have five children—Ann J., Orrin M., Merritt A., Amasa L. and William A.

George Safford Pengra was born in Alexander township, Genesee Co., N. Y., April 12, 1821. He went with the family to Erie Co., Penn., where he grew to manhood and received an education, such as could be obtained in the common schools. He was married in Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1849, to Maria Walts, a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., born Nov. 10, 1827. Her parents were natives of New York, but moved to Erie Co., Penn., in 1834. Her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Pengra started for the west to seek a home, came to Green county and settled on section 23, in the town of Sylvester, where they are still living. The farm contains 200 acres, valued at $75 an acre. In politics Mr. Pengra is republican. He has been a member of the county board two terms, also a member of the township board and town treasurer. They have had three children—Wallace A., born in 1851; George H., born in 1853, and William S., who was born in 1856, and died at Cheyenne, Wy. Ter., Aug. 4, 1881. Wallace A. is married to Jane N. Baldwin, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Hugh. George H. was married Oct. 5, 1876, to Anna M. Johnson, of the town of Sylvester, and has one child—Stella May. George Pengra and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is serving his third term as town clerk. He is well educated and has taught school eight terms.

John Elmer was born in Switzerland, June 15, 1845. In 1849 his parents, John U. and Verny (Marty) Elmer, came to the United States and settled in Washington, Green county, where they remained six years, then moved to Mount Pleasant, where Mrs. Elmer died Dec. 31, 1872, aged fifty-five years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom twelve are now living. John, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth. He received his education in the district school. In 1869 he bought the farm upon which he now resides, and Nov. 20, 1870, was married to Anna Elmer, who was born in the town of Washington, Oct. 13, 1853. By this union there are five children—Mathias, John U., Jacob, Victoria and Euphema. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer are members of the Evangelical Church. He is politically a

republican, and has held local office. His farm contains 160 acres, valued at $50 per acre. Mr. Elmer's son, John U., in the fall of 1879, got caught in a threshing machine and lost his left arm, near the shoulder.

Alfred Barmore was a native of Green Co., Penn., born June 30, 1818, where his younger days were spent. He was reared upon a farm and obtained a common school education. He was twice married. First in 1841 to Ann Ridgeway, a native of the same county. Soon after which, he emigrated to Athens, Ohio, and in 1849, to Monroe, Green Co., Wis., where his wife died, May 21, of the same year. Feb. 27, 1850, he was married to Mrs. Nancy E. (Davis) Chadwick, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Oct. 7, 1818, and came with her parents to Green county in 1838. She was married Oct. 7, 1840, to James Chadwick, also a native of Fayette county, born Feb. 20, 1816. He came to Green county with his parents when a young man, and died here Sept. 17, 1846. By this union there were three children—Louisa R., Mary J. and James J. Mr. Barmore had, by his first marriage, three children—Sarah A., David R. and Joseph S., also three children by his second marriage—Harvey D., Thomas J. and Kesia S. The family are members of the Baptist Church at Juda. Mrs. Barmore resides on section 34, town of Sylvester, where Mr. Barmore died Aug. 14, 1882.

Samuel Cotherman, a settler of 1849, was born in Union Co., Penn., March 16, 1826. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a limited education. In 1848 he went to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., and remained one year, then came to Monroe, Green county, where he engaged in the nursery business and also worked at the joiner's trade. He continued the first about three years, but worked at joining business some time longer. In the spring of 1856, he bought a farm in the town of Sylvester, on section 32, where he lived twenty-two years. It contained 140 acres. He then sold, and in the spring of 1878 he bought a farm on section 31, where he now lives. It contains 215 acres of good land, valued at $65 an acre. He is engaged in stock raising and dairying. He was married Feb. 9, 1854, to Elizabeth Bloom, a native of Centre Co., Penn., and daughter of George Bloom, an early settler of Green county. Six children have been born to them—Florence E., Allie E., Grace E., George Valentine, James A., deceased; and Edgar S. Mr. and Mrs. Cotherman are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is politically, republican, and has held local offices.

Joseph Gans has been a resident of Green county since April, 1850. He was born in Mongalia Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1811. His parents removed to Fayettte Co., Penn., where he spent his younger days and obtained a common school education. At the age of sixteen he commenced learing the shoemaker's and tanner's trades, and served an apprenticeship of four years. He followed his trade until he came to this county, and also for a number of years after his arrival. He settled in the village of Juda where he remained until 1865. He now resides upon section 35 in the town of Sylvester, where he owns a farm of 175 acres, valued at $55 an acre. Mr. Gans was married in 1831 to Phebe Rodgers, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1850, leaving five children. He was again married in December, 1851, to Sarah Roderick, who was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Aug. 29, 1827. By the latter union there are four children. Mr. and Mrs. Gans are members of the Baptist Church at Juda.

George Bloom settled in Green county in the fall of 1851, upon a farm in the town of Jefferton, which he rented and lived upon one year. He then purchased land on sections 31 and 32 of the town of Sylvester, to which he removed two days after the election of President Pierce. He lived in this place until 1878, then removed to his farm on section 32. He was born in Snyder Co., Penn., Nov. 9, 1802. His early live was spent in Union county, and he was

married in Centre county Nov. 23, 1826, to Elizabeth Kooken, a native of Northampton Co., Penn. He engaged in farming until 1851, when he went to Will county, and the same year to Stephenson Co., Ill., from whence he came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom had eight children—Mary A., Elizabeth, John K., William H., Thomas K., George W., James K. P. and Samuel R. Their eldest son, John K., is a Lutheran preacher in Linn Co., Iowa. Mrs. Bloom is a member of the Lutheran Church. On the morning of the 9th of April, 1884, Mr. Bloom went to the barn, fed the stock, and did what other work there was to do. He returned to the house and sat down in a rocking chair, and in a few minutes died without a struggle. Thus passed away another old settler of Green county; a loving husband and affectionate father. His words and kind deeds are indelibly printed on the hearts of a host of his acquaintances, who will ever remember him. He was aged eighty-one years and five months, and was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

Benona Milliken came to Green Co., Wis., in 1851. He was born in Green Co., Penn., Nov. 5, 1813, where he obtained a common school education, and remained upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. He then began learning the saddler's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, after which he went to Washington county and was there engaged in working at his trade seven years. He then removed back to Green county, where he was engaged in working upon a farm for seven years. He then, with his family, removed to Green Co., Wis., in the year 1851, and hired to McCracken & Sutherland, to run the engine in their saw mill. In 1852 he bought the farm on which he still resides, for which he paid $700. It contains 150 acres and is now valued at $55 an acre. Mr. Milliken is a member of the democratic party, and has held local office. He was married Sept. 13, 1838, to Casander Crabb, who was born Jan. 24, 1817, in Washington Co., Penn. She died March 12, 1882. Their children are—Sarah J., Ellen, Isabel, Matilda, Hettie, Samuel E., Mary M., deceased, and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken are members of the M. E. Church.

Charles J. Stephenson, is a son of William and Mary Jane (Harris) Stephenson, the former born in Ireland, March 18, 1825. William came to the United States with his father and settled in Ohio in 1838. They removed to Green county in the fall of 1843, and the father entered land on the northeast quarter of section 3, in the town of Sylvester, and was married April 8, 1851, to Mary Jane Harris, who was born in Wethersfield, Ohio. By this union there was one child—C. J., the subject of this sketch. The father was killed during the fall of 1855, by being caught in a threshing machine. He was an active, industrious man, and his loss was deeply felt by the whole community. Charles J. was born Oct. 2, 1852, in the town of Sylvester, where his young days were spent on the farm and attending school. He was married Nov. 19, 1871, to Hester M. Hare, born in Michigan, April 18, 1853. They have two children—Willie L. and Jessie. Mr. Stephenson, during his early days, was a democrat, but now votes for the best man regardless of party affiliations. He takes an active part in town affairs, has been a member of the board, and is now assessor.

Samuel Hutzel settled upon his present farm, in the fall of 1856. It is located on section 34, in the town of Sylvester, and contains 303 acres, valued at $55 an acre. He was born in Somerset Co., Penn., Dec. 3, 1827. He was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native county. In the fall of 1852, he came to Green county and remained until the spring of 1853, then returned to Pennsylvania. The following fall he came back to Wisconsin, and at that time, purchased the farm on which he now lives. For a time he made his home with his brother-in-law at Rich-

land, in the town of Jefferson. He was married Sept. 3, 1854, to Lavinia Blackford, who was born Nov. 20, 1825, in Fayette Co., Penn. Her parents were early settlers in the town of Jefferson, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Hutzel are the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living—Rachel E., Rebecca E., John W., Ida R., James O., Alice O., Ada L. and Nora G. E. Judson, George O. and Bertie are deceased.

George Sadler was born in the town of Scriba, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1839. He is a son of Lewis and Hannah (Morgan) Sadler, natives of New York, who emigrated to Wisconsin in August, 1852, leaving their home in New York to make a new one in the western wilds. They settled in the town of Mount Pleasant. There the subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm, and received such education as could be obtained at that time in the district schools. He was married Oct. 23, 1867, to Mary J. Beach, who was born June 4, 1843, in the town of Hadley, Saratoga Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Wilcox) Beach, natives of Luzerne Co., N. Y., where they were married, and afterwards moved to Saratoga county, and in 1846 to Walworth Co., Wis., remaining one year, then removed to Columbia county, where the mother died Oct. 21, 1879. The father, in 1884, was living in San Jose, Cal. There was a family of thirteen children, seven boys and six girls. Mrs. Sadler was the seventh. In March, 1882, Mr. Sadler bought the farm, on which he now lives, from Hiram Phillips, an old settler, who entered the land from the government. The farm contains eighty acres, valued at $50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler have two children—Myrtie Belle and Frank Ernest.

Andrew Streiker is a native of Germany, born Oct. 20, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native country, and received a common school education. He learned the baker's trade. In 1853 he emigrated to this country, locating in Green county, where he worked for John Smith at brick-making in Monroe for three years. He also worked for awhile in a saw mill. In 1865 he purchased a farm near Albany. In 1867 he sold out and bought the farm on which he now resides. He was married on the 2d of June, 1865, to Eliza Riley, born in Ireland. By this union there were three children—Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph. Mr. Streiker is a member of the Catholic Church. His farm contains 238 acres, valued at $50 per acre.

Eli Steninger was born in Union Co., Penn., April 22, 1838. He is a son of Henry and Catharine (Fetrulf) Steninger, born in Pennsylvania, of German parents. His father was born in August, 1801, and his mother in November, 1805. They followed coopering in connection with farming until the fall of 1853, when they came to this county and settled on section 16, where they resided until December, 1881, when they removed to Linn Co., Iowa, where they still reside. Twelve children were born to them, eight of whom are living. Eli, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, and also worked in the cooper shop. His father being poor, his education was limited. At the age of twenty-one years he crossed the plains to California and Nevada, remaining until the winter of 1864, when he returned to Green county. The next year he went to Montana. Returning that fall, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. It contains 276 acres, and is valued at $40 per acre. He was married Dec. 24, 1874, to Mary Pratt, born in Monticello, this county, Oct. 29, 1850. They have three children—Will, May and John H. Mr. Steninger and family are members of the German Evangelical Church.

D. W. West, second son of of Mathew West, and old settler of the town of Sylvester, was born Aug. 13, 1854. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and received a common school education. He was married April 7, 1875, to Libbie C. Hall, who was born in Green Co., Penn., Aug. 5, 1853. Her parents settled in Magnolia, Rock Co., Wis., where her father died in 1856. Her mother removed to Green

county, where she was married to David Taylor, and died Feb. 14, 1861. Mrs. West is the sixth of a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of two children, Olo and Matthew. Mr. West owns a farm of 120 acres, valued at $50 per acre. He is a republican, and has held local office. Mrs. West is a member of the Baptist Church at Juda.

Henry Chesbro was born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 8, 1844. He is a son of Eliakim and Sarah (Ripley) Chesbro, natives of New York. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Mount Pleasant, Green county, where the father died Nov. 17, 1874, aged seventy-nine. The mother still resides in the town, aged eighty-three. They had four children, of whom Henry was the third. He grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1882 he bought the farm where he now lives, of S. T. Mallory. Mr. Chesbro never married, preferring single blessedness.

John L. Sherbondy, was born in West Moreland Co., Penn., July 15, 1834. He is of French-German extraction, and his parents were natives of the same State, where his father died. His mother moved to Ohio, where she died. John was the tenth of fourteen children. He received a common school education and when nineteen years old, went to Ohio, and in the fall of 1854 came to this county, where he worked at his trade of carpenter until 1861, when he took charge of the old county poor farm, about four years. In Feb ruary, 1865, he enlisted in company G, 49th Wisconsin, and served until the close of the war, then returned to Green county and settled on eighty acres on section 1, which he had previously purchased. He now owns 140 acres with good buildings. He was married Dec. 25, 1859, to Elsie J. Burt, who was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 12, 1837. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Harrison B., deceased; Shelby L., deceased; John E., and Ross D. Mr. and Mrs. Sherbondy are members of the Baptist Church. He votes with the republican party. When Mr. Sherbondy came to the county he did not have money enough to pay postage on a letter, but by his own endeavor he has accumulated a competency. He built a residence in 1883, at a cost of $2,500. His barn was erected in 1880,at a cost of $1,500, and his improvements are among the best.

William Lore, a prosperous farmer of the town of Sylvester, was born in Union Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1815. His grandfather emigrated to the United States from Holland, and his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They afterwards removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., where they died. William was the fourth of eight children. He was reared upon a farm in his native State, and obtained a limited education in the common schools. He was married in 1844, to Susanna Duck, who died in 1856, leaving three children—Henry, Sarah and Alice. Mr. Lore removed from Pennsylvania to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1854, remained there a short time, and came to Green county, purchasing at that time, the farm where he now resides in Sylvester, where his wife died. He was again married, June 4, 1861, to Susan Dunkel, who was born in Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster, Nov. 20, 1829. By this union there are five children—Frank, Ida, Ella, Dora and Charley. Mrs. Lore's parents are dead. Her father died in Sylvester, and her mother, in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lore are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He owns 200 acres of well improved land, valued at $60 per acre. He has good substantial buildings and is engaged in stock raising and dairying.

William F. Johnson has been a resident of this county since 1856, when he settled upon his present farm. He is a son of John and Nancy (Reeper) Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1830. His father died in that State in 1837, and his mother again married, and removed to Mercer county where her husband died, after which

she went with her family to Johnsonville, Ohio, where she died. She had seven children by her first marriage of whom William F., of this sketch, was the fifth. His early life was spent in his native State. He was married May 13, 1856, and came to Green county the following fall. His original farm contained eighty acres, to which he has added until it now contains 210 acres. He has good buildings, including house, barns and other farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have five children—Anna M., Frank R., Mary L., Ada M. and Ira F. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Sarah C. Gilson. She was born in Fulton Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1834. Her parents formerly lived in Ohio, where they were married. Her father died when she was six years old, and her mother, soon after. They left a family of four children, of whom Mrs. Johnson is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Dawson Methodist Church. Mr. Johnson is a republican.

William Brunkow is a son of Frederick and Mary (Zimmerman) Brunkow, old settlers of the town of Sylvester, where they settled in the summer of 1857. William was born in Doelitz, Prussia, Jan. 12, 1853, and was three years old when his parents came to Green county, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He was married May 29, 1879, to Julia Hartwick, who was born near Watertown, Wis., July 11, 1861, and came with her parents to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brunkow have two children—Charles Fred and Zoe Louisa. They are members of the German Evangelical Church. Mr. Brunkow is a republican, and has held local offices of trust. His farm contains sixty acres, valued at $40 per acre.

