

THE
HISTORY

1108

OF
JEFFERSON COUNTY,
WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT, RESOURCES,
ETC., ETC., AN EXTENSIVE AND MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, THEIR IMPROVEMENTS,
INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC., WAR
RECORD, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND
EARLY SETTLERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.; ALSO HISTORY OF WISCONSIN,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF
WISCONSIN, CONDENSED ABSTRACT OF
LAWS OF WISCONSIN, MISCELLA-
NEOUS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.



CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.

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HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

I.—WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

The first explorers of the valleys of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, seem not to have noticed, to any considerable extent, the existence within these vast areas of monuments of an extinct race. Gradually, however, as the tide of emigration broke through the barriers of the Alleghanies and spread in a widely extended flow over what are now the States of the Northwest, these prehistoric vestiges attracted more and more the attention of the curious and the learned, until, at the present time, almost every person is presumed to have some general knowledge, not only of their existence, but of some of their striking peculiarities. Unfortunately, these signs of a long since departed people are fast disappearing by the never ceasing operations of the elements, and the constant encroachments of civilization. The earliest notices of the animal and vegetable kingdom of this region are to be found in its rocks; but Wisconsin's earliest records of men can only be traced in here and there a crumbling earth-work, in the fragment of a skeleton, or in a few stone and copper implements—dim and shadowy relics of their handicraft.

The ancient dwellers in these valleys, whose history is lost in the lapse of ages, are designated, usually, as the Mound-Builders; not that building mounds was probably their distinctive employment, but that such artificial elevations of the earth are, to a great extent, the only evidences remaining of their actual occupation of the country. As to the origin of these people, all knowledge must, possibly, continue to rest upon conjecture alone. Nor were the habitations of this race confined to the territory of which Wisconsin now forms a part. At one time, they must have been located in many ulterior regions. The earth-works, tumuli, or "mounds," as they are generally designated, are usually symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon, and the circle, with long lines of circumvallation. Besides these earth-works, there are pits dug in the solid rock; rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of mining operations; and a variety of implements and utensils, wrought in copper or stone, or moulded in clay. Whence came the inhabitants who left these evidences to succeeding generations? In other words, who were the Mound-Builders? Did they migrate from the Old World, or is their origin to be sought for elsewhere? And as to their manners and customs and civilization—what of these things? Was the race finally swept from the New World to give place to Red men, or was it the one from which the latter descended? These momentous questions are left for the ethnologist, the archæologist, and the antiquarian of the future to answer—if they can.

Inlosures and mounds of the prehistoric people, it is generally believed, constituted but parts of one system; the former being, in the main, intended for purposes of defense or religion; the latter, for sacrifice, for temple sites, for burial places, or for observatories. In selecting sites for many of these earth-works, the Mound-Builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the West are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been the favorite places for these earth-works. In such localities, the natural advantages of the country could be made available with much less trouble than in portions of the country lying at a distance from water-courses. In Wisconsin, therefore, as in other parts, the same general idea of selecting points contiguous to the principal natural thoroughfares is found to have prevailed with the Mound-Builders; for their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river of the Illinois, in that of Rock river and its branches, in the valley of Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi.

While a few circumvallations and immense mounds, such as are common to certain other portions of the United States, are discoverable in Wisconsin, yet by far the largest number of earthworks have one peculiarity not observable, except in a few instances, outside the State. This characteristic is a very striking one. The fact is revealed that they are imitative in form—resembling beasts, reptiles, birds, fish, man. All these, for convenience, are usually classed under the general name of “animal mounds,” although some are in the similitude of trees, some of war clubs, others of tobacco pipes. Generally, these figures are in groups, though sometimes they are seen alone. For what purpose these earth-works were heaped up—they rise above the surface two, four, and sometimes six feet—or what particular uses they were intended to subserve, is unknown. It is, however, safe to affirm that they had some significance. A number resemble the bear; a few, the buffalo; others, the raccoon. Lizards, turtles, and even tadpoles, are outlined in the forms of some. The war eagle, and the war club has each its representative. All this, of course, could not have been a mere happening—the work of chance. The sizes of these mounds are as various as their forms. One near Cassville, in Grant county, very complete in its representation of an animal, supposed to be of the elephant species, was found, upon measurement, to have a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Another in Sauk county, quite perfect in its resemblance to the form of a man, was of equal length—a veritable colossus; prone, it is true, and soon to disappear, if it has not already been destroyed, by ravages of a superior civilization.

In portions of Wisconsin, as well as in a few places outside the State, are found earth-works of another kind, but quite as remarkable as the “animal mounds,” which, from their supposed use, have been styled “garden beds.” They are ridges, or beds, about six inches in height and four feet in width, ranged, with much apparent method, in parallel rows, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and occupying fields of from ten to a hundred acres.

The Mound-Builders have left many relics, besides their earthworks, to attest their presence in Wisconsin in ages past. Scattered widely are found stone and copper axes, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, also various other implements—evidently their handiwork. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet beneath the surface, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. Whether they had the skill to mould their copper implements is doubtful. Such as plainly show the work of hammering, indicate an art beyond that possessed by the Red men who peopled America upon its first discovery by Europeans. In a few instances, fragments of human skulls have been found so well preserved as to enable a comparison to be drawn between the crania of

this ancient race and those of modern ones; the results, however, of these comparisons throw little, if any, light upon "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times.

The evidences of an extinct people of superior intelligence is very strikingly exhibited in the ancient copper mines of the Lake Superior region. Here are to be found excavations in the solid rock; heaps of rubble and dirt; copper utensils fashioned into knives, chisels, and spear and arrow-heads; stone hammers; wooden bowls and shovels; props and levers for raising and supporting the mass copper; and ladders for ascending and descending the pits. These mines were probably worked by people not only inhabiting what is now the State of Wisconsin, but territory farther to the southward. The copper was here obtained, it is believed, which has been found in many places, even as far away as the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, wrought into various implements and utensils. But there are no traces in Wisconsin of a "copper age" succeeding a "stone age," discernible in any prehistoric relics. They all refer alike to one age—the indefinite past; to one people—the Mound-Builders.

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

When, as early, it is believed, as 1634, civilized man first set foot upon the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin, he discovered, to his surprise, that upon this wide area met and mingled clans of two distinct and wide-spread families—the Algonquins and Sioux. The tribes of the former, moving westward, checked the advance of the latter in their excursions eastward. As yet there had been no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan—the members of this great family, at that date dwelling in safety in the extensive regions northward and southward of the Erie and Ontario lakes. Already had the French secured a foot-hold in the extensive valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the chain of the Great Lakes led their explorers to the mouth of Green bay, and up that water-course and its principal tributary, Fox river, to the Wisconsin, an affluent of the Mississippi. On the right, in ascending this bay, was seen, for the first time, a nation of Indians, lighter in complexion than neighboring tribes, and remarkably well formed, now well known as the MEMOMONEES.

This nation is of Algonquin stock, but their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes of the same family, it having strange guttural sounds and accents, as well as peculiar inflections of verbs and other parts of speech, that, for a long time, they were supposed to have a distinct language. Their traditions point to an emigration from the East at some remote period. When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet. It must not be inferred that this was the only food of the Menomonees; they were adepts in fishing, and hunted with skill the game which abounded in the forests.

For many years after their discovery, the Menomonees had their homes and hunting

grounds upon, or adjacent to, the Menomonee river. Finally, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, down to 1760, when the French yielded to the English all claims to the country, the territory of the Menomonees had shifted somewhat to the westward and southward, and their principal village was found at the head of Green bay, while a smaller one was still in existence at the mouth of their favorite stream. So slight, however, had been this change, that the country of no other of the surrounding tribes had been encroached upon by the movement.

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1669, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the “Sault” on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, “with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault.” His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

The record of ninety years of French domination in Wisconsin—beginning in June, 1671, and ending in October, 1761—brings to light but little of interest so far as the Menomonees are concerned. Gradually they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders. Gradually and with few interruptions (one in 1728, and one in 1747 of a serious character) they were drawn under the banner of France, joining with that government in its wars with the Iroquois; in its contests, in 1712, 1729, 1730, and 1751, with the Foxes; and, subsequently, in its conflicts with the English.

The French post, at what is now Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, was, along with the residue of the western forts, surrendered to the British in 1760, although actual possession of the former was not taken until the Fall of the next year. The land on which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Here, at that date, was their upper and principal village, the lower one being at the mouth of the Menomonee river. These Indians soon became reconciled to the English occupation of their territory, notwithstanding the machinations of French traders who endeavored to prejudice them against the new comers. The Menomonees, at this time, were very much reduced, having, but a short time previous, lost three hundred of their warriors

by the small pox, and most of their chiefs in the late war in which they had been engaged by the then French commander there, against the English. They were glad to substitute English for French traders; as they could purchase supplies of them at one half the price they had previously paid. It was not long before the sincerity of the Menomonees was put to the test. Pontiac's War of 1763 broke out, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. The garrison, however, at Green bay was not only not attacked by the savages, but, escorted by the Menomonees and other tribes, crossed Lake Michigan in safety to the village of L'Arbre Croche; thence making their way to Montreal. The Menomonees continued their friendship to the English, joining with them against the Colonies during the Revolution, and fighting on the same side during the war of 1812-15.

When, in July, 1816, an American force arrived at Green bay to take possession of the country, the Menomonees were found in their village near by, very peaceably inclined. The commander of the troops asked permission of their chief to build a fort. "My Brother!" was the response, "how can we oppose your locating a council-fire among us? You are too strong for us. Even if we wanted to oppose you we have scarcely got powder and ball to make the attempt: One favor we ask is, that our French brothers shall not be disturbed. You can choose any place you please for your fort, and we shall not object." No trouble had been anticipated from the Menomonees, and the expectations of the government of the United States in that regard were fully realized. What added much to the friendship now springing up between the Menomonees and the Americans was the fact that the next year—1817—the annual contribution, which for many years had been made by the British, consisting of a shirt, leggins, breech-clout, and blanket for each member of the tribe, and for each family a copper kettle, knives, axes, guns and ammunition, was withheld by them.

It was found by the Americans, upon their occupation of the Menomonee territory, that some of the women of that tribe were married to traders and boatmen who had settled at the head of the bay, there being no white women in that region. Many of these were Canadians of French extraction; hence the anxiety that they should be well treated, which was expressed by the Menomonees upon the arrival of the American force. At this period there was a considerable trade carried on with these Indians at Prairie du Chien, as many of them frequently wintered on the Mississippi. The first regular treaty with this tribe was "made and concluded" on the thirtieth day of March, 1817, "by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part," and the chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menomonees, of the other part. By the terms of this compact all injuries were to be forgiven and forgotten; perpetual peace established; lands, heretofore ceded to other governments, confirmed to the United States; all prisoners to be delivered up; and the tribe placed under the protection of the United States, "and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever." The Menomonees were now fully and fairly, and for the first time, entitled to be known as "American Indians," in contradistinction to the term which had been so long used as descriptive of their former allegiance—"British Indians."

The territory of the Menomonees, when the tribe was taken fully under the wing of the General Government, had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green bay and the Mississippi; on the east, by Lake Michigan; on the south, by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory; though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim, as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country:

east to Green bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. And what is most surprising is that the feeble tribe of 1761 had now, in less than three quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand.

The Menomonee territory, as late as 1831, still preserved its large proportions. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west; Fox river on the south; Green bay on the east, and the high lands whence flow the streams into Lake Superior, on the north. This year, however, it was shorn of a valuable and large part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and one half million acres. The following year, the Menomonees aided the General Government in the Black Hawk war.

That the Menomonees might, as much as possible, be weaned from their wandering habits, their permanent home was designated to be a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west, was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the General Government should desire to purchase it. In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river and forty-eight miles long—still leaving them in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Menomonees sold all their lands in Wisconsin to the General Government, preparatory to their movement to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six hundred thousand acres; but the latter tract was afterward re-ceded to the United States; for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were obstacles in the way of their speedy migration, resulting, finally, in their being permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands, to the amount of twelve townships, were granted them for their permanent homes, on the upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a portion, but a very small one, of what was once their extensive possessions. To this reservation they removed in October, 1852. Thus are the Menomonees, the only one of the original tribes of Wisconsin who, as a whole, have a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war.

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*; pointing, possibly, to their early migration 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 times, 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 the head waters of Green bay. Here, this “sea-tribe,” as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebegouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) 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 two hundred 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 devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages.

The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez, was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green bay and the interior country watered by the Fox river and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission-house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown county. This chapel was soon after destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

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 trafficking 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 La Salle 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 six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or 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 one hundred and fifty 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 farther 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. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Sacs in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first 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. 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 eight hundred 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 one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

changed their place of abode. Their number, all told, is less than twenty-five hundred.

When the territory, now constituting the northern portion of Wisconsin, became very generally known to the civilized inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States, it was found to be occupied by Indians called the CHIPPEWAS. Their hunting-grounds extended south from Lake Superior to the heads of the Menomonee, the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers; also farther eastward and westward. At an early day they were engaged in a war with the Sioux—a war indeed, which was long continued. The Chippewas, however, persistently maintained their position—still occupying the same region when the General Government extended its jurisdiction over the whole country south of the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi.

By treaties with the Chippewas at different periods, down to the year 1827, the General Government had recognized them as the owners of about one quarter of which is now the entire State. The same policy was pursued toward this tribe as with neighboring ones, in the purchase of their lands by the United States. Gradually they parted with their extensive possessions, until, in 1842, the last acre within what is now Wisconsin was disposed of. It was the intention of the General Government to remove the several bands of the Chippewas who had thus ceded their lands to a tract reserved for them beyond the Mississippi; but this determination was afterward changed so as to allow them to remain upon certain reservations within the limits of their old-time hunting grounds. These reservations they continue to occupy. They are located in Bay-field, Ashland, Chippewa and Lincoln counties. The clans are known, respectively, as the Red Cliff band, the Bad River band, the Lac Courte Oreille band, and the Lac de Flambeau band.

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned 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 as 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 twenty-fourth 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 four hundred 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 ammunition 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 Mascoutens 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 five hundred 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 Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagos (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 seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated 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. Further down the same stream 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, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, 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 ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

During the war of the Revolution, the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, only a small part of their territory was included in what is now Wisconsin, and that was in the extreme southwest. In 1804, they ceded this to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes can not be considered as belonging to the

Indian nations of Wisconsin. A striking episode in their subsequent history — the Black Hawk War — comes in, notwithstanding, as a part, incidentally, of the annals of the State.

Deserving a place in a notice of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin is the nation known as the POTTAWATTAMIES. As early as 1639, they were the neighbors of the Winnebagoes upon Green bay. They were still upon its southern shore, in two villages, in 1670; and ten years subsequent to that date they occupied, at least in one village the same region. At the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a part only of the nation were in that vicinity — upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattamie islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. Already had a large portion of this tribe emigrated southward, one band resting on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the other near Detroit. One peculiarity of this tribe — at least of such as resided in what is now Wisconsin — was their intimate association with neighboring bands. When, in 1669, a village of the Pottawattamies, located upon the southeast shore of Green bay, was visited by Allouez, he found with them Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes. So, also, when, many years subsequent to that date, a band of these Indians were located at Milwaukee, with them were Ottawas and Chippewas. These “united tribes” claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, giving the United States, when possession was taken of the western country by the General Government, no little trouble. Finally, by a treaty, held at Chicago in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession three years longer of their ceded lands, after which time this “united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies” began to disappear, and soon were no longer seen in southeastern Wisconsin or in other portions of the State.

Besides the five tribes — Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, and Pottawattamies — many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the State was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these, some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others — such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region; yet so transitory has been their occupation, or so little is known of their history, that they scarcely can be claimed as belonging to the State.

Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains or portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over 60,000 acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county, and are fast becoming citizens. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin territory.

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

When, in 1634, the first white man set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, the whole country was, of course, a wilderness. Its inhabitants, the aboriginal Red men, were thinly but widely scattered over all the country. JEAN NICOLET, a Frenchman, who had been in Canada since 1618, and had spent several years among the

Indians, was the first of civilized men to unlock the mystery of its situation and people. French authorities upon the St. Lawrence sent him as an ambassador to the Winnebagoes, of whom he had heard strange stories. On his outward voyage he visited the Hurons—allies of the French—a tribe seated upon the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and Nicolet was empowered to negotiate a peace with them. "When he approached the Winnebago town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning; but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality, that a hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." Such was the advent of the daring Frenchman into what is now the State of Wisconsin.

"Upon the borders of Green bay," wrote the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, in 1640, "are the Menomonees; still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous. Some Frenchmen," he continues, "call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Algonquin word Winipeg signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea; therefore, these people call themselves 'Winnebagoes,' because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge; consequently we must not call them the 'Nation of Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'" From these Men of the Sea, Nicolet passed westward, ascended Fox river of Green Bay, until nigh the portage to the Wisconsin, down which stream he could have floated easily to the Mississippi, the "great water" of his guides, which he mistook for the sea. This adventurous Frenchman, when so near re-discovering the river which has given immortality to De Soto, turned his face to the eastward; retraced his steps to Green bay, and finally returned in safety to Quebec. This was the first exploration of what is now Wisconsin—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shores of New England.

Wisconsin, for twenty-four years after its discovery, was left to its savage inhabitants. At length, in 1658, two daring fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior, and wintered there. They probably set foot upon what is now Wisconsin soil, as they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. They saw, among other things, at six days' journey beyond the lake, toward the southwest, Indians that the Iroquois had driven from their homes upon the eastern shores of Lake Huron. These Frenchmen heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river—not the sea, as Nicolet had supposed—on which they dwelt. This was the Mississippi; and to these traders is the world indebted for a knowledge of its existence; as De Soto's discovery was never used, and soon became well-nigh, if not entirely, forgotten. From these upper countries, in the Summer of 1660, the two returned to Quebec, with three hundred Indians in sixty canoes, laden with peltry. This was, indeed, the dawn—though exceedingly faint—of what is now the commerce of the great Northwest. Nineteen years after flashed a more brilliant light; for, in 1679, the "Griffin," laden with furs, left one of the islands at the mouth of Green bay, on its return—spreading her sails for Niagara, but never more to be heard of.

Following in the footsteps of the fur traders came the Jesuit missionaries to Lake Superior; one of them, Father Menard, as early as 1660, reaching its southern shore as far to the westward, probably, as Kewenaw, in the present State of Michigan. There is no positive evidence, however, that he or his French companions, visited any portion of what is now Wisconsin; although the next year, 1661, some of his associates probably passed down the Menomonee river to Green bay. Following Menard came Father Claude Allouez, arriving on the first day of October, 1665, at "Chagowamigong," or "Chegoimegon," now Chequamegon, or Ashland Bay, "at the bottom of which," wrote the missionary, "is situated the great villages of the savages, who there plant their fields of Indian corn, and lead a stationary life." Near by he erected a small chapel of bark—the

first structure erected by civilized man in Wisconsin. At La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, he established the mission of the Holy Ghost.

The next Catholic mission in what is now Wisconsin was that of St. Francis Xavier, founded also by Allouez. Upon the second of December, 1669, he first attended to his priestly devotions upon the waters of Green bay. This mission, for the first two years of its existence, was a migratory one. The surrounding tribes were all visited, including the Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. However, in 1671, one hundred and five years before the Declaration of Independence, there was erected, at what is now Depere, Brown county, a chapel for the mission of St. Francis Xavier. Thus early did the Jesuit Fathers, in their plain garbs and unarmed, carry the cross to many of the benighted heathen occupying the country circumscribed by Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and the "great river"—the Mississippi.

French domination in Wisconsin dates from the year 1671, the very year in which it seems the indomitable LaSalle, upon his first expedition, passed the mouth of Green bay, but did not enter it. France then took formal possession of the whole of the country of the upper lakes. By this time, the commerce with the western tribes had so attached them to her interests that she determined to extend her power to the utmost limits—vague and indeterminate as they were—of Canada. An agent—Daumont de St. Luson—was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian nations at the Falls of Ste. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The invitation was extended far and near. The principal chiefs of Wisconsin tribes, gathered by Nicolas Perrot in Green bay, were present at the meeting. Then and there, with due ceremony, it was announced that the great Northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the wondering savages. But none of her agents—none of the fur-traders—none of the missionaries—had yet reached the Mississippi, the "great river," concerning which so many marvels had been heard, although it is claimed that, in 1669, it had been seen by the intrepid La Salle. But the time for its discovery, or properly re-discovery, was at hand, if, indeed, it can be called, with propriety, a re-discovery, since its existence to the westward was already known to every white man particularly interested in matters appertaining to the Northwest. Now, however, for the first time, its upper half was to be, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time, a white man was to behold its vast tribute, above the Illinois river, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. Who was that man? His name was Louis Joliet; with him was Father James Marquette.

Born at Quebec, in 1645, educated by the Jesuits, and first resolving to be a priest, then turning fur-trader, Joliet had, finally, been sent with an associate to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was a man of close and intelligent observation, and possessed considerable mathematical acquirements. At this time, 1673, he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was appointed by French authorities at Quebec to "discover" the Mississippi. He passed up the lakes to Mackinaw, and found at Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the strait, Father James Marquette, who readily agreed to accompany him. Their outfit was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had a company of five men with them, beginning their voyage on the seventeenth of May, 1673. Passing the straits, they coasted the northern shores of Lake Michigan, moved up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they paddled their frail canoes, until, on the seventeenth of June, they entered—"discovered"—the Mississippi. So the northern, the eastern and the western boundary of what is now Wisconsin had been reached at this date; therefore, it may be said that its territory had been explored sufficiently for the forming of a

pretty correct idea of its general features as well as of its savage inhabitants. After dropping down the Mississippi many miles, Joliet and Marquette returned to Green bay, where the latter remained to recruit his exhausted strength, while Joliet descended to Quebec, to report his "discoveries" to his superiors.

Then followed the expedition of LaSalle to the west, from the St. Lawrence, when, in 1679, he and Father Louis Hennepin coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, frequently landing; then, the return of Henri de Tonty, one of LaSalle's party down the same coast to Green bay, in 1680, from the Illinois; the return, also, the same year, of Hennepin, from up the Mississippi, whither he had made his way from the Illinois, across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay, in company with DuLhut, or DuLuth, who, on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior, had met the friar; and then, the voyage, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by the same route, of LeSueur, and his subsequent establishment at La Pointe, in what is now Ashland county, Wisconsin, followed several years after by a trip up the Mississippi. The act of Daumont de St. Lussou, at the Sault Sainte Mary, in 1671, in taking possession of the country beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicolas Perrot, in 1689, at Green bay, again took possession of that territory, as well as of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and extending the dominion of New France over the country on the Upper Mississippi, and "to other places more remote." The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin, completed the explorations in the west for the seventeenth century.

Following in the footsteps of early explorations, of self sacrificing attempts of the Jesuits to carry the cross to the wild tribes of the West, of the first visits of the lawless *coureurs de bots*, was the military occupation—if such it can be called—of what is now Wisconsin by the French. The ninety years of domination by France in this region were years of only nominal possession. The record of this occupation is made up of facts concerning the Indian policy of the French rulers; their contests with the Sacs and Foxes; their treaties, at various times, with different tribes; their interest in, and protection of, the fur trade, and kindred subjects. The Indian tribes were, at most, only the allies of France. Posts—mere stockades without cannon, more for protection to fur-traders than for any other purpose—were erected upon the Mississippi at two points at least, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin. On the west side of Fox river of Green bay, "half a league from its mouth," was a French post, as early as 1721, where resided, besides the commandant and an uncouth squad of soldiers, a Jesuit missionary; and near by were collected Indians of different tribes. Of course, the omnipresent fur-trader helped to augment the sum-total of its occupants. This post was, not long after, destroyed, but another was established there. When, however, France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to Great Britain—when, in 1761, the latter took possession of the country—there was not a French post within what is now Wisconsin. The "fort" near the head of Green bay, had been vacated for some years; it was found "rotten, the stockade ready to fall, and the houses without cover;" emblematic of the decay—the fast-crumbling and perishing state—of French supremacy, at that date, in America. Wisconsin, when England's control began, was little better than a howling wilderness. There was not within the broad limits of what is now the State, a single *bona fide* settler, at the time the French Government yielded up its possession to the English; that is to say, there were none according to the present acceptation of the term "settler."

The military occupation of Wisconsin by the British, after the Seven Years' War, was a brief one. La Bay—as the post at what is now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county, was called—was, on the twelfth of October, 1761, taken possession of by English troops, under Captain Belfour, of the Eightieth regiment. Two days after, that officer departed, leaving Lieutenant

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to 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, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; 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.

An early French Canadian trading station at the head of Green bay assumed finally the form of a permanent settlement—the first one in Wisconsin. To claim, however that any French Canadian is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler is assuming for him more than the facts seem to warrant. The title of "The Father and Founder of Wisconsin" belongs to no man.

After Pontiac's War, one of the noted events in this region was the journey of Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766, passed up Fox river to the portage, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. He noticed the tumbling-down post at what is now Green Bay, Brown county. He saw a few families living in the fort, and some French settlers, who cultivated the land opposite, and appeared to live very comfortably. That was the whole extent of improvements in what is now Wisconsin. The organization of the Northwest Fur Company; the passage of an act by the British Parliament by which the whole Northwest was included in the Province of Quebec; the joining of the Indians in this region with the British, against the Americans, in the War of the Revolution; the exploration of the lead region of the Upper Mississippi by Julian Dubuque; the passage of the ordinance of 1787; the first settlement of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and the Indian war which followed, are all incidents, during British occupation, of more or less interest for the student of Wisconsin history. He will find that, by the treaty of 1783 and of 1795, with Great Britain, all the inhabitants residing in this region were to be protected by the United States in the full and peaceable possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or to withdraw from it, with their effects, within one year. All who did not leave were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the General Government. He will also find that less than two years was the whole time of actual military occupation of what is now Wisconsin by British soldiers, and that English domination, which should have ended at the close of the Revolution, was arbitrarily continued until the Summer of 1796, when the western posts, none of which were upon territory circumscribed by Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy of Great Britain over the Northwest was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, at an end.

Although the General Government did not get possession of the region northwest of the Ohio, throughout its full extent, for thirteen years subsequent to its acquirement by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, nevertheless, steps were taken, very soon, to obtain concessions from such of the colonies as had declared an ownership in any portion of it. None of the claimants, seemingly, had better rights than Virginia, who, by virtue of conquests, largely her own, of the Illinois settlements and posts, extended her jurisdiction over that country, erecting into a county

so much of the region northwest of the Ohio, as had been settled by Virginians or might afterward be settled by them. But as, previous to her yielding all rights to territory beyond that river, she had not carried her arms into the region north of the Illinois or made settlements upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin, nor included any portion of it within the bounds of an organized county, it follows that her dominion was not actually extended over any part of the area included within the present boundaries of this State; nor did she then claim jurisdiction north of the Illinois river, but on the other hand expressly disclaimed it.

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "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 said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. 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 Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This vast county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The

“law of Paris,” which was in force under French domination in Canada, and which by the British Parliament in 1774, had been continued in force under English supremacy, was still “the law of the land” west of Lake Michigan, practically at least.

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, 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. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

The seat of government was established at “Saint Vincennes on the Wabash,” now the city of Vincennes, Indiana. To this extensive area was added “from and after” the admission of Ohio into the Union, all the territory west of that State, and east of the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Indiana as originally established; so that now all “the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio,” was, excepting the State of Ohio, included in Indiana Territory. On the thirtieth day of June, 1805, so much of Indiana Territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme 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, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purpose of temporary government, constituted a separate Territory called MICHIGAN. Of course no part of the present State of Wisconsin was included therein; but the whole remained in the Territory of Indiana until the second day of March, 1809, when all that part of the last mentioned Territory which lay 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, was, by an act approved on the third of February previous, constituted a separate Territory, called ILLINOIS. Meanwhile jurisdiction had been extended by the authorities of Indiana Territory over the country lying west of Lake Michigan, to the extent, at least, of appointing a justice of the peace for each of the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. All of what is now Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Illinois, upon the organization of the latter, except a small portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes, which remained a part of Indiana Territory. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan.

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, “the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio,” contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, 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. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Territory of Michigan, by adding to it, for judicial purposes, a large extent of country west of the Mississippi—reaching south as far as

the present boundary line between the present States of Iowa and Missouri; north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and west, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. It so continued down to the fourth of July, 1836.

A retrospective glance at the history of this region for forty years previous to the last mentioned year, including the time which elapsed after the surrender of the western posts, in 1796, by the British, discloses many facts of interest and importance.

The Anglo-Americans, not long after the region of country west of Lake Michigan became a part of Indiana Territory, began now and then to cast an eye, either through the opening of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi, upon its rolling rivers, its outspread prairies, and its dense forests, and to covet the goodly land; but the settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were mostly French Canadians at this date, although a few were Americans. The General Government, however, began to take measures preparatory to its occupation, by purchasing, in 1804, a tract in what is now the southwest portion of the State, of the Indians, and by holding the various tribes to a strict account for any murders committed by them on American citizens passing through their territories or trading with them. Comparative peace reigned in the incipient settlements at the head of Green Bay and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which was changed by the breaking out of the war of 1812, with Great Britain.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and the taking of Mackinaw by the British in July, 1812, virtually put the latter 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, Colonel McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over five hundred British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole force. 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.

When it became generally known to the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin, that the contest between the United States and Great Britain was at an end, they generally expressed themselves as ready and willing to make treaties with the General Government—eager, in fact, to establish friendly relations with the power they had so recently been hostile to. This was, therefore, a favorable moment for taking actual possession of the country between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and United States troops were soon ordered to occupy the two prominent points between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. At the former place was erected Fort Howard; at the latter Fort Crawford. At Green Bay, half a hundred (or less) French Canadians cultivated the soil; at Prairie du Chien, there were not more than thirty houses, mostly occupied by traders, while on the prairie outside the village, a number of farms were cultivated. Such was Wisconsin when, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, it began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. The latter were few in number, but in 1818, they began to feel, now that the country was attached to Michigan Territory and the laws of the United States were extended over them, that they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by savage tribes. Their happiness was increased upon the erection, by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of three Territorial counties: Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford. Their establishment dates

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. 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 $46^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

Immediately upon the erection of Brown and Crawford counties, they were organized, and their offices filled by appointment of the governor. County courts were established, consisting of one chief and two associate justices, either of whom formed a quorum. They were required to hold one term of court annually in their respective counties. These county courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and did not exceed the value of one thousand dollars. They had, however, no jurisdiction in ejectment. They had exclusive cognizance of all offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and the same power to issue remedial and other process, writs of error and mandamus excepted, that the supreme court had at Detroit. Appeals from justices of the peace were made to the county courts.

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and 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. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. 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 an 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. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," 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. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

For a long time it had been known that there were lead mines in what is now the south-

western portion of the State; but it was not until the year 1825, and the two following years, that very general attention was attracted to them, which eventuated in the settlement of different places in that region, by Americans, who came to dig for lead ore. This rapid increase of settlers awakened the jealousy of the Winnebago Indians, at what they deemed an unauthorized intrusion upon their lands, which, with other causes operating unfavorably upon their minds, aroused them in June, 1827, to open acts of hostility. Murders became frequent. Finally, the militia of Prairie du Chien were called out. On the twenty-ninth of August, Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, with a strong force of regulars, ascended the Wisconsin river to put an end to any further spread of Winnebago disturbances. He was joined on the first of September, by one hundred and thirty Galena volunteers, mounted, and under command of General Henry Dodge. The Winnebagoes were awed into submission. Thus ended the "Winnebago War." It was followed by the erection at the portage of Fort Winnebago, by the United States.

After the restoration of tranquillity, the United States proceeded by treaty with the Indians, to secure the right to occupy the lead regions. This was in 1828. The next year, the General Government purchased of the Winnebagoes, Southwestern Wisconsin, which put an end to all trouble on account of mining operations. On the ninth of October, 1829, a county was formed, by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, comprising all that part of Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. This new county was called Iowa. The county seat was temporarily established at Mineral Point. Following this was a treaty in 1831, with the Menomonees, for all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake, and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers.

There was now a crisis at hand. The most prominent event to be recorded in the pre-Territorial annals of Wisconsin is known as the Black Hawk War. This conflict of arms between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States arose from a controversy in regard to lands. By a treaty made at Fort Harmar, just across the River Muskingum from Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1789, the Pottawattamie and Sac tribes of Indians, among others, were received into the friendship of the General Government, and a league of peace and unity established between the contracting parties. On the third of November, 1804, a treaty at St. Louis stipulated that the united Sac and Fox tribes should be received into the friendship of the United States, and also be placed under their protection. These tribes also agreed to consider themselves under the protection of the General Government and of no other power whatsoever. At this treaty lands were ceded which were circumscribed by a boundary beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, and running thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down that stream to the Mississippi. It then ran up the latter river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up that stream to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence by a straight course to a point where the Fox river of the Illinois leaves the small lake then called Sakaegan, and from that point down the Fox to the Illinois, and down the latter to the Mississippi. The consideration for this cession was the payment of goods to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars—six hundred to be paid to the Sacs and four hundred to the Foxes—to be liquidated in goods valued at first cost. Afterward, Fort Madison was erected just above the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, on the territory ceded at the last mentioned treaty. Then followed the war with Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes agreed to take no part therein. However, a portion afterward joined the English against the Americans along with other Western tribes. At the restoration of peace the Sacs and Foxes held treaties with the United States. There was a renewal of the treaty of 1804.

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. 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 refractory 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, eighteen hundred 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. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," 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, including the whole country in 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 what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—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 county, Wisconsin, 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 the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first 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 five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

During the night following the battle, Black Hawk made his escape with his remaining force and people down the Wisconsin river. The women and children made their way down stream in canoes, while the warriors marched on foot along the shore. The Indians were pursued in their flight, and were finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the west boundary of what is now Vernon county, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk War. Dodge's command formed the advance, supported by regular troops, under Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Meanwhile an armed steamboat had moved up the Mississippi and lay in front of the savages; so they were attacked on all sides by the exasperated Americans. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete victory for the whites. Black Hawk fled, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

The survey of public lands by the General Government; the locating and opening of land offices at Mineral Point and Green Bay; the erection of Milwaukee county from a part of Brown, to include all the territory bounded on the east and south by the east and south lines of the present State, on the north by what is now the north boundary of Washington and Ozaukee counties and farther westward on the north line of township numbered twelve, and on the west by the dividing line between ranges eight and nine; and the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county; — are some of the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. There was an immediate and rapid increase of immigration, not only in the mining region but in various other parts of what is now Wisconsin, more especially in that portion bordering on Lake Michigan. The interior was yet sparsely settled. By the act of June 28, 1834, congress having attached to the Territory of Michigan, for judicial purposes, all the country "west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri," comprising the whole of what is now the State of Iowa, all of the present State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and more than half of what is now the Territory of Dakota, the legislative council of Michigan Territory extended her laws over the whole area, dividing it on the 6th of September, 1834, by a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock island to the Missouri river into two counties: the country south of that line constituting the county of Des Moines; north of the line, to be known as the county of Dubuque. This whole region west of the Mississippi was known as the Iowa district. Immediately after the treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes, the United States having come into ownership of a large tract in this district, several families crossed the Mississippi, and settled on the purchase, but as

the time provided for the Indians to give possession was the first of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of the General Government. So soon, however, as the Indians yielded possession, settlements began, but, from the date just mentioned until September, 1834, after the district was attached, for judicial purposes, to Michigan Territory, it was without any municipal law whatever. The organization of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines on the sixth of that month, secured, of course a regular administration of justice. In 1835, in order to facilitate intercourse between the two remote military posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, a military road was commenced to connect the two points; so, one improvement followed another. On the 9th of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh legislative council of Michigan Territory — that is, of so much of it as lay to the westward of Lake Michigan—was held at Green Bay, and a memorial adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new Territory west of that lake; to include all of Michigan Territory not embraced in the proposed State of Michigan. Congress, as will now be shown, very soon complied with the request of the memorialists.

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly 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 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 left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

The act of congress establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was very full and complete. It first determined its boundaries; then it declared that all authority of the government of Michigan over the new Territory should cease on the fourth day of July, 1836, with a

proper reservation of rights in favor of the Indians. It provided for subsequently dividing the Territory into one or more, should congress deem it wise so to do. It also declared that the executive power and authority in and over the Territory should be vested in a governor, at the same time defining his powers. It provided for the appointment of a secretary, stating what his duties should be. The legislative power was vested in the governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of a council and house of representatives, answering respectively to the senate and assembly, as states are usually organized. There was a provision for taking the census of the several counties, and one giving the governor power to name the time, place, and manner of holding the first election, and to declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each county should be entitled. He was also to determine where the first legislative assembly should meet, and a wise provision was that the latter should not be in session in any one year more than seventy-five days.

One section of the act declared who should be entitled to vote and hold office; another defined the extent of the powers of the legislature, and a third provided that all laws should be submitted to congress for their approval or rejection. There was a section designating what offices should be elective and what ones should be filled by the governor. There were others regulating the judiciary for the Territory and declaring what offices should be appointed by the United States, providing for their taking the proper oaths of office and regulating their salaries. One, perhaps the most important of all, declared that the Territory should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages granted by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. There was also a provision for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; and a declaration that all suits and indictments pending in the old courts should be continued in the new ones. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a library for the accommodation of the legislative assembly of the Territory and of its supreme court.

For the new Territory, Henry Dodge was, on the 30th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, commissioned governor. John S. Horner was commissioned secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney, and Francis Gehon, marshal. The machinery of a territorial government was thus formed, which was set in motion by these officers taking the prescribed oath of office. The next important step to be taken was to organize the Territorial legislature. The provisions of the organic act relative to the enumeration of the population of the Territory were that previously to the first election, the governor should cause the census of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the several sheriffs, and that the latter should make returns of the same to the Executive. These figures gave to Des Moines county, 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850. The entire population, therefore, of Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836, as given by the first census was, in precise numbers, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, of which the two counties west of the Mississippi furnished nearly one half. The apportionment, after the census had been taken, made by the governor, gave to the different counties thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. Brown county got two councilmen and three representatives; Crawford, two representatives, but no councilmen; Milwaukee, two councilmen and three representatives; Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, each three councilmen; but of representatives, Iowa got six; Dubuque, five, and Des Moines, seven. The election was held on the tenth of October, 1836, exciting considerable interest, growing out, chiefly, of local considerations. The permanent location of the capital, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the principal questions influencing the voters. There were elected from the county of Brown, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt, members of the council; Ebenezer Childs, Albert

G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin, members of the house of representatives; from Milwaukee, the councilmen were Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet; representatives, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee: from Iowa, councilmen, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry and James R. Vineyard; representatives, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox: from Dubuque, councilmen, John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; representatives, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley: from Des Moines, councilmen, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; representatives, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David R. Chance: from Crawford, representatives, James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam.

Belmont, in the present county of LaFayette, then in Iowa county, was, by the governor, appointed the place for the meeting of the legislature; he also fixed the time—the twenty-fifth of October. A quorum was in attendance in both branches at the time decided upon for their assembling, and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Peter Hill Fagle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird, of Brown, president of the council. Each of the separate divisions of the government—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislature to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges; and for the governor to appoint a Territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The act of congress establishing the Territory required that it should be divided into three judicial districts. The counties of Crawford and Iowa were constituted by the legislature the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. The second district was composed of the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque; to it was assigned Associate Judge Irvin. The third district was formed of the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, to which was assigned Associate Judge Frazer.

Governor Dodge, in his first message to the Territorial legislature, directed attention to the necessity for defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and recommended that congress should be memorialized to extend the right of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands and to miners on mineral lands; also, to remove the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, to construct harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, to improve the navigation of Fox river and to survey the same from its mouth to Fort Winnebago, to increase the amount of lands granted to the Territory for school purposes, and to organize and arm the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements. The first act passed by the legislature was one privileging members from arrest in certain cases and conferring on themselves power to punish parties for contempt. The second one established the three judicial districts and assigned the judges thereto. One was passed to borrow money to defray the expenses of the session; others protecting all lands donated to the Territory by the United States in aid of schools, and creating a common school fund. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting authorization to sell the school-section in each township, and appropriate the money arising therefrom for increasing the fund for schools.

During this session, five counties were "set off" west of the Mississippi river: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, and Cook; and fifteen east of that stream: Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Grant and Green.

The principal question agitating the legislature at its first session was the location of the capital. Already the people west of the Mississippi were speculating upon the establishment of a Territory on that side the river, prospects for which would be enhanced evidently, by placing the seat of government somewhat in a central position east of that stream, for Wisconsin

Territory. Now, as Madison was a point answering such requirements she triumphed over all competitors; and the latter numbered a dozen or more—including, among others, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Cassville. The struggle over this question was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the Territorial legislature. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government, but it was provided that sessions of the legislature should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until the fourth of March, 1839, unless the public buildings in the new capital should be sooner completed. After an enactment that the legislature should thereafter meet on the first Monday of November of each year, both houses, on the ninth day of December, 1836, adjourned *sine die*.

In the act of congress establishing the Territory of Wisconsin it was provided that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, should be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly; and that the first election should be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor of the Territory should appoint and direct. In pursuance of this enactment, Governor Dodge directed that the election for delegate should be at the time and places appointed for the election of members of the legislative assembly—the 10th of October, 1836. The successful candidate for that office was George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Iowa county—in that portion which was afterward “set off” as Grant county. Jones, under the act of 1819, had been elected a delegate for Michigan Territory, in October, 1835, and took his seat at the ensuing session, in December of that year. By the act of June 15, 1836, the constitution and State government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves was accepted, ratified and confirmed, and she was declared to be one of the United States of America, so that the term of two years for which Jones had been elected was cut short, as, in the nature of the case, his term could not survive the existence of the Territory he represented. But, as he was a candidate for election to represent the new Territory of Wisconsin in congress as a delegate, and was successful, he took his seat at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fourth congress—December 12, 1836, notwithstanding he had been elected only a little over two months.

The first term of the supreme court of the Territory was held at Belmont on the 8th day of December. There were present, Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin, associate judge. John Catlin was appointed clerk, and Henry S. Baird having previously been commissioned attorney general for the Territory by Governor Dodge, appeared before the court and took the oath of office. Causes in which the United States was party or interested were looked after by the United States attorney, who received his appointment from the president; while all cases in which the Territory was interested was attended to by the attorney general, whose commission was signed by the governor. The appointing of a crier and reporter and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business for the term. The annual term appointed for the third Monday of July of the following year, at Madison, was not held; as no business for the action of the court had matured.

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion; when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, 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 preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of 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 $46^{\circ} 30'$ 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 county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° — in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west — were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. 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 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; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

The second session of the first legislative assembly of the Territory began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 6th of November, 1837. The governor, in his message, recommended a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, and other measures of interest to the people. An act was passed providing for taking another census, and one abolishing imprisonment for debt. By a joint resolution, congress was urged to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land for a "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." The money was not appropriated, but the land was granted — forty-six thousand and eighty acres. This was the fundamental endowment of the present State university, at Madison. A bill was also passed to regulate the sale of school lands, and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. Another act, which passed the legislature at this session, proved an apple of discord to the people of the Territory. The measure was intended to provide ways and means whereby to connect, by canals and slack-water, the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, by way of Rock river, the Catfish, the four lakes and the Wisconsin, by the incorporation of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company. This company was given authority to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in the construction of the work, which was to have its eastern outlet in the Milwaukee river, and to unite at its western terminus with Rock river, near the present village of Jefferson, in Jefferson county. The result was that a grant of land of odd-numbered sections in a strip of territory five miles on each side of the line of the proposed canal was secured, and in July, 1839, over forty thousand acres were sold at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. However, owing mainly to the fact that purchasers were compelled to pay double the government price for their lands — owing also to the circumstance of an antagonism growing up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands, and to conflicts between the beneficiaries of

the grant and some of the leading politicians of the time—the whole scheme proved a curse and a blight rather than a blessing, and eventuating, of course, in the total failure of the project. There had been much Territorial and State legislation concerning the matter; but very little work, meanwhile, was done on the canal. It is only within the year 1875 that an apparent quietus has been given to the subject, and legislative enactments forever put at rest.

Fourteen counties were set off during this session of the legislature at Burlington—all west of the Mississippi. They were Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Slaughter, Scott and Clayton. One hundred and five acts and twenty joint resolutions were passed. On the 20th of January, 1838, both houses adjourned until the second Monday of June following.

The census of the Territory having been taken in May, the special session of the first legislature commenced on the eleventh of June, 1838, at Burlington, pursuant to adjournment, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house. This was effected by giving twelve members to the counties east of the Mississippi, and fourteen to those west of that stream, to be contingent, however, upon the division of the Territory, which measure was not only then before congress, but had been actually passed by that body, though unknown to the Territorial legislature. The law made it incumbent on the governor, in the event of the Territory being divided before the next general election, to make an apportionment for the part remaining,—enacting that the one made by the act of the legislature should, in that case, have no effect. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the legislative body adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of June, 1838, the public buildings at the new capital having been put under contract in April, previous. Up to this time, the officers of the Territory at large, appointed by the president of the United States at its organization, had remained unchanged, except that the secretary, John S. Horner, had been removed and his place given to William B. Slaughter, by appointment, dated February 16, 1837. Now there were two other changes made. On the nineteenth of June, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and on the fifth of July, Moses M. Strong was commissioned attorney of the United States for the Territory. By an act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish a Territorial government west of the Mississippi, it was provided that from and after the third 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. It will be seen therefore that all that portion of the present State of Minnesota, extending eastward from the Mississippi to the St. Croix and northward to the United States boundary line, was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, even after the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The census taken in May, just previous to the passage of this act, gave a total population to the several counties of the Territory, east of the Mississippi, of 18,149.

On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual terms of the supreme court—the first one after the re-organization of the Territory of Wisconsin—was held at Madison. There were present Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Judge Frazer. After admitting five attorneys to practice, hearing several motions, and granting several rules, the court adjourned. All the terms of the Supreme Court thereafter were held at Madison.

At an election held in the Territory on the tenth day of September, 1838, James Duane Doty received the highest number of votes for the office of delegate to congress, and was declared by Governor Dodge duly elected, by a certificate of election, issued on the twenty-seventh day of October following. Upon the commencement of the third session of the twenty-fifth congress

on Monday, December 10, 1838, Isaac E. Crary, member from Michigan, announced to the chair of the house of representatives that Doty was in attendance as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and moved that he be qualified. Jones, the former delegate, then rose and protested against Doty's right to the seat, claiming that his (Jones') term had not expired. The basis for his claim was that under the act of 1817, a delegate must be elected only for one congress, and not for parts of two congressional terms; that his term as a delegate from Wisconsin did not commence until the fourth of March, 1837, and consequently would not expire until the fourth of March, 1839. The subject was finally referred to the committee of elections. This committee, on the fourteenth of January, 1839, reported in favor of Doty's right to his seat as delegate, submitting a resolution to that effect which passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-five to twenty-five. Whereupon Doty was qualified as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and took his seat at the date last mentioned.

On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, on the 18th of October. During this year, Moses M. Strong succeeded W. W. Chapman as United States attorney for the Territory.

On the 26th day of November, 1838, the legislature of the re-organized Territory of Wisconsin—being the first session of the second legislative assembly—met at Madison. Governor Dodge, in his message, recommended an investigation of the banks then in operation, memorializing congress for a grant of lands for the improvement of the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the revision of the laws; the division of the Territory into judicial districts; the justice of granting to all miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral grounds under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States lead mines, either by discovery or purchase, the right of pre-emption; and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan.

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the 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, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

The census of the Territory having been taken during the year 1838, showed a population of 18,130, an increase in two years of 6,447.

The second session of the second legislative assembly commenced on the twenty-first day of January, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. The most important work was the revision of the laws which had been perfected during the recess, by the committee to whom the work was intrusted,

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 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, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. 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. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Collin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. 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 second 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. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, 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 on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.'" "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.'" The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.'" This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing 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 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 on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—Wis-*k*onsan—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—Wisconsin—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding 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 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 third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. 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.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly — the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory — commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties "set off" by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. — NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in 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 August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as "beginning at the north-east 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 territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east; Illinois on the south; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Ninean E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were largely in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton, whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequalled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the 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 on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, 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 circuit, 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 LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident; it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still “Wisconsin Territory.” Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special taxes were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849—a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State 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 interest 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.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that 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 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 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 seventh of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many 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.

By the Revised Statutes of 1849, Wisconsin was divided into three congressional districts—the second congressional apportionment—each of which was entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine constituted the first district; the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, the second district; the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge and Jefferson, the third district. At the general election in the Autumn of this year, Charles Durkee, of the first district; Benjamin C. Eastman, of the second; and John B. Macy, of the third district, were elected to represent the State in the thirty-second congress of the United States. Durkee, it will be remembered, represented the same district in the previous congress: he ran the second time as an independent candidate. Eastman and Macy were elected upon democratic tickets. The General Government this year donated to the State all the swamp and overflowed lands within its boundaries.

The year 1850 to the agriculturist of Wisconsin was not one of unbounded prosperity, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. In the other branches of agriculture there were fair returns. The State was visited during the year by cholera; not, however, to a very alarming extent.

The fourth session of the legislature of the State commenced on the 8th of January, 1851. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in the legislature was democratic. Governor Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of the president of the United States, Zachary Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a

sound condition; and then adverted to many topics of interest and importance to the people of Wisconsin. It was an able document. One of the important measures of the session was the election of an United States senator, in the place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the 4th of March, next ensuing. In joint convention of the legislature held on the 20th of January, Dodge was re-elected for a full term of six years. On the 22d, the governor approved a joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding not only so much of the joint resolution of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, passed March 31, 1849, as censured Isaac J. Walker, but also the instructions in those resolutions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Among the important bills passed at this session of the legislature was one providing for the location and erection of a State prison. Another one—the apportionment bill—was vetoed by the governor, and having been passed on the last day of the session, failed to become a law. The legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1851, after a session of seventy days.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, Timothy O. Howe took his seat as one of the associate judges of the supreme court, he having been elected judge of the fourth circuit in place of Alexander W. Stow. The office of chief justice of the supreme court, which had been filled by Judge Stow, therefore became vacant, and so remained until the commencement of the next term—June 18, 1851—when Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit, was, by the judges present, pursuant to the statute, elected to that office.

By an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for—the point afterward determined upon as a suitable place for its establishment being Waupun, Dodge county. By a subsequent act, the prison was declared to be the general penitentiary and prison of the State for the reformation as well as for the punishment of offenders, in which were to be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed as provided for by the legislature, all offenders who might be committed and sentenced according to law, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment, or imprisonment therein at hard labor. The organization and management of this the first reformatory and penal State institution in Wisconsin, commenced and has been continued in accordance with the demands of an advanced civilization and an enlightened humanity.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as judge of the second judicial circuit, to commence January 1, 1852.

At the general election in November, 1851, Leonard J. Farwell was chosen governor; Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor; Charles D. Robinson, secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, State treasurer; E. Estabrook, attorney general; and Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were elected as democrats except Farwell, who ran as a whig; his majority over D. A. J. Upham, democrat, was a little rising of five hundred.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—L. J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR—1852-1853.

Governor Farwell's administration commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852. Previous to this—on the third day of the month—Edward V. Whiton was chosen by the judges of the supreme court, chief justice, to succeed Judge Hubbell. On the fourteenth of that month, the legislature assembled at Madison. This was the beginning of the fifth annual session. James McM. Shafter was elected speaker of the assembly. In the senate, the democrats had a majority; in the assembly, the whigs. The governor, in his message, recommended the memorializing of congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed and brought into market; to cause, also, the mineral lands to be surveyed and geologically examined, and offered for sale; and to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous,

and decided in favor of banks, under the constitution, the power was thereby given to the legislature then in session to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law. Farwell recommended that necessary measures be taken to carry into effect this constitutional provision. A larger number of laws was passed at this session than at any previous one. By a provision of the constitution, the legislature was given power to provide by law, if they should think it expedient and necessary, for the organization of a separate supreme court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the legislature might provide. Under this authority, an act was passed at this session providing for the election of a chief justice and two associates, on the last Monday of the September following, to form a supreme court of the State, to supplant the old one, provision for the change being inserted in the constitution. There was also an act passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven: twenty-five for the senate; eighty-two for the assembly. An act authorizing the business of banking passed the legislature and was approved by the governor, on the 19th of April. By this law, the office of bank-comptroller was created—the officer to be first appointed by the governor, and to hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1854. At the general election in the Fall of 1853, and every two years thereafter, the office was to be filled by vote of the people. Governor Farwell afterward, on the 20th of November, appointed James S. Baker to that office. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of April, 1852.

The second charitable institution incorporated by the State was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, Walworth county. By an act of the legislature approved April 19, 1852, it was made the object and duty of the corporation to establish, continue and maintain this school for the education of the deaf and dumb, "at or near the village of Delavan, to qualify, as near as might be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." It has since been supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature. A complete organization of the school was effected in June, 1852, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institute has for its design the education of such children of the State as, on account of deafness, can not be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making.

During this year, considerable interest was manifested in the projecting of railroads. At the September election, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the new supreme court and Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith associate justices. Under the law, the chief justice was to serve a term of four years from the first day of June next ensuing; while the two associates were to cast lots—one to serve for six years, the other for two years, from June 1, 1853. Crawford drew the short term—Smith the long term. At the subsequent general election for members to the thirty-third congress, Daniel Wells, Jr., was chosen from the first district, B. C. Eastman from the second: and J. B. Macy from the third district. All were democrats. A democratic electoral ticket was chosen at the same time. The electors cast their votes for Pierce and Butler.

During 1852, the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests and high markets; an increase in moneyed circulation, and the downward tendency of the rates of interest; a prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises; a continual accession to the

population of the State by immigration; the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies; the extension of permanent agricultural improvements; and the rapid growth of the various cities and villages; were among the encouraging prospects of the year.

The sixth session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1853. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, William K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, preferred charges in the assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. A resolution followed appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, directing the members thereof to go to the senate and impeach Hubbell. Upon the trial of the judge before the senate, he was acquitted. An act was passed to provide for the election of a State prison commissioner by the legislature at that session—to hold his office until the first day of the ensuing January. The office was then to be filled by popular vote at the general election in November, 1853—and afterwards biennially—the term of office to be two years from the first day of January next succeeding the election by the people. On the 28th of March, the legislature, in joint convention, elected John Taylor to that office. The legislature adjourned on the fourth day of April until the sixth of the following June, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of July, both sessions aggregating one hundred and thirty-one days.

By an act of the legislature approved February 9, 1853, the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," which had been organized in March, 1851, was incorporated, its object being to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts. It was soon after taken under the fostering care of the State by an appropriation made by the legislature, to be expended by the society in such manner as it might deem best calculated to promote the objects of its incorporation; State aid was continued down to the commencement of the rebellion. No help was extended during the war nor until 1873; since which time there has been realized annually from the State a sum commensurate with its most pressing needs. The society has printed seventeen volumes of transactions and has held annually a State fair, except during the civil war. Besides these fairs, its most important work is the holding annually, at the capital of the State, a convention for the promotion of agriculture generally. The meetings are largely participated in by men representing the educational and industrial interests of Wisconsin.

By an act of the legislature approved March 4, 1853, the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin" was incorporated—having been previously organized—the object being to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, and resources of Wisconsin. The society was also authorized to take proper steps to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. The legislature soon after took the society under its fostering care by voting a respectable sum for its benefit. Liberal State aid has been continued to the present time. The society, besides collecting a library of historical books and pamphlets the largest in the West, has published eight volumes of collections and a catalogue of four volumes. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, and none of its property can be alienated without the consent of the State. It has a valuable collection of painted portraits and bound newspaper files; and in its cabinet are to be found many prehistoric relics.

On the first day of June, 1853, the justices of the new supreme court went into office: Associate

Justice Crawford, for two years; Chief Justice Whiton, for four years, Associate Justice Smith for six years as previously mentioned. The first (June) term was held at Madison. La Fayette Kellogg was appointed and qualified as clerk. On the 21st of September, Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, were closed for one day—October 3, 1853. In the Fall of this year, democrats, whigs and free-soilers, each called a convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be supported by them at the ensuing election in November. The successful ticket was, for governor, William A. Barstow; for lieutenant governor, James T. Lewis, for secretary of State, Alexander T. Gray, for State treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; for attorney general, George B. Smith; for superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; for State prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and for bank comptroller, William M. Dennis. They were all democrats.

The year 1853 was, to the agriculturists of the State, one of prosperity. Every branch of industry prospered. The increase of commerce and manufactures more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR—1854-1855.

On Monday, the second of January, 1854, William A. Barstow took the oath of office as governor of Wisconsin.

The legislature commenced its seventh regular session on the eleventh of January. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses were democratic. The legislature adjourned on the 3d of April following, after a session of eighty-three days.

In the early part of March, a fugitive slave case greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. A slave named Joshua Glover, belonging to B. S. Garland of Missouri, had escaped from his master and made his way to the vicinity of Racine. Garland, learning the whereabouts of his personal chattel, came to the State, obtained, on the 9th of March, 1854, from the judges of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, a warrant for the apprehension of Glover, which was put into the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States. Glover was secured and lodged in jail in Milwaukee. A number of persons afterward assembled and rescued the fugitive. Among those who took an active part in this proceeding was Sherman M. Booth, who was arrested therefor and committed by a United States commissioner, but was released from custody by Abram D. Smith, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The record of the proceedings was thereupon taken to that court in full bench by a writ of *certiorari* to correct any error that might have been committed before the associate justice. At the June term, 1854, the justices held that Booth was entitled to be discharged, because the commitment set forth no cause for detention.

Booth was afterward indicted in the United States district court and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was again imprisoned; and again he applied to the supreme court—then, in term time—for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was in July, 1854. In his petition to the supreme court, Booth set forth that he was in confinement upon a warrant issued by the district court of the United States and that the object of the imprisonment was to compel him to answer an indictment then pending against him therein. The supreme court of the State held that these facts showed that the district court of the United States had obtained jurisdiction of the case and that it was apparent that the indictment was for an offense of which the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction. They could not therefore interfere; and his application for a discharge was denied.

Upon the indictment, Booth was tried and convicted, fined and imprisoned, for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Again the prisoner applied to the supreme court of Wisconsin,—his

last application bearing date January 26, 1855. He claimed discharge on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been indicted. The supreme court held that the indictment upon which he had been tried and convicted contained three counts, the first of which was to be considered as properly charging an offense within the act of congress of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," while the second and third counts did not set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States; and as, upon these last-mentioned counts he was found guilty and not upon the first, he must be discharged.

The action of the supreme court of Wisconsin in a second time discharging Booth, was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States; and, its decision being respected by the State court, Booth was re-arrested in 1860, and the sentence of the district court of the United States executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the president.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, a "State Lunatic Asylum" was directed to be built at or in the vicinity of Madison, the capital of the State, upon land to be donated or purchased for that purpose. By a subsequent act, the name of the asylum was changed to the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane." This was the third charitable institution established by the State. The hospital was opened for patients in July, 1860, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. All insane persons, residents of Wisconsin, who, under the law providing for admission of patients into the hospital for treatment, become residents therein, are maintained at the expense of the State, provided the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital pays the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for his or her support. Any patient can be supported by relatives, friends or guardians, if the latter desire to relieve the county and State from the burden, and can have special care and be provided with a special attendant, if the expense of the same be borne by parties interested. The hospital is beautifully located on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, about four miles from Madison.

At the general election in the Fall of 1854, for members from Wisconsin to the thirty-fourth congress, Daniel Wells, Jr. was chosen from the first district; C. C. Washburn, from the second, and Charles Billinghamurst from the third district. Billinghamurst and Washburn were elected as republicans—that party having been organized in the Summer previous. Wells was a democrat.

The year 1854 was one of prosperity for Wisconsin, to all its industrial occupations. Abundant crops and increased prices were generally realized by the agriculturist. It was a year also of general health. It was ascertained that the amount of exports during the year, including lumber and mineral, exceeded thirteen millions of dollars.

The eighth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1855. C. C. Sholes was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate was democratic; the assembly, republican. On joint ballot, the republicans had but one majority. On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee, a republican, was elected United States senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next ensuing, to fill the place of Isaac P. Walker whose term would expire on that day. Among the bills passed of a general nature, was one relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, should have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Orsamus Cole having been elected in this month an associate justice of the supreme court in place of Judge Samuel Crawford, whose term of office would expire on the thirty-first of May of that year, went into office on the first day of June following, for a term of six years. His office would therefore end on the thirty-first of May, 1861.