Godfrey Neicks, a native of Prussia, was born May 25, 1816. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a common school education. He was reared upon a farm, and in 1844 was married to Mrs. Louisa (Redeen) Moldenhaner, widow of John Moldenhaner, who had, by her first marriage, two children—Augusta, deceased and Frederick W., now engaged in the drug and grocery business at Juda. Mr. and Mrs. Niecks emigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled near Monroe, in this county, where they rented land, and lived three years, then purchased the farm on which they now live, on section 34, town of Sylvester. It is valued at $50 per acre, and contains 230 acres. They have had ten children, six of whom are living—August, Amelia, Haner, Herman, George and Edward. Mr. Niecks and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

George E. Coates came to Green county in December, 1857, and engaged in farming at Monticello, remaining there till the fall of 1867, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He has a nice farm, containing ninety acres, valued at $50 per acre. He was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1826. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was there married, Jan. 23, 1848, to Jane Brown, who was born in Luzerne county, June 24, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Coates have had ten children—Elizabeth, Esther, John, Charles, Mary, Almira, Carrie, Elbert A., Myrta and Arthur. Three are deceased.

Christian F. Matzke was born in Doelitz, Prussia, Aug. 15, 1826. He attained his majority in his native village, and attended school as he had opportunity. In June, 1856, he emigrated in company with three brothers to the United States, and stopped near Watertown one year, then they came to this county, and worked out by the day until 1866, when Christian bought a farm, on which he now resides. He was followed to this county by a married brother, who worked the farm and with whom Christian made his home three years, then the brother bought himself a farm and moved on it, and is now living just over the line in the State of Illinois. In December, 1869, Christian was married to Augusta Enstina Laufmann, who was born in Prussia, May 21, 1850. By this union there are two children—William F.

and Miene. Of the four brothers who came to Wisconsin John F. settled just across the line in Illinois; William settled in the town of Jefferson; and Michael F. is living in Illinois. Mr. Matzke had nothing when he came to America, but he has succeeded in accumulating a good property, and is now in easy circumstances.

William F. Moore came to the county in October, 1859, and settled on section 13, of the town of Sylvester, where he still lives. His farm contains eighty acres, valued at $60 per acre. He was born in Duchess Co., N. Y., April 19, 1822. He was reared upon a farm, and educated in the common schools. He followed farming in his native State until 1851, when he came to Waukesha Co., Wis., where he was married March 9, 1853, to Minerva Clawson, a native of Green Co., Penn., born June 15, 1828. They remained in Waukesha county until they removed to Green county in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children —Edgar J., Ella M. and Lottie C. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Baptist Church at Juda.

Harris Lassell, a native of Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., was born March 8, 1803. His early life was spent in his native State, where he obtained a limited education. When twenty-one years old he went to New York State, where he was married, in 1829, to Lydia M. Fisk, who was born in Otsego county, April 25, 1802. In the spring of 1854 they came to Green county, and settled in the village of Decatur, were they lived until 1865. They then removed to their present home, on section 12, of the town of Sylvester. Mrs. Lassell died Feb. 14, 1873. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Emily A., the youngest, lives at home with her father.

Gustave Norder was born March 13, 1839. He is the son of Leonard and Magdalena Sauffacher, natives of Switzerland. They emigrated to the United States and settled first at New Glarus, then in 1858 they came to Sylvester, settling on section 26, where he lived until his death, Oct. 9, 1882. His mother died Feb. 2, 1881. There was a family of fifteen children, eight of whom are now living. Gustave, the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm where he now resides. He was married Oct. 18, 1880, to Anna Geigle who was born in Monroe in 1863. They have two children—Magdalena and an infant not now named. The farm contains eighty acres, valued at $40 per acre.

John W. Hutzel, a native of Green county, was born March 23, 1859. His father, Samuel Hutzel, of whom mention is made elsewhere, is an old resident of Sylvester. John received a common school education, and Jan. 18, 1882, was married to Alice Gans, who was born in the town of Jefferson, Green county, and removed with her parents to Sylvester, when she was six years old. Her parents are still residents of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Hutzel are members of the Juda Baptist Church. They have one child—Opal.

Isaiah Stauffacher was born in Switzerland, Nov. 27, 1842. He came with his parents to Green county, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in the town of Mount Pleasant, and received a limited school education. He enlisted in company B, 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, Aug. 14, 1862, and participated in many important battles. Among them were Nashville and Atlanta. He was discharged July 15, 1865, by reason of the close of the war, and returned home. He was married June 22, 1866, to Magdaline Elmer, who was born in Switzerland July 25, 1843. She is the daughter of John U. and Vrana (Martin) Elmer, who came to the United States about 1847, and stopped in the town of Washington, where they remained some years, then moved to Mount Pleasant where the mother died Dec. 26, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffacher are members of the Evangelical Church. They have eight children —John, Ernest, Isaiah, Electa, Emanuel, Daniel, Caroline and an infant not now named. His farm contains 320 acres in a good state of cultivation.

Dorwin Hulburt was born Dec. 19, 1819, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He was married to Elizabeth F. Sherwood, born Feb. 23, 1816. In 1859 he came with his family to Green county, and settled in the town of Sylvester, where he lived until his death in October, 1882. He had a family of eight children. Mr. Hulburt took an active part in religious affairs, and was an active member of the Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon.

Marvin M. Hulburt was born Feb. 1, 1853, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He was six years of age when his parents came to this county, where he received a common school education. He then taught six winter terms of school and followed farming during the summers. He was married March 31, 1878, to Laura L. Hare, who was born in the town of Sylvester, June 18, 1856, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hulburt died Jan. 27, 1880. Mr. Hulburt again was married May 19, 1881, to Jane Hamman, of Monroe, who was born in August, 1844. Mr. Hulburt is a republican and has held local offices in the township. He has been a member of the town board for two years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal organization. His farm contains sixty-five acres and is valued at $75 per acre.

Herman F. Zietlow was born in Germany, Sept. 19, 1861. When six months of age his parents emigrated to United States and settled in the town of Sylvester, this county. They now reside in the town of Jefferson. Herman F. grew to manhood in Green county, receiving a good education. He was married Dec. 7, 1882, to Lena Schwrin, born in the town of Sylvester, Aug. 30, 1862. They moved to their present home in March, 1883. They are members of the German Evangelical Church. One child has been born to them—Esther.

Carl Schwartz is a native of Germany, born June 20, 1817. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a good education in the common schools. In 1866 he emigrated to America. He came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Sylvester, this county, where he still resides. His farm contains ninety acres, valued at $40 per acre. Mr. Schwartz was married in 1840 to Augusta Arnt, born in Germany in 1815. They have one child—Fred. Mr. Schwartz and wife are members of the Evangelical Church at Juda.

Luke Edwards is a native of Wayne Co., N. Y., born in the town of Wolcott, Sept. 20, 1818. He was married on the 16th of August, 1837, to Sally Maria Miller, born Oct. 23, 1819, in Kingston, Duchess Co., N. Y. She is a daughter of David and Alvina (Wolvin) Miller, natives of Duchess county, who afterwards removed to Onondaga county; thence to Green Co., Wis., where they first settled in the town of Sylvester; then to Mount Pleasant where they died. They had a family of eleven children. Mr. Edwards came with his family to Green county in June, 1854, and settled near Ball's mill. In 1867 he purchased and removed to the farm where he now resides. They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living—Eliza A., Anson D., David O., Pembroke P., Lydia M., and George A. Mr. Edwards is a son of Moses and Sophia (Johnson) Edwards, natives of Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1844 they emigrated to Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., where the mother died. His father died in April, 1868, near Rock Island, Ill. They raised a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child. His farm now contains 170 acres. Eighty acres, including the homestead, is valued at $75 per acre; and ninety acres on section 15, is valued at $40 per acre. George A., the youngest son, was born in the town of Sylvester, July 25, 1857. He was reared on his father's farm, and was married on the 24th of December, 1883, to Emma A. Stephenson, born in the town of Sylvester, March 22, 1857. They live at the old homestead.

Robert D. Searles came to this county in 1868, and settled upon the farm where he now lives. It is located in the town of Sylves-

ter, and contains 180 acres, valued at $60 per acre. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 26, 1838. His younger days were spent in his native State, and his education was obtained in the common schools. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in company C., 21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served until May, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He returned to Michigan, where he was married April 23, 1865, to Celia E. Bliss, who was born in Michigan Dec. 8, 1845. Mr. Searles is a member of the republican party, and is the present chairman of the town board. He has also held the office of assessor, two terms. Mr. Searle's parents removed from New York, their native State, to Michigan, where his father died. His mother lives in Kansas. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Robert D., of this sketch, was the second.

William Malkut was born in Germany in 1841. He was married in 1865 to Louisa Abitz. They emigrated to the United States, locating in Watertown. In 1868 they came to Green county. His wife died Oct. 24, 1872. They had one child. He was married the second time in March, 1873. The result of this union was three children—Herman, August and Ferdinand. They also have an adopted child —Esther Lena. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Malkut's farm contains about eighty-six acres, valued at $40 per acre.

Herman Coplien, a native of Germany, was born April 13, 1861. He is a son of Michael and Louisa (Hartwick) Coplien, also natives of Germany. In 1869 they came to America, settling near Juda. In March, 1877, they purchased the farm where they now live. They have had ten children born to them, Herman being the second. He was married on the 20th of April, 1882. They have one child—Freddy. Mr. Coplien has 100 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre.

Othmar Luchsinger, was born in Switzerland, May 17, 1855. He lived in his native place until fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, in company with some friends, and located in this county. He worked out in this county, also in Jefferson and Walworth counties. He was married March 11, 1878, to Maggie Luchsinger, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Marty) Luchsinger. She was born Sept. 11, 1859, in the town of Sylvester. Her parents are natives of Switzerland. They came to America in 1852, and settled on section 7, this town, where they lived until 1878, when they removed to Monroe where they yet reside. They had a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Othmar Luchsinger have three children—Anna, Arnold, and an infant. His farm contains 231 acres, valued at $30 per acre.

William Brechlin was born in Germany, March 14, 1839. He was united in marriage with Sophia Miller, on the 19th of October, 1866. She is a native of Germany, and was born May 20, 1843. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States, with his family, and settled in the town of Sylvester, this county. He has a good farm of 120 acres, worth $40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Brechlin are members of the Evangelical Church. They have five children—Pauline, Anna, Charley, Emma and Martha.

F. W. Smith was born in Waupaca Co., Wis., May 1, 1856. He was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving a good education in the common schools of his day. He was married on the 5th of October, 1875, to Matilda McCullow, born in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. They have one child—Solon B., born March 18, 1880. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Smith came to Green county and remained until 1875, when he returned to Waupaca county; and in 1879 returned to Green county.

August Behrudt was born in Prussia, April 30, 1860. He is a son of Godfred and Anna (Schrumm) Behrudt. They emigrated to the United States in 1873, locating in Pennsylvania where they remained one year, then came to Green county and rented land of Amos R. Syl-

vester. In 1878 they bought the farm on section 17, where they reside. They have two children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He was married on Sept. 7, 1882, to Paulina Pagel, born in Prussia. They have one child—Hannah L. Mr. Behrudt purchased the farm on which he now lives, Oct. 25, 1883, of Andrew Streiker. It contains eighty acres, for which he paid $3,360.

Waldo Fuller was born at Johnstown Center, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 23, 1856. When he was four years old, his parents removed to Dane county, where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a son of Charles and Celestia (Wilford) Fuller. The former was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1820, and the latter at Batavia, in the same State, Feb. 20, 1819, and they were married at Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., in December, 1844, and came to Wisconsin in 1851, and in 1860 removed to Dane county, where they remained until 1877, then came to Green county, stopping at Monroe, thence going to Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, in 1880, where they still reside. There was a family of four children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He came to the town of Sylvester in the spring of 1882. He was married Feb. 9, 1881, to Augusta Fisher, who is a native of Stargard, Pomerania, born May 2, 1862. They have two children—Charles F. and Jeremiah W. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWN OF WASHINGTON.

The town of Washington comprises the territory designated on the government survey as congressional township 3 north, range 7 east. It is bounded on the north by the town of New Glarus, on the east by Mount Pleasant, on the south by Monroe, and on the west by Adams. This town embraces 22,870.80 acres of land which it is stated 22,858 acres are farming lands. The value of farming lands is assessed at $12.58 and the total value assessed is $287,630. This total represents the assessed value of real estate in the town, while this together with the personal property amounts to $411,620. The population of the town in 1875 was 870; in 1880, 882. The principal farm products of this town grown during the year 1882 were as follows: 2,684 bushels of wheat; 78,510 bushels corn; 70,003 bushels oats; 852 bushels barley; 671 bushels rye; 4,812 bushels potatoes; 590 bushels root crops; 2,898 bushels apples; 22 bushels clover seed; 37 bushels timothy seed. There were 25,465 pounds of butter; 267,550 pounds of cheese, and 3,787 tons of hay made. The acreage of the principal farm products grown in 1883 was as follows: 260 acres wheat; 3,130 corn; 2,321 of oats; 70 of barley; 72½ of rye; 76 of potatoes; 100½ of apple orchard; 2,556 bearing apple trees; 4,150 acres grasses; 4,130 acres growing timber. In 1883 there were 1,727 milch cows in the town, valued at $41,120; 2,955 head of cattle; assessed value, $19.70, total value, $58,221; 458 head of horses; assessed value, $52.29, total value, $23,945; 4 mules, assessed value, $70, total value, $280; 863 sheep, assessed value $2, total value, $1,726; 1,977 swine, assessed value $5.75, total value, $11,369.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Washington was first settled in 1837. The honor of being the pioneer belongs to Josiah Pierce, who was originally from Massachusetts, but came direct from the State of New York to Madison, Wis., in the spring of 1837. The State capitol had just been commenced and Mr. Pierce had been engaged to board the workmen. Wisconsin had only been a Territory for a little over a year and Madison was a mere hamlet. In the following November, Mr. Pierce removed to a cabin which he had built during the summer on section 13, in what is now the town of Washington. Here he remained until the time of his death.

The next settler in the town was Noah Phelps, a native of the State of New York. Prior to the Black Hawk War he had helped to survey Green county, and after finishing his work he returned to his eastern home expecting to bring his family to Wisconsin in 1837. Mr. Phelps states that he was almost ready to start in May, when specie payment was suspended by the banks. Government land could only be bought with coin and as all his money was in bank notes, he was obliged to wait. When specie payment was resumed in May, he was still ready, and started, and in June, 1838, he made the second settlement within the limits now comprising the town of Washington. He settled with his family on section 24, and remained

for a few years, then moved to Monroe, and still lives near that city.

Asel Smith came here from Michigan in 1842, and made a claim on section 7. He remained but a few years, then sold out and returned to his former home.

Hiram Bane came from Ohio in 1844, and claimed the southwest quarter of section 1. In 1848 he sold his claim to Fred Streif, and bought forty acres on the northwest quarter of the same section. In 1850 he sold out and went to California, where he froze to death in the winter of 1852–3.

Samuel Holloway, a native of Maryland, came in 1844, and made a claim on section 22. He was a blacksmith by trade, the first in the town. He remained here two years, when he sold his claim and removed to Monroe. Later he went to Richland county, where he died in 1855.

Jarvis Rattan, a native of Illinois, came to Green county as early as 1836, and entered land now included within the limits of the city of Monroe. He was a single man when he came, and he kept "bach" for two years in a little log house that stood between Bridge's block and the spring. In 1838 he was married to a daughter of Josiah Pierce. He sold out at about this time, and settled in the southeastern corner of the town of Monroe and lived there until 1844, when he removed to the town of Washington, locating on the southeast quarter of section 24. In 1854 he sold out and moved to Charles City, Iowa, where he built a saw mill and engaged at farming. Three years later he returned to Green county, settling on section 21, in the town of Mount Pleasant. A few years later he sold his farm to the county, and soon afterward removed to San Joaquin Co., Cal., where he still lives.

Jared Fessenden, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and a brick-maker by trade, came to Green county in 1837, and located in Monroe. He spent the summer making brick, and the winter in the pineries. In 1844 he was married to a daughter of Josiah Pierce, and settled in the town of Washington, on section 25. He improved a farm and lived there until his death in 1880. His family now live in Cloud Co., Kansas.

James Crouch came in 1844. He lived near Monroe until 1847, then located in this town on section 22. He has since died Two of his sons now reside on section 22.

James Crouch was born in Virginia, June 13, 1801. He moved to Ohio when a young man, and settled in Ross county, where he was married to Nancy Thomas, also a native of Virginia. They remained in Ohio twelve years, then removed to Lafayette, Ind., where he engaged in running a ferry boat across the Wabash river, which he continued two years. He then moved to Warren county and bought land near Independence, where he improved a farm and remained until 1844. In that year he started, in company with three other families, for the Territory of Wisconsin. They traveled with teams, bringing their household goods with them, and camped on the way. He first settled three miles south of Monroe, where he bought eighty acres of land, and lived three years. He then traded for land on section 22, of the town of Washington, to which he removed in the fall of 1847. He built a log house which was his home for several years, when he built a frame house, in which he lived until the time of his death, March 10, 1873. Mrs. Crouch died April 10, 1881. Five children were born to them, four of whom are now living—William R., Martha, now the wife of James Waite, of Iowa; Samuel T. and Elizabeth, wife of John Gange, living in Dakota. It was mainly due to Mr. Crouch's efforts that the M. E. Church was established in the town of Washington. He also took an interest in the cause of education, and was influential in establishing a good school in the town.

Samuel T. Crouch, son of James Crouch, was born in Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 6, 1834, and was in his tenth year when he came to Green county with his parents, where he attended the pioneer

school and assisted his father in clearing a farm. He was married in 1859 to Amelia Marshall, a native of New York. At the time of his marriage he settled upon land which he had previously purchased, and began housekeeping in a log house. In 1861 he sold his farm to take charge of his father's place, and has since resided on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have five children—Albert, Alma E., Libbie, Arthur and Josiah.

William R. Crouch, eldest son of James and Nancy (Thomas) Crouch, was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1824, and was ten years old when his parents moved to Indiana. He remained with them there and in Green county until 1851, when he was married March 5, to Mary Virtue, a native of Richland Co., Ohio, born Jan. 14, 1834. He then settled on his present farm on section 22, of the town of Washington. He had purchased the land two and a half years before, and erected a small frame house, to which he has since built an addition. They have ten children—Emanuel F., Louisa, James, Argalas, Elizabeth, John Wesley, Ella F., Thomas, Charlie and Mary Etta.

Alexander Sires, a native of Ohio, arrived here in 1844, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 28. In 1853 he sold out and removed to Richland county, locating in the town of Henrietta. He there platted a village called Siresville, but it did not flourish. He is now dead.

In 1845 John L. Perrine came and settled on section 25. His son now occupies the farm, while he lives in Monroe.

William C. Perrine, son of John L. and Eliza (Gordon) Perrine, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 11, 1836, and was ten years old when he came to Green county with his parents, who first settled in Monroe, where they remained three years, then removed to the town of Washington. Here William spent his youth in attending the district school and assisting his father on the farm. He was married in 1861 to Clarissa Gist, and settled on the old homestead. His wife died in March, 1868, leaving one child—Addie. He was again married in February, 1870, to Helen, daughter of Joseph and Permelia (Spencer) Brayton, early settlers of the town of Exeter. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine have two children—Charlie and Laura.

Charlton J. Simmons, one of the pioneers of Green county, is a native of North Carolina, born in Green county, June 1, 1819. When he was thirteen years old, his parents emigrated to Illinois, and stopped for a short time in Lawrence county, then went to Crawford county where they were early settlers. His father bought land and commenced to improve a farm, and make a home for his family, but he died in April, 1834. The following February, Mrs. Simmons also died, leaving seven children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest, and upon him devolved the care of the family. Soon after his mother's death, the farm and stock were disposed of in such a manner that the children realized but $10 each, from the proceeds. Charlton J. went to work for a Methodist minister in Lawrence county, with whom he continued one year. The first ten months he received $5 per month, and the last two, $10 per month. He saved the money and loaned it to a man who ran away and never paid it. He continued to work at farming in the neighborhood until 1840. He was married March 12, of that year, to Mary Allison, who was born in May, 1823, in Lawrence county. After marriage he rented a farm on Allison Prairie, in Russellville, Lawrence county. In 1842 he took the produce which he had raised the previous year, loaded it on to a flat boat, and went down the river to New Orleans where he disposed of it. In 1844 he again went down the river with his produce, this time disposing of it at the mouth of the Arkansas river. In April, 1845, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Green county. He rented land that is now included in the village of Monroe, and bought twenty acres of winter wheat of Robert Kirkendal, which yielded thirty

bushels per acre. In 1845 he pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 35, township 3 north, of range 1 east, now known as the town of Washington. He built a frame house upon this land and settled there in the fall of that year. The following spring he wished to enter forty acres on section 26, and in order to obtain the money to pay for it, he drew oats, with a team, to Janesville, where he sold them for six and a fourth cents per bushel, and the amount received lacked $2 of the sum required to pay for the land. He then sold three large yearling calves at $3 a piece, making enough money to pay his expenses to Mineral Point and enter his land. In 1847 he went to the pineries on the Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business, buying manufactured lumber, which he rafted down the river and sold at different points. The first wheat that he raised upon his farm, he drew to Milwaukee and sold for thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel. He bought groceries and provisions, which he drew to the pineries, a distance of 200 miles, and there disposed of them to the lumbermen. He was engaged in the lumber trade seven years, after which he devoted his time to the improvement of his farm, which at one time contained 1,100 acres. He engaged in the cattle business, and during the war dealt in horses, many of which he shipped to Chicago and sold to the government. He also engaged in breeding fine cattle and horses. He bought one horse in Kentucky which he sold for $1,800. In 1882 he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, which occurred on the 28th of March, that year. He has fourteen children living—William, Caroline, Charles, Mary, George, Lida, Lucinda, Charlton J., Edward and Edgar, twins; Flora, Eva, Ida and Albert.

Samuel Allison, a native born Kentuckian, arrived in the county in 1844. In 1846 he came to the town of Washington and located on section 36. In 1856 he disposed of his farm and removed to Charles City, Iowa, where he soon died.

James Lang came here in about 1845 and settled on the northeast quarter of section 9. He lived there for several year, then sold out and left. He was a Mormon.

John Hendrickson, a native of Indiana, also came in 1846. He settled on the northeast quarter of section 27, and built a log cabin near the spring. He lived there for a few years, then sold out and returned to Indiana.

Gabriel Lang, a native of Indiana, came in 1846 and located on the northwest quarter of section 21. He remained but a few years.

Barney Becker, a native of the State of New York, came in 1845, and spent one year in Monroe. In 1846 he settled on the southwest quar- of section 25. He improved a farm and lived there several years, when he sold out and moved to Monroe, where he died a short time later.

In 1846, Elijah Roby, a native of Virginia, came from Ohio and entered the northeast quarter of section 2. He had been a stone mason, but devoted his time to farming. He took a great interest in town affairs, and was the first chairman of the board, hold that office for several years, as well as other offices of trust. In 1881 he sold out and moved to Evansville, where he now resides.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, a blacksmith, came in 1846 and settled on the northwest quarter of section 21. He sold, in 1849, to P. J. Miller, and went to Iowa.

Elias Wright, of Indiana, arrived here in 1846, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 22. A few years afterward he sold out and removed to Iowa.

Oswald Blum, a native of Switzerland, came here in 1847 and bought twenty acres on the southwest quarter of section 2. He made his home there until the time of his death.

Caspar Baker, another Swiss, came the same year and entered land on the northeast quarter of section 10, where he now lives.

William Tucker, an Englishman, came in 1847, and located on section 22. In 1853 he

sold to Argalus Loveland and removed to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, where he now lives.

Emanuel Wissemiller, a native of Switzerland, came from Ohio, in 1848, and settled on section 17, where he entered 160 acres of land. Here he erected a log cabin and lived until the time of his death. His son, Jacob, now occupies the old homestead.

Fred Swickey, a native of Switzerland, came in 1847 and bought land on the northwest quarter of section 12. He improved a farm and lived until his death, in 1883.

Adam Blumer, a Swiss, came in 1849 and entered 240 acres of land on sections 8, 9 and 10. He improved a large farm and lived there until the time of his death. He was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1798. He was reared on a dairy farm where he learned the art of cheese making. He was married in October, 1829, to Margaret Blum, who was born in the canton of Glarus, in November, 1805. In 1849, they left their native land for America, taking passage in a sailing vessel to New York, where they arrived after a voyage of twenty-four days. They proceeded up the Hudson river to Albany, thence, by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, where they took passage on the lakes to Milwaukee. There he hired teams to bring them to Monroe. He entered 240 acres of land on sections 8, 9 and 16, of the town of Washington, and built a log house on the southwest quarter of section 9. He purchased two pairs of oxen and immediately commenced improving the land. The first spring he bought five cows, from which they made butter and cheese. He engaged in grain and stock raising and resided here until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1855. He left a widow and five children—Jacob, Magdalena, Elsbeth, Catharine and Adam. Jacob lives at Sioux City, where he works at his trade, as carpenter and joiner; Magdalena is the wife of John Baltzly, and lives in Illinois; Elsbeth died in 1866; Catharine is the wife of Jacob Hefty, of Monroe. Adam was born April 1, 1844, and was five years old when he came to Green county. He was reared and educated in the town of Washington. March 23, 1865, he was married to Margaret Hefty, who was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, July 7, 1844. They settled at the time of their marriage, on the old homestead, which they now occupy. He has purchased more land, and now owns 476 acres. He has two large barns and a good frame house. In 1868 he commenced making cheese, keeping at that time, twenty cows. He now keeps seventy-five cows and continues to manufacture cheese. Mr. and Mrs. Blumer have seven children—Rosana, Mary, Catharine, Adam, Emma, Fredolin and Jacob.

Daniel and James Hilton, natives of Maine, came in 1850. Daniel entered land on sections 5 and 6, where he improved a farm and lived a few years, then lived in Brooklyn several years, after which he moved to Missouri. He now lives in Pocahontas Co., Iowa. James entered land on section 7, where he lived five or six years, when he sold out and removed to the town of York, where he still lives.

Andrew Harper, a settler of 1851, was born on the North Shetland Island, Nov. 28, 1828. When he was thirteen years old he emigrated to America and settled in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1846, then came to the Territory of Wisconsin and stopped temporarily five miles east of Janesville and in January 1847 removed to Spring Valley, Rock county, in which town his father entered land and improved a farm, and is now living at the age of seventy-nine years. The subject of this sketch made his home there with his parents until 1853. On the 22d of February of that year he was married to Agnes Halcrow, who was born on North Shetland Island. In January, 1852, he came to Green county and entered land on section 27, town of Washington, locating the same with a land warrant for which he had traded in Rock county, paying for the same a pair of oxen and a wagon, with $60 in

money. He then had left, one pair of oxen and $20 in money, which constituted his entire earthly possessions. The following March after marriage he came to the town of Washington, but not having means with which to improve his land, he rented land on section 21 for three years. He had good crops and there made some money with which to start improvements on his own land. In 1855 he built a frame house 14x22, and moved during the fall of that year and immediately commenced work on the land and was in a few years able to buy more land. He now owns 360 acres, the greater portion of which is improved and under fence. Mrs. Harper died May 5, 1874. Twelve children were born to them, eleven of whom are now living—Robert, Libbie, Malcolm J., Susan, Agnes, Andrew, Tena, Thomas, Jane, Hine J. and William. Mr. Harper joined the Presbyterian Church in York State, but since coming to Wisconsin has worshiped with the Methodist Episcopal organization, of which Church his wife and nine of her children were members.

Joseph and Gustavus Hilton, natives of Maine, came in 1851. Joseph had a land warrant which he located on sections 5 and 8. He improved a farm and lived here until the spring of 1884, when he sold out and settled in Lyon Co., Iowa. Gustavus entered 100 acres of land on sections 6 and 7. He now lives on section 6.

Gustavus Hilton, fifth son of John and Lucinda (Williams) Hilton, was born in the town of Embden, Somerset Co., Maine, Jan. 17, 1828. His younger days were spent upon a farm in his native town, and he obtained his education in the public schools. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years old. He then engaged in farming in the neighborhood during the summer seasons, and in lumbering during the winters, and running logs down the Kennebec river in the spring. In 1851 he came to Wisconsin, traveling by rail to Buffalo, thence on the lakes to Detroit, crossed Michigan by rail, crossing Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, where he employed a farmer by the name of Webb, (who resided near Decatur, Green county but who happened to be in Milwaukee at the time) to bring him to Monroe. He entered land on sections 6 and 7, of the town of Washington, but made his home with his brother, Joseph, until 1857. He was married in February of the following year to Sarah Maria Presher, a native of Tioga Co., N. Y. He erected a frame house on the southwest quarter of section 6. He has cleared and improved seventy-five acres of land, and now owns 180 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton have seven children—Emma A., Elroy B., Marcellus E., Herbert W., Millie L., Lorrin L. and Daisy B. In 1854 Mr. Hilton's parents came to Washington and bought land on section 8, on which they lived two years, then sold and returned to Maine, where Mr. Hilton died in 1874. He was born in Wiscasset, Maine, in March, 1786. At the age of twenty years he went to sea, and sailed before the mast seven years. He then abandoned the sea and was married to Lucinda Williams, also a native of Wiscasset, born April 17, 1789. They settled at Stark, Franklin Co., Maine. He was a a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterwards bought land in Embden, Somerset county, where they resided until 1854, when, as before stated, they came to Green county. On his return to Maine he lived in the town of Embden with his daughter, until the time of his death. His widow now lives with her son, James, in the town of York, and although nine-five years old, is still in the enjoyment of good health. Eleven children were born to them, nine of whom reached maturity.

James Gaines, a native of "Bonnie Scotland" and a veteran of the Mexican War, came from the town of Exeter in 1853, and bought land on the northeast quarter of section 23. About 1877 he sold out and moved to Nebraska, where he still lives.

The records of the first town meeting were destroyed, but we learn that the following officers were elected at a town meeting held in James Long's house in April, 1849: Elijah

Roby, chairman;Peter Wilson and James Crouch side board; William Tucker, town clerk; A. H. Pierce, assessor; and Frank Pierce, superintendent of schools.

At the election held in the Bloomer school house, district No. 6, on April 1, 1884, the following officers were elected: Andrew Harper, chairman; S. T. Clayton and Thomas Hefty, side board; Thomas Lemon, clerk; John Baumgartner, assessor; he refused to serve, and Henry Hefty was appointed by the board to fill vacancy; A. Loveland, treasurer and justice of the peace.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in district No. 3 was erected in 1854. It was a stone building, located on the northwest quarter of section 9. Mary Hutchison was the first teacher. In 1882 a frame house was erected on the old site, in which Kate Wescott taught the first school.

The first school in district No. 1 was taught by John Brown in a log house in the winter of 1848–9. The house was situated on the north line of the southwest quarter of section 22. During the following fall the first school house in the town was built on the southwest quarter of section 22. B. T. Hancock was the first teacher in this house. The house was built of logs furnished by the citizens, who also erected the same. The present building was erected in 1868, and is a neat frame structure, situated on the site of the old one. Lorain Marshall was the first teacher in this house.