On the 27th of May, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. On the 18th of June following, the governor appointed A. Constantine Barry to fill his place. On the 5th of July, Garland, the owner of the rescued fugitive slave Glover, having brought suit in the United States district court for the loss of his slave, against Booth, the trial came on at Madison, resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict under instructions from the judge, of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of congress of 1850.

The constitution of the State requiring the legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1855, an act was passed by that body, approved March 31, of this year, for that purpose. The result showed a population for Wisconsin of over five hundred and fifty-two thousand. In November, at the general election, the democratic ticket for State officers was declared elected: William A. Barstow, for governor; Arthur McArthur, for lieutenant governor; David W. Jones, for secretary of State; Charles Kuelin, for State treasurer; William R. Smith, for attorney general; A. C. Barry, for superintendent of public instruction; William M. Dennis, for bank comptroller; and Edward McGarry for State prison commissioner. The vote for governor was very close; but the State canvassers declared Barstow elected by a small majority. The opposing candidate for that office was Coles Bashford, who ran as a republican.

The year 1855 was a prosperous one to the farmers of Wisconsin as well as to all industrial occupations. There were abundant crops and unexampled prices were realized.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR—1856-1857.

On the seventh day of January, 1856, William A. Barstow took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of Wisconsin, while Coles Bashford, who had determined to contest the right of Barstow to the governorship, went, on the same day, to the supreme court room, in Madison, and had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Whiton. Bashford afterward called at the executive office and made a formal demand of Barstow that he should vacate the gubernatorial chair; but the latter respectfully declined the invitation. These were the initiatory steps of "Bashford *vs.* Barstow," for the office of governor of Wisconsin.

The fight now commenced in earnest. On the eleventh, the counsel for Bashford called upon the attorney general and requested him to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Barstow. On the fifteenth that officer complied with the request. Thereupon a summons was issued to Barstow to appear and answer. On the twenty-second, Bashford, by his attorney, asked the court that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he be allowed to file one, which request was denied by the court. While the motion was being argued, Barstow, by his attorneys, entered his appearance in the case.

On the second of February, Barstow moved to quash all proceedings for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This motion was denied by the court; that tribunal at the same time deciding that the filing of the motion was an admission by Barstow that the allegations contained in the information filed by the attorney general were true.

On the twenty-first of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, Barstow, by his attorneys, presented to the court a stipulation signed by all the parties in the case, to the effect that the board of canvassers had determined Barstow elected governor; that the secretary of State had certified to his election; and that he had taken the oath of office. They submitted to the court whether it had jurisdiction, beyond the certificates, of those facts and the canvass so made to inquire as to the number of votes actually given for Barstow,—Bashford offering to prove that the certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and that he, instead of Barstow, received the greatest number of votes. This stipulation the court declined to entertain or to pass upon the questions suggested; as they were not presented in legal form. Barstow

was thereupon given until the twenty-fifth of February to answer the information that had been filed against him by the attorney general.

On the day appointed, Barstow filed his plea to the effect that, by the laws of Wisconsin regulating the conducting of general election for State officers, it was the duty of the board of canvassers to determine who was elected to the office of governor; and that the board had found that he was duly elected to that office. It was a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. A demurrer was interposed to this plea, setting forth that the matters therein contained were not sufficient in law to take the case out of court; asking, also, for a judgment against Barstow, or that he answer further the information filed against him. The demurrer was sustained; and Barstow was required to answer over within four days; at the expiration of which time the counsel for Barstow withdrew from the case, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had appeared at the bar of the court to object to the jurisdiction of that tribunal in the matter, and the court had determined to proceed with the case, holding and exercising full and final jurisdiction over it; and that they could take no further steps without conceding the right of that tribunal so to hold. Thereupon, on the eighth of March, Barstow entered a protest, by a communication to the supreme court, against any further interference with the department under his charge by that tribunal, "either by attempting to transfer its powers to another or direct the course of executive action." The counsel for Bashford then moved for judgment upon the default of Barstow.

A further hearing of the case was postponed until March 18, when the attorney general filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings; against which Bashford, by his counsel, protested as being prejudicial to his rights. It was the opinion of the court that the attorney general could not dismiss the case, that every thing which was well pleaded for Bashford in his information was confessed by the default of Barstow. By strict usage, a final judgment ought then to have followed; but the court came to the conclusion to call upon Bashford to bring forward proof, showing his right to the office. Testimony was then adduced at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers; after hearing of which it was the opinion of the court that Bashford had received a plurality of votes for governor and that there must be a judgment in his favor and one of ouster against Barstow; which were rendered accordingly.

The ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced on the ninth of January, 1856. William Hull was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate had a republican majority, but the assembly was democratic. On the eleventh Barstow sent in a message to a joint convention of the two houses. On the twenty-first of March he tendered to the legislature his resignation as governor, giving for reasons the action of the supreme court in "Bashford vs. Barstow," which tribunal was then hearing testimony in the case. On the same day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of the State, afterwards sending a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of Barstow made it his duty to take the reins of government. On the twenty-fifth, Bashford called on McArthur, then occupying the executive office, and demanded possession—at the same time intimating that he preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be employed if necessary. The lieutenant governor thereupon vacated the chair, when the former took the gubernatorial seat, exercising thereafter the functions of the office until his successor was elected and qualified. His right to the seat was recognized by the senate on the twenty-fifth, and by the assembly on the twenty-seventh of March, 1856. This ended the famous case of "Bashford vs. Barstow," the first and only "war of succession" ever indulged in by Wisconsin.

The legislature, on the thirty-first of March, adjourned over to the third of September, to dispose of a congressional land grant to the State. Upon re-assembling, an important measure was taken up—that of a new apportionment for the legislature. It was determined to increase the

number of members from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven. The session closed on the thirteenth of October. The general election for members to the thirty-fifth congress, held in November, resulted in the choice of John H. Potter, from the first district ; C. C. Washburn from the second ; and Charles Billinghamurst, from the third district. They were all elected as republicans. The presidential canvass of this year was an exciting one in the State. The republicans were successful. Electors of that party cast their five votes for Fremont and Dayton.

The year 1856 was not an unprosperous one, agriculturally speaking, although in some respects decidedly unfavorable. In many districts the earlier part of the season was exceedingly dry, which materially diminished the wheat crop. Other industrial interests were every where in a flourishing condition.

The legislature commenced its tenth regular session at Madison, on the fourteenth day of January, 1857, with a republican majority in both houses. Wyman Spooner was elected speaker of the assembly. For the first time since the admission of the State into the Union, a majority of the members of both houses, together with the governor, were opposed to the democratic party. On the twenty-third the senate and assembly met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. James R. Doolittle, republican, was the successful candidate for that office, for a full term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1857. The legislature adjourned on the ninth of March, 1857. At the Spring election, Judge Whiton was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years.

The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county. The courts and several magistrates in any county in Wisconsin may, in their discretion, sentence to this school any male child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, convicted of vagrancy, petit larceny, or any misdemeanor ; also of any offense which would otherwise be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison ; or, of incorrigible or vicious conduct in certain cases. The term of commitment must be to the age of twenty-one years.

At the State election held in November of this year, the republicans elected A. W. Randall governor ; S. D. Hastings, State treasurer, and Edward M. McGraw, State prison commissioner. The democrats elected E. D. Campbell, lieutenant governor ; D. W. Jones, secretary of State ; Gabriel Bouck, attorney general ; L. C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, and J. C. Squires, bank comptroller.

The year 1857 was a disastrous one to Wisconsin, as well as to the whole country, in a financial point of view. Early in the Fall a monetary panic swept over the land. A number of prominent operators in the leading industrial pursuits were obliged to succumb. Agriculturally the year was a fair one for the State.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR—1858—1859.

Randall's administration began on the fourth day of January, 1858, when for the first time he was inaugurated governor of the State. On the eleventh of January the legislature commenced its eleventh regular session, with a republican majority in both houses. Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the seventeenth of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days. "That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, can not

be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past; but they lacked concentration of effort, and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed."

At the regular session of the legislature of 1856, an act was passed for a general revision of the laws of the State. Under this, and a subsequent act of the adjourned session of that year, three commissioners—David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd, and F. S. Lovell—were appointed "to collect, compile and digest the general laws" of Wisconsin. Their report was submitted to the legislature of 1858, and acted upon at a late day of the session. The laws revised, which received the sanction of the legislature, were published in one volume, and constitute what is known as the Revised Statutes of 1858.

At the Fall election, John F. Potter from the first district, and C. C. Washburn from the second district, both republicans, were elected to the thirty-sixth congress; while C. H. Larrabee, democrat, was elected to represent the third district.

The twelfth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1859, with a republican majority in both houses. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of March, 1859, after a session of sixty-nine days. At the regular spring election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, for a full term of six years, as the successor of Associate Justice Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended—whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860—he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the governor of appointing Paine as his successor, on the 20th of June, 1859. On the twelfth of April, 1859, Edward V. Whiton, chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence in Janesville. The office was filled by executive appointment on the 19th of the same month—the successor of Judge Whiton being Luther S. Dixon. Late in the Summer both political parties put into the field a full state ticket. The republicans were successful—electing for governor, Alexander W. Randall; for lieutenant governor, B. G. Noble; for secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; for state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, for attorney general, James H. Howe; for bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; for superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; for state prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM), 1860–1861.

Alexander W. Randall was inaugurated the second time as governor of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 2, 1860. One week subsequent, the thirteenth regular session of the legislature commenced at Madison. For the first time the republicans had control, not only of all the State offices, but also of both branches of the legislature. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. A new assessment law was among the most important of the acts passed at this session. The legislature adjourned on the second of April. At the spring election, Luther S. Dixon, as an independent candidate, was elected chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Whiton. In the presidential election which followed, republican electors were chosen—casting their five votes, in the electoral college, for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, from the first district; Luther Hanchett, from the second, and A. Scott Sloan, from the third district, were elected members of the thirty-seventh congress. Hanchett died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1862, when, on the twentieth of December following, W. D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy. All these congressional representatives were republicans. Wisconsin, in 1860, was a strong repub-

lican State. According to the census of this year, it had a population of over seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

On the ninth of January, 1861, the fourteenth regular session of the State legislature commenced at Madison. Both branches were republican. Amasa Cobb was elected speaker of the assembly. On the tenth, both houses met in joint convention to hear the governor read his annual message. It was a remarkable document. Besides giving an excellent synopsis of the operations of the State government for 1860, the governor entered largely into a discussion of the question of secession and disunion, as then proposed by some of the southern states of the Union. These are his closing words:

“The right of a State to secede from the Union can never be admitted. The National Government can not treat with a State while it is in the Union, and particularly while it stands in an attitude hostile to the Union. So long as any State assumes a position foreign, independent and hostile to the government, there can be no reconciliation. The government of the United States can not treat with one of its own States as a foreign power. The constitutional laws extend over every State alike. They are to be enforced in every State alike. A State can not come into the Union as it pleases, and go out when it pleases. Once in, it must stay until the Union is destroyed. There is no coercion of a State. But where a faction of a people arrays itself, not against one act, but against all laws, and against all government, there is but one answer to be made: ‘*The Government must be sustained; the laws shall be enforced!*’”

On the twenty-third of January the legislature met in joint convention to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Charles Durkee, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. The successful candidate was Timothy O. Howe, republican, who was elected for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861. One of the important acts passed at this session of the legislature apportioned the State into senate and assembly districts, by which the whole number of members in both houses was increased from one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty-three. Another act apportioned the State into six congressional districts instead of three. By this — the third congressional apportionment — each district was to elect one representative. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; the second, of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia; the third, of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk; the fourth, of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan; the fifth, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Cutagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawano; and the sixth, of the counties of Bad Axe, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland. The legislature adjourned on the seventeenth of April, 1861.

At the spring elections of this year, Orsamus Cole was re-elected as associate justice of the supreme court. On the ninth of May following, Governor Randall issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the fifteenth of the same month. “The extraordinary condition of the country,” said he, “growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this State be convened in special session, to provide more completely for making the power of the State useful to the government and to other loyal States.” The fifteenth or extra session began on the fifteenth of May, as designated in the governor’s proclamation. The message of the governor was devoted entirely to the war. “At the close of the last annual session of the legislature,” said he, “to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the president of the United States, ‘for aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion

or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States,' and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments." "The first call of the president for immediate active service," continued the governor, "was for one regiment of men. My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field." "The time for deliberation," concludes the governor, "must give way to the time for action. The constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of persons or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities, must receive new guarantees of safety."

The extra session of the legislature passed, with a single exception, no acts except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. As the administration of Governor Randall would close with the year, and as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt throughout the State as to who his successor should be. Three State tickets were put in nomination: union, republican, and democratic. The republican ticket was successful, electing Louis P. Harvey, governor; Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor; James T. Lewis, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; James H. Howe, attorney general; W. H. Ramsey, bank controller; J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction; and A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner.

THE WAR OF SECESSION—LAST YEAR OF RANDALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

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 resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor 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 became 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 hurricanes have rattled—strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions 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 government, 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 every where 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 Governor 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 each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were 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 first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth 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 powerful 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 seventy-five thousand, 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.

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 Governor 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 already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth 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 thirteenth instant 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 two hundred thousand dollars, 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 seventeenth, 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 sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries 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." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

With a wise foresight, Governor Randall ordered, as a reserve force and in advance of another call for troops by the president, the formation of two more regiments—the Second and Third, and, eventually, the Fourth. Camps at Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine, were formed for their reception, where suitable buildings were erected for their accommodation. Companies assigned to the Second regiment were ordered to commence moving into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the first day of May. On the seventh, the secretary of war, under call of the president of the United States for forty-two thousand additional volunteers—this time for three years, or during the war—telegraphed Governor Randall that no more three months' volunteers were wanted; that such companies as were recruited must re-enlist for the new term or be disbanded.

At the extra session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which, as already mentioned, commenced on the fifteenth of May, called by Governor Randall immediately upon his being notified of the second call of the president for troops, on the third of May, the law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which the governor had organized the First regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call for troops. "A bill was introduced, and became a law, authorizing the governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the General Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous—to transport, clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service, for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed, and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties, to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The paymaster general was authorized to draw funds from the State treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expense incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage, and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the governor to carry out the law."

Other laws were passed relating to military matters. One authorized the governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms; and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the same. Another authorized counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits. The one passed at the previous session, exempting volunteers from civil process while in the service, was amended so as to include all who might thereafter enlist. One granted five dollars per month as extra pay to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to their families. Another authorized the governor to employ such aids, clerks and

messengers, as he deemed necessary for the public interests. Still another authorized the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but had declined to go in for three years. The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the "war fund." One million dollars in bonds were authorized to be issued for war purposes to form that fund. The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were empowered to negotiate them. By a joint resolution approved the twenty-first of May, the consent of the legislature was given to the governor to be absent from the State during the war, for as long a time as in his discretion he might think proper or advisable, in connection with the military forces of the State. For liberality, zeal and genuine patriotism, the members of the Wisconsin legislature, for the year 1861, deserve a high commendation. All that was necessary upon their final adjournment at the close of the extra session to place the State upon a "war footing," was the organization by the governor of the various military departments. These he effected by appointing Brigadier General William L. Utley, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major E. L. Buttrick, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary.

On the seventeenth of May, the First regiment, at "Camp Scott," was mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The regimental officers were not all in accordance with the law and mode adopted afterwards. On the seventh of the month Governor Randall had appointed Rufus King a brigadier general, and assigned the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments to his command as the Wisconsin brigade; although at that date only the First and Second had been called into camp. This brigade organization was not recognized by the General Government. The secretary of war telegraphed the governor of Wisconsin that the quota of the State, under the second call of the president, was two regiments—so that the whole number under both calls was only three—one (the First) for three months, two (the Second and Third) for three years. Notwithstanding this, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Fourth.

As a number of the companies ordered into "Camp Randall" on the first day of May to form the Second regiment had only enlisted for three months, the order of the secretary of war of the seventh of that month making it imperative that all such companies must re-enlist for three years or during the war, or be disbanded, the question of extending their term of enlistment was submitted to the companies of the regiment, when about five hundred consented to the change. The quota of the regiment was afterward made up, and the whole mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, under the president's second call for troops. This was on the eleventh of June, 1861. The Third regiment having had its companies assigned early in May, they were ordered in June into "Camp Hamilton" at Fond du Lac, where the regiment was organized, and, on the twenty-ninth of June, mustered into the United States' service as a three years regiment. This filled Wisconsin's quota under the second call of President Lincoln. By this time war matters in the State began to assume a systematic course of procedure—thanks to the patriotism of the people, the wisdom of the legislature, and the untiring energy and exertions of the governor and his subordinates.

The determination of the secretary of war to accept from Wisconsin only two three-years regiments under the second call for troops was soon changed, and three more were authorized, making it necessary to organize the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. The Fourth was called into "Camp Utley" at Racine on the sixth of June, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the ninth of the following month. By the twenty-eighth of June, all the companies of the Fifth had assembled at "Camp Randall," and on the thirteenth of July were mustered in as

United States troops. By the first of July, at the same place, the complement for the Sixth regiment had been made up, and the companies were mustered for three years into the service of the General Government, on the sixteenth of the same month. Governor Randall did not stop the good work when six regiments had been accepted, but assigned the necessary companies to form two more regiments—the Seventh and Eighth; however, he wisely concluded not to call them into camp until after harvest, unless specially required to do so. “If they are needed sooner,” said the governor, in a letter to the president on the first of July, “a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them.” “By the authority of our legislature,” added the writer, “I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service, and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed.”

About the latter part of June, W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, a good marksman, was commissioned captain to raise a company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment. He at once engaged in the work. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers. It left the State about the middle of September under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the service at Wehawken on the twenty-third day of that month, as Company “G” of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters. On the twenty-sixth of July, a commission was issued to G. Van Deutsch of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling his company to eighty-four men. He left the State in September, joining Fremont. The company was afterward attached to the fifth cavalry regiment of Missouri.

About the 20th of August, Governor Randall was authorized to organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of officers of the General Government. The five regiments were to be additional to the eight already raised. One regiment was to be German. During the last week of August the companies of the Seventh regiment were ordered into “Camp Randall,” at Madison. They were mustered into the service soon after arrival. On the 28th of August orders were issued for the reorganization of the First regiment for three years, its term of three months having expired. The secretary of war having signified his acceptance of the regiment for the new term, its mustering into the service was completed on the nineteenth of October. This made six infantry regiments in addition to the eight already accepted, or fourteen in all. On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth regiment,—the whole moving to “Camp Randall,” at Madison, the first week in September, where their mustering in was finished on the thirteenth.

The Ninth, a German regiment, was recruited in squads, and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies, and the whole mustered in on the 26th of October, 1861, at “Camp Sigel,” Milwaukee. Companies were assigned the Tenth regiment on the 18th of September, and ordered into camp at Milwaukee, where it was fully organized about the first of October, being mustered into the service on the fourteenth of that month. The Tenth infantry was enlisted in September, 1861, and mustered in on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at “Camp Holton,” Milwaukee. The Eleventh regiment was called by companies into “Camp Randall” the latter part of September and first of October, 1861, and mustered in on the eighteenth. The Twelfth was called in to the same camp and mustered in by companies between the twenty-eighth of October and the fifth of November, 1861. The Thirteenth rendezvoused at “Camp Treadway,” Janesville, being mustered into the United States service on the seventeenth of October, 1861. These thirteen regiments were all that had been accepted and mustered into the United States service while Randall was governor.

From the commencement of the rebellion a great desire had been manifested for the organ-

ization of artillery companies in Wisconsin, and this desire was finally gratified. Each battery was to number one hundred and fifty men, and, as has been shown, five had been authorized by the General Government to be raised in Wisconsin. The First battery was recruited at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, and was known as the "La Crosse Artillery." It rendezvoused at Racine, early in October, 1861, where on the tenth of that month, it was mustered into the United States service. The Second battery, Captain Ernest Herzberg, assembled at "Camp Utley," Racine, and was mustered in with the First battery on the tenth. The Third, known as the "Badger Battery," was organized by Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and was mustered into the service on the same day and at the same place as the First and Second. The Fourth battery, recruited and organized at Beloit, under the supervision of Captain John F. Vallee, was mustered in on the first of October, 1861, at Racine. The Fifth battery was recruited at Monroe, Green county, under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, moving afterward to "Camp Utley," Racine, where, on the first of October, it was mustered in, along with the Fourth. So brisk had been the recruiting, it was ascertained by the governor that seven companies had been raised instead of five, when the secretary of war was telegraphed to, and the extra companies—the Sixth and Seventh accepted; the Sixth, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," being recruited at Lone Rock, Richland county, in September, Captain Henry Dillon, and mustered in on the second of October, 1861, at Racine; the Seventh, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," having organized at Milwaukee, Captain Richard R. Griffiths, and mustered in on the fourth of the same month, going into camp at Racine on the eighth. This completed the mustering in of the first seven batteries, during Governor Randall's administration; the whole mustered force being thirteen regiments of infantry; one company of cavalry; one of sharpshooters; and these seven artillery companies. "Wisconsin," said the governor, in response to a request as to the number of regiments organized, "sent one regiment for three months,—officers and men eight hundred and ten. The other regiments for the war up to the Thirteenth (including the First, re-organized), will average one thousand men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, one hundred and three men; and seven companies of light artillery." Of cavalry from Wisconsin, only Deutsch's company had been mustered into the United States, although three regiments had been authorized by the General Government before the close of Randall's administration. The governor, before the expiration of his office, was empowered to organize more artillery companies—ten in all; and five additional regiments of infantry—making the whole number eighteen. On the tenth of December, he wrote: "Our Fourteenth infantry is full and in camp. * * * Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some four hundred men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp. * * * Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about eight hundred men in camp." It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of men in the three branches of the service was then in camp that had not been mustered into the service; and this number was considerably increased by the 6th of January, 1862, the day that Randall's official term expired; but no more men were mustered in, until his successor came into office, than those previously mentioned.

The First regiment—three months'—left "Camp Scott," Milwaukee, on the ninth of June, 1861, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—eight hundred and ten in number; John C. Starkweather, colonel. The regiment returned to Milwaukee on the seventeenth of August, 1861, and was mustered out on the twenty-second.

The First regiment re-organized at "Camp Scott," Milwaukee. Its mustering into the service, as previously mentioned, was completed on the nineteenth of October. On the twenty-

eighth, it started for Louisville, Kentucky—nine hundred and forty-five strong—under command of its former colonel, John C. Starkweather. The Second regiment, with S. Park Coon as colonel, left "Camp Randall," Madison, for Washington city, on the eleventh of June, 1861—numbering, in all, one thousand and fifty-one. The Third regiment started from "Camp Hamilton," Fond du Lac, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under command of Charles S. Hamilton, as colonel, on the twelfth of July, 1861, with a numerical strength of nine hundred and seventy-nine. The Fourth regiment—Colonel Halbert E. Payne—with a numerical strength of one thousand and fifty-three, departed on the fifteenth of July, 1861, from "Camp Utley," Racine, for Baltimore, Maryland. The Fifth regiment left "Camp Randall," Madison, one thousand and fifty-eight strong, commanded by Colonel Amasa Cobb, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, for Washington city. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, the Sixth regiment, numbering one thousand and eighty-four, moved from Madison, having been ordered to Washington city. It was commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutter. The Seventh regiment—Joseph Van Dor, Colonel—with a numerical strength of one thousand and sixteen men—officers and privates, received orders, as did the Fifth and Sixth, to move forward to Washington. They started from Madison on the morning of the twenty-first of September, 1861, for active service. The Eighth infantry, nine hundred and seventy-three strong, commanded by Colonel Robert C. Murphy, left Madison, *en route* for St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the twelfth of October, 1861. The Ninth, or German regiment, with Frederick Salomon in command as colonel, did not leave "Camp Sigel," for active service, while Randall was governor. The Tenth infantry moved from "Camp Holton," Milwaukee, commanded by Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, on the ninth of November, 1861, destined for Louisville, Kentucky, with a total number of nine hundred and sixteen officers and privates. On the twentieth of November, 1861, the Eleventh regiment "broke camp" at Madison, starting for St. Louis, under command of Charles L. Harris, as colonel. Its whole number of men was nine hundred and sixteen. The Twelfth regiment, at "Camp Randall," Madison—Colonel George E. Bryant, and the Thirteenth, at "Camp Tredway," Janesville—Colonel Maurice Maloney—were still in camp at the expiration of the administration of Governor Randall: these, with the Ninth, were all that had not moved out of the State for active service, of those mustered in previous to January 6, 1861,—making a grand total of infantry sent from Wisconsin, up to that date, by the governor, to answer calls of the General Government, for three years' service or during the war, of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one men, in ten regiments, averaging very nearly one thousand to each regiment. Besides these ten regiments of infantry for three years' service, Wisconsin had also sent into the field the First regiment, for three months' service, numbering eight hundred and ten men; Alexander's company of sharpshooters, one hundred and six; and Deutsch's company of cavalry, eighty-four; in all, one thousand. Adding these to the three years' regiments, and the whole force, in round numbers, was eleven thousand men, furnished by the State in 1861.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—LOUIS P. HARVEY AND EDWARD SALOMON, GOVERNORS—1862—1863.

Louis P. Harvey was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the sixth of January, 1862. The fifteenth regular session of the legislature of the State began on the eighth of the same month. In the senate, the republicans were in the majority; but in the assembly they had only a plurality of members, there being a number of "Union" men in that branch—enough, indeed, to elect, by outside aid, J. W. Beardsley, who ran for the assembly, upon the "Union" ticket, as speaker. Governor Harvey, on the tenth, read his message to the legislature in joint convention. "No previous legislature," are his opening words, "has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. . . . The occasion," he adds, "pleads

with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the Government." On the seventh of April following, the legislature adjourned until the third of June next ensuing. Before it again assembled, an event occurred, casting a gloom over the whole State. The occasion was the accidental drowning of Governor Harvey.

Soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, on the seventh of April, 1862, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize a relief party, to aid the wounded and suffering soldiers from the State. On the tenth, Harvey and others started on their tour of benevolence. Arriving at Chicago, they found a large number of boxes had been forwarded there from different points in the State, containing supplies of various kinds. At Mound City, Paducah, and Savannah, the governor and his party administered to the wants of the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Having completed their mission of mercy, they repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of the *Minnehaha*, which was to convey them to Cairo, on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening of the nineteenth of April, 1862, and very dark when the boat arrived which was to take the governor and his friends on board; and as she rounded to, the bow touching the *Dunleith*, on which was congregated the party ready to depart, Governor Harvey, by a misstep, fell overboard between the two boats, into the Tennessee river. The current was strong, and the water more than thirty feet deep. Every thing was done that could be, to save his life, but all to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, upon the death of Harvey, succeeded to the office of governor of Wisconsin. On the third day of June, the legislature re-assembled in accordance with adjournment on the seventh of April previous, Governor Salomon, in his message of that day, to the senate and assembly, after announcing the sad event of the death of the late governor, said: "The last among the governors elected by the people of this State, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy end of the honored and lamented deceased, are well known to the people, and are, with his memory, treasured up in their hearts." He died," added Salomon, "while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him." The legislature, on the thirteenth of June, by a joint resolution, declared that in the death of Governor Harvey, the State had "lost an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted philanthropist, and a sincere friend." Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on the seventeenth of June, 1862.

Business of great public importance, in the judgment of the governor, rendering a special session of the legislature necessary, he issued, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, his proclamation to that effect, convening both houses on the tenth of September following. On that day he sent in his message, relating wholly to war matters. He referred to the fact that since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand more men had been called for by the president of the United States, to suppress the rebellion. "It is evident," said he, "that to meet further calls, it is necessary to rely upon a system of drafting or conscription, in Wisconsin." The governor then proceeded to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. The legislature levied a tax to aid volunteering, and passed a law giving the right of suffrage to soldiers in the military service. They also authorized the raising of money for payment of bounties to volunteers. The legislature adjourned on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, after a session of sixteen days, and the enacting of seventeen laws.

On the 7th of October, James H. Howe, attorney general, resigned his office to enter the army. On the 14th of that month, Winfield Smith was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

At the general election in the Fall of this year, six congressmen were elected to the thirty-eighth congress: James S. Brown from the first district; I. C. Sloan, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; Charles A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Ezra Wheeler, from the fifth; and W. D. McIndoe, from the sixth district. Sloan, Cobb, and McIndoe, were elected as republicans; Brown, Eldridge, and Wheeler, as democrats.

The sixteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, commenced on the fourteenth of January, 1863. J. Allen Barber was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in both houses was republican. Governor Salomon read his message on the fifteenth, to the joint convention, referring, at length, to matters connected with the war of the rebellion: A large number of bills were passed by the legislature for the benefit of soldiers and their families. On the twenty-second, the legislature re-elected James R. Doolittle, to the United States senate for six years, from the fourth of March next ensuing. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April following. In the Spring of this year, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court, running as an independent candidate.

By a provision of the Revised Statutes of 1858, as amended by an act passed in 1862, and interpreted by another act passed in 1875, the terms of the justices of the supreme court, elected for a full term, commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

At the Fall election there were two tickets in the field: democratic and union republican. The latter was successful, electing James T. Lewis, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; Winfield Smith, attorney general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent; W. H. Ramsay, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Randall turned over to his successor in the gubernatorial chair, the military matters of Wisconsin, he had remaining in the State, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth infantry, also the Twelfth up to the Nineteenth inclusive; three regiments of cavalry; and ten batteries—First to Tenth inclusive. Colonel Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the war department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. Governor Randall, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment—the First cavalry—by the organization of six additional companies. The organization of the Second cavalry regiment was authorized in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities. Early in November, 1861, the war department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a cavalry regiment—the Third Wisconsin—when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Barstow had been revoked. The latter, however, soon had his authority restored. In October, Governor Randall was authorized by the war department to raise three additional companies of artillery—Eighth to Tenth inclusive. These three batteries were all filled and went into camp by the close of 1861. Governor Randall, therefore, besides sending out of the State eleven thousand men, had in process of formation, or fully organized, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten companies of artillery, left behind in

various camps in the State, to be turned over to his successor.