The first school taught in district No. 2 was in Jarvis Rattan's house, in 1851. Mary A. Sutherland, of the town of Sylvester, was the teacher. She received $2 per week for her services, but was taken sick and died before her term had expired. School was afterward taught in Frank Pierce's house. In 1854 a school house was erected on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 25. Louisa A. Tilson taught the first term of school in this house. The present building was erected in 1871. It is situated on the northwest quarter of section 36. Lydia Shake, now the wife of William Bailey, was the first teacher in that house.

The first school house in district No. 4 was erected in 1850. The people of the neighborhood turned out and drew the logs together, some furnishing one and others three and four logs. Then a "bee" was held and the house was put up. Edwin Noble was the first teacher. This house was located on section 2, and was used until the present one was erected.

The first school in district No. 6 was taught by Mrs. James Lang, in her husband's house on the northeast quarter of section 9. This was in 1851. The following year a log school house was erected on the south line of section 9, in which Emily Lamars taught the first school. The log school house was used until 1870 when a frame building was erected near the center of section 9.

The first school in district No. 8 was taught by Mrs. William Fleury, in her husband's house in 1856. During the same year a log house was built on the northeast quarter of section 19. Phœnix Bennett taught the first school in this house. In 1874 a small frame building was erected on the old site, in which Annie McCurry taught the first term of school.

RELIGIOUS.

In an early day the people met for worship in the school house on section 9. The pulpit was supplied by preachers from Monroe, among whom were Revs. Snell, Smead, Hagerman, Angelberger and Fotsch. Rev. Hirz is the present pastor. In 1876 a neat frame church building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 21. Rev. Fotsch was the first to preach in this church. The first trustee was Christian Isley. There is a flourishing Sabbath school in connection with this Church, of which Christian Isley is superintendent.

The first Methodist Episcopal meetings were held at the house of Alexander Sires, in the winter of 1847–8, by Rev. Allen. A class was organized with the following members: James

Crouch and wife; Alexander Sires and wife; Elias Wright and wife; David Sires and wife, and Jacob Ashley and wife James Crouch was appointed class leader. For a short time the class met at the school house, and later, at at the house of James Crouch, for some years, when they again met in the school house. In 1874 they erected a church on the southwest quarter of section 26. It is a neat frame structure, painted white. The following are the pastors who have had charge of the Church: Revs. Dudgeon, Hurd, Fancher, Lake, Walker, Rupel, Allen, Lewis, Semple, Knox, Briggs, Burnip and Haight. The latter being the pastor at the present time. Elder Crouch preached the dedicatory sermon. A Sabbath school is connection with the Church. Thomas Lemon is superintendent.

The first services in this town, of the Immanuel Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, were held by Rev. Leonard Buhler, of the town of Sylvester, in 1869, on the occasion of the funeral of Jacob Zum Brunnen. Rev. Buhler organized a class, and meetings were held in the school house until the church was built. The church is a neat frame structure, situated on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage in the town was Hiram Rust and Maria Pierce, at the residence of the bride's parents, in 1838, by Joseph Kelly, justice of the peace. Mr. Rust is now dead. His widow lives in Kansas.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the prominent citizens of the town of Washington, are the following, of whom we give biographical sketches:

Thomas Lemon, an early settler of Green county, was a native of Centre Co., Penn., born in 1802. He was there married to Sarah Gunsallus, who was born in the same county, in 1815. He was a weaver by trade, which occupation he followed in Centre county, until 1843. He then came to Wisconsin and spent one year in Lafayette county, then came to Green county. He rented a farm, one year, in the town of Sylvester, then went to New Glarus and bought government land on section 35, where he built a log cabin and cleared a portion of the land. He died in that town, June 14, 1854, leaving a wife and six children—James, Catharine, William, Thomas, Amanda and Maria. The family continued to live in New Glarus for a number of years, and made considerable improvement upon the farm, but they are now scattered. James lives in Custer Co., Neb; Catharine is dead; William and Thomas reside in Washington; Amanda is the wife of Jacob North, and living in Chase Co., Kansas. Maria is the wife of Frank Loveland. Thomas was born in the town of Sylvester, Dec. 15, 1845. He grew to manhood in New Glarus, and in May, 1872, was married to Eminah Loveland, daughter of Argalus and Jane (Orwing) Loveland. They went to Nebraska and bought a farm in York county, where they remained four years, then returned to Green county and bought a farm on sections 27 and 22, of Washington, upon which was a large barn with a stone basement, and also a cheese factory. In 1883 he built a commodious frame house. He keeps a dairy of twenty cows. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon have one child—Eddie Elgin. Mr. Lemon was elected to the office of town clerk, in 1882, and has been twice re-elected. He has also been supervisor.

William Lemon, son of Thomas and Sarah Lemon, was born in Centre Co., Penn., Dec. 13, 1841. He was quite young when his parents came to Green county. He grew to manhood in this county, and on the 31st of August, 1864, enlisted in the 35th Wisconsin, company D. He first went to Tennessee, then to Arkansas, then to Alabama, where he engaged in the siege and capture of Mobile. He then went to Texas, thence to New Orleans, where he was discharged in July, 1865. He returned home, and in October, 1869, was united in marriage with Rebecca Willis. She was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of Solomon and

Lavina Willis, pioneers of Green county. He had been making his home with his mother, on the old homestead, but on his marriage he settled on land he had previously purchased on section 14. He has since bought land on section 23, and has erected a good set of frame buildings. They have four children—Jesse, Ethlen, William and Myrtie.

Samuel Holloway, a pioneer of Green county, was born in Worcester Co., Md., in 1799. He was there married, to Mahala Godfrey, also a native of Maryland. In 1835 they removed to Illinois, and were early settlers in Schuyler county, where he worked at his trade as blacksmith in the town of Brooklyn. They remained there until 1844, when they came to Green county, and took a claim on section 22, township 3, range 7 east, now known as Washington. Two years later, he traded that land for a claim in Monroe, where he lived until 1852. He then went to Richland county and settled in Rockbridge. He died in that town, two years later. He was twice married. His first wife died in 1848, leaving ten children, eight of whom are now living. He was again married in 1850, and by this union had one child, who now lives in Rockbridge, Richland county.

Ara S. Holloway, eldest son of Samuel and Mahala (Godfrey) Holloway, was born Maryland, Nov. 13, 1823. In his youth he in learned the blacksmith trade. He remained with his parents until 1848, when he was married to Rebecca Rice, a native of Indiana, and settled in Monroe, where he opened a shop and worked at his trade three years. He then removed to Monticello and engaged in the same business, which he continued until 1878. In that year he sold out, and bought a farm on section 35, of the town of Washington. He has built a shop upon his farm and carries on blacksmithing in connection with farming. His first wife died ten months after marriage. He was again married to Emiline Rice, a sister of his former wife, who died eleven years later. His third wife was Ann Gates, who lived but two and a half years after marriage. He was afterwards married to Harriet N. Jones. The second Mrs. Holloway left two children—Jane and Thomas. The present Mrs. Holloway has one child—Ara C.

John Baumgartner, son of Anton and Magdalena Baumgartner, early settlers of Green county, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Aug. 9, 1838. He was nine years of age when his parents came to America and settled in Green county, where he grew to manhood. He attended school in his native country, and also in the pioneer schools of Washington. In 1862 he bought the northeast quarter of section 21, on which he built a log house and kept "bach," until 1865. He was married January 19 of that year, to Anna Hefty, also a native of the canton of Glarus, born March 6, 1846. He continued to occupy the log house until 1882, when he erected a large frame house. He has also built a large barn, with a stone basement, a granary 16x26 feet, and a stable of the same dimensions. He is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner have nine children—Magdalena, Anna, Mary, Lydia, Herman A., Richard J., Reuben H., Otto M. and Bertha J.

Thomas Hefty, son of Fredolin and Rosanna Hefty, pioneers of Green county, was born March 15, 1846, and was one year old when he came to America with his parents. He grew to manhood in the town of Washington, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married Feb. 16, 1871, to Barbara Kundert, a native of the town of New Glarus, and daughter of Rudolph and Elsbeth Kundert, early settlers in that town. He settled then upon the homestead with his parents, on section 4, of the town of Washington, where he still resides. He has a large frame house and a frame barn, 40x72 feet, also a stone barn, 34x44 feet. His farm contains 400 acres, and he is extensively engaged in raising grain and stock, also keeps a large dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Hefty have three children—Fridolin K., born Sept. 20, 1871;

Elsbeth K., born Dec. 27, 1873, and Rosina K., born March 4, 1877.

Jacob Burgy, one of the pioneers of New Glarus, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, March 9, 1794, and died in the town of Washington, Dec. 12, 1874. In his youth he was employed in a cotton factory, and also in gardening in his native country. He was married to Barbara Holsy, and they had one son—Jacob. In 1847 they started, April 1, for America, and arrived in New York city after a voyage of fifty-seven days. They came directly to Green county, traveling by steamer to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, where they embarked upon the lakes and came to Milwaukee. There he hired a team for $25 to bring them to Green county. They stopped for a few days in New Glarus, with a friend named Holsy, who lived on the present site of the village of New Glarus. Mr. Burgy then bought a claim on section 1, of Charles Parkin, and entered forty acres. There was a log cabin upon the claim, into which they moved, also ten acres of winter wheat and seven acres of corn growing. The wheat yielded 308 bushels, the most of which he had ground at the Attica mills and sold the flour to the people in the neighborhood. After the wheat had been gathered from the field, the children in the neighborhood went into the field and gathered up the scattering heads of wheat which was ground into flour. Mr. Burgy soon after entered eighty acres adjoining his first entry. He cleared a good farm and resided here until 1862. He then bought a house and lot in the village of New Glarus, where he lived until the death of his wife, June 28, 1873, then went to live with his son, with whom he remained until his death. Their only son, Jacob, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Jan. 15, 1837, and was ten years old when he came to Green county, where he assisted his father in clearing the farm. He was married July 1, 1858, to Barbara Luchsinger, daughter of John and Barbara (Wilde) Luchsinger. She was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Jan. 23, 1842. They settled on the homestead farm, where he built a large barn with a stone basement, and lived until 1872. He then rented the homestead and bought a farm of 124 acres in the town of Washington. He has since purchased land adjoining, and now has 310 acres in one body. There was a stone house upon this farm, which he now occupies, having enlarged it by a frame addition. In 1879 he built a barn, 34x56 feet, with eighteen foot posts and having a stone basement. He raises grain and stock, paying particular attention to the raising of fine blooded horses. Mr. and Mrs. Burgy are the parents of nine children—Barbara, Rosa, Julia, Amelia, Jacob, Louisa, Carrie, Olive and Herman.

Samuel T. Clayton was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., June 22, 1825. When he was but an infant his parents moved to Illinois and settled in Crawford county, where they were early settlers. His father bought timber land, improved a farm and lived there until the time of his death. The subject of this sketch there grew to manhood. When he was fourteen years old his father died, and two years later his mother was again married. He then started out for himself and went to Lawrence county, and there he found employment on a farm. He was there married when he was eighteen years old, to Elizabeth Simmons, who was born in Green Co., N. C. They located in Crawford county and remained one year, then lived on a claim in Lawrence county two years, then moved to Richland county and rented land for two years. In 1848 they came to this county and spent the first winter at Monroe. He was there engaged in mining, and in teaming to the pineries, a distance of 200 miles. In the spring of 1849 he moved to Washington and engaged in mining two years, then returned to Lawrence county and rented a farm one year, then came back to the town of Washington and bought a claim of forty acres on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and subsequentiy entered the land. There was a small frame house on the

place at the time. He did but little work on his land but engaged in mining and carpentering two years, then paid attention to farming. He now owns 140 acres and is engaged in raising stock and grain. They have eight children living—Mary E., Sarah C., George, Libbie, Nettie, Samuel T., William and Myrtle. Mary E. is the wife of Anton Baumgartner; Sarah C. married John W. Bailey; Libbie is married to Jacob Baumgartner. Mr. Clayton and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Anton Baumgartner, a pioneer of 1848, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in November, 1812. There he was reared to agricultural pursuits. When a young man he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed in his native country until 1848. He made the voyage to America in a sailing vessel, landed at New Orleans and proceeded up the Mississippi river to Galena, where he hired a team with which to complete the journey to Green county. He settled in the town of Washington, moving into a log house owned by his brother-in-law, Jacob Marty, located on section 9. The following fall he bought sixty acres on section 28, where he built a log house, into which he moved the next spring. He improved this place, purchased more land, and in 1868, erected a frame house. He was married to Magdaline Marty, also a native of Switzerland. They were blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living—Magdaline, John, Ursula, Euphemia, Anton, Anna and Jacob. Mrs. Baumgartner died in 1877, and soon after, Mr. Baumgartner went to live with his children. He lives at present with his son-in-law, John Jenny, in Mount Pleasant. Their son, Anton Baumgartner, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, in January, 1847, and was very young when his parents came to America. He grew to manhood in the town of Washington, and was educated in the district school. In August, 1869, he was married to Mary E. Clayton, and after marriage, remained on the homestead four years. He then bought his present farm on section 26. He has built a good frame house and other buildings. They have five children—Arthur, Henry, Clinton, Weltha and Bessie.

Jacob Baumgartner, youngest son of Anton and Magdalina Baumgartner, was born in the town of Washington, April 13, 1854. He obtained his education in the public school, and in 1878 was married to Libbie Clayton, a native of Washington. He then settled on the old homestead where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner have two children—Winnie and Willie.

Andrew Jackson Smith was born in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1828. His parents, Jabez and Earlis (Standley) Smith, were natives of Massachusetts. Jabez Smith was a soldier in the War of 1812, was wounded in battle and drew a pension. Earlis Smith died at Newark, and Jabez Smith, died near Marengo, Ill., in 1861. In 1848, Andrew J. came to Wisconsin with his father and settled in the town of Jordan. March 30, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Ellis. In 1855, they went to Richland county and settled in the town of Henrietta where they lived five years, then came back to the town of Jordan, where he died Jan. 6, 1862. There were seven children born to them—Richard A., Jabez N., Mary A., Earlis, Ella, Earl S., and Jessie, of whom Richard, Mary and Ella, only are now living. Mr. Smith was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Richard A. Smith, son of Andrew J. and Mary (Ellis) Smith, pioneers of Green county, was born in the town of Jordan, Green Co., Wis., Jan. 25, 1850. He was twelve years old when his father died, leaving his mother with three children, of whom Richard was the eldest. He assisted his mother in supporting the family, working at farming in the neighborhood, for which he received, at first, $5 per month. His wages were increased gradually, until he received $18 per month. In 1872, he went to Iowa, and rented land, where he put in a crop which, after harvesting, he returned to Green county. In the fall of that year, he was

married to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (James) Hammond, of Green county. Soon after marriage, they went to Iowa and lived two years, then came back to this county and rented land until 1883, when he bought his present farm on sections 23 and 26, of Washington. They have two children—Charlie and Roscoe.

David Benkert, was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, March 1, 1820. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth, worked with his father, who was a tanner. He afterwards engaged in the same business for himself. In 1851 he left his native country and came to America, landing at New York city and coming directly west to Green Co., Wis. He arrived on the 5th of June, and immediately engaged in farming in Monroe, receiving for his services, $12 per month. In 1852 he rented a farm which he carried on two years, then came to Washington, and bought a farm on section 22, upon which was a log cabin, and a few acres broken. Since that time he has improved and cleared a farm, and built a good frame house. He still makes this his home. In 1882, he bought another farm on the same section. He was married in 1843 to Catharina Kung, who was born in the canton of Bern. They have five children living—Mary, David, John, Jacob and Fred. Their sons, Jacob and Fred, are now engaged in mercantile trade in Albany. Jacob was born in the town of Washington, Dec. 25, 1857. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the district school. When eighteen years of age he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1879, he began mercantile trade at Monticello. He continued in business there until 1881 when he closed his store, and moved his goods to Albany, where he established a good trade. The fire of November, 1883, destroyed his entire property, but in December, 1883, he resumed business in company with his brother, Fred. They carry a large stock of clothing and gentleman's furnishing goods with a tailor shop in connection. He was married in 1881 to Jennie Patterson, of Monroe, Wis.