The military officers of Wisconsin were the governor, Louis P. Harvey, commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major M. H. Carpenter, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary. As the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the executives of the States, and appointed superintendents in their place, the offices of commissary general and paymaster general were no longer necessary; and their time, after the commencement of the administration in Wisconsin of 1862, was employed, so long as they continued their respective offices, in settling up the business of each. The office of commissary general was closed about the first of June, 1862; that of paymaster general on the tenth of July following. On the last of August, 1862, Brigadier General Tredway resigned the position of quartermaster general, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to fill his place.

Upon the convening of the legislature of the State in its regular January session of this year—1862, Governor Harvey gave, in his message to that body, a full statement of what had been done by Wisconsin in matters appertaining to the war, under the administration of his predecessor. He stated that the State furnished to the service of the General Government under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment—First Wisconsin; under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, ten regiments, numbering from the First re-organized to the Eleventh, excluding the Ninth or German regiment. He gave as the whole number of officers, musicians and privates, in these ten three-year regiments, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen. He further stated that there were then organized and awaiting orders, the Ninth, in "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, numbering nine hundred and forty men, under Colonel Frederick Salomon; the Twelfth, in "Camp Randall," one thousand and thirty-nine men, under Colonel George E. Bryant; the Thirteenth, in "Camp Tredway," Janesville, having nine hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Colonel M. Maloney; and the Fourteenth, at "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, eight hundred and fifty men, under Colonel D. E. Wood.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, seven hundred men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, nine hundred men, were at that time at "Camp Randall," in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, had their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and had been notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, the latter at Milwaukee. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together one thousand and fifty men, had remained for a considerable time in "Camp Utley," Racine, impatient of the delays of the General Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery were about going into camp, numbering three hundred and thirty-four men. Besides these, the State had furnished, as already mentioned, an independent company of cavalry, then in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, of eighty-one men; a company of one hundred and four men for Berdan's sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second regiment, of about eighty men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel E. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow; were being organized. They numbered together, two thousand four hundred and fifty men. The Nineteenth (independent) regiment was rapidly organizing under the direction of the General Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not bringing this last regiment into view, the State had, at the commencement of Governor Harvey's administration, including the First, three-months' regiment, either in the service of the United States or organizing for it, a total of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three men.

The legislature at its regular session of 1862, passed a law making it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the war fund, within twelve months from the time they accrued ; a law was also passed authorizing the investment of the principal of the school fund in the bonds of the state issued for war purposes ; another, amendatory of the act of the extra session of 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any school district of moneys belonging to the same ; also authorizing a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgages, by advertisements. "The State Aid Law" was amended so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of families, fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, and imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only included regiments and companies organized up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the close of the session. A law was also passed suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers ; another defining the duties of the allotment commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and fixing their compensation. One authorized the issuing of bonds for two hundred thousand dollars for war purposes ; one authorized a temporary loan from the general fund to pay State aid to volunteers ; and one, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sale of war bonds ; while another authorized the governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The legislature, it will be remembered, took a recess from the seventh of April to the third of June, 1862. Upon its re-assembling, an act was passed providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general. Another act appropriated twenty thousand dollars to enable the governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. There was also another act passed authorizing the auditing, by the quartermaster general, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments. At the extra session called by Governor Salomon, for the tenth of September, 1862, an amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry, or batteries of artillery before that time raised in the State, or that might afterward be raised and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of the war fund and used in the payment of warrants for "State Aid" to families of volunteers. Another law authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers. One act authorized soldiers in the field, although out of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage ; and another gave towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties the authority to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the fifth of August, 1862, Governor Salomon received from the war department a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of three hundred thousand men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged ; that if the State quota under a call made July 2, of that year, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was not filled by the fifteenth of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft ; and that the secretary of war would assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. On the eighth of that month, the governor of the State was ordered to immediately cause an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties. Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint proper officers, and the United States promised to pay all reasonable expenses. The quota for Wisconsin, under the call for nine months' men, was eleven thousand nine hundred and four. The draft was made by the governor in obedience to the order he had received from Washington ; but such had been the volunteering under the stim-

ulus caused by a fear of it, that only four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven men were drafted. This was the first and only draft made in Wisconsin by the State authorities. Subsequent ones were made under the direction of the provost marshal general at Washington.

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randal'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 under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, 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, as will now be shown.

The Ninth regiment left "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, under command of Colonel Frederick Salomon, on the twenty-second of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and eight hundred and eighty-four men, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Twelfth infantry left Wisconsin under command of Colonel George E. Bryant, ten hundred and forty-five strong, the eleventh of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri.

The Thirteenth regiment—Colonel Maurice Maloney—left "Camp Tredway," Janesville, on the eighteenth of January, 1862, nine hundred and seventy strong, under orders to report at Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the twenty-third.

The Fourteenth regiment of infantry departed from "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, under command of Colonel David E. Wood, for St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of March, 1862, it having been mustered into the United States service on the thirtieth of January previous. Its total strength was nine hundred and seventy officers and men. It arrived at its destination on the tenth of March, and went into quarters at "Benton Barracks."

The Fifteenth regiment, mostly recruited from the Scandinavian population of Wisconsin, was organized at "Camp Randall," Madison—Hans C. Hegas colonel. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the fourteenth of February, 1862, it leaving the State for St. Louis, Missouri, on the second of March following, with a total strength of eight hundred and one officers and men.

The Sixteenth regiment was organized at "Camp Randall," and was mustered into the service on the last day of January, 1862, leaving the State, with Benjamin Allen as colonel, for St. Louis on the thirteenth of March ensuing, having a total strength of one thousand and sixty-six.

The regimental organization of the Seventeenth infantry (Irish), Colonel John L. Doran, was effected at "Camp Randall," and the mustering in of the men completed on the fifteenth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the twenty-third for St. Louis.

The Eighteenth regiment organized at "Camp Trowbridge," Milwaukee—James S. Alban, colonel—completed its muster into the United States service on the fifteenth of March, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the thirtieth, reaching their point of destination on the thirty-first.

The Nineteenth infantry rendezvoused at Racine as an independent regiment, its colonel, Horace T. Sanders, being commissioned by the war department. The men were mustered into the service as fast as they were enlisted. Independent organizations being abolished, by an order from Washington, the Nineteenth was placed on the same footing as other regiments in the State. On the twentieth of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to "Camp Randall" to guard rebel prisoners. Here the mustering in was completed, numbering in all nine hundred and seventy-three. They left the State for Washington on the second of June.

The muster into the United States service of the Twentieth regiment—Bertine Pinckney, colonel—was completed on the twenty-third of August, 1862, at "Camp Randall," the original strength being nine hundred and ninety. On the thirtieth of August the regiment left the State for St. Louis.

The Twenty-first infantry was organized at Oshkosh, being mustered in on the fifth of September, 1862, with a force of one thousand and two, all told—Benjamin J. Sweet, colonel—leaving the State for Cincinnati on the eleventh.

The Twenty-second regiment—Colonel William L. Utley—was organized at "Camp Utley," Racine, and mustered in on the second of September, 1862. Its original strength was one thousand and nine. It left the State for Cincinnati on the sixteenth.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, the Twenty-third regiment—Colonel Joshua J. Guppy—was mustered in at "Camp Randall," leaving Madison for Cincinnati on the fifteenth.

The Twenty-fourth infantry rendezvoused at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee. Its muster in was completed on the twenty-first of August, 1862, the regiment leaving the State under Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, for Kentucky, on the fifth of September, one thousand strong.

On the fourteenth of September, 1862, at "Camp Salomon," LaCrosse, the Twenty-fifth regiment was mustered into the service—Milton Montgomery, colonel. They left the State on the nineteenth with orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. Their entire strength was one thousand and eighteen. The regiment, after contributing to the preservation of tranquillity among the settlers, and deterring the Indians from hostilities, returned to Wisconsin, arriving at "Camp Randall" on the eighteenth of December, 1862.

The Twenty-sixth—almost wholly a German regiment—was mustered into the service at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Jacobs, left the State for Washington city on the sixth of October, one thousand strong.

The Twenty-seventh infantry was ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862; but the discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August left the Twenty-seventh with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez the organization was completed, but the regiment at the close of the year had not been mustered into the service.

On the twenty-fourth of October, 1862, the Twenty-eighth regiment—James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, colonel—was mustered into the United States service at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee. Its strength was nine hundred and sixty-one. In November, the regiment was employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee county. It left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the twentieth of December, where they arrived on the twenty-second; remaining there until the fifth of January, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth infantry—Colonel Charles R. Gill—was organized at "Camp Randall," where its muster into the United States service was completed on the twenty-seventh of September, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for Cairo, Illinois, on the second of November.

The Thirtieth regiment, organized at "Camp Randall" under the supervision of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, completed its muster into the United States service on the twenty-first of October, 1862, with a strength of nine hundred and six. On the sixteenth of November, one company of the Thirtieth was sent to Green Bay to protect the draft commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the eighteenth, seven companies moved to Milwaukee to assist in enforcing the draft in Milwaukee county, while two companies remained in "Camp Randall" to guard Ozaukee rioters.

On the twenty-second, six companies from Milwaukee went to West Bend, Washington county, one company returning to "Camp Randall." After the completion of the draft in Washington county, four companies returned to camp, while two companies were engaged in gathering up the drafted men.

The final and complete organization of the Thirty-first infantry—Colonel Isaac E. Messmore—was not concluded during the year 1862.

The Thirty-second regiment, organized at "Camp Bragg," Oshkosh, with James H. Howe as colonel, was mustered into the service on the twenty-fifth of September, 1862; and, on the thirtieth of October, leaving the State, it proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo to Memphis, Tennessee, going into camp on the third of November. The original strength of the Thirty-second was nine hundred and ninety-three.

The Thirty-third infantry—Colonel Jonathan B. Moore—mustered in on the eighteenth of October, 1862, at "Camp Utley," Racine, left the State, eight hundred and ninety-two strong, moving by way of Chicago to Cairo.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted men, original strength nine hundred and sixty-one—Colonel Fritz Anneke—had its muster into service for nine months completed at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the last day of the year 1862.

Of the twenty-four infantry regiments, numbered from the Twelfth to the Thirty-fourth inclusive, and including also the Ninth, three—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth—were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The whole of the residue were mustered in during the year 1862, except the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-first. All were sent out of the State during 1862, except the last two mentioned and the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth.

The First regiment of cavalry—Colonel Edward Daniels—perfected its organization at "Camp Harvey," Kenosha. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the eighth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the seventeenth, with a strength of eleven hundred and twenty-four.

The muster of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was completed on the twelfth of March, 1862, at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the twenty-fourth, eleven hundred and twenty-seven strong. It was under the command of Cadwallader C. Washburn as colonel.

The Third Wisconsin cavalry—Colonel William A. Barstow—was mustered in at "Camp Barstow," Janesville. The muster was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the 26th of March for St. Louis, with a strength of eleven hundred and eighty-six.

The original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in Wisconsin was overruled by the war department, and the several batteries were sent from the State as independent organizations.

The First battery—Captain Jacob T. Foster—perfected its organization at "Camp Utley," where the company was mustered in, it leaving the State with a strength of one hundred and fifty-five, on the 23d of January, 1862, for Louisville, where the battery went into "Camp Irvine," near that city. The Second battery—Captain Ernest F. Herzberg—was mustered into the service at "Camp Utley," October 10, 1861, the company numbering one hundred and fifty-three. It left the State for Baltimore, on the 21st of January, 1862. The Third battery—Captain L. H. Drury—completed its organization of one hundred and seventy at "Camp Utley," and was mustered in October 10, 1861, leaving the State for Louisville, on the 23d of January, 1862. The Fourth battery—Captain John F. Vallee—rendezvoused at "Camp Utley." Its muster in was completed on the 1st of October, 1861, its whole force being one hundred and fifty-one. The company left the State for Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1862. The Fifth bat-

tery, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Pinney, was mustered in on the 1st of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, on the 15th of March, 1862, one hundred and fifty-five strong. The Sixth battery—Captain Henry Dillon—was mustered in on the 2d of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, March 15, 1862, with a numerical strength of one hundred and fifty-seven. The Seventh battery—Captain Richard R. Griffiths—was mustered in on the 4th of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," and proceeded on the 15th of March, 1862, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries to St. Louis. The Eighth battery, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, was mustered in on the 8th of January, 1862, at "Camp Utley," and left the State on the 18th of March following, for St. Louis, one hundred and sixty-one strong. The Ninth battery, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, was organized at Burlington, Racine county. It was mustered in on the 7th of January, 1862, leaving "Camp Utley" for St. Louis, on the 18th of March. At St. Louis, their complement of men— one hundred and fifty-five—was made up by the transfer of forty-five from another battery. The Tenth battery—Captain Yates V. Bebee—after being mustered in at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862, left "Camp Utley," Racine, on the 18th of March for St. Louis, one hundred and seventeen strong. The Eleventh battery—Captain John O'Rourke—was made up of the "Oconto Irish Guards" and a detachment of Illinois recruits. The company was organized at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, in the Spring of 1862. Early in 1862, William A. Pile succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men as a company to be known as the Twelfth battery. The men were mustered in and sent forward in squads to St. Louis. Captain Pile's commission was revoked on the 18th of July. His place was filled by William Zickrick. These twelve batteries were all that left the State in 1862. To these are to be added the three regiments of cavalry and the nineteen regiments of infantry, as the effective force sent out during the year by Wisconsin.

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1863, were Edward Salomon, governor and commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel W. H. Watson, military secretary. The two incomplete regiments of 1862—the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers—were completed and in the field in March, 1863. The former was mustered in at "Camp Sigel"—Colonel Conrad Krez—on the 7th of March, and left the State, eight hundred and sixty-five strong, on the 16th for Columbus, Kentucky; the latter, under command of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore, with a strength of eight hundred and seventy-eight, left Wisconsin on the 1st of March, for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirty-fourth (drafted) regiment left "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the 31st of January, 1863, for Columbus, Kentucky, numbering nine hundred and sixty-one, commanded by Colonel Fritz Anneke. On the 17th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment left "Camp Randall" for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirtieth regiment remained in Wisconsin during the whole of 1863, performing various duties—the only one of the whole thirty-four that, at the end of that year, had not left the State.

On the 14th of January, 1863, the legislature of Wisconsin, as before stated, convened at Madison. Governor Salomon, in his message to that body, gave a summary of the transactions of the war fund during the calendar year; also of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the president were responded to. There were a number of military laws passed at this session. A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers, were also passed.

No additional regiments of infantry besides those already mentioned were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued. On the 3d of March, 1863, the congress of the United States passed the "Conscription Act." Under this act, Wisconsin was divided

into six districts. In the first district, I. M. Bean was appointed provost marshal; C. M. Baker, commissioner; and J. B. Dousman, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Milwaukee. In the second district, S. J. M. Putnam was appointed provost marshal; L. B. Caswell, commissioner; and Dr. C. R. Head, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Janesville. In the third district, J. G. Clark was appointed provost marshal; E. E. Byant, commissioner; and John H. Vivian, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Prairie du Chien. In the fourth district, E. L. Phillips was appointed provost marshal; Charles Burchard, commissioner; and L. H. Cary, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Fond du Lac. In the fifth district, C. R. Merrill was appointed provost marshal; William A. Bugh, commissioner; and H. O. Crane, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Green Bay. In the sixth district, B. F. Cooper was appointed provost marshal; L. S. Fisher, commissioner; and D. D. Cameron, examining surgeon. Headquarters at LaCrosse. The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, and was proceeded with to its completion. The nine months' term of service of the Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted militia, having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

The enrollment in Wisconsin of all persons liable to the "Conscription" amounted to 121,202. A draft was ordered to take place in November. Nearly fifteen thousand were drafted, only six hundred and twenty-eight of whom were mustered in; the residue either furnished substitutes, were discharged, failed to report, or paid commutation.

In the Summer of 1861, Company "K," Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. His company was designated as "A," First Regiment Heavy Artillery. This was the only one organized until the Summer of 1863; but its organization was effected outside the State. Three companies were necessary to add to company "A" to complete the battalion. Batteries "B," "C" and "D" were, therefore, organized in Wisconsin, all leaving the State in October and November, 1863.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—JAMES T. LEWIS, GOVERNOR—1864-1865.

James T. Lewis, of Columbia county, was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the fourth of January, 1864. In an inaugural address, the incoming governor pledged himself to use no executive patronage for a re-election; declared he would administer the government without prejudice or partiality; and committed himself to an economical administration of affairs connected with the State. On the thirteenth the legislature met in its seventeenth regular session. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The republican and union men were in the majority in this legislature. A number of acts were passed relative to military matters.

On the 1st day of October, J. L. Pickard having resigned as superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn was, by the governor, appointed to fill the vacancy. On the fifteenth of November, Governor Lewis appointed Jason Downer an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Byron Paine, who had resigned his position to take effect on that day, in order to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of Wisconsin, to which he had been commissioned on the tenth of August previous. The November elections of this year were entered into with great zeal by the two parties, owing to the fact that a president and vice president of the United States were to be chosen. The republicans were victorious. Electors of that party cast their eight votes for Lincoln and Johnson. The members elected to the thirty-ninth congress from Wisconsin at this election were: from the first district, H. E. Paine; from the second, I. C. Sloan; from the third, Amasa Cobb; from the fourth, C. A. Eldredge; from the fifth, Philetus Sawyer; and

from the sixth district, W. D. McIndoe. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat.

The Eighteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature began in Madison on the eleventh of January, 1865. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was, as to its political complexion, "Republican Union." On the tenth of April, the last day of the session, Governor Lewis informed the legislature that General Lee and his army had surrendered. "Four years ago," said he, "on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory and the prospects of an honorable peace." In February preceding, both houses ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. At the Spring election, Jason Downer was chosen associate justice of the supreme court for a full term of six years. The twentieth of April was set apart by the governor as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace. At the Fall election both parties, republican and democratic, had tickets in the field. The republicans were victorious, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, secretary of state; William E. Smith, state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, attorney general; John G. McMynn, superintendent of public instruction; J. M. Rusk, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION — LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The military officers for 1864 were besides the governor (who was commander-in-chief) Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary general, and chief of ordnance; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel Frank H. Firmin, military secretary. The legislature met at Madison on the 13th of January, 1864. "In response to the call of the General Government," said the governor, in his message to that body, "Wisconsin had sent to the field on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months' men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men."

Quite a number of laws were passed at this session of the legislature relative to military matters: three were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; one provided for the proper reception by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field of service; another repealed the law relative to allotment commissioners. One was passed authorizing the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in the service: another was passed amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; another provided for levying a State tax of \$200,000 for the support of families of volunteers. A law was passed authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Two other acts authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war. One act prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers' extra bounty; another one defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received

local bounties from towns other than their proper places of residence.

At the commencement of 1864, there were recruiting in the State the Thirty-fifth regiment of infantry and the Thirteenth battery. The latter was mustered in on the 29th of December, 1863, and left the State for New Orleans on the 28th of January, 1864. In February, authority was given by the war department to organize the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry. On the 27th of that month, the mustering in of the Thirty-fifth was completed at "Camp Washburn"—Colonel Henry Orff—the regiment, one thousand and sixty-six strong, leaving the State on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana. The other regiments, recruited and mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1864, were: the Thirty-sixth—Colonel Frank A. Haskell; the Thirty-seventh—Colonel Sam Harriman; the Thirty-eighth—Colonel James Bintliff; the Thirty-ninth—Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick; the Fortieth—Colonel W. Augustus Ray; the Forty-first—Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin; the Forty-second—Colonel Ezra T. Sprague; the Forty-third—Colonel Amasa Cobb.

The regiments mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1865 were: the Forty-fourth—Colonel George C. Symes; the Forty-fifth—Colonel Henry F. Belitz; Forty-sixth—Colonel Frederick S. Lovell; Forty-seventh—Colonel George C. Ginty; Forty-eighth—Colonel Uri B. Pearsall; Forty-ninth—Colonel Samuel Fallows; Fiftieth—Colonel John G. Clark; Fifty-first—Colonel Leonard Martin; Fifty-second—Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis; and Fifty-third—Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Pugh.

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress 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: the 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 four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division—the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery—"A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

division; and "D," to the western division. Company "G," First regiment Berdan's sharpshooters, was assigned to the eastern division.

The military officers of the State for 1865 were the same as the previous year, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as quartermaster general, James M. Lynch being appointed in his place. The legislature of this year met in Madison on the 11th of January. "To the calls of the Government for troops," said Governor Lewis, in his message, "no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field, since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men."

Several military laws were passed at this session: one authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; another, incorporating the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home; two others, amending the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country." One was passed authorizing the payment of salaries, clerk hire, and expenses, of the offices of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from the war fund; another, amending the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and depositions; another, amending the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field. One act provides for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant general's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State; another fixes the salary of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general, and their clerks and assistants; another prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage. One act was passed supplementary and explanatory of a previous one of the same session, authorizing towns, cities, or villages, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; another, amending a law of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families; and another, providing for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled Wisconsin soldiers. There was an act also passed, authorizing the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war,—the amount not to exceed \$850,000.

On the 13th of April, 1865, orders were received to discontinue recruiting in Wisconsin, and to discharge all drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the first of May, orders were issued for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service would expire on or before the first of the ensuing October. As a consequence, many Wisconsin soldiers were soon on their way home. State military officers devoted their time to the reception of returning regiments, to their payment by the United States, and to settling with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. Finally, their employment ceased—the last soldier was mustered out—the War of the Rebellion was at an end. Wisconsin had furnished to the federal army during the conflict over ninety thousand men, a considerable number more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. Nearly eleven thousand of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records. Nearly twelve million dollars were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their efforts to sustain the National Government.

Wisconsin feels, as well she may, proud of her record made in defense of national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood—always ranking among the foremost. From her workshops, her farms, her extensive pineries, she poured forth stalwart

men, to fill up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of these brave men drenched almost every battle-field from Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from Missouri to Georgia. To chronicle the deeds and exploits—the heroic achievements—the noble enthusiasm—of the various regiments and military organizations sent by her to do battle against the hydra-headed monster secession—would be a lengthy but pleasant task; but these stirring annals belong to the history of our whole country. Therein will be told the story which, to the latest time in the existence of this republic, will be read with wonder and astonishment. But an outline of the action of the State authorities and their labors, and of the origin of the various military organizations, in Wisconsin, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, must needs contain a reference to other helps employed—mostly incidental, in many cases wholly charitable, but none the less effective: the sanitary operations of the State during the rebellion.

Foremost among the sanitary operations of Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion was the organization of the surgeon general's department—to the end that the troops sent to the field from the State should have a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments as well as an efficient medical staff. In 1861, Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey. On the 17th of June, 1862, an act of the legislature became a law authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Under this law several expeditions were sent out of the State to look after the unfortunate sons who were suffering from disease or wounds. Soldiers' aid societies were formed throughout the State soon after the opening scenes of the rebellion. When temporary sanitary operations were no longer a necessity in Wisconsin, there followed two military benevolent institutions intended to be of a permanent character: the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The latter, however, has been discontinued. The former, started as a State institution, is now wholly under the direction and support of the General Government.

Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage or constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Wisconsin proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We publish on the following pages the report of the Adjutant General at the close of the war, but before all the Wisconsin organizations had been mustered out. It shows that 85,000 brave men were ready to forsake home, friends and the comforts of peaceful avocations, and offer their lives in defense of their country's honor. Twenty-two out of every hundred either died, were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of every hundred found a soldier's grave, while only 60 per cent of them marched home at the end of the war. Monuments may crumble, cities fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the great war of the rebellion, in which the sons of Wisconsin bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR—1866-1867.

The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on Monday, January 1, 1866. The legislature, in its nineteenth regular session, convened on the tenth. H. D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. The "Union" and "Republican" members were in a majority in both branches of the legislature. "Our first duty," said Governor Fairchild in his message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies during the year that is past." "The people of no nation on earth," he continued, "have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves." Among the joint resolutions passed at this session was one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the State, to the people. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of April, having been in session ninety-three days. At the general election in November of this year, there were elected to the Fortieth congress: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat. The proposition for a constitutional convention was voted upon by the people at this election, but was defeated.

The twentieth session of the legislature commenced on the ninth of January, 1867. Angus Cameron was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was strongly "Republican-Union." The message of Governor Fairchild was read by him in person, on the tenth. On the twenty-third, the two houses, in joint convention, elected Timothy O. Howe United States senator for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next ensuing. This legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the next Fall election an amendment to section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of the State, providing for paying a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars to each member of the legislature, instead of a *per diem* allowance, as previously given. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the eleventh of April, after a service of ninety-three days.

To provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State, an act, approved on the day of adjournment, authorized the governor to appoint an agent of the treasury, to superintend and enforce the collection of fees due for licenses fixed by law. This law is still in force, the agent holding his office at the pleasure of the executive of the State.

On the 27th of March, Chief Justice Dixon resigned his office but was immediately appointed by the governor to the same position. At the election in April following, associate Justice Cole was re-elected, without opposition, for six years from the first Monday in January following. On the 16th of August, Associate Justice Downer having resigned, Byron Paine was appointed by the governor in his place.

The republican State ticket, in the Fall, was elected over the democratic—resulting in the choice of Lucius Fairchild for governor; Wyman Spooner, for lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, Jr., secretary of state; William E. Smith, for state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, for attorney general; A. J. Craig, for superintendent of public instruction; Jeremiah M. Rusk, for bank comptroller, and Henry Cordier, for state prison commissioner. Except Craig, all these officers were the former incumbents. The amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution of the State, giving the members a salary instead of a *per diem* allowance, was adopted at this election. As it now stands, each member of the legislature receives, for his services, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he travels in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature, on the most

usual route. In case of any extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1868—1869.

The Eleventh Administration in Wisconsin commenced at noon on the 6th day of January, 1868. This was the commencement of Governor Fairchild's second term. On the eighth of January, 1868, began the twenty-first regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. Of the laws of a general nature passed by this legislature, was one abolishing the office of bank comptroller, transferring his duties to the state treasurer, and another providing for the establishing of libraries in the various townships of the State. A visible effect was produced by the constitutional amendment allowing members a salary, in abbreviating this session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the sixth of March.

At the election in April, 1868, Chief Justice Dixon was chosen for the unexpired balance of his own term, ending on the first Monday of January, 1870. At the same election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice for the unexpired balance of Associate Justice Downer's term, ending the 1st day of January, 1872.

At the Fall election in this year, republican electors were chosen over those upon the democratic ticket, for president and vice president; and, as a consequence, Grant and Colfax received the vote of Wisconsin. Of the members elected at the same time, to the forty-first congress, all but one were republicans—Eldredge being a democrat. The successful ticket was: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. These were all members, from their respective districts, in the previous congress—the only instance since Wisconsin became a State of a re-election of all the incumbents.

On the thirteenth of January, 1869, began the twenty-second regular session of the State legislature. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. A very important duty imposed upon both houses was the election of a United States senator in the place of James R. Doolittle. The republicans having a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, the excitement among the members belonging to that party rose to a high pitch. The candidates for nomination were Matthew H. Carpenter and C. C. Washburn. The contest was, up to that time, unparalleled in Wisconsin for the amount of personal interest manifested. Both gentlemen had a large lobby influence assembled at Madison. Carpenter was successful before the republican nominating convention, on the sixth ballot. On the twenty-seventh of January, the two houses proceeded to ratify the nomination by electing him United States senator for six years, from the fourth of March following. One of the most important transactions entered into by the legislature of 1869 was the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the eleventh of March—a very short session. At the spring election, on the 6th of April, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years, from the first Monday in January next ensuing. In the Fall, both democrats and republicans put a State ticket in the field for the ensuing election: the republicans were successful, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, secretary of state; Henry Baetz, state treasurer; S. S. Barlow, attorney general; George F. Wheeler, state prison commissioner; and A. L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction. The office of bank comptroller expired on the 31st day of December, 1869, the duties of the office being transferred to the state

treasurer.

At this election, an amendment to sections 5 and 9 of article five of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. Under this amendment, the governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which is in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The lieutenant governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (THIRD TERM)—1870-1871.

On the third of January, 1870, commenced the twelfth administration in Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild thus entering upon his third term as chief executive of the State; the only instance since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, of the same person being twice re-elected to that office. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair. On the twelfth of January, the twenty-third regular session of the legislature of the State commenced at Madison. James M. Bingham was elected speaker of the assembly. Before the expiration of the month, Governor Fairchild received official information that over two hundred thousand dollars of the war claim of Wisconsin upon the General Government had been audited, considerable more than one hundred thousand having the previous year been allowed. In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by members from Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to their city; but the project was defeated by a considerable majority in the assembly voting to postpone the matter indefinitely. According to section eight of article one of the constitution, as originally adopted, no person could be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in certain cases therein specified. The legislature of 1869 proposed an amendment against the "grand jury system" of the constitution, and referred it to the legislature of 1870 for their approval or rejection. The latter took up the proposition and agreed to it by the proper majority, and submitted it to the people at the next election for their ratification. The *sine die* adjournment of both houses took place on the seventeenth of March, 1870. On the first day of January, previous, the member of congress from the second district of the State, B. F. Hopkins, died, and David Atwood, republican, was elected to fill the vacancy on the fifteenth of February following.

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, 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 three volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

The fourth charitable institution established by Wisconsin was the "Northern Hospital for the Insane," located at Oshkosh, Winnebago county. It was authorized by an act of the legislature approved March 10, 1870. The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as to the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the third day of July, 1870, A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and Samuel Fallows was, on the 6th of that month, appointed by the governor to fill the place made vacant by his death. The census taken this year by the General Government, showed the population of Wisconsin to be over one million sixty-four thousand. At the Fall election for members to the forty-second congress, Alexander Mitchell was chosen to represent the first district; G. W. Hazelton, the second; J. A. Barber, the third; C. A. Eldredge, the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, the fifth; and J. M. Rusk, the sixth district. Mitchell and Eldredge were democrats; the residue were republicans. The amendment to section 8, of article 7 of the constitution of the State, abolishing the grand jury system was ratified by a large majority. Under it, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident and the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Governor Fairchild, in his last annual message to the legislature, delivered to that body at its twenty-fourth regular session beginning on the eleventh of January, 1871, said that Wisconsin State polity was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system. At the commencement of this session, William E. Smith was elected speaker of the assembly. A very carefully-perfected measure of this legislature was one providing for the trial of criminal offenses on information, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. A state commissioner of immigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. Both bodies adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of March. On the thirteenth of January preceding, Associate Justice Byron Paine, of the supreme court, died; whereupon the governor, on the 20th of the same month, appointed in his place, until the Spring election should be held, William Penn Lyon. The latter, at the election in April, was chosen by the people to serve the unexpired time of Associate Justice Paine, ending the first Monday of January, 1872, and for a full term of six years from the same date. On the 3d of April, Ole C. Johnson was appointed by the governor state commissioner of immigration, to serve until his successor at the next general election could be chosen by the people. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction should thereafter be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent and criminal classes might be better understood, there was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1871, a "state board of charities and reform" 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, and on or before the first day of December in each year to report their proceedings to the executive of the State. This board was thereafter duly organized and its members have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings and the amount of their expenses, as required by law.

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; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of seven volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

At the November election both republicans and democrats had a full ticket for the suffrages of the people. The republicans were successful, electing for governor, C. C. Washburn; M. H. Pettitt, for lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, for secretary of state; Henry Baetz, for state treasurer; Samuel Fallows, for superintendent of public instruction; S. S. Barlow, for attorney general; G. F. Wheeler, for state prison commissioner; and O. C. Johnson, for state commissioner of immigration. At this election an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. As it now stands, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the names of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening, or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited in the foregoing cases, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Industrially considered, the year 1871 had but little to distinguish it from the average of previous years in the State, except that the late frosts of Spring and the drouth of Summer diminished somewhat the yield of certain crops. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two's duration, in the month of September, no rain fell in Wisconsin from the eighth of July to the ninth of October—a period of three months. The consequence was a most calamitous event which will render the year 1871 memorable in the history of the State.

The great drouth of the Summer and Fall dried up the streams and swamps in Northern Wisconsin. In the forests, the fallen leaves and underbrush which covered the ground became very ignitable. The ground itself, especially in cases of alluvia^l or bottom lands, was so dry and parched as to burn readily to the depth of a foot or more. For many days preceding the commencement of the second week in October fires swept through the timbered country, and in some instances over prairies and “openings.” Farmers, saw-mill owners, railroad men and all others interested in exposed property, labored day and night in contending against the advance of devouring fires, which were destroying, notwithstanding the ceaseless energies of the people, an occasional mill or house and sweeping off, here and there, fences, haystacks and barns. Over the counties lying upon Green bay and a portion of those contiguous thereto on the south, southwest and west, hung a general gloom. No rain came. All energies were exhausted from “fighting fire.” The atmosphere was every where permeated with smoke. The waters of the bay and even Lake Michigan, in places, were so enveloped as to render navigation difficult and in some instances dangerous. It finally became very difficult to travel upon highways and on railroads. Time drew on—but there came no rain. The ground in very many places was burned over. Persons sought refuge—some in excavations in the earth, others in wells.

The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano were all more or less swept by this besom of destruction; but in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, Michigan, across the Menomonee river, on the west shore of

the bay and throughout the whole length and breadth of the peninsula,—that is, the territory lying between the bay and Lake Michigan,—the fires were the most devastating. The first week in October passed; then came an actual whirlwind of fire—ten or more miles in width and of indefinite length. The manner of its progress was extraordinary. It destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. It has been described as a tempestuous sea of flame, accompanied by the most violent hurricane, which multiplied the force of the destructive element. Forests, farm improvements and entire villages were consumed. Men, women and children perished—awfully perished. Even those who fled and sought refuge from the fire in cleared fields, in swamps, lakes and rivers, found, many of them, no safety there, but were burned to death or died of suffocation.

This dreadful and consuming fire was heralded by a sound likened to that of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the noise of a battle at a distance. Not human beings only, but horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—every thing that had life—ran to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding; the roar of the tempest deafening; the atmosphere scorching. Children were separated from their parents, and trampled upon by crazed beasts. Husbands and wives rushed in wild dismay, they knew not where. Death rode triumphantly upon that devastating, fiery flood. More than one thousand men, women and children perished. More than three thousand were rendered destitute—utterly beggared. Mothers were left with fatherless children; fathers with motherless children. Every where were homeless orphans. All around lay suffering, helpless humanity, burned and maimed. Such was the sickening spectacle after the impetuous and irresistible wave of fire swept over that portion of the State. This appalling calamity happened on the 8th and 9th of October. The loss of property has been estimated at four million dollars.

At the tidings of this fearful visitation, Governor Fairchild hastened to the burnt district, to assist, as much as was in his power, the distressed sufferers. He issued, on the 13th of the month, a stirring appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, for aid. It was promptly responded to from all portions of the State outside the devastated region. Liberal contributions in money, clothing and provisions were sent—some from other States, and even from foreign countries. Northwestern Wisconsin also suffered severely, during these months of drouth, from large fires.

A compilation of the public statutes of Wisconsin was prepared during the year 1871, by David Taylor, and published in two volumes, generally known as the Revised Statutes of 1871. It was wholly a private undertaking; but the legislature authorized the secretary of state to purchase five hundred copies for the use of the State, at its regular session in 1872.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—C. C. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR—1872-1873.

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 13, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The twenty-fifth regular session of the legislature began on the 10th of January, with a republican majority in both houses. Daniel Hall was elected speaker of the assembly. The next day the governor delivered to a joint convention of the legislature his first annual message—a lengthy document, setting forth in detail the general condition of State affairs. The recent great conflagrations were referred to, and relief suggested. The work of this session of the Legislature was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the last constitutional amendment made necessary. The apportionment of the State into new congressional districts was another perplexing and onerous task. Eight districts were formed instead of six, as at the commencement of the last decade. By this, the fourth congressional apportionment, each district

elects one member. The first district consists of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha; the second, of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia; the third, of Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford; the fourth, of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington; the fifth, of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc; the sixth, of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door; the seventh, of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, and Clark; the eighth, of Oconto, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Marathon, Dunn, Chippewa, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Bayfield, Douglas, and Ashland. To this district have since been added the new counties of Lincoln and Taylor.

After a session of seventy-seven days, the legislature finished its work, adjourning on the twenty-seventh of March. At the ensuing November election, the republican ticket for president and vice president of the United States was successful. The ten electors chosen cast their votes in the electoral college for Grant and Wilson. In the eight congressional districts, six republicans and two democrats were elected to the forty-third congress; the last mentioned from the fourth and fifth districts. C. G. Williams represented the first district; G. W. Hazelton the second; J. Allen Barber the third; Alexander Mitchell the fourth; C. A. Eldredge the fifth; Philetus Sawyer the sixth; J. M. Rusk the seventh; and A. G. McDill the eighth district.

Throughout Wisconsin, as in all portions of the Union outside the State, a singular pestilence prevailed among horses in the months of November and December, 1872, very few escaping. Horses kept in warm, well ventilated stables, avoiding currents of air, with little or no medicine, and fed upon nutritious and laxative food, soon recovered. Although but few died, yet the loss to the State was considerable, especially in villages and cities, resulting from the difficulty to substitute other animals in the place of the horse during the continuance of the disease.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the eighth day of January, 1873, with a republican majority in both houses. Henry D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. On the ninth, Governor Washburn's message—his second annual one—was delivered to the two houses. It opened with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, to the developments of the industries of the state, to the advance in manufacturing, to the rapid extension in railways, and to the general and satisfactory progress in education, throughout Wisconsin. He followed with several recommendations—claiming that “many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm,” and that “the legislature can not scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the state.” He also recommended that the “granting of passes to the class of state officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited.” The message was favorably commented upon by the press of the state, of all parties. “If Governor Washburn,” says one of the opposition papers of his administration, “is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician.” One of the first measures of this legislature was the election of United States senator, to fill the place of Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. On the twenty-second of January the two houses met in joint convention, when it was announced that by the previous action of the senate and assembly, Timothy O. Howe was again elected to that office for the term of six years. On the twentieth of March, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days.

Milton H. Pettitt, the lieutenant governor, died on the 23d day of March following the adjournment. By this sudden and unexpected death, the State lost an upright and conscientious public officer.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and 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 thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first 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, at Hazel Green. 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 reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

Another act changed the management of the state prison — providing for the appointment by the governor of three directors; one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, in place of a state prison commissioner, who had been elected by the people every two years, along with other officers of the State.

At the Spring election, Orsamus Cole, who had been eighteen years upon the bench, was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years from the first Monday in January following. The two tickets in the field at the Fall election were the republican and the people's reform. The latter was successful; the political scepter passing out of the hands of the republicans, after a supremacy in the State continuing unbroken since the beginning of the seventh administration, when A. W. Randall (governor for a second term) and the residue of the State officers were elected — all republicans.

The general success among the cultivators of the soil throughout the state during the year, notwithstanding "the crisis," was marked and satisfactory; but the financial disturbances during the latter part of the Fall and the first part of the Winter, resulted in a general depreciation of prices.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, GOVERNOR — 1874-75.

The fourteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1874, by the inauguration of William R. Taylor as governor; Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer; A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction; and Martin J. Argard, state commissioner of immigration. These officers were not elected by any distinctive political party as such, but as the representatives of a new political organization, including "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs." Among the marked characteristics of the platform agreed upon by the convention nominating the above-mentioned ticket was a declaration by the members that they would "vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own importunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders;" another, "that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion," not denying, however, an encouragement to wholesome enterprise on the part of aggre-

gated capital—this “plank” having special reference to a long series of alleged grievances assumed to have been endured by the people on account of discriminations in railroad charges and a consequent burdensome taxation upon labor—especially upon the agricultural industry of the State.

The twenty-seventh regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced at Madison on the fourteenth of January. The two houses were politically antagonistic in their majorities; the senate was republican, while the assembly had a “reform” majority. In the latter branch, Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker. Governor Taylor, on the fifteenth, met the legislature in joint convention and delivered his message. “An era,” said he, “of apparent prosperity without parallel in the previous history of the nation, has been succeeded by financial reverses affecting all classes of industry, and largely modifying the standard of values.” “Accompanying these financial disturbances,” added the governor, “has come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.”

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one generally known as the “Potter Law,” from the circumstance of the bill being introduced by Robert L. D. Potter, senator, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district of the state. The railroad companies for a number of years had, as before intimated, been complained of by the people, who charged them with unjust discriminations and exorbitantly high rates for the transportation of passengers and merchandize. All the railroad charters were granted by acts at different times of the State legislature, under the constitution which declares that “corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by a special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporations can not be attained under general laws. All general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.” The complaints of the people seem to have remained unheeded, resulting in the passage of the “Potter Law.” This law limited the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classified freight, and regulated prices for its transportation within the State. It also required the governor on or before the first of May, 1874, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three railroad commissioners; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the fourteenth day of May, and that 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.

At the outset the two chief railroad corporations of the State—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern—served formal notice upon the governor of Wisconsin that they would not respect the provisions of the new railroad law. Under his oath of office, to support the constitution of the State, it was the duty of Governor Taylor to expedite all such measures as should be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. No alternative, therefore, was left the chief executive but to enforce the law by all the means placed in his hands for that purpose. He promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws, and invoking the aid of all good citizens thereto. “The law of the land,” said Governor Taylor, “must be respected and obeyed.” “While none,” continued he,

"are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate, but rather multiply the anticipated evils." "It is the right," he added, "of all to test its validity through the constituted channels, but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority."

The railroad companies claimed not merely the unconstitutionality of the law, but that its enforcement would bankrupt the companies, and suspend the operation of their lines. The governor, in reply, pleaded the inviolability of his oath of office and his pledged faith to the people. The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the State, under the direction of its governor, was compelled to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of much similar legislation in neighboring States, and Governor Taylor and his associate representatives of State authority were thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation. In all respects, the State was fully sustained in its position, and, ultimately, judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

Another act of the session of 1874 abolished the office of State commissioner of immigration, "on and after" the first Monday of January, 1876. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of March, 1874, after a session of fifty-eight days.

The office of state prison commissioner having, by operation of law, become vacant on the fifth day of January, 1874, the governor, on the twenty-third of that month, appointed for State prison directors, Joel Rich, for two years; William E. Smith, for four years; and Nelson Dewey, for six years: these to take the place of that officer.

On the sixteenth of June, Chief Justice Dixon, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday in January, 1876, resigned his seat upon the bench of the supreme court, Governor Taylor appointing Edward G. Ryan in his place until his successor should be elected and qualified. At the November election of this year, the members chosen to the forty-fourth congress were—Charles G. Williams, from the first district; Lucian B. Caswell, from the second; Henry S. Magoon, from the third; William Pitt Lynde, from the fourth; Samuel D. Burchard, from the fifth; A. M. Kimball, from the sixth; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from the seventh, and George W. Cate, from the eighth district. Lynde, Burchard and Cate were "reform;" the residue were republican.

At the same election, an amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State was duly ratified and adopted by the people. Under this section, as it now stands, it is the duty of the legislature, and they are by it empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts, by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1874, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

The year 1874, in Wisconsin, was characterized as one of general prosperity among farmers, excepting the growers of wheat. The crop of that cereal was light, and, in places, entirely destroyed by the chinch-bug. As a consequence, considerable depression existed in business in the wheat-growing districts. Trade and commerce continued throughout the year at a low ebb, the direct result of the monetary crisis of 1873.

The legislature commenced its twenty-eighth regular session on the thirteenth of January, 1875, with a republican majority in both houses. F. W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The governor delivered his message in person, on the fourteenth, to the two houses. "Thanking God for all His mercies," are his opening words, "I congratulate you that order and peace reign throughout the length and breadth of our State. Our material prosperity has not fulfilled our anticipations. But let us remember that we bear no burden of financial depression not common to all the States, and that the penalties of folly are the foundation of wisdom." In regard to the "Potter Law," the governor said, "It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. . . . The great object sought to be accomplished by our people," continued the speaker, "is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others." Concerning the charge that Wisconsin was warring upon railways within her limits, the governor added, "She has never proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth that every dollar invested in our State shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the State will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement, the State will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this, the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened; yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong—where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor."

The first important business to be transacted by this legislature was the election of a United States senator, as the term for which M. H. Carpenter had been elected would expire on the fourth of March ensuing. Much interest was manifested in the matter, not only in the two houses, but throughout the State. There was an especial reason for this; for, although the then

incumbent was a candidate for re-election, with a republican majority in the legislature, yet it was well known that enough members of that party were pledged, before the commencement of the session, to vote against him, to secure his defeat, should they stand firm to their pledges. The republicans met in caucus and nominated Carpenter for re-election; but the recalcitrant members held themselves aloof. Now, according to usual precedents, a nomination by the dominant party was equivalent to an election; not so, however, in this case, notwithstanding the friends of the nominee felt sanguine of his election in the end. The result of the first ballot, on the twenty-sixth of January, was, in the senate, thirteen for the republican candidate; in the assembly, forty-six votes, an aggregate of only fifty-nine. He lacked four votes in the assembly and an equal number in the senate, of having a majority in each house. On the twenty-seventh, the two houses, in joint convention, having met to compare the record of the voting the day previous, and it appearing that no one person had received a majority of the votes in each house for United States senator, they proceeded to their first joint ballot. The result was, no election. The balloting was continued each day, until the third of February, when, on the eleventh joint trial, Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, having received sixty-eight votes, to Carpenter's fifty-nine, with five scattering, was declared elected.

As in the previous session so in this,—one of the most absorbing subjects before the legislature was that of railroads; the "Potter Law" receiving a due share of attention in both houses. The result was an amendment in some important particulars without changing the right of State control: rates were modified. The law as amended was more favorable to the railroad companies and was regarded as a compromise. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of March. This was the shortest session ever held in the State except one of twenty-five years previous.

On the 16th of February, O. W. Wight was appointed by the governor chief geologist of Wisconsin, in place of I. A. Lapham, whose appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate. On the 24th of the same month, J. W. Hoyt was appointed railroad commissioner for three years from the first day of May following, on which day his one-year term in the same office would expire. At the regular Spring election on the 6th of April following, Edward G. Ryan was elected, without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of Chief Justice Dixon, ending the first Monday in January, 1876, and for a full term of six years from the last mentioned date; so that his present term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1882. An act providing for taking the census of Wisconsin on or before the 1st of July, 1875, was passed by the legislature and approved the 4th of March previous. It required an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State except Indians, who were not entitled to the right of suffrage. The result of this enumeration gave a total population to Wisconsin of one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

At the November election, republican and "reform" tickets were in the field for State officers, resulting in the success of the latter, except as to governor. For this office Harrison Ludington was chosen by a majority, according to the State board of canvassers, over William R. Taylor, of eight hundred and forty-one. The rest of the candidates elected were: Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state, Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of state, A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; and Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction. The act abolishing the office of state commissioner of immigration was to take effect "on and after" the close of this administration; so, of course, no person was voted for to fill that position at the Fall election of 1875.

During this administration the principle involved in a long-pending controversy between the State and Minnesota relating to valuable harbor privileges at the head of Lake Superior, was successfully and finally settled in favor of Wisconsin. The influence of the executive was largely

instrumental in initiating a movement which resulted in securing congressional appropriations amounting to \$800,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. A change was inaugurated in the whole system of timber agencies over State and railroad lands, by which the duties of agents were localized, and efficiency was so well established that many important trespasses were brought to light from which over \$60,000 in penalties was collected and paid into the Treasury, while as much more was subsequently realized from settlements agreed upon and proceedings instituted. By decisive action on the part of the governor an unsettled printing claim of nearly a hundred thousand dollars was met and defeated in the courts. During this period also appropriations were cut down, and the rate of taxation diminished. Governor Taylor bestowed unremitting personal attention to details of business with a view of promoting the public interests with strict economy, while his countenance and support was extended to all legitimate enterprises. He required the Wisconsin Central railroad company to give substantial assurance that it would construct a branch line from Stevens Point to Portage City as contemplated by congress, before issuing certificates for its land grants.

The closing year of the century of our national existence—1875, was one somewhat discouraging to certain branches of the agricultural interests of Wisconsin. The previous Winter had been an unusually severe one. A greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year in the State, but the unusually late season, followed by frosts in August and September, entirely ruined thousands of acres of that staple.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—HARRISON LUDINGTON, GOVERNOR—1876—1877.

The fifteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, January 3, 1876, by the inauguration of State officers—Harrison Ludington, as previously stated, having been elected upon the republican ticket, to fill the chief executive office of the State; the others, to the residue of the offices, upon the democratic reform ticket: the governor, like three of his predecessors—Farwell, Bashford, and Randall (first term)—having been chosen by a majority less than one thousand; and, like two of his predecessors—Farwell and Bashford—when all the other State officers differed with him in politics.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin began on the 12th of January, 1876, at Madison. The republicans were in the majority in both houses. Samuel S. Fifield was elected speaker of the assembly. On the 13th, Governor Ludington delivered in person, to a joint convention of that body, his message, communicating the condition of affairs of the State, and recommending such matters for the consideration of the legislators as were thought expedient: it was brief; its style condensed; its striking peculiarity, a manly frankness. "It is not the part of wisdom," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to disguise the fact that the people of this State, in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past." "We have entered," he continued, "upon the centennial of our existence as an independent nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the Republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March, 1876, after a session of sixty-three days. The chief measures of the session were: The amendment of the railroad laws, maintaining salutary restrictions while modifying those features which were crippling and crushing an important interest of the State; and the apportionment of the State into senate and assembly districts. It is a provision of the constitution of the State that the number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; and that the senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the

assembly. Since the year 1862, the aggregate allotted to both houses had been one hundred and thirty-three, the maximum allowed by the constitution; one hundred in the assembly and thirty-three in the senate. The number of this representation was not diminished by the apportionment of 1876. One of the railroad laws abolished the board of railroad commissioners, conferring its duties upon a railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor every two years. Under this law, Dana C. Lamb was appointed to that office, on the 10th of March, 1876. On the 2d day of February, previous, George W. Burchard was by the governor appointed state prison director for six years, in place of Joel Rich, whose term of office had expired. On the same day T. C. Chamberlin was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin in place of O. W. Wight.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court of the State, at its January term, 1876. "We can not but think," said Chief Justice Ryan, in the decree of refusal, "we can not but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law." "The profession," he added, "enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled, and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world, and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, are treason against it." By a law since passed, no person can be denied admission to any court in the State on account of sex; and Miss Goodell has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics, was provided for, and certain duties were assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after; the governor having previously appointed seven persons as its members. The object of the organization, which is supported by the State, is, to educate the people of Wisconsin into a better knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, and a better knowledge and observance of hygienic laws.

By a law passed in 1868, as amended in 1870 and 1873, the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, were constituted a State board of assessment, to meet in the city of Madison, on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and biennially thereafter, to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation. In the tables of equalized valuations compiled by this board in 1876, the whole amount of taxable property in Wisconsin, is set down at \$423,596,290; of which sum \$337,073,148, represents real estate and \$86,523,142 personal property.

This being the year for the election of president and vice president of the United States, the two political parties in Wisconsin—republican and democratic—had tickets in the field. At the election on Tuesday, November 7, the republican presidential electors received a majority of the votes cast in the State, securing Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler. The eight congressional districts elected the same day their members to the forty-fifth congress, whose terms of office would expire on the 4th of March, 1879. Charles G. Williams was elected in the first district; Lucien B. Caswell, in the second; George C. Hazelton, in the third; William P. Lynde, in the fourth; Edward S. Bragg, in the fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the seventh; and Thad. C. Pound, in the eighth district. A majority of the delegation was republican, the representatives from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts only, being democrats.

There was a general and spontaneous exhibition of patriotic impulses throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin, on the part of both native and foreign-born citizens, at the commencement of the centennial year, and upon the fourth of July. The interest of the people of the State generally, in the Exposition at Philadelphia, was manifested in a somewhat remarkable manner from its inception to its close. By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding in that city, in 1876, an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines of the country. A centennial commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner, from each State and Territory, was authorized to be appointed, to carry out the provisions of the act. David Atwood, as commissioner, and E. D. Holton, as alternate, were commissioned by the president of the United States, from Wisconsin. This commission gradually made progress in preparing for an international exposition. "The commission has been organized," said Governor Washburn, in his message to the legislature in January, 1873, "and has made considerable progress in its work. The occasion will be one to which the American people can not fail to respond in the most enthusiastic manner." The president of the United States, by proclamation, in July, 1873, announced the exhibition and national celebration, and commended them to the people of the Union, and of all nations. "It seems fitting," said Governor Taylor, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature in 1874, "that such a celebration of this important event, should be held, and it is hoped it will be carried out in a manner worthy of a great and enlightened nation." By the close of 1874, a large number of foreign governments had signified their intention to participate in the exhibition.

The legislature of Wisconsin, at its session in 1875, deeming it essential that the State, with its vast resources in agricultural, mineral, lumbering, manufacturing, and other products and industries, should be fully represented at Philadelphia, passed an act which was approved March 3, 1875, to provide for a "Board of State Centennial Managers." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay its necessary expenses. The board was to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor; and there were added thereto, as ex-officio members, the United States centennial commissioner and his alternate. The duties of the members were to disseminate information regarding the Exhibition; to secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in the State; to appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of the State; to stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country; to encourage the production of articles suitable for the Exhibition; to distribute documents issued by the centennial commission among manufacturers and others in the State; to render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the exhibition; to furnish information to the commission on subjects that might be referred to the board; to care for the interests of the State and of its citizens in matters relating to the exhibition; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from the State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of citizens of Wisconsin in the Exhibition, as might from time to time be delegated by the United States centennial commission.

The board was required to meet on the first Wednesday of April, 1875, at the capitol, in Madison, to organize and adopt such by-laws and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the work committed to their charge. Governor Taylor appointed Eli Stilson, J. I. Case, J. B. Parkinson, T. C. Pound, and E. A. Calkins, members of the board. Its organization was perfected, at the appointed time, by the election of J. B. Parkinson as president, and W. W. Field, secretary. The ex-officio members of the board, were David Atwood,

United States commissioner, and E. D. Holton, alternate From this time forward, the board was untiring in its efforts to secure a full and proper representation of the varied interests of Wisconsin in the centennial exhibition of 1876. E. A. Calkins having resigned his position as member of the board, Adolph Meinecke took his place by appointment of the governor July 24, 1875. Governor Ludington, in his message to the legislature in January, 1876, spoke in commendation of the coming exhibition. "The occasion," said he, "will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration."

Soon after the organization of the United States centennial commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. A lady of Philadelphia was placed at its head; and a presiding officer from each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin, in March, 1875, appointing assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization was efficient in Wisconsin in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the exhibition.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the use of the board of centennial managers, for the purpose of arranging for, and making a proper exhibition of, the products, resources, and advantages of the State at the exposition. The treasurer of Wisconsin was, by this act, made an ex-officio member of the board. By this and previous action of the legislature—by efforts put forth by the board of managers—by individual enterprise—by the untiring labors of the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee," to whom, by an act of the legislature, approved the 4th of March, 1875, one thousand dollars were appropriated—Wisconsin was enabled to take a proud and honorable position in the Centennial Exposition—a gratification not only to the thousands of her citizens who visited Philadelphia during its continuance, but to the people generally, throughout the State.

In Wisconsin, throughout the centennial year, those engaged in the various branches of agriculture and other useful avocations, were reasonably prosperous. The crop of wheat and oats was a light yield, and of poor quality; but the corn crop was the largest ever before raised in the State, and of superior quality. The dairy and hog product was large, and commanded remunerative prices. Fruits were unusually plenty. Trade and business enterprises, however, generally remained depressed.

By section five of article seven of the constitution of Wisconsin, the counties of the State were apportioned into five judicial circuits—the county of Richland being attached to Iowa, Chippewa to Crawford, and La Pointe to St. Croix. In 1850, the fifth circuit was divided, and a sixth circuit formed. In 1864, Crawford and Richland were made part of the fifth circuit. By an act which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the first day of January, 1855, the sixth circuit was divided, and an eighth and ninth circuit formed, the county of Columbia being made a part of the last mentioned one. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit; and, in 1858, Winnebago county was attached to it; but, in 1870, that county was attached to the third circuit. In 1858, Kewaunee county was attached to the fourth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864, from which, in 1865, Dallas county was detached, and made part of the eighth. By an act which took effect on the first day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876, a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organized."

At that time, the whole sixty counties of the State stood apportioned in the thirteen judicial circuits as follows: First circuit, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; second circuit, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, third circuit, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, and Winnebago; fourth circuit, Sheboygan, Calumet, Kewaunee, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc; fifth circuit,

Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Crawford; sixth circuit, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Vernon; seventh circuit, Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln, and Taylor; eighth circuit, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; ninth circuit, Adams, Columbia, Dane, Juneau, Sauk and Marquette; tenth circuit, Outagamie, Oconto, Shawano, Door, and Brown; eleventh circuit, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, and Polk; twelfth circuit, Rock, Green, and Jefferson; and the thirteenth circuit, Buffalo, Eau Claire, and Trempeleau, Marinette and New are now in the tenth; Price is in the seventh circuit.

The thirtieth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced, pursuant to law, on the 10th of January, 1877. The republicans had working majorities in both houses. J. B. Cassoday was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Ludington delivered his message to the joint convention of the legislature the following day. "We should not seek," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that the prosperity which our people have enjoyed for a number of years past, has suffered some interruption. Agriculture has rendered less return; labor in all departments has been less productive, and trade has consequently been less active, and has realized a reduced percentage of profit." "These adverse circumstances," continued the governor, "will not be wholly a misfortune if we heed the lesson that they convey. This lesson is the necessity of strict economy in public and private affairs. We have been living upon a false basis; and the time has now come when we must return to a solid foundation." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days, passing three hundred and one acts—one hundred and thirteen less than at the session of 1876. The most important of these, as claimed by the dominant party which passed it, is one for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot box, known as the "Registry Law." On the 3d day of April, at the regular Spring election, William P. Lyon was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court for six years from the first Monday in January, 1878, his term of office expiring on the first Monday of January, 1884.

Under a law of 1876, to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint three revisors. The persons receiving the appointment were David Taylor, William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill. By an amendatory law of 1877, for the purpose of having the revision completed for the session of 1878, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint two additional revisors, and assign them special duties on the commission. H. S. Orton was appointed to revise the criminal law and proceedings, and J. H. Carpenter to revise the probate laws.

Governor Ludington declined being a candidate for renomination. His administration was characterized as one of practical efficiency. As the chief executive officer of Wisconsin, he kept in view the best interests of the State. In matters coming under his control, a rigid system of economy prevailed.

There were three tickets in the field presented to the electors of Wisconsin for their suffrages at the general election held on the sixth of November, 1877: republican, democratic, and the "greenback" ticket. The republicans were successful, electing William E. Smith, governor; James M. Bingham, lieutenant governor; Hans B. Warner, secretary of state; Richard Guenther, treasurer; Alexander Wilson, attorney general; and William C. Whitford, state superintendent of public instruction. At the same election two amendments to the constitution of the State were voted upon and both adopted. The first one amends section four of article seven; so that, hereafter, "the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years, respectively after the

end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justices and associate justices of said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years." The second one amends section two of article eight; so that, hereafter, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued."

The year 1877, in Wisconsin, was notable for excellent crops. A depression in monetary matters continued, it is true, but not without a reasonable prospect of a change for the better within the near future.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM B. SMITH, GOVERNOR—1878—1879.

At noon, on Monday, January 7, 1878, began the sixteenth administration of Wisconsin, by the inauguration of the State officers elect. On the 9th of the same month, commenced the thirty-first regular session of the Legislature. A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. On the day following, Governor Smith delivered his message—a calm, business-like document—to the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 21st of March following. On the 1st day of April, Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the term of the first named to expire on the first Monday of January, 1888; that of the last mentioned, on the first Monday of January, 1886. In obedience to a proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature convened on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, in extra session, to revise the statutes, A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of the same month. In November following, the members chosen to the Forty-sixth Congress were C. G. Williams, in the First District; L. B. Caswell, in the Second; George C. Hazelton, in the Third; P. V. Deuster, in the Fourth; E. S. Bragg, in the Fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the Sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the Seventh; and T. C. Pound, in the Eighth. The thirty-second regular session of the Legislature commenced on the 8th day of January, 1879. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly; the next day, the message of the Governor—a brief, but able State paper—was delivered to both Houses. On the 21st, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March thereafter, in place of Timothy O. Howe. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 5th of March, 1879. On the 1st day of April following, Orsamus Cole was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for a term of ten years.