Jacob zum Brunnen, Sr., was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 2, 1802. When a young man he learned the tailor's trade, which business he followed until eighteen years of age. He then engaged in making hemp ropes, worked at that business for fifteen years. He worked at the pottery business for two years. The clay not being good, he lost money in the enterprise. He then engaged in the manufacture of ropes, and also opened a dry goods and grocery store. In 1845 he purchased some land and engaged in stock raising. In 1852 he sold out his business and emigrated to the United States with his family, which consisted of his wife and six children. They crossed the ocean on a sail vessel, being twenty-two days making the trip. They landed at New York, and came to Green county at once, arriving here on the 16th of October. He clerked in Monroe for six months, and in the spring of 1853 purchased some land on section 28, town of Washington. He lived there until 1867, when he removed to section 34, where he had purchased land the year previous. He erected a large frame house and barn, and resided there until the time of his death, which occurred May 20, 1869. His widow died Feb. 4, 1879. They had six children, three of whom are living—Jacob, Gotleib and Martin. John, the second child was born in Switzerland in August, 1836, and died Jan. 15, 1870; Catharine, the only daughter, was born Jan. 20, 1838, and died in October, 1873, and Bartholomew, the youngest child, was born June 16, 1842, and died Jan. 5, 1870.

Martin zum Brunnen was born Dec. 28, 1840, in Switzerland. In 1852 his parents came to America. He made his home with his parents until their death. He was married in April, 1878, to Euphemia Marty, born in the town of Mount Pleasant. They have one child—Bartholomew. Mr. zum Brunnen owns and occupies the farm his father purchased in 1866, on

section 34. He has altogether, on sections 19, 21, 27, 33 and 34, 480 acres of land. Sixty acres of this is timber land. He keeps seventy milch cows, and makes the milk into cheese. His father commenced cheese-making in 1856, with the milk from twelve cows, and continued in the business until his death.

Jacob zum Brunnen, Jr., oldest son of Jacob and Susanna (Sigrist) zum Brunnen, was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 12, 1830. He received his education in the public schools of his native country. In his youth he assisted his father in making ropes, and after his father purchased a farm, devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He came with his parents to America in October, 1852, and in 1853 engaged with a carpenter and joiner at Monroe, for one year, to learn the trade at which he worked, after the first year in connection with farming, until 1857. Upon the 29th of April, of that year, he was married to Susanna Frautschy, who was born in the canton of Bern, July 22, 1836. He then settled in New Glarus and worked a few months at his trade, after which he moved to his father's place, and in company with his father and brother, carried on the farm until 1861. In the fall of that year he settled on his present farm on section 28, in the town of Washington. He erected a log house, to which he has since made a frame addition; and also erected a frame barn, 38x44 feet. He is the owner of 305 acres of land. He keeps a dairy and sells milk. Mr. and Mrs. zum Brunnen have nine children living—Jacob, John, Gotleib, Emma, Emil, Edward, Mary Susanna, Louise Helena, Clara Lidia. Mr. zum Brunnen and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. zum Brunnen's father and mother are dead.

Linus Hare was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in September, 1812. He obtained his education in the common schools. When fifteen years of age he engaged with a blacksmith to learn the trade, which he followed a few years, then went to Salina, where he was employed as foreman in a lumber yard until 1852. He went to Michigan, in that year, and located in St. Joseph county, where he purchased a farm, which, in the spring of 1854, he sold, and came to Green Co., Wis. He bought a farm in the town of Sylvester, where he soon became prominent in public affairs, and filled many offices of trust, in the town. He was elected in the fall of 1880, to the office of county treasurer, and re-elected in 1882. At the time of his first election to that office, he moved to Monroe, where he died, Feb. 1, 1883. He was twice married, first to Ora Spencer, who died a few years after marriage, leaving three children, only one of whom is now living—Helen, who is married and lives in Syracuse. His second wife was Clarinda Hill, and by this union there were nine children, five of whom are now living—Henrietta, Alvah E., Lucy, Mary and Hester. Alvah E. was born in Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1844, and came with his parents to Green county, where he grew to manhood in the town of Sylvester. He enlisted April 24, 1864, for 100 days, in company A, of the 40th Wisconsin regiment, and went to Memphis, Tenn., and was present when Forrest made his attack upon that city. He served five months, and was discharged with the regiment and returned home. He was married Nov. 13, 1866, to Sarah Hammond, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (James) Hammond, pioneers of Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Hare settled in Albany at the time of their marriage, and remained one year, then moved to Mount Pleasant and rented a farm three years. He then moved into the village of Monticello, and kept the Monticello House two and a half years. He then resumed farming. In 1876 he bought a farm on section 26, of Washington, where he has erected a good frame house, and is engaged in raising stock and grain. They have two children—Myrtie and Linus.

Eldridge W. Chesebro was born in Knox, Albany Co., N. Y., March 14, 1822. His early life was spent in his native county, where he attended the district school, and afterwards, three terms at Knoxville Academy. He was mar-

ried in March, 1850, to Elmina Ketcham, also a native of Knox, Albany county. He bought a small farm in his native town and lived there until 1854, then sold his farm and came to Wisconsin. He lived in Walworth county one year, then settled in Mount Pleasant, Green county, where he purchased a farm in company with his father, on section 26. Two years later he sold his interest and bought a farm on the same section, upon which was a log house and a straw stable, and fifty acres broken. He lived upon this farm four years, then removed to an adjoining farm which he had purchased, living there until 1868, when he came to Washington and bought his present farm on section 25, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Chesebro are the parents of seven children—Milton, Simmons, Oscar, Allen, Sarah, Edwin and Eldridge. Mr. Chesebro enlisted Feb. 22, 1865, in the 49th Wisconsin regiment, company G, and went to Missouri where he was stationed on guard duty. He was detached from the regiment a part of the time. He was discharged at Benton Barracks, Nov. 8, 1865.

Argalus Loveland came to Green county in 1854. He was born in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., May 5, 1814. When he was three years old his parents moved to Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., where they lived until 1828, then moved to Salem, Mercer county, of the same State. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, then went to Orleans Co., N. Y., where he was employed in farming during the summer and chopping wood in the winter. He staid there a year, then returned to his home in Mercer Co., Penn., remained a few weeks, then went to Michigan, where he stopped a short time and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and went to work in a stone quarry, five miles east of the city. A few months later he went to Warrensville, near Cleveland, and commenced learning the carpenter trade. Some time later he returned to Cleveland and worked at his trade until 1837, when he went back to Mercer county and took an interest in his father's farm. He was married in that county, Oct. 11, 1838, to Jane Orwick, who was born near Coshocton, Ohio. The following spring he bought land two miles from his father's place, upon which he lived until 1853, then sold and went to Pavilion, Kendall Co, Ill., and remained one year, then came to Green county. He bought a farm of William Tucker on sections 22 and 23 of the town of Washington. There were fourteen acres of the land fenced and broken, and a log house was standing upon the place. He now has the land all improved and fenced, and has erected a large frame house, doing the work himself. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland have nine children living—Franklin, Orrilla, Jane A., Eminah, Temperance, William A., Edwin A., Alfred E. and Silas E. Harrison, the second son, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., June 25, 1841, and made his home with his parents until 1863. In the summer of that year he went to Monroe and engaged in a marble shop, to learn the trade, but soon after enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and went to Louisiana. In the summer of 1864 he was taken sick at Brazier City and sent to the hospital at New Orleans, where he partially recovered, and with 200 others, started for New York on the steamer *North America* which, during a storm, sprung a leak and sunk. Nearly all on board perished, Harrison among the number. Mr. Loveland is the present town treasurer, which office he has filled for seven consecutive years. He has also been chairman of the board, a member of the side board, assessor and town clerk. He is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church at Monroe. He is politically a republican, and has been elected to office in a town where his party is largely in the minority.

Frank Loveland enlisted April 22, 1861, at the first call for troops, in company C, of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following battles: Bolivar Heights, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run and Antietam, where he was wounded and

sent to the hospital, and remained four months, then joined the command opposite Fredericksburg, in January, 1863. He afterwards participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Germania Ford and Gettysburg. In the fall of 1863, he joined the western army. He veteranized December 23, of that year, and went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and to Raleigh, N. C., taking part in most of the more important battles of that campaign. He was taken sick at Raleigh, but again joined the regiment at Alexandria, in June, 1865. He was mustered out in Kentucky in July, 1865, and returned home. He was born in Mercer Co., Penn., July 30, 1839, and came to Wisconsin with his parents with whom he remained until the time of his enlistment. He was married June 20, 1874, to Maria Lemon, a native of Green county. He then settled on his present farm on section 15, which he had purchased some years previously. He has improved the land and erected a good frame house and barn. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland have four children—Otto, William, Franklin and Ada.

Joshua Moore came to Green county in 1854, and bought eighty acres of land on section 36, of the town of Washington. There was a stone house upon the place and all the land was improved and under fence. In 1867 he sold this place and bought 120 acres of land on sections 14 and 15, forty of which was improved. A log house was standing upon the southwest quarter of section 14, into which he moved. He has since purchased more land and erected a good frame house in which he now lives. He was born in Guilford Co., N. C., March 15, 1799. He was reared in his native county, to agricultural pursuits. In 1822 he went to Tennessee and located in Roane county, where he engaged with a saddler and harness maker, to learn the trade. He served six months, then engaged in the same business for himself. He was married in Tennessee, in December, 1823, to Hepsey Ann Childres, who was born in Anson Co, N. C., Nov. 12, 1804. A short before his marriage he bought a piece of timber land and built a log house, in which they began house keeping. It was furnished with home-made furniture. In 1830 he bought 100 acres, opened a tan yard and then in 1837 sold his place and went to Indiana, and entered 400 acres of land in Davis county. He remained there but a short time, however, and returned in 1838 to Tennessee. The man to whom he had sold his Tennessee farm, for $1,000, failed to pay for it, and he had to start anew. He had $100 and he bought a piece of land on credit, built a log house and put in a tan yard. He afterwards built a good frame house, and lived at Post Oak Springs until 1854, when he again went to Indiana and remained one year, then came to Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had three children—Mary R., John C. and Thomas. Mary R. is the widow of Jacob Berkey; Thomas is dead; John C. is a farmer and lives in Washington.

James Confer, class leader of the Centre M. E. Church, in the town of Washington, was born in Centre Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1821. There he grew to manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he commenced working in a tannery, which occupation he continued eight years. He was married Feb. 20, 1845, to Mary E. Ziebuch, who was born in Union Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1824. In 1847 they removed to Illinois and located in Winnebago county, purchasing land in Harlem township, where he built a stone house and improved a farm. He resided there until 1854, then sold his farm and came to Green Co., Wis. He purchased unimproved land on section 34, of the town of Washington, on which he built a log house. A few years later he erected the frame house in which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Confer are the parents of four children—John W., who is a farmer, and lives in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa; Francis M., a practicing physician at Monroe; Jacob S., a farmer, living at Monticello, and James E., who resides at home with his parents.

Melschior Schlittler came to Green county in 1858, and settled in the town of New Glarus. He was a single man at that time, and worked at farming. For his work the first year he received $100. In 1862 he purchased land on section 12, town of Washington. There was a log house on the place, in which he lived. He was married in July, 1867, to Elsbeth Zweifel, born in Switzerland. They have six children--Bertha, Emma, Albert, Lena, Mina and Amelia. In 1867 he rented a farm on sections 1 and 12, and the next year sold a part of his old farm and bought the one he had rented, and which he now occupies. He has 191 acres in the towns of Washington and New Glarus, and 200 acres in the town of Exeter. He has a large frame house and good barns, also granaries and other out houses.

John G. Bidlingmaier came to Washington in 1861, and purchased land on section 30, which consisted of sixty-seven acres, twenty acres of which were broken. A log cabin had been erected upon the land. He soon after purchased 133 acres of adjoining land. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1814, where he was reared upon a farm. He was married to Annie Woerner, and in 1851 they came to America, and settled in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, where he was employed in farming three years. He then rented a farm until 1861. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bidlingmaier, only one of whom is now living—Michael, who was born in Germany, Dec. 3, 1843, and was seven years old when he came to America. He was married in 1877 to Ann Mary, daughter of Christian and Verena (Buenker) Iseli. She was born in Ohio. They settled at the time of their marriage upon the homestead, where they still reside. They have three children—John G., Christian A. and Lydia Verena.

Christian Iseli came to this county in 1861, and bought wild land on section 30, of the town of Washington, all of which was timber and grub land. He has since cleared and fenced about 100 acres. He was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, July 4, 1828. His father was a gunsmith by trade, and also owned a small farm. The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm and in the shop until 1846, when he left his native land, and came to the United States. He first stopped in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and engaged in mining four months. He then ran an engine at the iron ore furnace five years, after which he was engaged as engineer in different places for three years, then was again employed at the mines, doing outside work until 1861. He was married in 1857 to Verena Buenker, a native of Switzerland. They have had fourteen children, thirteen of whom are now living—Samuel, Ann Mary, Verena, John, Jacob, Rosina, Elizabeth, Louisa, Maggie, Henry, George, Wilhelm D. and Annie B., twins. Annie, the ninth child, died in 1880, aged seven years and six months. The family are members of the German Evangelical Reformed Church, of which Mr. Iseli was one of the first trustees, and is the superintendent of the Sabbath school.

John Norton came to Green county in March, 1865, and worked at farming for James Barney. In 1867 he bought 100 acres of land on section 24, of the town of Washington. He improved this land, and at the sametime, worked Mr. Barney's farm on shares. In 1877 he removed to his own land. He lived upon this place until 1881 when he bought a farm on section 25, of the same town, where he has built a large frame house and a barn 36x70 feet, with twenty foot posts and having a stone basement. He owns 402 acres of land, the greater part of which is improved and under fence. He keeps a dairy of forty cows. Mr. Norton was born in county Limerick, Ireland, May 10, 1825. He was there reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1848 he left Ireland and came to America, landing at Philadelphia. He remained in that city three months, then went to Berks county, where he lived till 1851. He then removed to Ohio and located in Lake county where he rented a farm and remained

till 1865, when, as before stated, he came to Green county. He was married in 1854 to Mary Codde, who was born in county Wexford, Ireland. They have eight children—Michael, Frank, George, John, Robert, James, Ella and Mary V.

John Bass came to Green county in 1874, and engaged in cheese making, in the town of Washington. In 1881 he bought the Fessenden farm, located on sections 23, 24 and 25. Here he built a large barn with a stone basement and enlarged the frame house he now occupies. He is still engaged in the manufacture of cheese, using at the present time the milk of 130 cows. He also has a factory in Dane county. He manufacturers Limburger and brick cheese. He was born in the canton of Bern in Switzerland, June 6, 1836. He learned the art of cheese making when a boy, and when seventeen years old went to France, where he was engaged in that occupation. In 1856 he left that country and came to America, locating in New Jersey, where he lived one year. He then went to New York and engaged in making cheese in Oneida county, remaining there the greater part of the time till 1870 when he came to Wisconsin and located at Watertown where he started two cheese factories, which he sold in 1874, and as before stated, came to Green county. He was married in 1874 to Louisa Weismiller, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Weismiller, pioneers of Green county. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have three children—John, Bertha and one not yet named.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWN OF YORK.