Wisconsin has many attractive features. It is a healthy, fertile, well-watered and well-wooded State. Every where within its borders the rights of each citizen are held sacred. Intelligence and education are prominent characteristics of its people. All the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily to be obtained. Agriculture, the chief source of wealth to so many nations, is here conducted with profit and success. Generally speaking, the farmer owns the land he cultivates. Here, the laboring man, if honest and industrious, is most certain to secure a competence for himself and family. Few States have made more ample provisions for the unfortunate—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane—than has Wisconsin. Nor has she been less interested in her reformatory and penal institutions. In her educational facilities, she already rivals the most advanced of her sister States. Her markets are easily reached by rail-ways and water-navigation, so that the products of the country find ready sale. Her commerce is extensive; her manufactures remunerative; her natural resources great and manifold. In morality and religion, her standard is high. Her laws are lenient, but not lax, securing the greatest good to those who are disposed to live up to their requirements. Wisconsin has, in fact, all the essential elements of prosperity and good government. Exalted and noble, therefore, must be her future career.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

By T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M., STATE GEOLOGIST.

The surface features of Wisconsin are simple and symmetrical in character, and present a configuration intermediate between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The highest summits within the state rise a little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. A few exceptional peaks rise from 400 to 600 feet above their bases, but abrupt elevations of more than 200 or 300 feet are not common. Viewed as a whole, the state may be regarded as occupying a swell of land lying between three notable depressions: Lake Michigan on the east, about 578 feet above the mean tide of the ocean, Lake Superior on the north, about 600 feet above the sea, and the valley of the Mississippi river, whose elevation at the Illinois state line is slightly below that of Lake Michigan. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes of the state. But the rate of ascent is unequal. From Lake Michigan the surface rises by a long, gentle acclivity westward and northward. A similar slope ascends from the Mississippi valley to meet this, and their junction forms a north and south arch extending nearly the entire length of the state. From Lake Superior the surface ascends rapidly to the watershed, which it reaches within about thirty miles of the lake.

If we include the contiguous portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole elevation may be looked upon as a very low, rude, three-sided pyramid, with rounded angles. The apex is near the Michigan line, between the headwaters of the Montreal and Brule rivers. The northern side is short and abrupt. The southeastward and southwestward sides are long, and decline gently. The base of this pyramid may be considered as, in round numbers, 600 feet above the sea, and its extreme apex 1,800 feet.

Under the waters of Lake Michigan the surface of the land passes below the sea level before the limits of the state are reached. Under Lake Superior the land-surface descends to even greater depths, but probably not within the boundaries of the state. The regularity of the southward slopes is interrupted in a very interesting way by a remarkable diagonal valley occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This is a great groove, traversing the state obliquely, and cutting down the central elevation half its height. A line passing across the surface, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, at any other point, would arch upward from about 400 to 1,000 feet, according to the location, while along the trough of this valley it would reach an elevation barely exceeding 200 feet. On the northwest side of this trough, in general, the surface rises somewhat gradually, giving at most points much amplitude to the valley, but on the opposite side, the slope ascends rapidly to a well marked watershed that stretches across the state parallel to the valley. At Lake Winnebago, this diagonal valley is connected with a scarcely less notable one, occupied by the Rock river. Geologically, this Green-bay-Rock-

river valley is even more noticeable, since it lies along the trend of the underlying strata, and was in large measure plowed out of a soft stratum by glacial action. Where it crosses the watershed, near Horicon marsh, it presents the same general features that are seen at other points, and in an almost equally conspicuous degree. Except in the southern part of the state, this valley is confined on the east by an abrupt ascent, and, at many points, by a precipitous, rocky acclivity, known as "The Ledge"—which is the projecting edge of the strata of the Niagara limestone. On the watershed referred to—between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins—this ledge is as conspicuous and continuous as at other points, so that we have here again the phenomenon of a valley formed by excavation, running up over an elevation of 300 feet, and connecting two great systems of drainage.

On the east side of this valley, as already indicated, there is a sharp ascent of 200 feet, on an average, from the crest of which the surface slopes gently down to Lake Michigan. The uniformity of this slope is broken by an extended line of drift hills, lying obliquely along it and extending from Kewaunee county southward to the Illinois line and known as the Kettle range. A less conspicuous range of similar character branches off from this in the northwest corner of Walworth county and passes across the Rock river valley, where it curves northward, passing west of Madison, crossing the great bend in the Wisconsin river, and bearing northeastward into Oconto county, where it swings round to the westward and crosses the northern part of the state. As a general topographical feature it is not conspicuous and is rather to be conceived as a peculiar chain of drift hills winding over the surface of the state, merely interrupting in some degree the regularity of its slopes. There will be occasion to return to this feature in our discussion of the drift. It will be observed that the southeastward slope is interrupted by valleys running *across* it, rudely parallel to Lake Michigan, and directing its drainage northward and southward, instead of directing it down the slope into the lake.

The Mississippi slope presents several conspicuous ridges and valleys, but their trend is *toward* the great river, and they are all due, essentially, to the erosion of the streams that channel the slope. One of these ridges constitutes the divide south of the Wisconsin river, already referred to. Another of these, conspicuous by reason of its narrowness and sharpness, lies between the Kickapoo and the Mississippi, and extends through Crawford, Vernon and Monroe counties. Still another is formed by the quartzite ranges of Sauk county and others of less prominence give a highly diversified character to the slope.

Scattered over the surface of the state are prominent hills, some swelling upward into rounded domes, some rising symmetrically into conical peaks, some ascending precipitously into castellated towers, and some reaching prominence without regard to beauty of form or convenience of description. A part of these hills were formed by the removal by erosion of the surrounding strata, and a part by the heaping up of drift material by the glacial forces. In the former case, they are composed of rock; in the latter, of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. The two forms are often combined. The highest peak in the southwestern part of the state is the West Blue mound, which is 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's peak, 824 feet, and in the central part, Rib hill, 1263 feet. The crest of Penokee range in the northern part of the state rises 1,000 feet, and upwards, above Lake Michigan.

The drainage systems correspond in general to these topographical features, though several minor eccentricities are to be observed. The streams of the Lake Superior system plunge rapidly down their steep slopes, forming numerous falls, some of them possessing great beauty, prominent among which are those of the Montreal river. On the southern slope, the rivers, in the upper portion of their courses, likewise descend rapidly, though less so, producing a succession of rapids and cascades, and an occasional cataract. In the lower part of their courses, the

descent becomes much more gentle and many of them are navigable to a greater or less extent. The rivers west of the Wisconsin pursue an essentially direct course to the Mississippi, attended of course with minor flexures. The Wisconsin river lies, for the greater part of its course, upon the north and south arch of the state, but on encountering the diagonal valley above mentioned it turns southwestward to the "Father of Waters." The streams east of the Wisconsin flow southerly and southeasterly until they likewise encounter this valley when they turn in the opposite direction and discharge northeasterly into Lake Michigan, through Green bay. Between the Green-bay-Rock-river valley and Lake Michigan, the drainage is again in the normal southeasterly direction. In the southern part of the state, the rivers flow in a general southerly direction, but, beyond the state, turn westward toward the Mississippi.

If the courses of the streams be studied in detail, many exceedingly interesting and instructive features will be observed, due chiefly to peculiarities of geological structure, some of which will be apparent by inspecting the accompanying geological map. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon the subject here.

The position of the watershed between the great basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is somewhat peculiar. On the Illinois line, it lies only three and one half miles from Lake Michigan and about 160 feet above its surface. As traced northward from this point, it retires from the lake and ascends in elevation till it approaches the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, when it recurves upon itself and descends to the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, whence it pursues a northerly course to the heights of Michigan, when it turns westward and passes in an undulating course across the northern part of the state. It will be observed that much the greater area of the state is drained by the Mississippi system.

The relationship which the drainage channels have been observed to sustain to the topographical features is partly that of cause and partly that of effect. The general arching of the surface, giving rise to the main slopes, is due to deep-seated geological causes that produce an upward swelling of the center of the state. This determined the general drainage systems. On the other hand, the streams, acting upon strata of varying hardness, and presenting different attitudes, wore away the surface unequally and cut for themselves anomalous channels, leaving corresponding divides between, which gave origin to the minor irregularities that diversify the surface. In addition to this, the glacier—that great ice stream, the father of the drift—planed and plowed the surface and heaped up its *debris* upon it, modifying both the surface and drainage features. Looked at from a causal standpoint, we see the results of internal forces elevating, and external agencies cutting down, or, in a word, the face of the state is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

In harmony with the historical character of this atlas, it may be most acceptable to weave our brief sketch of the geological structure of the state into the form of a narrative of its growth.

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin 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 imaged 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 crystallization 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. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archæan—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

As soon as the Laurentian island had been elevated, the waves of the almost shoreless ocean began to beat against it, the elements to disintegrate it, and the rains of the then tropical climate to wash it; and the sand, clay and other *debris*, thus formed, were deposited beneath the waters around its base, giving rise to a new sedimentary formation. There is no evidence that there was any vegetation on the island: the air and water were, doubtless, heavily charged with carbonic acid, an efficient agent of disintegration: the climate was warm and doubtless very moist—circumstances which combined to hasten the erosion of the island and increase the deposition in the surrounding sea. In addition to these agencies, we judge from the large amount of carbonaceous matter contained in some of the beds, that there must have been an abundance of marine vegetation, and, from the limestone beds that accumulated, it is probable that there was marine animal life also, since in later ages that was the chief source of limestone strata. The joint accumulations from these several sources gave rise to a series of shales, sandstones and limestones, whose combined thickness was several thousand feet.

At length the process of upheaval and metamorphism that closed the Laurentian period was repeated, and these sandstones became quartzites; the limestones were crystalized, the shales were changed to slates or schists, and intermediate grades of sediments became diorites, quartz-porphyrines and other forms of crystalline rocks. The carbonaceous matter was changed in part to graphite. There were also associated with these deposits extensive beds of iron ore, which we now find chiefly in the form of magnetite, hematite and specular ore. These constitute the Huronian rocks. From the amount of iron ore they contain, they are also fittingly termed the iron-bearing series. As in the preceding case, the strata were contorted, flexed and folded, and the whole island was further elevated, carrying with it these circumjacent strata, by which its extent was much enlarged. The area of the island after receiving this increment was considerably greater than the surface represented as Laurentian and Huronian on the accompanying map, since it was subsequently covered to a considerable extent by later formations. Penokee range, in Ashland county, is the most conspicuous development of the Huronian rocks in the state. The upturned edge of the formation forms a bold rampart, extending across the country for sixty miles, making the nearest approach to a mountain range to be found within the state. A belt of magnetic schist may be traced nearly its entire length. In the northern part of Oconto county there is also an important development of this formation, being an extension of the Menomonee iron-bearing series. A third area is found in Barron county, which includes deposits of pipestone. In the south central part of the state there are a considerable number of small areas and isolated outliers of quartzite and quartz-porphyrine, that, without much doubt, belong to this series. The most conspicuous of these are the Baraboo quartzite ranges, in Sauk and Columbia counties, and from thence a chain of detached outliers extends northeasterly through several counties. The most southerly exposure of the formation is near Lake Mills, in Jefferson county.

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

Previous to the upheaval of the Huronian strata, there occurred in the Lake Superior region events of peculiar and striking interest. If we may not speak with absolute assurance, we may at least say with reasonable probability, that the crust of the earth was fissured in that region, and that there issued from beneath an immense mass of molten rock, that spread itself over an area of more than three hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. The action was not confined to a single overflow, but eruption followed eruption, sometimes apparently in quick succession, sometimes evidently at long intervals. Each outpouring, when solidified, formed a stratum of trap rock, and where these followed each other without any intervening deposit, a series of trappean beds were formed. In some cases, however, an interval occurred, during which the waves, acting upon the rock previously formed, produced a bed of sand, gravel and clay, which afterward solidified into sandstone, conglomerate and shale. The history of these beds is lithographed on their surface in beautiful ripple-marks and other evidences of wave-action. After the cessation of the igneous eruptions, there accumulated a vast thickness of sandstone, shale and conglomerate, so that the whole series is literally miles in thickness.

The eruptive portions have been spoken of as traps, for convenience; but they do not now possess the usual characteristics of igneous rocks, and appear to have undergone a chemical metamorphism by which the mineral ingredients have been changed, the leading ones now being an iron chlorite and a feldspar, with which are associated, as accessory minerals, quartz, epidote, prenite, calcite, laumontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper and silver, and, more rarely, other minerals. The rock, as a whole, is now known as a melaphyr. The upper portion of each bed is usually characterized by almond-sized cells filled with the minerals above mentioned, giving to the rock an amygdaloidal nature. The native copper was not injected in a

molten state, as has very generally been supposed, but was deposited by chemical means after the beds were formed and after a portion of the chemical change of the minerals above mentioned had been accomplished. The same is true of the silver. The copper occurs in all the different forms of rock—the melaphyrs, amygdaloids, sandstones, shales and conglomerates, but most abundantly in the amygdaloids and certain conglomerates.

This series extends across the northern portion of the state, occupying portions of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties. When the Huronian rocks were elevated, they carried these up with them, and they partook of the folding in some measure. The copper-bearing range of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, extends southwestward through Ashland, Burnett and Polk counties, and throughout this whole extent the beds dip north-northwesterly toward Lake Superior, at a high angle; but in Douglas and Bayfield counties there is a parallel range in which the beds incline in the opposite direction, and undoubtedly form the opposite side of a trough formed by a downward flexure of the strata.

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

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, threw 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 that 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 sub-kingdoms 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 mainly upon 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 the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie 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 crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much 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 later 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.

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 marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 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 limestones 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 silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic 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.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-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 meager 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. See map.

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, containing but a very small proportion of magnesia. A sufficient amount of carbonaceous matter is present in some layers to cause them to burn readily. This formation is quite highly metalliferous in certain portions of the lead region, containing zinc especially, and considerable lead, 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.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

With scarcely a change of oceanic conditions, limestone deposit continued, so that we find reposing upon the surface of the Trenton limestone, 250 feet, or less, of a light gray or buff colored highly magnesian limestone, occurring in heavy beds, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the southern portion of the state, it contains but little shaly matter, but in the north-eastern part, it is modified by the addition of argillaceous layers and leaves, and presents a bluish or greenish-gray aspect. It receives its name from the sulphide of lead,—galena, of which it contains large quantities, in the southwestern part of the state. Zinc ore is also abundant, and these minerals give to this and the underlying formation great importance in that region. Elsewhere, although these ores are present in small quantities, they have not developed economic importance. This limestone, it will be observed by consulting the map, occupies a large area in the southwestern part of the state, and a broad north and south belt in east-central Wisconsin. It will be seen that our island is growing apace by concentric additions, and that, as the several formations sweep around the central nucleus of Archæan rocks, they swing off into adjoining states, whose formation was somewhat more tardy than that of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI SHALES.

A change ensued upon the formation of the Galena limestone, by virtue of which there followed the deposition of large quantities of clay, accompanied by some calcareous material, the whole reaching at some points a thickness of more than 200 feet. The sediment has never become more than partially indurated, and a portion of it is now only a bed of compact clay. Other portions hardened to shale or limestone according to the material. The shales are of various gray, green, blue, purple and other hues, so that where vertical cliffs are exposed, as along Green bay, a beautiful appearance is presented. As a whole, this is a very soft formation, and hence easily eroded. Owing to this fact, along the east side of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley, it has been extensively carried away, leaving the hard overlying Niagara limestone projecting in the bold cliffs known as "The Ledge." The prominence of the mounds in the southwestern part of the state are due to a like cause. Certain portions of this formation abound in astonishing numbers of well preserved fossils, among which corals, bryozoans, and brachiopods, predominate, the first named being especially abundant. A little intelligent attention to these might have saved a considerable waste of time and means in an idle search for coal, to which a slight resemblance to some of the shales of the coal measures has led. This formation underlies the mounds of the lead region, and forms a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley. This was the closing period of the Lower Silurian Age.

CLINTON IRON ORE.

On the surface of the shales just described, there were accumulated, here and there, beds of peculiar lenticular iron ore. It is probable that it was deposited in detached basins, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. In our own state, this is chiefly known as Iron Ridge ore, from the remarkable development it attains at that point. It is made up of little concretions, which from their size and color are fancied to resemble flax seed, and hence the name "seed ore," or the roe of fish, and hence oölitic ore. "Shot ore" is also a common term. This is a soft ore occurring in regular horizontal beds which are quarried with more ease than ordinary limestone. This deposit attains, at Iron Ridge, the unusual thickness of twenty-five feet, and affords a readily accessible supply of ore, adequate to all demands for a long time to come. Similar, but much less extensive beds, occur at Hartford, and near Deperce, besides some feeble deposits elsewhere. Large quantities of ore from Iron Ridge have been shipped to various points in this and neighboring States for reduction, in addition to that smelted in the vicinity of the mines.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Following the period of iron deposit, there ensued the greatest limestone-forming era in the history of Wisconsin. During its progress a series of beds, summing up, at their points of greatest thickness, scarcely less than eight hundred feet, were laid down. The process of formation was essentially that already described, the accumulation of the calcareous secretions of marine life. Toward the close of the period, reefs appeared, that closely resemble the coral reefs of the present seas, and doubtless have a similar history. Corals form a very prominent element in the life of this period, and with them were associated great numbers of mollusks, one of which (*Pentamerus oblongus*) sometimes occurs in beds not unlike certain bivalves of to-day, and may be said to have been the oyster of the Silurian seas. At certain points, those wonderful animals, the stone lilies (*Crinoids*), grew in remarkable abundance, mounted on stems like a plant, yet true animals. Those unique crustaceans, the trilobites, were conspicuous in numbers and variety, while the gigantic cephalopods held sway over the life of the seas. In the vicinity of the reefs,

there seem to have been extensive calcareous sand flats and areas over which fine calcareous mud settled, the former resulting in a pure granular dolomite, the latter in a compact close-textured stone. The rock of the reefs is of very irregular structure. Of other portions of the formation, some are coarse heavy beds, some fine, even-bedded, close-grained layers, and some, again, irregular, impure and cherty. All are highly magnesian, and some are among the purest dolomites known. The Niagara limestone occupies a broad belt lying adjacent to Lake Michigan.

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

On Mud creek, near Milwaukee, there is found a thin-bedded slaty limestone, that is believed to represent this period. It has neglected, however, to leave us an unequivocal record of its history, as fossils are extremely rare, and its stratigraphical relations and lithographical character are capable of more than one interpretation. Near the village of Waubeka in Ozaukee county, there is a similar formation, somewhat more fossiliferous, that seems to represent the same period. The area which these occupy is very small and they play a most insignificant part in the geology of the state. They close the record of the Silurian age in Wisconsin. During its progress the land had been gradually emerging from the ocean and increasing its amplitude by concentric belts of limestone, sandstone and shale. There had been no general disturbance, only those slight oscillations which changed the nature of the forming rock and facilitated deposition. At its close the waters retired from the borders of the state, and an interval supervened, during which no additions are known to have been made to its substructure.

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON CEMENT ROCK.

After a lapse of time, during which the uppermost Silurian and the lowest Devonian strata, as found elsewhere, were formed, the waters again advanced slightly upon the eastern margin of the state and deposited a magnesian limestone mingled with silicious and aluminous material, forming a combination of which a portion has recently been shown to possess hydraulic properties of a high degree of excellence. With this deposition there dawned a new era in the life-history of Wisconsin. While multitudes of protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates swarmed in the previous seas, no trace of a vertebrate has been found. The Hamilton period witnessed the introduction of the highest type of the animal kingdom into the Wisconsin series. But even then only the lowest class was represented—the fishes. The lower orders of life, as before, were present, but the species were of the less ancient Devonian type. Precisely how far the deposit originally extended is not now known, as it has undoubtedly been much reduced by the eroding agencies that have acted upon it. That portion which remains, occupies a limited area on the lake shore immediately north of Milwaukee, extending inland half a dozen miles. The cement rock proper is found on the Milwaukee river just above the city. At the close of the Hamilton period the oceanic waters retired, and, if they ever subsequently encroached upon our territory, they have left us no permanent record of their intrusion.

The history of the formation of the substructure of the state was, it will be observed, in an unusual degree, simple and progressive. Starting with a firm core of most ancient crystalline rocks, leaf upon leaf of stony strata were piled around it, adding belt after belt to the margin of the growing island until it extended itself far beyond the limits of our state, and coalesced with the forming continent. An ideal map of the state would show the Archæan nucleus surrounded by concentric bands of the later formations in the order of their deposition. But during all the

vast lapse of time consumed in their growth, the elements were gnawing, carving and channeling the surface, and the outcropping edges of the formations were becoming more and more jagged, and now, after the last stratum had been added, and the whole had been lifted from the waters that gave it birth, there ensued perhaps a still vaster era, during which the history was simply that of surface erosion. The face of the state became creased with the wrinkles of age. The edges of her rocky wrappings became ragged with the wear of time. The remaining Devonian periods, the great Carboniferous age, the Mesozoic era, and the earlier Tertiary periods passed, leaving no other record than that of denudation.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

With the approach of the great Ice Age, a new chapter was opened. An immense sheet of ice moved slowly, but irresistibly, down from the north, planing down the prominences, filling up the valleys, polishing and grooving the strata, and heaping up its rubbish of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders over the face of the country. It engraved the lines of its progress on the rocks, and, by reading these, we learn that one prodigious tongue of ice plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan, and a smaller one pushed through the valley of Green bay and Rock river, while another immense ice-stream flowed southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and onward into Minnesota. The diversion of the glacier through these great channels seems to have left the southwestern portion of the state intact, and over it we find no drift accumulations. With the approach of a warmer climate, the ice-streams were melted backward, leaving their *debris* heaped promiscuously over the surface, giving it a new configuration. In the midst of this retreat, a series of halts and advances seem to have taken place in close succession, by which the drift was pushed up into ridges and hills along the foot of the ice, after which a more rapid retreat ensued. The effect of this action was to produce that remarkable chain of drift hills and ridges, known as the Kettle range, which we have already described as winding over the surface of the state in a very peculiar manner. It is a great historic rampart, recording the position of the edge of the glacier at a certain stage of its retreat, and doubtless at the same time noting a great climatic or dynamic change.

The melting of the glacier gave rise to large quantities of water, and hence to numerous torrents, as well as lakes. There occurred about this time a depression of the land to the northward, which was perhaps the cause, in part or in whole, of the retreat of the ice. This gave origin to the great lakes. The waters advanced somewhat upon the land and deposited the red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and occupies the Green bay valley as far up as the vicinity of Fond du Lac. After several oscillations, the lakes settled down into their present positions. Wherever the glacier plowed over the land, it left an irregular sheet of commingled clay, sand, gravel and bowlders spread unevenly over the surface. The depressions formed by its irregularities soon filled with water and gave origin to numerous lakelets. Probably not one of the thousands of Wisconsin lakes had an existence before the glacial period. Wherever the great lakes advanced upon the land, they leveled its surface and left their record in lacustine clays and sandy beach lines.

With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced. And the work still goes on-

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

The climate of a country, or that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, and which directly affects the growth of plants and animals, is determined by the following causes: 1st. Distance from the equator. 2d. Distance from the sea. 3d. Height above the sea. 4th. Prevailing winds; and 5th. Local influences, such as soil, vegetation, and proximity to lakes and mountains.

Of these causes, the first, distance from the equator, is by far the most important. The warmest climates are necessarily those of tropical regions where the sun's rays are vertical. But in proceeding from the equator toward the poles, less and less heat continues to be received by the same extent of surface, because the rays fall more and more obliquely, and the same amount of heat-rays therefore spread over an increasing breadth of surface; while, however, with the increase of obliquity, more and more heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, as the amount of air to be penetrated is greater. If the earth's surface were either wholly land or water, and its atmosphere motionless, the gradations of climate would run parallel with the latitudes from the equator to the poles. But owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, and the prevailing winds, such an arrangement is impossible, and the determination of the real climate of a given region, and its causes, is one of the most difficult problems of science.

On the second of these causes, distance from the sea, depends the difference between oceanic and continental climates. Water is more slowly heated and cooled than land; the climates of the sea and the adjacent land are therefore much more equable and moist than those of the interior.

A decrease of temperature is noticeable in ascending high mountains. The rate at which the temperature falls with the height above the sea is a very variable quantity, and is influenced by a variety of causes, such as latitude, situation, moisture, or dryness, hour of the day and season of the year. As a rough approximation, however, the fall of 1° of the thermometer for every 300 feet is usually adopted.

Air in contact with any part of the earth's surface, tends to acquire the temperature of that surface. Hence, winds from the north are cold; those from the south are warm. Winds from the sea are moist, and winds from the land are usually dry. Prevailing winds are the result of the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure blowing *from* places where the pressure is highest, *toward* places where it is lowest. As climate practically depends on the temperature and moisture of the air, and as these again depend on the prevailing winds which come charged with the temperature and moisture of the regions they have traversed, it is evident that charts showing the mean pressure of the atmosphere give us the key to the climates of the different regions of the world. The effect of prevailing winds is seen in the moist and equable climate of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, owing to the warm and moist southwest winds; and in the extremes of the eastern part of North America, due to the warm and moist winds prevailing in summer and the Arctic blasts of winter.

Among local influences which modify climate, the nature of the soil is one of the most important. As water absorbs much heat, wet, marshy ground usually lowers the mean temperature. A sandy waste presents the greatest extremes. The extremes of temperature are also modified by extensive forests, which prevent the soil from being as much warmed and cooled as it would be if bare. Evaporation goes on more slowly under the trees, since the soil is screened from the sun. And as the air among the trees is little agitated by the wind, the vapor is left to accumulate, and hence the humidity of the air is increased. Climate is modified in a similar manner by lakes and other large surfaces of water. During summer the water cools the air and reduces the temperature of the locality. In winter, on the other hand, the opposite effect is produced. The surface water which is cooled sinks to lower levels; the warmer water rising to the surface, radiates heat into the air and thus raises the temperature of the neighboring region. This influence is well illustrated, on a great scale, in our own state by Lake Michigan.

It is, lastly, of importance whether a given tract of country is diversified by hills, valleys and mountains. Winds with their warm vapor strike the sides of mountains and are forced up into higher levels of the atmosphere, where the vapor is condensed into clouds. Air coming in contact, during the night or in winter, with the cooled declivities of hills and rising grounds becomes cooled and consequently denser and sinks to the low-lying grounds, displacing the warmer and lighter air. Hence, frosts often occur at these places, when no trace of them can be found at higher levels. For the same reason the cold of winter is generally more intense in ravines and valleys than on hill tops and high grounds, the valleys being a receptacle for the cold-air currents which descend from all sides. These currents give rise to gusts and blasts of cold wind, which are simply the out-rush of cold air from such basins. This is a subject of great practical importance to fruit-growers.

In order to understand the principal features of the climate of Wisconsin, and the conditions on which these depend, it is necessary to consider the general climatology of the eastern United States. The chief characteristic of this area as a whole is, that it is subject to great extremes—to all those variations of temperature which prevail from the tropical to the Arctic regions. This is principally due to the topographical conditions of our continent. The Rocky mountains condensing the moisture of the warm winds from the Pacific and preventing them from reaching far inland, separate the climate of the Mississippi valley widely from that of the Pacific slope. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea there is no elevation to exceed 2,000 feet to arrest the flow of the hot southerly winds of summer, or the cold northerly winds of winter. From this results a variation of temperature hardly equaled in any part of the world.

In determining the climates of the United States, western Europe is usually taken as the basis of comparison. The contrast between these regions is indeed very great. New York is in the same latitude with Madrid, Naples and Constantinople. Quebec is not so far north as Paris. London and Labrador are equi-distant from the equator; but while England, with her mild, moist climate, produces an abundance of vegetation, in Labrador all cultivation ceases. In the latitude of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, at the 60th parallel, we find in eastern North America vast ice-fields which seldom melt. The moist and equable climate of western Europe in high latitudes is due to the Gulf Stream and the southwest winds of the Atlantic, which spread their warmth and moisture over the western coast. Comparison, however, shows that the climate of the Pacific coast of North America is quite as mild as that of western Europe; and this is due to the same kind of influences, namely, to the warm, moist winds and the *currents* of the Pacific. And to continue the comparison, still further, in proceeding on both continents from west to east, or from ocean into the interior, we find a general resemblance of climatic conditions, modified greatly, it is true, by local influences.

The extreme summer climate of the eastern United States is owing to the southerly and southwesterly winds, which blow with great regularity during this season, and, after traversing great areas of tropical seas, bear the warmth and moisture of these seas far inland, and give this region the peculiar semi-tropical character of its summers. The average temperature of summer varies between 80° for the Gulf states, and 60° for the extreme north. While in the Gulf states the thermometer often rises to 100° , in the latitude of Wisconsin this occurs very seldom. During winter the prevailing winds are from the northwest. These cold blasts from the Arctic sea are deflected by the Rocky mountains, sweep down unopposed into lower latitudes, and produce all the rigors of an arctic winter. The mean temperature for this season varies between 60° for the Gulf coast and 15° for the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. In the northern part of the valley the cold is sometimes so intense that the thermometer sinks to the freezing point of mercury.

The extreme of heat and cold would give a continental climate if this extreme were not accompanied by a profusion of rain. The southerly winds, laden with moisture, distribute this moisture with great regularity over the valley. The amount of rainfall, greater in summer than in winter, varies, from the Gulf of Mexico to Wisconsin, from 63 inches to 30 inches. On the Atlantic coast, where the distribution is more equal throughout the year on account of its proximity to the ocean, the amount varies, from Florida to Maine, from 63 to 40 inches. The atmospheric movements on which, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of the eastern United States depend, may be summed up as follows:

"1. That the northeast trades, deflected in their course to south and southeast winds in their passage through the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, are the warm and moist winds which communicate to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope their fertility.

"2. That the prevalence of these winds from May to October communicates to this region a sub-tropical climate.

"3. That in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the atmospheric disturbances are propagated from south to north; but in the northern and middle states, owing to a prevailing upper current, from west to east.

"4. That while this upper current is cool and dry, and we have the apparent anomaly of rain storms traveling from west to east, at the same time the moisture supplying them comes from the south.