This is the northwest town of the county. The territory is identically the same as that of congressional township 4 north, range 6 east, of the fourth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by the town of Perry, Dane county; on the east by the town of New Glarus; on the south by the town of Adams; and on the west by the town of Moscow, Iowa county, and town of Blanchard, Lafayette county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The western part of the eastern tier of sections make the water-shed between the waters that flow southeast, uniting with Sugar river, and the waters that flow southwest, uniting with the Pecatonica river. The eastern part of the town is very rolling, and generally prairie, interspersed with groves, and the larger part of the town, including the western part of the eastern half, and all of the western half is quite hilly. The hills in the western and southwestern portions reaches an elevation of from 150 to 250 feet above the valley level. Many of these hills are quite abrupt, but farmers living in the valleys are able to make roads leading to their lands on the ridges. Three considerable streams are made within the limits of this town, by spring branches coursing their way down the many valleys. These streams flow southwesterly, and finally find their way to the Pecatonica river. The many highways of the town are devious, now following a valley through a settlement, and now over a ridge or high land, and again entering a valley. There is one exception to this rule. One well traveled road passes north and south through the eastern tier of sections. This is what is known as the Argyle and Madison road.

The highlands with the exception of York prairie, spoken of, were originally timbered with the common varieties of oak, principally, black walnut, poplars, basswood and hickory. The valleys were generally filled with a rank growth of grass and weeds, varied by occasional patches of wild plum and wild apple trees, and plenty of wild grapes.

The soil of the prairies is a black loam, with a limestone and clay foundation. The valleys have generally an alluvial soil. The timbered highlands are principally clay with a limestone mixture. Plenty of limestone for all purposes is found, and in the southwest part considerable sandstone crops out.

The town is well watered, and especially well adapted to stock and dairy business.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John Stewart made the first settlement in the territory now known as the town of York, in in 1838. He came from Union Co., Ohio, in 1837, after which he spent one year in Wiota, Lafayette county. He made a claim upon section 27. This claim was mostly prairie, but the west side was covered with timber; in which, near a spring, he built his log house. Mr. Stewart was born in 1806. His father, Joseph Stewart, settled in Ohio in the early part of this century. John Stewart was married in Union Co., Ohio, to Adeline Robinson, March 2, 1830. She was born Oct. 13, 1809. When he came to

Wisconsin he had five children. One child, John W., died at Wiota, when quite young. His death was caused by a singular accident. He was trying to blow a large tin dinner horn, and fell, driving the small end of the horn through the roof of his mouth and the side of his head, causing death a few days later. In 1884 only two of the children were living. Decatur lives in Turner Co., Dak.; and Ellen, who was born at Wiota, is the wife of Charles Green, and lives in Nebraska. The others were Adeline, who died when but a child, in 1847; Jerusha, deceased wife of E. N. Thayer; and George who died in California. His wife died Sept. 5, 1844. In 1850, accompanied by his son, George, Mr. Stewart went to California, returning in the winter of 1851–2. A few years later George went back to California where he died. Some years after his wife's death, Mr. Stewart married Mrs. Huldah Brown. Two children was the result of this union—Banks, who lives in Lincoln, Neb.; and Grant, who lives with his widowed mother in Albia, Iowa. John Stewart was one of the best blacksmiths and iron-workers ever known in this country, excelling in handling edged tools. Mr. Stewart is well remembered by the early settlers as an honest, industrious citizen, kind and charitable; genial in his intercourse with all men. He never was a party either as plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit. His death, which occurred in February, 1867, caused much sorrow among his many friends. His youngest child by his first marriage was John W. Stewart.

John W. Stewart, son of John and Adeline Stewart, was born Sept. 4, 1844. He was married to Carrie M. Lundly, Oct. 30, 1870. She was born during an ocean voyage May 20, 1852. Her parents are now living in this town. They have three children—John W., Ida A. and Nellie M. Mr. Stewart now lives on section 22, town of York.

The next settler was William C. Green, who came here from Wethersfield, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1839, and built a small log house. He returned to New York, coming back the following spring with his wife and children. His children were—Rebecca, wife of Clark Hickox, of Iowa county; Jane A., wife of Duncan McDonald, Vernon Co., Mo.; Amy, wife of Thomas Biggs, died in 1855; William H., who enlisted in company C, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers. In one of the assaults made in the fall, 1864, upon the defenses of Petersburg, as 2d sergeant he had charge of the colors of the regiment. The charge was repulsed and being wounded in both legs he was unable to walk, and under the terrific fire of the rebel lines, he dragged himself (drawing the colors by his teeth), back to the Union intrenchments, a brave and glorious deed by a worthy son of a worthy sire. He died in the hospital from wounds received that day. Another son, John Murray, a veteran of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, died in the service at Fayetteville, Tenn. Franklin L. died in 1855. One daughter, Laura, is the wife of Decatur Stewart, Dak.; and Martha Ann lives in Woodstock, Ohio, wife of Ralph Burnham. Three children were born in this town—Albert M., (see his biography), Charles R., resident of Madison Co., Neb.; and Isabelle S., wife of Edward Ruff, of Denver, Col. Mr. Green settled on section 23. The old log house still stands, near the fine residence of his son, Albert M. He was a prominent man in public affairs in his town and county. He was a man of many sterling qualities, and represented Green county in the State legislature of 1850. Joanna, his wife, died in this town, Oct. 21, 1846. In the year of 1848, Mr. Green married Mrs. Eliza Hobbs, and in the year 1861 they made their home in Monroe, where Mr. Green died Aug. 3, 1870, aged seventy years. His widow is now living at Monroe.

Amos Conkey came from Wyoming Co., N. Y., in the year 1841, accompanied by Samuel and Josiah Eddy. Mr. Conkey settled on section 14, on land previously owned by Hall Chandler, who was from the same town and coun-

ty in New York. He built a log house and lived a bachelor several years. When about forty years of age he married Mrs. Mary Ann Marston. She was born and reared in England. Mr. Conkey died near Monroe, (where he lived the latter years), Dec. 21, 1874, aged sixty-five years. His widow yet survives him.

Albert M. Green, a son of Hon. William C. and Joanna Green, was the second child born in this town. The date was April 23, 1842. His father was the second settler of this town, and perhaps the most prominent man of the town in its early days. (For extended notice of him and family see history of early settlement.) Albert M. Green was reared a farmer. He was one of the first to respond to the call of his country upon its patriotic sons. He enlisted in company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteers, and one week from the day of leaving Milwaukee the untrained regiment was fighting gallantly in the front of Prentiss's division at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In this engagement with many others of the regiment, who held out until retreat was impossible, he was taken prisoner; he was held until June and then paroled. He then went into the parole camp at St. Louis, and remained there until October. He was then sent to Superior City with a part of the reserve force in the Indian campaign against the Sioux (1862). He was exchanged and rejoined the regiment July 20, 1863. After some hospital experience he was discharged for disability in January, 1864. His disability was permanent and he now receives a pension. Dec. 6, 1864, he married Ella G. Brown, daughter of Mrs. Huldah Brown, the second wife of the old pioneer, John Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Green have had four children—Ralph B., Dall H, (died at the age of eighteen months), Nellie Grace and Amy K. As one of the first born of this township, Mr. Green has witnessed its growth and development and to this has contributed his full share. He has always voted the republican ticket.

Charles Reed, came with Mr. Green's family in 1840. He was a single man about twenty years of age. He worked for Mr. Green to pay for eighty acres of land, entered for him by Mr. Green, on section 23 This land he sold to Albro Crowel next year. Mr. Reed then made a new claim, and in 1846, he returned to New York, and married his affianced, Amelia Sherman. His wife died in this town in 1882. Later he sold his farm and moved to Dunn county, this State. None of the family are now residing in the town.

Albro Crowel with his wife and one child accompanied by his brother, Chester, came from Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1841. He settled on section 23, on land purchased of Reed. His farm is now owned by R. Mosher, and part of the village of Postville is on this land. Mr. Crowel sold his farm in 1858, and moved to Kansas, where the same year his wife died. The following spring he returned to this town and bought a farm on section 25, where he died in February, 1880. His brother, Chester Crowel, married Lydia Ann Day, in November, 1843. This was the first matrimonial event in town. They went to Iowa in 1854, and shortly after to Kansas, where he died in 1875.

In 1842 William Crowel and his family settled on section 22. He was the father of Albro and Chester. The rest of the family came with him. Of the children only one now resides in this town, Roswell Crowel, a son, living on section 22. Mr. Crowel had two married daughters, Alma, wife of Simeon Allan and Polly, wife of Joseph Miller. The former came in 1841, and the latter came in 1842. Mr. Allan and his wife afterwards went to Iowa, where he died; his widow now lives in Minnesota. Mr. Miller and his wife are now residents of the city of Monroe. The other children, all sons, are away from here. Riley lives in Dakota; Dan, in Moody Co., Dak.; Harlow, in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Seth enlisted in the War for the Union, in an Iowa regiment, and died at

Little Rock, Ark. The father, William Crowel, died in this town in 1859. His wife died in 1845.

Roswell Crowel, son of William and Polly Crowel, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1826. He came to the town of York with his parents, when sixteen years of age. He was married July 2, 1853, to Janet Scott, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Scott, of Argyle. Her mother died in Scotland, and she came to America with her father in the winter of 1842–3. Five years later, her father settled in Argyle, where he died in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Crowel have six children—Flora, wife of Arthur Gabriel, of Calhoun Co., Iowa; Dan C., a resident of York; Lottie, wife of Andrew Peterson, a merchant at Postville; Lillie, Spencer and John S., are living with their parents. Mr. Crowel resides on section 22, where he owns a fine farm of 190 acres. Mr. Crowel is one of the pioneers of the town of York, and has contributed his full share to its growth and development.

Ezra Wescott, who came from State of New York, in 1840, was here transiently during the two or three years following, making his home with William C. Green, when in the town. He taught school at Wiota a portion of the time. He selected land on section 25, and in 1842, commenced improvements. In November, 1845, at Wiota, he married Nancy Brown. He was the first magistrate in the town of York, and a prominent public man in the township and county. He represented the south assembly district in the legislature of 1863. He also served as register of deeds and county treasurer. Before the war he became a resident of the town of Cadiz. He died in Minneapolis, while there for medical treatment. His widow in 1884, was living in Cadiz.

J efferson F. Wescott settled on section 25, in 1842. He was one of the public spirited men of this town, farmer, merchant and magistrate. He represented his assembly district in the legislature of 1869. He died much regretted Feb. 16, 1879.

Jefferson Fayette Wescott was born March 26, 1826, in the town of Wethersfield, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he lived until the summer of of 1842, when he came to Farmer's Grove, Wis., in company with his brother Ezra, and A. L. Cleveland. They embarked on a brig at Buffalo, and after a long, tedious and perilous trip, arrived at Milwaukee. From there they came on foot, arriving at Green's Prairie one dark, stormy night, about midnight, having followed the Indian trail which led from Rock river to Galena. There was, at this time, only two settlers on the prairie, John Stewart and William C. Green, and they boarded with Mr. Green until fall, when they made a claim and built a cabin, where for more than a year they kept "bachelor's hall," supplying their table with bread from corn which they raised, and with meat from the deer and wild turdeys, of which they killed an abundance from the door and window of their cabin. In the winter of 1843 he taught the first district school ever kept in the northern part of the county, and in the years following taught several terms in different parts of the county. In 1849 the township form of government having been adopted, and his cabin being just within the limits of New Glarus, he was elected town clerk and justice of the peace, for that town; and as it had just been settled with Swiss people, unacquainted with our language or laws. Mr. Wescott and his father (who had been elected chairman of supervisors), really discharged the duties of all the town offices of that town, for that and the following year. He was married March 26, 1856, to Sarah E. Rogers, who was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1831, and her father, Dickerson Rogers, settled on section 31, in 1854, and now lives in Argyle, Lafayette county, aged eighty-nine years. Mrs. Wescott's mother died Dec. 7, 1861. One sister, Fannie, wife of William Brooks, lives in Exeter; one brother, Henry D., lives in Argyle. Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have had eight children, all of whom are now living —Myra E., wife of Charles E. Brooks; Frank,

who is married and lives on part of the farm; Charles, who lives in Nebraska; Clara, who is a school teacher; Mary, wife of Albert Loveland; Nellie, Walter and Daisy are living at home. In 1869 Mr. Wescott was elected to the assembly from the first assembly district of this county, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, having all his life been a student, and having a wonderfully retentive memory, was able to treasure up what he learned for future use. He was very diffident and retiring in his manners, and never effected a knowledge or an ability he did not possess. He was kind and courteous to all, as well as generous and just, and never intentionally wronged a human being. Politically, he was an active republican, having helped in the organization of that party, and ever afterward labored faithfully and earnestly to maintain its ascendency. He was strictly a temperance man, having never used tobacco or liquors in any form. His health was always good, until the summer of 1877, when he was injured at a barn raising at a neighbor's, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died Feb. 16, 1879. His widow and family live on the old homestead, which now contains 350 acres. Mrs. Wescott is a lady of refinement and intelligence, possessing, in an eminent degree, those qualities of heart and mind which constitute the true woman.

William Spears came from Ohio and settled on section 25, in 1842. After a few years' residence here he sold his place and went to Primrose, Dane county, and died in Moscow, Iowa county.

Bolvin Day came also in 1842 with quite a family, and settled on section 35. He was a farmer and a mechanical genius. He procured a turning lathe; he made chairs, bedsteads, baskets, etc. He died in the State of Iowa. His son, David, settled on section 1, in 1843; he now lives in Brodhead. None of the family are now residents of this town.

Philander Peebles came in 1842, and settled on section 13. He was born in the town of Middlebury, Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1816, At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade. He followed that avocation until he settled in this town, and a portion of the time twenty years later. He was married to Hannah Hurlbut, March 12, 1837. They lived in Wethersfield, Wyoming county, until October, 1842, when they came here. Mr. Peebles bought government land on section 13, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have had fourteen children, five girls and nine boys, eleven of whom are living.

Henry Hurlbut, a brother of Mrs. Philander Peebles, came at the same time, and settled on adjoining lands. He left this town in 1882, and now lives in Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa. His father, Augustus Hurlbut, with his wife and two children, in 1843, settled also on section 13, where he died in 1870, and his wife died soon after. He was an ordained minister of the denomination known as Christians. He held religious services frequently in the new settlement, and was always ready to respond to the calls of the afflicted, and to assist in Christian burial of the dead. He was a good man, and universally respected.

Silvenas Conkey family came from Ohio in 1843, and settled on section 14. He was elected magistrate in 1844. He went to California, in 1850, and returned in 1853, for his family. He died in California.

Lemuel Case settled on section 14 in 1843. His wife was a widow when she married him, and was the mother of the two Conkeys. He was the first postmaster in the town, and was a well-educated man. His last days were shrouded in poverty. He died in Dane county.

Hibbard Peebles came to this town in October, 1845, and bought land on section 13, leaving his family in Michigan. They joined him in May, 1846. He was born in Wethersfield, (now Genesee) Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1820. He was married Nov. 3, 1842, to Mary

Green, who was born in Gainsville of the same county, Aug. 1, 1822. Their only child, Guilford, was born Jan. 13, 1844. Mr. Peebles located in the town of York, on section 13, in October, 1845. His family joined him in May, of the year following. He lived on section 13 until 1879, when he sold out and bought his present home on section 23, a fine farm of 118 acres. He is a good citizen, an honorable, upright man, and is prominently identified with the Free Will Baptist Church. Guilford Peebles has always lived with his parents, excepting the time of his service in the army. He was drafted Sept. 29, 1864, and assigned to company B, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers. He was at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864, at the time of the great battle between Generals Thomas and Hood; did picket duty, etc., but was not brought into the battle. He was taken prisoner at the capture of a railroad train in Kentucky, December 23, and was paroled on the field. The parole was not recognized by his commanding officers, and he joined the regiment Jan. 8, 1865, at Savanna, Ga. He was in the campaign through the Carolinas, under Sherman, was in the engagement at Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865, also at Averysboro, N. C., March 16; he was at Bentonville, but not under fire, March 19. He was in line at the grand review at Washington, June 24, 1865. He was married to Adeline Saddler, Dec. 7, 1870.

Hiram Gabriel came to this town in 1845, from Union Co., Ohio, and settled on section 34, where he now resides. He owns about 800 acres of land, mostly improved. He owns the hotel property formerly owned by Gilbert Post, at Postville. Mr. Gabriel has served as chairman of the town board of supervisors, town clerk and assessor; he also represented his assembly district in the legislature of 1882 and 1883.

The first Norwegian settler of the town of York, was Rasmus Dahlen. He came from Norway with his wife and two daughters in 1851, and settled the same year on section 4. His daughters were—Anna and Ingabor. He lived in this town several years and then moved to Kendall Co., Ill., where both he and his wife died during the same week, in 1879. Anna also died in that county.

The next settlers were Christian Ula and Ole Kanutson, who came together in 1853, from Albany, this county, where they had lived about one year; they left Norway in 1852. Both men had families. Mr. Ula settled on section 20, where he now lives.

Christian H. Ula was born in Norway, June 22, 1808, and was married in May, 1839, to Olang Oleson, born Oct. 14, 1804. They came to the United States in 1852, and to this county, bringing five children with them. They lived on a rented farm in the town of Albany one year. In the spring of 1853 they came to the town of York, and bought 120 acres of government land on section 17. He afterwards bought fifty acres of land on section 20, and moved there in the fall of 1866, where he and his wife still live, with their son, John C., who now owns the farm. Of the other children who came from Norway—Julia is the wife of E. L. Soper, of the town of Jordan; Hans C., lives in the town of York; Ole C., lives in Buffalo Co., Wis.; Inger is the wife of Iver A. Skindingsrud, of this town.

John C. Ula, the oldest son, with whom the parents are living, was born Aug. 31, 1840. He was married June 27, 1864, to Thora A. Skindingsrud, who was born in Norway, Aug. 11, 1847. She came to the United States with her parents in 1857, and settled in the town of Adams. This union has been blessed with twelve children, all of whom are now living, and make their home with their parents—A. Christian, C. Andrew, G. Olena, O. Jertina, I. Thoneta, Olia, Hannah, Peter O., Johan T., T. Julia, Anna E. and Clara T. Mr. Ula has now a farm containing 411 acres, and he is one of the prominent representative citizens of the town. He has held several offices in the town, two terms as chairman of the town board; has been supervisor eight years, assessor one year,

town treasurer three years, magistrate six years and notary public the last ten years. He also took the United States census in this town in 1880. In February, 1865, he enlisted in company A, 46th Wisconsin Volunteer, and served until the close of the war, when the regiment was mustered out of service at Madison, Wis.

M. O. Eidsmore was born in Valdeis, Norway, Aug. 6, 1825. He came to the United States in 1852, reaching Blue Mounds June 13, of that year. On September 2 of the same year he was married to Annie Helland, who was born July 17, 1827, in Norway. They were members of the same party of emigrants. They settled in the town of York, May 10, 1854, when he pre-empted forty acres of land on section 10. He has added to this land until the homestead now contains 160 acres. He also owns a timber lot of seventeen acres on section 6. They have five children—Ole M., born in 1853; Gunhild O., born in 1855, the wife of J. A. Kittleson; Julia, born in 1858, wife of Otto Peterson, of Moscow; Martin, born in 1861, and Anton, born in 1863. The two last named are living with their parents. Ole M. suffered by a partial stroke of paralysis when three years old. He has but little use of his right arm. He is a school teacher by profession, having received his education in the district schools, the Normal school at Platteville and State University. M. O. Eidsmore served in the Kings army in Norway, from the spring of 1848 to the spring of 1852. In February, 1865, he enlisted in company I, 45th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a good citizen and possesses many commendable traits of character. A brother of his, A. O. Eidsmore, came from Norway in 1852. In his journey west he passed through Buffalo, and there embarked for Detroit in the fated steamer *Atlantic*. This boat left her dock at Buffalo on a beautiful midsummer night, filled with emigrants from every State in the east. She also numbered among her passengers an emigrant party of 132 Norwegians. The hundreds of human souls, filled with confident hope of a new life in the bountiful west, then beginning to develop its teaming wealth, were all joyous in the prospects before them. How sad the tragedy of the morning. Off the port of Erie, in the darkness preceding the break of day, the ill starred steamer was struck by the east-bound propeller *Ogdensburg*, and in less than twenty minutes, was engulfed in the waters of the lake, with hundreds of her passengers. The fates were merciful to Mr. Eidsmore and his. He was saved with his wife and two children, but with the lost were sixty-eight of the hardy sons and daughters of the Norsland. He made his home in Dane county until 1854, when he came to this town and made his home on section 10, where he now lives, (1884). Another brother, Christopher Eidsmore, also left Norway in 1852; each of the three families, though leaving Norway the same year, came at a different time. He settled first in Springdale, but came to this town in 1854, and settled on section 15. After several years he made his present residence on section 1.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death which occurred in the new settlement was that of Harriet, daughter of Philander and Hannah Peebles. She died Jan. 1, 1843, aged two years and seven months.

The wife of John Stewart died Sept. 5, 1844.

The first birth in the town was that of Lucy Jane, daughter of Joseph and Polly Miller, which event occurred Dec. 2, 1841. She died March 12, 1859.

The second birth was that of Albert M. Green, son of Hon. William C. Green. The date was April 23, 1842.

Emeline, daughter of Albro and Elmira Crowel, was born March 30, 1843. She is now the wife of John Burr of this town. The first marriage solemnized in this town was that of Chester Crowel and Libby Ann Day, in November, 1843. Ezra Wescott and Nancy Brown were married in 1845. Thomas Biggs and Amy Green were also married in 1845.

The first stone house was built by Philander Peebles in 1851. The first to break land and built by in 1852. The first frame house was Hibbard Peebles raise crops was John Stewart. The first public house in the town of York was a log house opened on section 12, by Eli George. The York Prairie House was opened on the same section in the same year.

The first man to enlist in the Union army from the town of York in 1861 was Levi Bryant. He lost an arm at the battle of Chancellorsville; he afterwards found employment under the general government at Washington, in which he is now (1884) engaged.

The early settlers found market for their produce at Mineral Point, Galena, lead mining districts, and Milwaukee. They have drawn wheat to Milwaukee, a distance of 110 miles and sold it for forty and fifty cents per bushel. They would get a return load of store goods and emigrants, occupying seven days to make the round trip.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

In the winter of 1841–42 a meeting of the settlers was held to adopt a name for the settlement, at which time, the name Green's Prairie was adopted. After the organization of the State, the county of Green was organized, and being sub-divided into several townships, this town, in honor of the old home of most of its settlers—"York State," was called York. Its first election as a separate township was held in April, 1850. Among the men who have been prominent in town affairs, are William C. Green, John Stewart, P. Peebles, J. F. Wescott, D. C. Day, J. S. Gabriel, H. Gabriel, E. B. Crowel, A. O. Eidsmore and S. C. Campbell. The present officers of the town are: Hiram Gabriel, chairman; S. C. Campbell and Brindiel Syverson, side board; Dr. A. L. Day, town clerk; J. A. Kittleson, assessor; A. Peterson, treasurer; A. O. Eidsmore and A. Wheeler, justices of the peace.

The town of York has four full school districts: District No. 1 is the Postville district; the school house, a frame building, valued at $555 including site and furniture, is situated in the village. Number of pupils, fifty-seven.

District No. 2 has a stone school house on section 15, valued with lot and furniture at $500. Number of scholars, twenty-three.

District No. 3 has a frame school house on section 18, valued with grounds and furniture at $455. Number of pupils, thirty-two.

District No. 4 has a frame building on section 29, valued at $235. Number of pupils, forty-four.

There are five joint districts in the town. District No. 1, Perry and York. The school house is situated in Perry. Number of pupils in York, nine.

District No. 2, York and New Glarus. The frame school house is situated on section 12, town of York, valued at $125. Number of pupils in this town, thirty.

District No. 4, York and Moscow. School house is located in Moscow. Number of pupils in York is five.

District No. 6, York and Perry, with the school house in Perry. Number of pupils in York, eighteen.

District No. 11, York, Perry and Moscow; the school house is located in Moscow. Number of pupils in York, one.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in this town in the year 1842, by Rev. Mr. Halstead, (the Methodist minister then located at Monroe) at the residence of Joseph Miller. Services by that denomination from this time onward were held in this town with more or less regularity. They have always maintained an organization since that date, and in 1868 completed and dedicated a church in Postville. This building is 36x50 feet in size, has a belfry, but no bell; its cost was $2,300. Its trustees and building committee were: G. Post, James Byrne, S. C. Campbell, R. Crowel, Alvin Thatcher and others. Rev. P. W. Matthews, presiding elder of the Madison district, conducted the dedicatory ser-

vices in December, 1868. Rev. Thomas Clawson was the first pastor of the Church. He was followed by Revs. A. D. Jenks, Richard Pengallie, Robert Burnip, E. W. Allan, P. K. Jones, W. N. Thomas, W. T. Briggs and the present pastor, appointed in 1883, Rev. Mr. Case.

The Free-will Baptist Society also built a church in Postville the same year (1868). They dedicated their church in January, 1869, the Rev. Dr. Graham, of Chicago, officiating. This church has a belfry but no bell. The building is 36x45 in size. Its cost is $2,300. The church was built under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Dinsmore. The building committee were: Joseph Miller, Rev. J. S. Dinsmore and William Johnson, with Hibbard Peebles as treasurer. Rev. Dinsmore was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Potter, who was settled here about ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. O. H. True. He is now (1884) the pastor of that Church.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church is located on section 5. It was built in 1861. It size is 36x56 feet. It has a belfry but no bell, and its cost was $3,000. The building committee was E. S. Holland, William Tjentland and Christopher Gulson. Rev. Mr. Fjield was was the first pastor. He remained until 1881, when he retired from the active ministry, and is now living in Black Earth, Dane county. The congregation has been divided, and one part is under the pastorate of Rev. M. Isberg, while the other is under the pastorate of Rev. Theodore Reimestead. Both societies worship in the store.

CEMETERIES.

The York Prairie Cemetery was located on section 23, in 1846. Joanna, wife of Hon. William C. Green, was the first person buried there; she died Oct. 21, 1846. Mrs. Molly Peebles, who lived to the age of ninety-one years, was buried in this ground in 1853. Mrs. Lucy Miller, who reached the same age, was buried here in 1867. Elisha Gorham, in his ninetieth year, was buried here in 1873.

On section 27 there was a private burying ground on the old John Stewart farm. Mrs. Adeline Stewart, wife of John Stewart, was the first one buried here; she died Sept. 5, 1844.

The Norwegian cemetery on their church grounds, was established the year their church was built. The first burial there was that of Karine, daughter of Thomas Thompson. This event occurred the day the frame of the church was put in position, in June, 1861. There is an older Norwegian cemetery located on section 17. This was the first Norwegian burial place in the town.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice was established in 1846 and called Farmer's Grove. Lemuel Chase was made postmaster, and the office was kept at his residence on section 14. He was succeeded by Obadiah Ames. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Ames, was the deputy, and did all the business of the office. Gilbert Post was the successor of Mr. Ames; and he was followed by Robert Garrett, and he by J. F. Wescott, who kept the office at his residence on section 25, until his death in 1879. Then his widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Wescott, was made postmistress, and still retains the office. With each change of officers until the last, the office has been moved. The name of the office has attached itself, for the time being, to each neighborhood in which it was situated. The next postoffice established, about 1850, was called Bem; Charles Crowel was the first postmaster and kept the office at his residence on section 12. This office is now kept by William Owens, Jr., at his residence on section 13. The third postoffice established, about 1862, was named Stewart, in honor of the pioneer settler, John Stewart. Fred Durham was the first postmaster; he was succeeded by John Hollar, and he by Albro Crowel, and he by Alanson Sherman. R. S. Mosher is the present postmaster, but the office is kept by Andrew Peterson, deputy, at his store in Postville.

John Stewart, soon after his settlement in 1838, built a blacksmith shop. All old settlers

speak highly of his skill as a workman, particularly in making and handling edged tools.

Philander Peebles, who settled in 1842, also worked at the forge. He was an excellent mechanic and did work hard to excel.

John Stewart built a saw-mill on section 20, on a branch of the Pecatonica river, which was ready for operation in 1855. Alonzo Wheeler was the builder. Mr. Stewart, a few years later, sold the property to his son, Decatur, who afterwards sold it to John Presher. Mr. Presher operated the mill until about 1868, since which time it has been unused.

Albro Crowel, who settled in 1841, built the first house in Postville, which is now standing. A few years later he opened a small stock of goods at his residence. He was the first merchant in the town of York. He traded two or three years only. Some years later he was again in trade, in a larger way, and continued until he moved to Kansas, in 1868.

The next mercantile venture was that of Edward Sendel, who erected a small building on section 14, in 1848, and kept a small stock of goods. He closed out in about two years.

About 1850 E. T. Gardner, in the neighborhood of Farmer's Grove, on section 25, opened a store. Two years or so later he sold his goods to Gilbert Post, and his farm to Milton Kelly. Mr. Post traded there until 1858, when he moved his stock to what was afterward known as Postville. Trade was continued at Farmer's Grove by J. F. and W. S. Wescott, in a building erected by J. F. Westcott for that purpose. This business was commenced in 1862. In 1866 J. F. Wescott bought the interest of his partner, and continued the business until his death, in 1879. During the active business life of Mr. J. F. Wescott, Farmer's Grove was quite a point. There were two blacksmith shops open there, and several families living there. Nothing of its former business now remains (1884.)

POSTVILLE.

The growing corners began to assume the appearance of a village in about 1858, when Gilbert Post moved in from the prairie and commenced trade there. Mr. Post erected a building for a residence and store under the same roof. This property for many years has been known as the Postville Hotel, and in 1884 was owned by Hiram Gabriel. Mr. Post sold his goods to Pascoe & King in 1874, and in 1877 moved to Monroe. In 1883 he went to Lemars, Iowa. He had two twin sons—Owen G. and Orren C. The former left Postville in 1882, and the later in 1883. They also live in Iowa. The firm of Pascoe & King, who succeeded Mr. Post, was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pascoe in May, of the following year. His death was caused by injuries received from the running away of a team. The firm was changed to King & Crowel. They occupied a new building, erected by O. S. Jones during that year. The firm became King & Jones in February, 1876. They did business until May 1, 1879, when they sold to Andrew Peterson & H. Hurlbut. In September, 1880, Mr. Peterson bought the interest of his partner, and is now (1884) in the business. Postville has one other store, which was built in 1870 by E. Sherman, who, the next year, put in a light stock of goods. He only traded a short time, and now lives at Lemars, Iowa. In 1873 John W. Gabriel and R. M. Hurlbut stocked the store and continued in trade about one year, when they sold their stock to H. Cunningham, who moved the goods from the town. Mr. Gabriel now keeps a railroad hotel in Ohio. R. Barlow, F. E. Legler and R. A. Etter have successively occupied the building. Mr. Etter sold his stock to Hurlbut, of the old firm of Gabriel & Hurlbut, who, in 1883, closed out and moved his stock to Peterson, Iowa, where he is now in trade. The building is now occupied (1884) by Gabriel & Lundy, boot and shoe dealers.