"5. That, in the winter, the south and southeast winds rise into the upper current, while the west and northwest winds descend and blow as surface winds, accompanied by an extraordinary depression of temperature, creating, as it were, an almost arctic climate.

"6. That the propagation of the cold winds from west to east is due to the existence of a warmer and lighter air to the eastward.

"7. That in summer the westerly currents seldom blow with violence, because, in passing over the heated plains, they acquire nearly the same temperature as the southerly currents, but in winter the conditions are reversed."

The line of conflict of these aerial currents, produced by unequal atmospheric pressure, shift so rapidly that the greatest changes of temperature, moisture, and wind, are experienced within a few hours, these changes usually affecting areas of great extent. In the old world, on the other hand, the mountain systems, generally running from east to west, offer an impediment, especially to the polar currents, and the weather is therefore not so changeable.

Wisconsin, situated in the upper and central part of the Mississippi valley, is subject to the same general climatic conditions which give this whole area its peculiar climate.

The highest mean summer temperature is 72° Fahrenheit in the southwestern part of the

state, and the lowest 64° at Bayfield, Lake Superior. During the months of June, July and August, the thermometer often rises as high as 90° , seldom to 100° . In 1874 the mercury reached this high point twice at LaCrosse, and three times at Dubuque, Iowa. There are usually two or three of these "heated terms" during the summer, terminated by abrupt changes of temperature.

The isotherm of 70° (an isotherm being a line connecting places having the same mean temperature) enters this state from the west, in the northern part of Grant county, touches Madison, takes a southerly direction through Walworth county, passes through southern Michigan, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, reaching the Atlantic ocean a little north of New York city. From this it is seen that southern Wisconsin, southern and central Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southern New York have nearly the same summer temperature. Northwestward this line runs through southern Minnesota and along the Missouri to the foot of the mountains. Eastern Oregon, at $47^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, has the same average summer temperature; the line then returns and touches the Pacific coast at San Diego.

The remarkable manner in which so large a body of water as Lake Michigan modifies the temperature has been carefully determined, so far as it relates to Wisconsin, by the late Dr. Lapham, of Milwaukee. It is seen by the map that the average summer temperature of Racine is the same as that of St. Paul. The weather map for July, 1875, in the signal service report for 1876, shows that the mean temperature for July was the same in Rock county, in the southern part of the state, as that of Breckenridge, Minn., north of St. Paul. The moderating effect of the lake during hot weather is felt in the adjacent region during both day and night.

Countries in the higher latitudes having an extreme summer temperature are usually characterized by a small amount of rain-fall. The Mississippi valley, however, is directly exposed in spring and summer to the warm and moist winds from the south, and as these winds condense their moisture by coming in contact with colder upper currents from the north and west, it has a profusion of rain which deprives the climate largely of its continental features. As already stated, the average amount of rain-fall in Wisconsin is about 30 inches annually. Of this amount about one-eighth is precipitated in winter, three-eighths in summer, and the rest is equally distributed between spring and autumn — in other words, rain is abundant at the time of the year when it is most needed. In Wisconsin the rainfall is greatest in the southwestern part of the state; the least on and along the shore of Lake Michigan. This shows that the humidity of the air of a given area can be greater, and the rainfall less, than that of some other.

In comparison with western Europe, even where the mean temperature is higher than in the Mississippi valley, the most striking fact in the climatic conditions of the United States is the great range of plants of tropical or sub-tropical origin, such as Indian corn, tobacco, etc. The conditions on which the character of the vegetation depends are temperature and moisture, and the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil.

"The basis of this great capacity (the great range of plants) is the high curve of heat and moisture for the summer, and the fact that the measure of heat and of rain are almost or quite tropical for a period in duration from one to five months, in the range from Quebec to the coast of the Gulf." Indian corn attains its full perfection between the summer isotherms 72° and 77° , in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; but it may be grown up to the line of 65° , which includes the whole of Wisconsin. The successful cultivation of this important staple is due to the intense heat of summer and a virgin soil rich in nitrogen.

While Milwaukee and central Wisconsin have a mean annual temperature of 45° , that of southern Ireland and central England is 50° ; the line of 72° , the average temperature for July, runs from Walworth county to St. Paul, while during the same month Ireland and England have a mean temperature of only 60° . In Wisconsin the thermometer rises as high as 90° and above,

while the range above the mean in England is very small. It is the tropical element of our summers, then, that causes the grape, the corn, etc., to ripen, while England, with a higher mean temperature, is unable to mature them successfully. Ireland, where southern plants may remain out-doors, unfrosted, the whole winter, can not mature those fruits and grasses which ripen in Wisconsin. In England a depression of 2° below the mean of 60° will greatly reduce the quantity, or prevent the ripening of wheat altogether, 60° being essential to a good crop. Wheat, requiring a lower temperature than corn, is better adapted to the climate of Wisconsin. This grain may be grown as far north as Hudson bay.

Autumn, including September, October and November, is of short duration in Wisconsin. North of the 42d parallel, or the southern boundary line of the state, November belongs properly to the winter months, its mean temperature being about 32° . The decrease of heat from August to September is generally from 8° to 9° ; 11° from September to October, and 14° from October to November. The average temperature for these three months is about 45° . A beautiful season, commonly known as Indian summer, frequently occurs in the latter part of October and in November. This period is characterized by a mild temperature and a hazy, calm atmosphere. According to Loomis, this appears to be due to "an uncommonly tranquil condition of the atmosphere, during which the air becomes filled with dust and smoke arising from numerous fires, by which its transparency is greatly impaired." This phenomenon extends as far north as Lake Superior, but it is more conspicuous and protracted in Kansas and Missouri, and is not observed in the southern states.

Destructive frosts generally occur in September, and sometimes in August. "A temperature of 36° to 40° at sunrise is usually attended with frosts destructive to vegetation, the position of the thermometer being usually such as to represent less than the actual refrigeration at the open surface." In 1875, during October, at Milwaukee, the mercury fell seven times below the freezing point, and twice below zero in November, the lowest being 14° .

The winters are generally long and severe, but occasionally mild and almost without snow. The mean winter temperature varies between 23° in the southeastern part of the state, and 16° at Ashland, in the northern. For this season the extremes are great. The line of 20° is of importance, as it marks the average temperature which is fatal to the growth of all the tender trees, such as the pear and the peach. In the winter of 1875 and 1876, the mean temperature for December, January and February, in the upper lake region, was about 4° above the average mean for many years, while during the previous winter the average temperature for January and February was about 12° below the mean for many years, showing a great difference between cold and mild winters. In the same winter, 1875-'76, at Milwaukee, the thermometer fell only six times below zero, the lowest being 12° , while during the preceding winter the mercury sank thirty-six times below zero, the lowest being 23° . In the northern and northwestern part of the state the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point of mercury. During the exceptionally cold Winter of 1872-3, at La Crosse, the thermometer sank nearly fifty times below zero; on December 24, it indicated 37° below, and on January 18, 43° below zero, averaging about 12° below the usual mean for those months. The moderating effect of Lake Michigan can be seen by observing how the lines indicating the mean winter temperature curve northward as they approach the lake. Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and the Grand Traverse region of Michigan, have the same average winter temperature. The same is true regarding Galena, Ill., Beloit, and Kewaunee. A similar influence is noticed in all parts of the state. Dr. Lapham concludes that this is not wholly due to the presence of Lake Michigan, but that the mountain range which extends from a little west of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador (from 1,100 to 2,240 feet high) protects the lake region in no inconsiderable degree from the excessive cold of winter.

According to the same authority, the time at which the Milwaukee river was closed with ice, for a period of nine years, varied between November 15 and December 1; the time at which it became free from ice, between March 3 and April 13. In the lake district, snow and rain are interspersed through all the winter months, rain being sometimes as profuse as at any other season. In the northwestern part the winter is more rigid and dry. Northern New York and the New England states usually have snow lying on the ground the whole winter, but in the southern lake district it rarely remains so long. In 1842-'43, however, sleighing commenced about the middle of November, and lasted till about the same time in April—five months.

The average temperature for the three months of spring, March, April and May, from Walworth county to St. Paul, is about 45°. In central Wisconsin the mean for March is about 27°, which is an increase of nearly 7° from February. The lowest temperature of this month in 1876 was 40° above zero. April shows an average increase of about 9° over March. In 1876 the line of 45° for this month passed from LaCrosse to Evanston, Ill., touching Lake Erie at Toledo, showing that the interior west of Lake Michigan is warmer than the lake region. The change from winter to spring is more sudden in the interior than in the vicinity of the lakes. "In the town of Lisbon, fifteen miles from Lake Michigan," says Dr. Lapham, "early spring flowers show themselves about ten days earlier than on the lake. In spring vegetation, in places remote from the lakes, shoots up in a very short time, and flowers show their petals, while on the lake shore the cool air retards them and brings them more gradually into existence." The increase from April to May is about 15°. In May, 1876, Pembina and Milwaukee had nearly the same mean temperature, about 55°.

The extremes of our climate and the sudden changes of temperature no doubt have a marked influence, both physically and mentally, on the American people. And though a more equable climate may be more conducive to perfect health, the great range of our climate from arctic to tropical, and the consequent variety and abundance of vegetable products, combine to make the Mississippi valley perhaps one of the most favorable areas in the world for the development of a strong and wealthy nation.

During the months of summer, in the interior of the eastern United States, at least three-fourths of the rain-fall is in showers usually accompanied by electrical discharges and limited to small areas. But in autumn, winter, and spring nearly the whole precipitation takes place in general storms extending over areas of 300, 500 and sometimes over 1,000 miles in diameter, and generally lasting two or three days. An area of low atmospheric pressure causes the wind to blow toward that area from all sides, and when the depression is sudden and great, it is accompanied by much rain or snow. On account of the earth's rotation, the wind blowing toward this region of low pressure is deflected to the right, causing the air to circulate around the center with a motion spirally inward. In our latitude the storm commences with east winds. When the storm center, or area of lowest barometer, is to the south of us, the wind gradually veers, as the storm passes from west to east with the upper current, round to the northwest by the north point. On the south side of the storm center, the wind veers from southeast to southwest, by the south point. The phenomena attending such a storm when we are in or near the part of its center are usually as follows: After the sky has become overcast with clouds, the wind from the northeast generally begins to rise and blows in the opposing direction to the march of the storm. The clouds which are now moving over us, discharge rain or snow according to circumstances. The barometer continues to fall, and the rain or snow is brought obliquely down from the northern quarter by the prevailing wind. After a while the wind changes slightly in direction and then ceases. The thermometer rises and the barometer has reached its lowest point. This is the center of the storm. After the calm the wind has changed its direction to northwest or west. The

wind blows again, usually more violently than before, accompanied by rain or snow, which is now generally of short duration. The sky clears, and the storm is suddenly succeeded by a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below the mean. Most of the rain and snow falls with the east winds, or before the center passes a given point. The path of these storms is from west to east, or nearly so, and only seldom in other directions. These autumn, winter, and spring rains are generally first noticed on the western plains, but may originate at any point along their path, and move eastward with an average velocity of about 20 miles an hour in summer and 30 miles in winter, but sometimes attaining a velocity of over 50 miles, doing great damage on the lakes. In predicting these storms, the signal service of the army is of incalculable practical benefit, as well as in collecting data for scientific conclusions.

A subject of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of Wisconsin is the influence of forests on climate and the effects of disrobing a county of its trees. The general influence of forests in modifying the extremes of temperature, retarding evaporation and the increased humidity of the air, has already been mentioned. That clearing the land of trees increases the temperature of the ground in summer, is so readily noticed that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; while in winter the sensible cold is never so extreme in woods as on an open surface exposed to the full force of the winds. "The lumbermen in Canada and the northern United States labor in the woods without inconvenience, when the mercury stands many degrees below zero, while in the open grounds, with only a moderate breeze, the same temperature is almost insupportable." "In the state of Michigan it has been found that the winters have greatly increased in severity within the last forty years, and that this increased severity seems to move along even-paced with the destruction of the forests. Thirty years ago the peach was one of the most abundant fruits of that State; at that time frost, injurious to corn at any time from May to October, was a thing unknown. Now the peach is an uncertain crop, and frost often injures the corn." The precise influence of forests on temperature may not at present admit of definite solution, yet the mechanical screen which they furnish to the soil, often far to the leeward of them, is sufficiently established, and this alone is enough to encourage extensive planting wherever this protection is wanting.

With regard to the quantity of rain-fall, "we can not positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favor the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries. One important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests is certain and undisputed: the proposition, namely, that, within their own limits, and near their own borders, they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely less can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of showers, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation, they probably equalize its distribution through the different seasons."

There is abundant and undoubted evidence that the amount of water existing on the surface in lakes and rivers, in many parts of the world, is constantly diminishing. In Germany, observations of the Rhine, Oder, Danube, and the Elbe, in the latter case going back for a period of 142 years, demonstrate beyond doubt, that each of these rivers has much decreased in volume, and there is reason to fear that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers.

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwaukee arts; makes good firewood; should be planted along all the roads and streets, near every dwelling, and on all public grounds.

kee river, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year." "What has happened to the Milwaukee river, has happened to all the other water courses in the state from whose banks the forest has been removed; and many farmers who selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find these brooks dried up during a considerable portion of the year."

Districts stripped of their forest are said to be more exposed than before to loss of harvests, droughts, and frost. "Hurricanes, before unknown, sweep unopposed over the regions thus denuded, carrying terror and devastation in their track." Parts of Asia Minor, North Africa, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, now almost deserts, were once densely populated and the granaries of the world. And there is good reason to believe "that it is the destruction of the forests which has produced this devastation." From such facts Wisconsin, already largely robbed of its forests, should take warning before it is too late.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

It is not the purpose of this article to give a botanical description, but merely brief notes on the economical value of the woods, and the fitness of the various indigenous trees, shrubs and vines for the purpose of ornament.

WHITE OAK—*Quercus Alba*.—This noble tree is the largest and most important of the American oaks. The excellent properties of the wood render it eminently valuable for a great variety of uses. Wherever strength and durability are required, the white oak stands in the first rank. It is employed in making wagons, coaches and sleds; staves and hoops of the best quality for barrels and casks are obtained from this tree; it is extensively used in architecture, ship-building, etc.; vast quantities are used for fencing; the bark is employed in tanning. The domestic consumption of this tree is so great that it is of the first importance to preserve the young trees wherever it is practicable, and to make young plantations where the tree is not found. The white oak is a graceful, ornamental tree, and worthy of particular attention as such; found abundantly in most of the timbered districts.

BURR OAK—*Q. Macrocarpa*.—This is perhaps the most ornamental of our oaks. Nothing can exceed the graceful beauty of these trees, when not crowded or cramped in their growth, but left free to follow the laws of their development. Who has not admired these trees in our extensive burr oak openings? The large leaves are a dark green above and a bright silvery white beneath, which gives the tree a singularly fine appearance when agitated by the wind. The wood is tough, close-grained, and more durable than the white oak, especially when exposed to frequent changes of moisture and drying; did the tree grow to the same size, it would be preferred for most uses. Abundant, and richly worthy of cultivation, both for utility and ornament.

SWAMP WHITE OAK—*Q. Bicolor*.—Is a valuable and ornamental tree, not quite so large or as common as the burr oak. The wood is close-grained, durable, splits freely, and is well worthy of cultivation in wet, swampy grounds, where it will thrive.

POST OAK—*Q. Obtusiloba*.—Is a scraggy, small tree, found sparingly in this state. The timber is durable, and makes good fuel. Not worthy of cultivation.

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK—*Q. Prinus*.—This species of chestnut oak is a large, graceful tree, wood rather open-grained, yet valuable for most purposes to which the oaks are applied; makes the best fuel of any of this family. A rare tree, found at Janesville and Brown's lake, near Burlington. Worthy of cultivation.

RED OAK—*Q. Rubra*.—The red oak is a well-known, common, large tree. The wood is coarse-grained, and the least durable of the oaks, nearly worthless for fuel, and scarcely worthy of cultivation, even for ornament.

PIN OAK—*Q. Palustris*.—This is one of the most common trees in many sections of the state. The wood is of little value except for fuel. The tree is quite ornamental, and should be sparingly cultivated for this purpose.

SHINGLE OAK—*Q. Imbricaria*.—Is a tree of medium size, found sparingly as far north as Wisconsin. It is ornamental, and the wood is used for shingles and staves.

SCARLET OAK—*Q. Coccinea*.—This is an ornamental tree, especially in autumn, when its leaves turn scarlet, hence the name. Wood of little value; common.

SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer Saccharium*.—This well-known and noble tree is found growing abundantly in many sections of the state. The wood is close-grained and susceptible of a beautiful polish, which renders it valuable for many kinds of furniture, more especially the varieties known as bird's-eye and curled maples. The wood lacks the durability of the oak; consequently is not valuable for purposes where it will be exposed to the weather. For fuel it ranks next to hickory. The sugar manufactured from this tree affords no inconsiderable resource for the comfort and even wealth of many sections of the northern states, especially those newly settled, where it would be difficult and expensive to procure their supply from a distance. As an ornamental tree it stands almost at the head of the catalogue. The foliage is beautiful, compact, and free from the attacks of insects. It puts forth its yellow blossoms early, and in the autumn the leaves change in color and show the most beautiful tints of red and yellow long before they fall. Worthy of especial attention for fuel and ornament, and well adapted to street-planting.

RED MAPLE—*A. Rubrum*.—Is another fine maple of more rapid growth than the foregoing species. With wood rather lighter, but quite as valuable for cabinet-work—for fuel not quite so good. The young trees bear transplanting even better than other maples. Though highly ornamental, this tree hardly equals the first-named species. It puts forth, in early spring, its scarlet blossoms before a leaf has yet appeared. Well adapted to street-planting.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE—*A. Spicatum*.—Is a small branching tree, or rather shrub, found growing in clumps. Not worthy of much attention.

SILVER MAPLE—*A. Dasyarpum*.—This is a common tree growing on the banks of streams, especially in the western part of the state, grown largely for ornament, yet for the purpose it is the least valuable of the maples. The branches are long and straggling, and so brittle that they are liable to be injured by winds.

BOX MAPLE—*Negundo Aceroides*.—This tree is frequently called box elder. It is of a rapid growth and quite ornamental. The wood is not much used in the arts, but is good fuel. Should be cultivated. It grows on Sugar and Rock rivers.

WHITE ELM—*Ulmus Americana*.—This large and graceful tree stands confessedly at the head of the list of ornamental deciduous trees. Its wide-spreading branches and long, pendulous branchlets form a beautiful and conspicuous head. It grows rapidly, is free from disease and the destructive attacks of insects, will thrive on most soils, and for planting along streets, in public grounds or lawns, is unsurpassed by any American tree. The wood is but little used in

SLIPPERY ELM—*V. Fulva*.—This smaller and less ornamental species is also common. The wood, however, is much more valuable than the white elm, being durable and splitting readily. It makes excellent rails, and is much used for the framework of buildings; valuable for fuel; should be cultivated.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—*Cerasus Serotina*.—This large and beautiful species of cherry is one of the most valuable of American trees. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and of a brilliant reddish color, not liable to warp, or shrink and swell with atmospheric changes; extensively employed by cabinet-makers for every species of furnishing. It is exceedingly durable, hence is valuable for fencing, building, etc. Richly deserves a place in the lawn or timber plantation.

BIRD CHERRY—*C. Pennsylvanica*.—Is a small northern species, common in the state and worthy of cultivation for ornament.

CHOKE CHERRY—*C. Virginiana*.—This diminutive tree is of little value, not worth the trouble of cultivation.

WILD PLUM—*Prunus Americana*.—The common wild plum when in full bloom is one of the most ornamental of small flowering trees, and as such should not be neglected. The fruit is rather agreeable, but not to be compared to fine cultivated varieties, which may be engrafted on the wild stock to the very best advantage. It is best to select small trees, and work them on the roots. The grafts should be inserted about the middle of April.

HACKBERRY—*Celtis Occidentalis*.—This is an ornamental tree of medium size; wood hard, close-grained and elastic; makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages. The Indians formerly made great use of the hackberry wood for their bows. A tree worthy of a limited share of attention.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—*Tilia Americana*.—Is one of the finest ornamental trees for public grounds, parks, etc., but will not thrive where the roots are exposed to bruises; for this reason it is not adapted to planting along the streets of populous towns. The wood is light and tough, susceptible of being bent to almost any curve; durable if kept from the weather; takes paint well, and is considerably used in the arts; for fuel it is of little value. This tree will flourish in almost any moderately rich, damp soil; bears transplanting well; can be propagated readily from layers.

WHITE THORN—*Crataegus Coccinea*, and DOTTED THORN—*C. Punctata*.—These two species of thorn are found everywhere on the rich bottom lands. When in bloom they are beautiful, and should be cultivated for ornament. The wood is remarkably compact and hard, and were it not for the small size of the tree, would be valuable.

CRAB APPLE—*Pyrus Coronaria*.—This common small tree is attractive when covered with its highly fragrant rose-colored blossoms. Wood hard, fine, compact grain, but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much practical value. Well worthy of a place in extensive grounds.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*P. Americana*.—This popular ornament to our yards is found growing in the northern part of the state and as far south as 43°. The wood is useless.

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Acuminata*.—Is a large, interesting tree, which combines utility with beauty in an eminent degree. The wood possesses strength, suppleness and elasticity, which renders it valuable for a great variety of uses. It is extensively employed in carriage manufacturing; for various agricultural implements; is esteemed superior to any other wood for oars; excellent for fuel. The white ash grows rapidly, and in open ground forms one of the most lovely trees that is to be found. The foliage is clean and handsome, and in autumn turns from its bright green to a violet purple hue, which adds materially to the beauty of our autumnal sylvan scenery. It is richly deserving our especial care and protection, and will amply repay all labor and expense bestowed on its cultivation.

BLACK ASH—*F. Sambucifolia*.—This is another tall, graceful and well-known species of ash. The wood is used for making baskets, hoops, etc.; when thoroughly dry, affords a good article of fuel. Deserves to be cultivated in low, rich, swampy situations, where more useful trees will not thrive.

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.—This giant of the rich alluvial bottom lands claims special attention for its valuable timber. It is among the most durable and beautiful of American woods; susceptible of a fine polish; not liable to shrink and swell by heat and moisture. It is extensively employed by the cabinet-makers for every variety of furniture. Walnut forks, are frequently found which rival in richness and beauty the far-famed mahogany. This tree, in favorable situations, grows rapidly; is highly ornamental, and produces annually an abundant crop of nuts.

BUTTERNUT—*J. Cinerca*.—This species of walnut is not as valuable as the above, yet for its beauty, and the durability of its wood, it should claim a small portion of attention. The wood is rather soft for most purposes to which it otherwise might be applied. When grown near streams, or on moist side-hills, it produces regularly an ample crop of excellent nuts. It grows rapidly.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY—*Carya Alba*.—This, the largest and finest of American hickories, grows abundantly throughout the state. Hickory wood possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any of our indigenous trees, and is used for a variety of purposes, but, unfortunately, it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. For fuel, the shell-bark hickory stands unrivaled. The tree is ornamental and produces every alternate year an ample crop of the best of nuts.

SHAG-BARK HICKORY—*C. Inclata*.—Is a magnificent tree, the wood of which is nearly as valuable as the above. The nuts are large, thick-shelled and coarse, not to be compared to the *C. alba*. A rare tree in Wisconsin; abundant further south.

PIGNUT HICKORY—*C. Glabra*.—This species possesses all the bad and but few of the good qualities of the shell-bark. The nuts are smaller and not so good. The tree should be preserved and cultivated in common with the shell-bark. Not abundant.

BITTERNUT—*C. Amara*.—Is an abundant tree, valuable for fuel, but lacking the strength and elasticity of the preceding species. It is, however, quite as ornamental as any of the hickories.

RED BEECH—*Fagus Ferruginea*.—This is a common tree, with brilliant, shining light-green leaves, and long, flexible branches. It is highly ornamental, and should be cultivated for this purpose, as well as for its useful wood, which is tough, close-grained and compact. It is much used for plane-stocks, tool handles, etc., and as an article of fuel is nearly equal to maple.

WATER BEECH—*Carpinus Americana*.—Is a small tree, called hornbeam by many. The wood is exceedingly hard and compact, but the small size of the tree renders it almost useless.

IRON WOOD—*Ostrya Virginica*.—This small tree is found disseminated throughout most of our woodlands. It is, to a considerable degree, ornamental, but of remarkably slow growth. The wood possesses valuable properties, being heavy and strong, as the name would indicate; yet, from its small size, it is of but little use.

BALSAM POPLAR—*Populus Candicans*.—This tree is of medium size, and is known by several names: Wild balm of Gilead, cottonwood, etc. It grows in moist, sandy soil, on river bottoms. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, which turn a fine yellow after the autumn frosts. It grows more rapidly than any other of our trees; can be transplanted with entire success when eight or nine inches in diameter, and makes a beautiful shade tree—the most ornamental of poplars. The wood is soft, spongy, and nearly useless.

QUAKING ASPEN—*P. Tremuloides*.—Is a well-known, small tree. It is rather ornamental, but scarcely worth cultivating.

LARGE ASPEN—*P. Grandidentata*.—Is the largest of our poplars. It frequently grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of two and one-half feet. The wood is soft, easily split, and used for frame buildings. It is the most durable of our poplars.

COTTON WOOD—*P. Monolifera*.—This is the largest of all the poplars; abundant on the Mississippi river. Used largely for fuel on the steamboats. The timber is of but little use in the arts.

SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD—*Platanus Occidentalis*.—This, the largest and most majestic of our trees, is found growing only on the rich alluvial river bottoms. The tree is readily known, even at a considerable distance, by its whitish smooth branches. The foliage is large and beautiful, and the tree one of the most ornamental known. The wood speedily decays, and when sawed into lumber warps badly; on these accounts it is but little used, although susceptible of a fine finish. As an article of fuel it is of inferior merit.

CANOE BIRCH—*Betula Papyracea*.—Is a rather elegant and interesting tree. It grows abundantly in nearly every part of the state. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and, therefore, is but little used in the mechanical arts. For fuel it is justly prized. It bears transplanting without difficulty. The Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes from the bark of this tree.

CHERRY BIRCH—*B. Lenta*.—This is a rather large, handsome tree, growing along streams. Leaves and bark fragrant. Wood, fine-grained, rose-colored; used largely by the cabinet-makers.

YELLOW BIRCH—*B. Lutea*.—This beautiful tree occasionally attains a large size. It is highly ornamental, and is of value for fuel; but is less prized than the preceding species for cabinet work.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.—This singularly beautiful tree is only found sparingly, and on rich alluvial lands. I met with it growing near the Peccatonica, in Green county. The wood is fine-grained, and of a rosy hue; is exceedingly durable, and well worth cultivating.

JUNE BERRY—*Amelanchier Canadensis*.—Is a small tree which adds materially to the beauty of our woods in early spring, at which time it is in full bloom. The wood is of no particular value, and the tree interesting only when covered with its white blossoms.

WHITE PINE—*Pinus Strobus*.—This is the largest and most valuable of our indigenous pines. The wood is soft, free from resin, and works easily. It is extensively employed in the mechanical arts. It is found in great profusion in the northern parts of the state. This species is readily known by the leaves being in *fives*. It is highly ornamental, but in common with all pines, will hardly bear transplanting. Only small plants should be moved.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—*P. Resinosa*, and YELLOW PINE—*P. Millis*.—These are two large trees, but little inferior in size to the white pine. The wood contains more resin, and is consequently more durable. The leaves of both these species are in *twos*. Vast quantities of lumber are yearly manufactured from these two varieties and the white pine. The extensive pineries of the state are rapidly diminishing.

SHRUB PINE—*P. Banksiana*.—Is a small, low tree; only worthy of notice here for the ornamental shade it produces. It is found in the northern sections of the state.

BALSAM FIR—*Abies Balsamea*.—This beautiful evergreen is multiplied to a great extent on the shores of Lake Superior, where it grows forty or fifty feet in height. The wood is of but

little value. The balsam of fir, or Canadian balsam, is obtained from this tree.

DOUBLE SPRUCE—*A. Nigra*.—This grows in the same localities with the balsam fir, and assumes the same pyramidal form, but is considerably larger. The wood is light and possesses considerable strength and elasticity, which renders it one of the best materials for yards and topmasts for shipping. It is extensively cultivated for ornament.

HEMLOCK—*A. Canadensis*.—The hemlock is the largest of the genus. It is gracefully ornamental, but the wood is of little value. The bark is extensively employed in tanning.

TAMARACK—*Larix Americana*.—This beautiful tree grows abundantly in swampy situations throughout the state. It is not quite an evergreen. It drops its leaves in winter, but quickly recovers them in early spring. The wood is remarkably durable and valuable for a variety of uses. The tree grows rapidly, and can be successfully cultivated in peaty situations, where other trees would not thrive.

ARBOR VITÆ—*Thuja Occidentalis*.—This tree is called the white or flat cedar. It grows abundantly in many parts of the state. The wood is durable, furnishing better fence posts than any other tree, excepting the red cedar. Shingles and staves of a superior quality are obtained from these trees. A beautiful evergreen hedge is made from the young plants, which bear transplanting better than most evergreens. It will grow on most soils if sufficiently damp.

RED CEDAR—*Juniperus Virginiana*.—Is a well known tree that furnishes those celebrated fence posts that "last forever." The wood is highly fragrant, of a rich red color, and fine grained; hence it is valuable for a variety of uses. It should be extensively cultivated.

DWARF JUNIPER—*J. Sabina*.—This is a low trailing shrub. Is considerably prized for ornament. Especially worthy of cultivation in large grounds.

SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras officinale*.—Is a small tree of fine appearance, with fragrant leaves and bark. Grows in Kenosha county. Should be cultivated.

WILLOWS.—There are many species of willows growing in every part of the state, several of which are worthy of cultivation near streams and ponds.

WHITE WILLOW—*Salix alba*.—Is a fine tree, often reaching sixty feet in height. The wood is soft, and makes the best charcoal for the manufacture of gun-powder. Grows rapidly.

BLACK WILLOW—*S. Nigra*.—This is also a fine tree, but not quite so large as the foregoing. It is used for similar purposes.

There are many shrubs and vines indigenous to the state worthy of note. I shall, however, call attention to only a few of the best.