Dr. A. L. Day opened a drug store in the spring of 1867. A year or so later he sold his

stock to Gilbert Post. Dr. Rundlet owned the stock afterwards. After him Dr. Pierce kept a small stock of drugs. After the return of Dr. Day from Iowa, he kept a drug department in the store of King & Co., two or three years, then he sold his stock to the company, who sold out the trade.

A shop was built by Gilbert Post in 1859, and occupied by Thomas Mitchell, afterwards by Peter Olson, and later by Mr. Kayser, and after him by Andrew Thompson. When Peter Olson left the old shop, he built a new one, which he afterwards sold to Andrew Thompson, who closed the old shop. He continues the the business of blacksmithing and wagon repairing. There is another shop in the village with Samuel Copeland as proprietor. Mr. Rathburn had a cabinet shop here in the early days. Mr. Fellows was the first wagon maker and repairer. He now lives in Iowa.

Dr. Smith located here in 1856. He owned a farm and lived within the present limits of the village. He was a botanical physician. He moved to Monroe about 1859. He died there not many years ago. The town some years after his removal was without a resident physician.

In 1867 Dr. A. L. Day commenced practice here, continuing two and one-half years, when he moved away. He returned here in 1875, and is now the resident physician of the town. He has the confidence of all and his practice is consequently large. He is skillful as a surgeon as well as a physician.

During the absence of Dr. Day, Dr. Rundlet was located here a short time, and after him Dr. Pierce.

A large well-built and well-furnished cheese factory was built and put in operation in Postville in 1874. It was built by a stock company at a cost of $2,500. The officers of the company are: S. C. Campbell, president; E. H. Miller, secretary. The association of farmers operating the factory have a board of directors with J. S. Gabriel, president; E. H. Miller, secretary; and D. Ash, treasurer. The milk of about 450 cows is used in the manufacture of American cheese.

The Farmer's Grove Cheese Factory, located on section 25, was built in 1877. It is owned by an association of farmers with John Burr, president; J. M. Peebles, secretary; Jacob Hoesly, treasurer. The milk of about 200 cows is used in the manufacture of Limburger cheese.

A cheese factory was put in operation by a farmer's association on section 16, in 1882. They use the milk of about 200 cows in the manufacture of Swiss cheese.

A factory was put in operation the same year on section 29, which manufactures Limburger cheese.

On section 10 there is a factory in operation, using the milk of about ninety cows in the manufacture of brick cheese. This is also owned by an association of farmers, and put in operation in 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Joseph S. Gabriel was born in Union Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1826. He was reared a farmer. He came to the town of York, in April, 1846, and worked for his uncle, John Stewart, on the farm now owned and occupied by himself, until October of the same year, when he went back to Ohio, and remained eighteen months. He then returned to this town and worked on a farm until the fall of 1849. He then took a trip through northern Iowa, and southern Minnesota, working a few weeks in a sawmill in Clayton Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1850, in company with his brother, Hiram, his uncle, John Stewart, and George, son of John Stewart, he went to California. Starting on the 22d of April, and crossing the plains, arrived at Georgetown on the 10th of September, mining on the American river with his brother, until October, 1851, when they returned to Ohio, by the way of San Francisco, Acapulco and Panama city, then came down the Shagres river sixty-five miles in a small skiff to Shagres. Then shipped aboard the steamer *Ohio*, for New

York, landing their on the first day of November; thence by the way of Philadelphia to their destination, where Joseph remained until 1852. In that year, he again came to York and bought 280 acres of land on section 30, upon which he lived till 1868, when he bought his present farm on section 27, which was the first farm made in the town, by John Stewart, the pioneer settler. Mr. Gabriel was married June 3, 1853, to Eliza Jane Cunningham, who was born Sept. 11, 1834, and is a daughter of Matthew Cunningham, who came from Darke Co., Ohio, and settled in the town of Adams, in March, 1841. He died in 1872. His widow, Mrs. Prudence Cunningham, now lives in Iowa county, with her sister, Mrs. Mary King, widow of John King. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel, have ten children—Lethe M., wife of Fred L. Ames; Mary Jane, Huldah O., Maria S., John Houston, George L., Hittie Luella, Byron J., Hiram A. and Rodney C. Mr. Gabriel is a prominent representative citizen. He has served three or four terms as chairman of the town board, also as a member of the side board, as assessor, several terms as treasurer, and also as magistrate.

Samuel C. Campbell was born in Washington Co., Va., July 1, 1827. His father, James Campbell, was a farmer, and to this avocation the son was reared. His father died Aug. 18, 1840, aged fifty-four years. Samuel C. Campbell and Martha J. Cook were married Feb. 10, 1846. She was born Jan. 15, 1827. Being under age, they were obliged to leave the State to have the ceremony legally performed. They crossed the western line of the State, and were married in Tennessee, Oct. 16, 1847. They left their home destined for Memphis, Tenn. They remained there until March 7, 1848. Then they came to Green county, by way of Galena, renting a farm in this town the first season. In December, the same year, Mr. Campbell made a claim in Perry, Dane county. He moved there in February of the following year and lived there nineteen years. In the fall of 1867, he sold his farm there of 204 acres, and moved to York, buying the farm he now owns and occupies, on section 35. His farm was known as the "Gorham place," and contains 231 acres. They have had seven children and all are living—James R, a commission merchant in Eau Claire, Wis.; Frank B., who lives also in Eau Claire in the agency business; Charles C., living in Monroe, is in the agency business; Sarah A., the wife of E. H. Miller; Addie A, wife of R. A. Etter, of Monroe; Ulysses Grant, was (1884) attending school at Monroe; Samuel A., lives with his parents. Mr. Campbell is a prominent public spirited citizen of the town, an active promoter of everything tending to public good. He is now (1884) one of the board of supervisors of the town. His mother died Sept. 3, 1883. Politically he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are both members of the M. E. Church.

Richard Gabriel came to Green county in 1845, locating in the town of Adams, where he purchased land and engaged in farming and prospecting for mineral, also worked a portion of the time, in the Badger Diggings, until 1850. In that year he moved to the town of York. He was born in Union, Union Co., Ohio, May 20, 1813. In November, 1836, he came west and located in Wiota, remaining in that vicinity about four years, engaged, generally, in mining. In 1840 he removed to Grant county, and settled near the headwaters of Cedar creek. He remained there about eighteen months, then returned to Wiota. In 1851 he purchased 160 acres of land on section 27, and made his home there. In 1872, he sold this farm and bought a farm a little west of the village of Postville, where he and his wife now reside. Mr. Gabriel was married Jan. 14, 1846, to Elizabeth Cunningham, who was born in Marshall Co., Va., Nov. 11, 1830. They were the first couple married in the town of Adams, Green Co., Wis. The ceremony was performed by Sylvanus Conkey, Esq. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel—Prudence, widow

of Rodney Gabriel, resides in Union Co., Ohio. Catharine died in infancy. Their twin sons, Arthur and Cyrus, live in Calhoun Co., Iowa. Joseph P. is a resident, of Ohio. John Wesley lives in Union Co., Ohio. Robert lives in Iowa.

Obadiah Ames came from the State of Maine in 1850. He lived for three years upon rented land, then settled on section 25. His family, who accompanied him from Maine, consisted of a wife and five children—Maria, now the wife of Jacob Garrett, Eau Claire, Wis.; Laban L. living at Fall City, Dunn Co., Wis.; George R. a resident of Nebraska; Lucinda, wife of C. O. Westcott, and Elwin are living at Farmer's Valley, Neb. One child—Fred L., was born in this town.

Fred L. Ames and Lethe Gabriel were married Dec. 23, 1875. They have one child—Theodore, born Sept. 7, 1880. He (Fred L. Ames) sold his farm on section 35, early in 1884, with the intention of removing to Farmer's Valley, Neb., in the spring of 1885, where he has purchased an improved farm. George R. Ames was a member of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer regiment (the Eagle regiment) com- E. He served four years and was wounded at the Spanish Fort at Mobile. The wound was not serious, but through an injury to the spinal nerve, he was permanently disabled, so as to prevent manual labor or active business life. He receives a pension of $30 per month. He was married to Olive Tibbetts, of Downsville, Dunn Co., Wis. They have four children—Walter H., Hartley L., Maud and Earl. Their residence is in Aurora, Hamilton Co., Neb. Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah Ames removed to Monroe in the spring of 1881. Mrs. Ames, while on a visit to her children in Nebraska, died in the summer of 1883. Mr. Ames was at one time postmaster at Farmer's Grove, his wife attending to the business of the officers.

John Burr was born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 9, 1829. In 1837 he was brought to the State of New Jersey by his cousin, William Burr. About one year after he went to Ohio. He lived with Gilbert Post during the latter part of Mr. Post's residence in Ohio and came to this town with him in 1852. He worked here for Mr. Post and others at farm work, until he enlisted in company E, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers (Eagle Regiment) Aug. 21, 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862, which necessitated his discharge from the army. He now receives a pension. March 15, 1863, Mr. Burr married Emeline, daughter of Albro and Almira Crowel, who settled in this town in 1841. Mrs. Burr was the third white child born in this town, March 30, 1843. After their marriage they lived upon rented lands until the spring of 1866, when he bought, on section 16, a farm of 160 acres known as the Henry Green place. In the fall he sold his place and worked his father-in-law's farm in 1867. He afterwards made other changes, and in the year 1874, he bought ninety-one acres of improved land of D. T. Biggs, on sections 24 and 36. His residence is on section 24. They have two daughters residing at home (1884)—Nettie A. and Almira E Politically Mr. Burr has always been a republican.

William Owens, Jr., a native of Canada West, was born Jan. 3, 1853. In 1854 his father, William Owens, moved to the town of York, where he has, until recently, been engaged in farming. He now lives in the village of Postville. William Owen, Jr., was married May 10, 1875, to Mrs. Martha J. Byrnes. They have four children—Ernest E., Frederick L., Oliver Garfield and Lillie. Mrs. Owens' first husband, James Byrnes, came from Canada in 1851, and settled on section 13, of the town of York. He died Aug. 30, 1869, leaving four children—William J., Mary J., George and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Owens reside upon the homestead of Mrs. Owens' first husband, which contains 300 acres of valuable land. Mr. Owens is postmaster of Bem postoffice which is kept at his residence.

Knute Olsen Syre was born in Norway, Feb. 6, 1818. In 1849 he was married to Gunheld Ellingsen, and they came to the United States

the year following. One child was born to them in Norway—Catharine. She was two weeks old when they started for this country. His first settlement was made in Dane county. He bought 120 acres of land near Stoughton and lived there until 1854, when he sold out and came to the town of York and bought 214 acres of land, which he still owns and occupies. His residence is on section 2. They have had six children born in this country—Berthine, the deceased wife of Thorsten Eidsmore; Julia, wife of George Johnson, who lives in the town of Perry; Olena, a resident of Chicago; Olaus, Susan and Gustav, who live with their parents. Mr. Olsen is a very intelligent, enterprising citizen, a man of strict integrity and a good neighbor.

Adne Burgeson was born in Norway in 1809. He came to the United States, with his wife and three children, in 1843, and settled in Christiana, Dane county, where he lived until 1855. In the spring of that year he sold his farm there and bought 160 acres of land on section 1, of the town of York, where he and his wife now live, advanced in years, with their son, Ole, who now owns the homestead. The children who came from Norway with them are—Elizabeth, the wife of Ole Kettleson; Rhoda, deceased, wife of Jacob Jorgeasen; William, who enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Volunteers, in 1861, and died in the general hospital at Nashville, in October, 1863. There were born in this State—Ole, who died in infancy; Edwin, who died in 1882; John, a resident of Lake Mills, Iowa; and Ole, with whom the parents are now living. Ole was born Nov. 1, 1851, and was married April 14, 1882, to Julia Hadley. She was born Oct. 28, 1858. They have two children—Anna Helena, born in February, 1883; and Huldah Amanda, born in April, 1884.

James T. Hilton was born in Somerset Co., Maine, Oct. 1, 1830. His father, John Hilton, was a farmer, and to this avocation James was reared. He came to Green county in 1850, and lived in the town of Washington, seven years owning a farm of 100 acres on section 7. In 1857, he bought the farm he now owns and occupies, on section 25, this town. The land was entered as government land, by Amos and Horace Green. His purchase included 148 acres. He has added to this, and now owns 240 acres. Oct. 10, 1858, he married Ellen, daughter of Philander Peebles. She was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in October, 1838, and was four years of age when her parents settled in this town. Six children have been born to them—Edith, the wife of Frank Westcott; Nira, wife of John Snow; Elam, Hannah, Lucinda and Ernest. Mr. Hilton enlisted in company I, 46th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out. Daniel, his oldest brother, came west in the fall of 1850, and lived twenty years in the town of Washington. He now lives in Pocahontas Co., Iowa. One brother, Parker L. Hilton, lived in this town one year, 1849–50. He then went to California, and afterwards back to the State of Maine. Two brothers, Joseph and Gustavus, settled in Washington, in 1851, and the former moved to Sioux Co., Iowa, in 1884. His father died in Somerset Co., Maine, aged eighty-eight years. His mother has for many years lived with him. She was ninety-five years of age, April 17, 1884, and in good health. She reads and enjoys herself and is seldom absent from the family table.

Alonzo Wheeler was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1819. His father, Joseph Wheeler, shortly after moved to Oswego county, where the subject of this sketch was married to Frances M. Rich, May 19, 1851, and came directly to Beloit, in this State. Living there one year, they went to Lafayette county, where he rented some land and worked at his trade of millwright. In December, 1853, he moved to the town of York, and lived in a house owned by William Crowel. In March, 1855, he moved to Adams, rented a farm and worked at job work of different kinds. In 1859 he bought 120 acres of land on section 8, of the town of York, where he lived until 1866, when he

bought the farm he now owns and occupies, which contains 190 acres, with the residence on section 14, and was the third place to be settled in the town, known as the "Amos Conkey place." The first postoffice of thistown,"Farmer's Grove," was established on this place. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have had twelve children, and eleven of them at this time (1884) are living, and with their parents. Don A., Willard R., DeAlton, Reuben L., Edward C., Laura A., Cora R., Isaac J., Mary, Frank, who died March 23, 1872; Julia and Lettie. Mr. Wheeler is a good mechanic. In early days he built the John Stewart saw mill on section 20. He is a good citizen, an upright man, and has the respect of the community in which he lives.

Jacob A. Kittleson lives upon section 10, where he settled in 1872. He was married in November of that year, to Gunhild, daughter of M. O. and Anna Eidsmore. Mr. Kittleson was born July 13, 1850, in Norway. His wife is a native of this town, born July 3, 1855. His father, Isaac Kittleson, came to the United States in June, 1855, and settled in the town of Perry, Dane county. where he now resides, and owns 240 acres of land. His family, who accompanied him from Norway, consisted of his wife, Ellen Christine (Lee) Kittleson, and three children, all boys—Jacob A., subject of this sketch; Christian E. and James E. The latter died at the age of seventeen years. The former is living in Trempealeau Co., Wis. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kittleson in Wisconsin—Anna M., now the wife of Herman B. Dahle, a merchant at Mount Vernon; Eliza, living with her parents; Elsie A., wife of A. P. Dalby, Edelle and Isaac E. are living at home. Jacob Kittleson purchased his farm of M. O. and C. O. Eidsmore. It contains 160 acres. He is a prominent and useful citizen. He served as town clerk in 1874 and 1875, and again in 1880 and 1881. He was elected chairman of the town board in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. He was elected assessor in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Kittleson have five children—Isaac M., Edward A., Clara A., James G. and Ellen G.