DOGWOODS.—There are several species found in our forests and thickets. All are ornamental when covered with a profusion of white blossoms. I would especially recommend: *corus sericea*, *C. stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, and *C. alternifolia*. All these will repay the labor of transplanting to ornamental grounds.

VIBURNUMS.—These are very beautiful. We have *viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. dentatum*, *V. pubescens*, *V. acerifolium*, *V. pauciflorum*, and *V. opulus*. The last is known as the cranberry tree, and is a most beautiful shrub when in bloom, and also when covered with its red, acid fruit. The common snow-ball tree is a cultivated variety of the *V. opulus*.

WITCH HAZEL—*Hamamelis Virginica*.—Is an interesting, tall shrub that flowers late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and matures the fruit the next summer. It deserves more attention than it receives.

BURNING BUSH—*Euonymus atropurpureus*.—This fine shrub is called the American strawberry, and is exceedingly beautiful when covered with its load of crimson fruit, which remains during winter.

SUMACH — *Rhus typhina*. — Is a tall shrub, well known, but seldom cultivated. When well grown it is ornamental and well adapted for planting in clumps.

HOP TREE — *Ptelea trifoliata*. — This is a showy shrub with shining leaves, which should be cultivated. Common in rich, alluvial ground.

BLADDER NUT — *Staphylea trifolia*. — Is a fine, upright, showy shrub, found sparingly all over the state. Is ornamental, with greenish striped branches and showy leaves.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. — This is a noble vine, climbing extensively by disc-bearing tendrils, so well known as to require no eulogy. Especially beautiful in its fall colors.

BITTER SWEET — *Celastrus scandens*. — Is a stout twining vine, which would be an ornament to any grounds. In the fall and early winter it is noticeable for its bright fruit. Common.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera flava*. — Is a fine native vine, which is found climbing over tall shrubs and trees. Ornamental. There are several other species of honeysuckle; none, however, worthy of special mention.

FROST GRAPE — *Vitæ cordifolia*. — This tall-growing vine has deliciously sweet blossoms, which perfume the air for a great distance around. For use as a screen, this hardy species will be found highly satisfactory.

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOV, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates, having fins as organs of progression. They have a two-chambered heart; their bodies are mostly covered with scales, yet a few are entirely naked, like catfish and eels; others again are covered with curious plates, such as the sturgeon. Fish inhabit both salt and fresh water. It is admitted by all authority that fresh-water fish are more universally edible than those inhabiting the ocean. Marine fish are said to be more highly flavored than those inhabiting fresh waters; an assertion I am by no means prepared to admit. As a rule, fish are better the colder and purer the water in which they are found, and where can you find those conditions more favorable than in the cold depths of our great lakes? We have tasted, under the most favorable conditions, about every one of the celebrated salt-water fish, and can say that whoever eats a whitefish just taken from the pure, cold water of Lake Michigan will have no reason to be envious of the dwellers by the sea.

Fish are inconceivably prolific; a single female deposits at one spawn from one thousand to one million eggs, varying according to species.

Fish afford a valuable article of food for man, being highly nutritious and easy of digestion; they abound in phosphates, hence are valuable as affording nutrition to the osseous and nervous system, hence they have been termed, not inappropriately, brain food—certainly a very desirable article of diet for some people. They are more savory, nutritious and easy of digestion when just taken from the water; in fact, the sooner they are cooked after being caught the better. No fish should be more than a few hours from its watery element before being placed upon the table. For convenience, I will group our fish into families as a basis for what I shall offer. Our bony fish,

having spine rays and covered with comb-like scales, belong to the perch family—a valuable family; all take the hook, are gamey, and spawn in the summer.

The yellow perch and at least four species of black or striped bass have a wide range, being found in all the rivers and lakes in the state. There is a large species of fish known as Wall-eyed pike (*Leucoperca americana*) belonging to this family, which is found sparingly in most of our rivers and lakes. The pike is an active and most rapacious animal, devouring fish of considerable size. The flesh is firm and of good flavor. It would probably be economical to propagate it to a moderate extent.

The six-spined bass (*Pomoxys hexacanthus*, Agas.) is one of the most desirable of the spine-rayed fish found in the State. The flesh is fine flavored, and as the fish is hardy and takes the hook with avidity, it should be protected during the spawning season and artificially propagated. I have examined the stomachs of a large number of these fish and in every instance found small crawfish, furnishing an additional evidence in its favor. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, the veteran ichthyologist of Ohio, says that this so-called “grass bass” is the fish for the million.

The white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) is a species rather rare even in the larger bodies of water, but ought to be introduced into every small lake in the State, where I am certain they would flourish. It is an excellent fish, possessing many of the good qualities and as few of the bad as any that belong to the family. There is another branch of this family, the sunfish, *Pomotis*, which numbers at least six species found in Wisconsin. They are beautiful fish, and afford abundant sport for the boys; none of them, however, are worth domesticating (unless it be in the *aquarium*) as there are so many better.

The carp family (*Cyprinidae*) are soft finned fish without maxillary teeth. They include by far the greater number of fresh-water fish. Some specimens are not more than one inch, while others are nearly two feet in length. Our chubs, silversides and suckers are the principal members of this family. Dace are good pan-fish, yet their small size is objectionable; they are the children's game fish. The *Cyprinidae* all spawn in the spring, and might be profitably propagated as food for the larger and more valuable fish.

There are six or seven species of suckers found in our lakes and rivers. The red horse, found every where, and at least one species of the buffalo, inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, are the best of the genus *Catostomus*. Suckers are bony, and apt to taste suspiciously of mud; they are only to be tolerated in the absence of better. The carp (*Cyprinius carpo*) has been successfully introduced into the Hudsonriver.

The trout family (*Salmonidae*) are soft-finned fish with an extra dorsal adipose fin without rays. They inhabit northern countries, spawning in the latter part of fall and winter. Their flesh is universally esteemed. The trout family embrace by far the most valuable of our fish, including, as it does, trout and whitefish. The famous speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is a small and beautiful species which is found in nearly every stream in the northern half of the State. Wherever there is a spring run or lake, the temperature of which does not rise higher than sixty-five or seventy in the summer, there trout can be propagated in abundance. The great salmon trout (*Sal. amethystus*) of the great lakes is a magnificent fish weighing from ten to sixty pounds. The *Siscowit salmo siscowit* of Lake Superior is about the same size, but not quite so good a fish, being too fat and oily. They will, no doubt, flourish in the larger of the inland lakes.

The genus *Coregonus* includes the true whitefish, or lake shad. In this genus, as now restricted, the nose is square and the under jaw short, and when first caught they have the fragrance of fresh cucumbers. There are at least three species found in Lake Michigan. In my

opinion these fish are more delicately flavored than the celebrated Potomac shad; but I doubt whether they will thrive in the small lakes, owing to the absence of the small *crustacea* on which they subsist. The closely allied genus *Argyrosomus* includes seven known species inhabiting the larger lakes, and one, the *Argyrosomus sisco*, which is found in several of the lesser lakes. The larger species are but little inferior to the true whitefish, with which they are commonly confounded. The nose is pointed, the under jaw long, and they take the hook at certain seasons with activity. They eat small fish as well as insects and *crustaceans*.

Of the pickerel family, we have three or four closely allied species of the genus *Esox*, armed with prodigious jaws filled with cruel teeth. They lie motionless ready to dart, swift as an arrow, upon their prey. They are the sharks of the fresh water. The pickerel are so rapacious that they spare not their own species. Sometimes they attempt to swallow a fish nearly as large as themselves, and perish in consequence. Their flesh is moderately good, and as they are game to the backbone, it might be desirable to propagate them to a moderate extent under peculiar circumstances.

The catfish (*Siluridae*) have soft fins, protected by sharp spines, and curious fleshy barbels floating from their lips, without scales, covered only with a slimy coat of mucus. The genus *Pimlodus* are scavengers among fish, as vultures among birds. They are filthy in habit and food. There is one interesting trait of the catfish—the vigilant and watchful motherly care of the young by the male. He defends them with great spirit, and herds them together when they straggle. Even the mother is driven far off; for he knows full well that she would not scruple to make a full meal off her little black tadpole-like progeny. There are four species known to inhabit this State—one peculiar to the great lakes, and two found in the numerous affluents of the Mississippi. One of these, the great yellow catfish, sometimes weighs over one hundred pounds. When in good condition, stuffed and well baked, they are a fair table fish. The small bull-head is universally distributed.

The sturgeons are large sluggish fish, covered with plates instead of scales. There are at least three species of the genus *Acipenser* found in the waters of Wisconsin. Being so large and without bones, they afford a sufficiently cheap article of food; unfortunately, however, the quality is decidedly bad. Sturgeons deposit an enormous quantity of eggs; the roe not unfrequently weighs one fourth as much as the entire body, and numbers, it is said, many millions. The principal commercial value of sturgeons is found in the roe and swimming bladder. The much prized caviare is manufactured from the former, and from the latter the best of isinglass is obtained.

The gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus*) are represented by at least three species of this singular fish. They have long serpentine bodies, with jaws prolonged into a regular bill, which is well provided with teeth. The scales are composed of bone covered on the outside with enamel, like teeth. The alligator gar, confined to the depths of the Mississippi, is a large fish, and the more common species, *Lepidosteus bison*, attains to a considerable size. The *Lepidosteus*, now only found in North America, once had representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds, in the strata of the age of coal, in the new red sandstone, in oölitic deposits, and in the chalk and tertiary formations—being one of the many living evidences that North America was the first country above the water. For all practical purposes, we should not regret to have the gar-pikes follow in the footsteps of their aged and illustrious predecessors. They could well be spared.

There is a fish (*Lota maculose*) which belongs to the cod-fish family, called by the fishermen the "lawyers," for what reason I am not able to say—at any rate, the fish is worthless. There are a great number of small fish, interesting only to the naturalist, which I shall omit to men-

tion here.

Fish of the northern countries are the most valuable, for the reason that the water is colder and purer. Wisconsin, situated between forty-two thirty, and forty-seven degrees of latitude, bounded on the east and north by the largest lakes in the world, on the west by the "Great river," traversed by numerous fine and rapid streams, and sprinkled all over with beautiful and picturesque lakes, has physical conditions certainly the most favorable, perhaps of any State, for an abundant and never-failing supply of the best fish. Few persons have any idea of the importance of the fisheries of Lake Michigan. It is difficult to collect adequate data to form a correct knowledge of the capital invested and the amount of fish taken; enough, however, has been ascertained to enable me to state that at Milwaukee alone \$100,000 are invested, and not less than two hundred and eighty tons of dressed fish taken annually. At Racine, during the entire season of nine months, there are, on an average, one thousand pounds of whitefish and trout, each, caught and sold daily, amounting to not less than \$16,000. It is well known that, since the adoption of the gill-net system, the fishermen are enabled to pursue their calling ten months of the year.

When the fish retire to the deep water, they are followed with miles of nets, and the poor fish are entangled on every side. There is a marked falling off in the number and size of whitefish and trout taken, when compared with early years. When fish were only captured with seines, they had abundant chance to escape and multiply so as to keep an even balance in number. Only by artificial propagation and well enforced laws protecting them during the spawning season, can we hope now to restore the balance. In order to give some idea of the valuable labors of the state fish commissioners, I will state briefly that they have purchased for the state a piece of property, situated three miles from Madison, known as the Nine Springs, including forty acres of land, on which they have erected a dwelling-house, barn and hatchery, also constructed several ponds, in which can be seen many valuable fish in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. As equipped, it is, undoubtedly, one of the best, if not *the best*, hatchery in the states. In this permanent establishment the commission design to hatch and distribute to the small lakes and rivers of the interior the most valuable of our indigenous fish, such as bass, pike, trout, etc., etc., as well as many valuable foreign varieties. During the past season, many fish have been distributed from this state hatchery. At the Milwaukee Water Works, the commission have equipped a hatchery on a large scale, using the water as pumped directly from the lake. During the past season there was a prodigious multitude of young trout and whitefish distributed from this point. The success of Superintendent Welcher in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee has been the best yet gained, nearly ninety per cent. of the eggs "laid down" being hatched. Pisciculturists will appreciate this wonderful success, as they well know how difficult it is to manage the spawn of the whitefish.

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery :

Total number of fish hatched, 8,000,000 — whitefish, 6,300,000; salmon trout, 1,700,000.

They were distributed as follows, in the month of May, 1877: Whitefish planted in Lake Michigan, at Racine, 1,000,000; at Milwaukee, 3,260,000; between Manitowoc and Two Rivers 1,000,000; in Green bay, 1,000,000; in Elkhart lake, 40,000.

Salmon trout were turned out as follows: Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, 600,000; Brown's lake, Racine county, 40,000; Delavan lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Troy lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Pleasant lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Lansdale lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Ella lake, Milwaukee county, 16,000; Cedar lake, Washington county, 40,000; Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county, 40,000; Clear lake, Rock county, 40,000; Ripley lake,

Jefferson county, 40,000; Mendota lake, Dane county, 100,000; Fox lake, Dodge county, 40,000; Swan and Silver lakes, Columbia county, 40,000; Little Green lake, Green Lake county, 40,000; Big Green lake, Green Lake county, 100,000; Bass lake, St. Croix county, 40,000; Twin lakes, St. Croix county, 40,000; Long lake, Chippewa county, 40,000; Oconomowoc lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; Pine lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; North lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Nagawicka lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Okanche lake, Waukesha county, 40,000.

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Fifty years ago, the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin, was nearly in a state of nature, all the large wild animals were then abundant. Now, all has changed. The ax and plow, gun and dog, railway and telegraph, have metamorphosed the face of nature. Most of the large quadrupeds have been either exterminated, or have hid themselves away in the wilderness. In a short time, all of these will have disappeared from the state. The date and order in which animals become extinct within the boundaries of the state, is a subject of great interest. There was a time when the antelope, the woodland caribou, the buffalo, and the wild turkey, were abundant, but are now no longer to be found.

The Antelope, *Antilocarpa Americana*, now confined to the Western plains, did, two hundred years ago, inhabit Wisconsin as far east as Michigan. In October, 1679, Father Hennepin, with La Salle and party, in four canoes, coasted along the Western shore of Lake Michigan. In Hennepin's narrative, he says: "The oldest of them" (the Indians) "came to us the next morning with their calumet of peace, and brought some *wild goats*." This was somewhere north of Milwaukee. "Being in sore distress, we saw upon the coast a great many ravens and eagles" (turkey vultures), "from whence we conjectured there was some prey, and having landed upon that place, we found above the half of a fat *wild goat*, which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable to us, and the rudest of our men could not but praise the Divine Providence which took so particular care of us." This must have been somewhere near Racine. "On the 16th" (October, 1679), "we met with abundance of game. A savage we had with us, killed several stags (deer) and *wild goats*, and our men a great many turkeys, very fat and big." This must have been south of Racine. These *goats* were undoubtedly antelopes. Schoolcraft mentions antelopes as occupying the Northwest territory.

When the last buffalo crossed the Mississippi is not precisely known. It is certain they lingered in Wisconsin in 1825. It is said there was a buffalo shot on the St. Croix river as late as 1832, so Wisconsin claims the last buffalo. The woodland caribou—*Rangifer caribou*—were never numerous within the limits of the state. A few were seen not far from La Pointe in 1845. The last wild turkey in the eastern portion of the state, was in 1846. On the Mississippi, one was killed in 1856. I am told by Dr. Walcott, that turkeys were abundant in Wisconsin previous to the hard winter of 1842-3, when snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak, that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race. The Doctor says he saw but one single individual the next winter. Elk were on Hay river in 1863, and I have little doubt a few yet remain. Moose are not numerous, a few yet remain in the northwestern part of the state. I saw moose tracks on the Montreal river, near Lake Superior, in the summer of 1845. A few panthers may still inhabit the wilderness of Wisconsin. Benjamin Bones, of Racine, shot one on the headwaters of

Black river, December, 1863. Badgers are now nearly gone, and in a few years more, the only badgers found within the state, will be two legged ones. Beavers are yet numerous in the small lakes in the northern regions. Wolverines are occasionally met with in the northern forests. Bears, wolves, and deer, will continue to flourish in the northern and central counties, where underbrush, timber, and small lakes abound.

All large animals will soon be driven by civilization out of Wisconsin. The railroad and improved firearms will do the work, and thus we lose the primitive denizens of the forest and prairies.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

The facts recorded in this paper, were obtained by personal observations within fifteen miles of Racine, Wisconsin, latitude $42^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 48'$ west. This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the extreme southern point of the heavy lumbered district, the base of which rests on Lake Superior. Racine extends six miles further into the lake than Milwaukee, and two miles further than Kenosha. At this point the great prairie approaches near the lake from the west. The extreme rise of the mercury in summer, is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The isothermal line comes further north in summer, and retires further south in winter than it does east of the great lakes, which physical condition will sufficiently explain the remarkable peculiarities of its animal life, the overlapping, as it were, of two distinct faunas. More especially is this true of birds, that are enabled to change their locality with the greatest facility. Within the past thirty years, I have collected and observed over three hundred species of birds, nearly half of all birds found in North America. Many species, considered rare in other sections, are found here in the greatest abundance. A striking peculiarity of the ornithological fauna of this section, is that southern birds go farther north in summer, while northern species go farther south in winter than they do east of the lakes. Of summer birds that visit us, I will enumerate a few of the many that belong to a more southern latitude in the Atlantic States. Nearly all nest with us, or, at least, did some years ago.

Yellow-breasted chat, *Icteria virdis*; mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*; great Carolina wren, *Thriothorus ludovicianus*; prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*; summer red bird, *Pyrangia aestiva*; wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*.

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

Snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*; great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereus*; hawk owl, *Surnia ulula*; Arctic three-toed woodpecker, *Picoïdes arcticus*; banded three-toed woodpecker, *Picoïdes hirsutus*; magpie, *Pica hudsonica*; Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Hudson titmouse, *Parus hudsonicus*; king eder, *Somateria spectabilis*; black-throated diver, *Colymbus arcticus*; glaucus gull, *Laurus glaucus*.

These examples are sufficient to indicate the rich avi fauna of Wisconsin. It is doubtful if there is another locality where the Canada jay and its associates visit in winter where the mocking bird nests in summer, or where the hawk owl flies silently over the spot occupied during the warmer days by the summer red bird and the yellow-breasted chat. But the ax has already leveled much of the great woods, so that there is now a great falling off in numbers of our old familiar feathered friends. It is now extremely doubtful if such a collection can ever again be made within the boundaries of this state, or indeed, of any other.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. EDWARD SEARING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the time of the earliest advent 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 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 20th 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 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 support-

ing 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, the 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 Connecticut, 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 first 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 state 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 January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last apportionment, that for 1877. The rate for three years past has been 41 cents per child:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.
1849..	70,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865..	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850..	92,105	47,716 00	.518	1870..	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855..	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875..	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860..	288,984	184,949 76	.64	1877..	470,783	193,021 03	.41

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1877, was \$2,596,361.07. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$74,195.22.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In his message to the first territorial legislature, in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking to the establishment of a state university. The same legislature passed an act to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont, in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.'" A resolution was passed at the same session, directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of that body an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also to appropriate two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated, in 1838, seventy-two sections, or two townships, for the support of a "seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin," and this was afterward confirmed to the state for the use of the university. No effectual provision, however, was made for the establishment of the university until ten years later, when the state was organized. Congress, as has been said, had made a donation of lands to the territory for the support of such an institution. but these lands could not be made available for that purpose until the territory should become a state. The state constitution, adopted in 1848, declared that provision should be made for the establishment of a state university, and that the proceeds of all lands donated by the United States to the state for the support of a university should remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to its support.

The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the University of Wisconsin, defining its location, its government, and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same, after having obtained from the legislature the approval of plans. This act repealed the previous act of 1838. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature, January 30, 1849. This report announced the selection of a site, subject to the approval of the legislature, announced the organization of a preparatory department, and the election of a chancellor or president. The university was thus organized, with John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, as its first chancellor, and John W. Sterling as principal of the preparatory department, which was opened February 5, 1849. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

Owing to the short-sighted policy of the state in locating without due care, and in appraising and selling so low the lands of the original grant, the fund produced was entirely inadequate to the support of the institution. Congress, therefore, made, in 1854, an additional grant of seventy-two sections of land for its use. These, however, were located and sold in the same inconsiderate and unfortunate manner, for so low a price as to be a means of inducing immigration, indeed, but not of producing a fund adequate for the support of a successful state university. Of the 92,160 acres comprised in the two grants, there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the sum of \$264,570.13, or at an average price of but little more than \$3.50 per acre.* Besides this, the state had allowed the university to anticipate its income to the extent of over \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. By a law of 1862 the sum of \$104,339.43 was taken from its fund (already too small) to pay for these buildings. The resulting embarrassment made necessary the re-organization of 1866, which added to the slender resources of the institution the agricultural college fund, arising from the sale of lands donated to the state by the congressional act of 1862.

The first university building erected was the north dormitory, which was completed in 1851. This is 110 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and four stories in height. The south dormitory, of the same size, was completed in 1855. The main central edifice, known as University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' College was completed in 1872. This latter was built with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the legislature in 1870—the first actual donation the university had ever received from the state. The legislature of 1875 appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of Science Hall, a building to be devoted to instruction in the physical sciences. This was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1877.

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its reorganization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legis-

*Compare the price obtained for the lands of the University of Michigan. The first sale of those lands averaged \$22.85 per acre, and brought in a single year (1837) \$150,447.90. Sales were made in succeeding years at \$15, \$17, and \$19 per acre.

lature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income, this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1877, \$89,879.89. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year—1876-7—it had in its various departments 316 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The agricultural college fund, granted to the state by the congressional act of 1862, was by a subsequent legislative enactment (1866) applied to the support, not of a separate agricultural college, but of a department of agriculture in the existing university, thus rendering it unnecessary for the state to erect separate buildings elsewhere. Under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, the county of Dane issued to the state, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, bonds to the amount of \$40,000. A farm of about 200 acres, adjoining the university grounds, was purchased, and a four years' course of study provided, designed to be thorough and extensive in the branches that relate to agriculture, in connection with its practical application upon the experimental farm.

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.85, in 1866, to \$240,791.90, in 1877.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The propriety of making some special provision for the instruction of teachers was acknowledged in the very organization of the state, a provision for normal schools having been embodied in the constitution itself, which ordains that after the support and maintenance of the

common schools is insured, the residue of the school fund shall be appropriated to academies and normal schools. The state legislature, in its first session in 1848, in the act establishing the University of Wisconsin, declared that one of the four departments thereof should be a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. The first institution ever chartered in the state as a normal school was incorporated by the legislature at its second session — 1849 — under the title of the “Jefferson County Normal School.” This, however, was never organized.

The regents, when organizing the university, at their meeting in 1849, ordained the establishment of a normal professorship, and declared that in organizing the normal department it was their fixed intention “to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by making it, through its normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth.” They declared that instruction in the normal department should be free to all suitable candidates. Little was accomplished, however, in this direction during the next ten years. In 1857 an act was passed by the legislature appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income of the swamp-land fund “to normal institutes and academies under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools,” who were to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act. Distribution of this income was made to such colleges, academies, and high schools as maintained a normal class, in proportion to the number of pupils passing a successful examination conducted by an agent of the board. In 1859, Dr. Henry Barnard, who had become chancellor of the university, was made agent of the normal regents. He inaugurated a system of teachers’ institutes, and gave fresh vigor to the normal work throughout the state. Resigning, however, on account of ill-health, within two years, Professor Chas. H. Allen, who had been conducting institutes under his direction, succeeded him as agent of the normal regents, and was elected principal of the normal department of the university, entering upon his work as the latter in March, 1864. He managed the department with signal ability and success, but at the end of one or two years resigned. Meantime the educational sentiment of the state had manifested itself for the establishment of separate normal schools.

In 1865, the legislature passed an act repealing that of two years before, and providing instead that one-half of the swamp-land fund should be set apart as a normal-school fund, the income of which should be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools under the direction and management of the board of normal regents, with a proviso, however, that one-fourth of such income should be annually transferred to the common-school fund income, until the latter should amount annually to \$200,000. This proviso was repealed by the legislature of 1870, and the entire income of one-half the swamp-land fund has since been devoted to normal-school purposes. During the same year proposals were invited for aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land, or buildings, and propositions from various places were received and considered. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature. In the same year Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as there was already a productive fund of about \$600,000, with an income of over \$30,000, and a prospect of a steady increase as the lands were sold, the board decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, located in different parts of the state. In pursuance of this policy, there have already been completed, and are now in very successful operation, the Platteville Normal School, opened October 9, 1866; the Whitewater Normal School, opened April 21, 1868; the Oshkosh Normal School, opened September 19, 1871, and the River Falls Normal School, opened September 2, 1875. Each assembly district in the state is entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools. These are nominated by county and city superintendents. Tuition is free to all normal students. There are in the normal schools two courses of study — an

elementary course of two years, and an *advanced course* of four years. The student completing the former, receives a certificate; the one completing the latter, a diploma. The certificate, when the holder has successfully taught one year after graduation, may be countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, when it becomes equivalent to a five-years' state certificate. The diploma, when thus countersigned, after a like interval, is equivalent to a permanent state certificate.

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1877, was \$985,681.84, and the sum of \$45,056.84 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the state, in 1876, sixty-five institutes, varying in length from one to four weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,660.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the state number about four hundred. The annual report of the state superintendent for 1876 gives the number with two departments as one hundred and eighty-three, and the number with three or more as one hundred and eighty-nine.

A law of March, 1872, provided that "all graduates of any graded school of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the faculty of the university for admission into the sub-freshman class and college classes of the university, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university." A considerable number of graduates of graded schools entered the university under this law during the next four years, but it being deemed an unwise discrimination in favor of this class of students, in 1876, in the same act which provided for the tax of one tenth of one mill, the legislature provided that from and after the 4th of July of that year no student, except students in law and those taking extra studies, should be required to pay any fees for tuition. Few graded schools of the state are able as yet to fully prepare students for entrance into the regular classes of the classical department of the university. The larger number prepared by them still enter the scientific department or the sub-freshman class.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt by vote the "township system of school government." Under this system each town becomes one school district, and the several school districts already existing become sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a clerk, and these clerks constitute a body corporate under the name of the "board of school directors," and are invested with the title and custody of all school houses, school-house sites, and other property belonging to the sub-districts, with power to control them for the best interests of the schools of the town. The law provides for an executive committee to execute the orders of the

board, employ teachers, etc., and for a secretary to record proceedings of the board, have immediate charge and supervision of the schools, and perform other specified duties. But few towns have as yet made trial of this system, although it is in successful operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and where fully and fairly tried in our own, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is the general belief of our enlightened educational men that the plan has such merits as ought to secure its voluntary adoption by the people of the state.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. It is expected that twice this number will report for the second year. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the two-fold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities. Experience may be said to have already confirmed both anticipations.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of Wisconsin are, a state superintendent of public instruction, sixty-four county superintendents, twenty-eight city superintendents, and a school board in each district, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk. The state and county superintendents hold office two years, the district officers three years. In each independent city there is a board of education, and the larger cities have each a city superintendent, who in some cases is also principal of the high school. He is appointed for one year. The county board of supervisors determine, within certain limits, the amount of money to be raised annually in each town and ward of their county for school purposes, levy an additional amount for the salary of the county superintendents, may authorize a special school tax, and may under certain circumstances determine that there shall be two superintendents for their county. The town board of supervisors have authority to form and alter school districts, to issue notice for first meeting, to form union districts for high school purposes, and appoint first boards for the same, to locate and establish school-house sites under certain circumstances, to extinguish districts that have neglected to maintain school for two years, and to dispose of the property of the same. The district clerks report annually to the town clerks, the town clerks to the county superintendents, and the county and city superintendents to the state superintendent, who in turn makes an annual report to the governor.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The state superintendent is authorized by law "to issue state certificates of high grade to teachers of eminent qualifications." Two grades of these are given, one unlimited, and the other good for five years. The examination is conducted by a board of three examiners, appointed annually by the state superintendent, and acting under rules and regulations prescribed by him.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, holding its annual session in the summer and a semi-annual or "executive" session in the winter, there are, in several parts of the state, county or district associations, holding stated meetings. The number of such associations is annually increasing.

LIBRARIES.

The utility of public libraries as a part of the means of popular enlightenment, was early recognized in this state. The constitution, as set forth in 1848, required that a portion of the income of the school fund should be applied to the "purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus" for the common schools. The same year the legislature of the state, at its first session, enacted that as soon as this income should amount to \$60,000 a year (afterwards changed to \$30,000), each town superintendent might devote one tenth of the portion of this income received by his town annually, to town library purposes, the libraries thus formed to be distributed among the districts, in sections, and in rotation, once in three months. Districts were also empowered to raise money for library books. The operation of this discretionary and voluntary system was not successful. In ten years (1858) only about one third of the districts (1,121) had libraries, embracing in all but 38,755 volumes, and the state superintendent, Hon. Lyman C. Draper, urged upon the legislature a better system, of "town libraries," and a state tax for their creation and maintenance. In 1857, the legislature enacted that ten per cent. of the yearly income of the school fund should be applied to the purchase of town school libraries, and that an annual tax of one tenth of one mill should be levied for the same purpose. The law was left incomplete, however, and in 1862, before the system had been perfected, the exigencies of the civil war led to the repeal of the law, and the library fund which had accumulated from the ten per cent. of the school fund income, and from the library tax, amounting in all to \$88,784.78, was transferred to the general fund. This may be considered a debt to the educational interests of the state that should be repaid. Meanwhile the single district library system languishes and yearly grows weaker. The re-enacting of a town library system, in which local effort and expenditure shall be stimulated and supplemented by state aid, has been urged upon the legislature by the present state superintendent, and will, it is hoped, be secured, at no distant day, as a part of a complete town system of schools and of public education.

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act creating the office was passed at the first session of the state legislature, in 1848. The incumbents up to the present time have been as follows:

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root.....	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd.....	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper.....	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig†.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.

Beloit College was founded in 1847, at Beloit, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1848, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors, and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was appointed president, and has continued such until the present time. The institution has had a steady growth, has maintained a high standard of scholarship and done excellent work, both in its preparatory and college departments. Two hundred and thirty-six young men have graduated. Its lands and buildings are valued at \$78,000, and its endowments and funds amount to about \$122,000.

Lawrence University, at Appleton, under the patronage of the Methodist church, was organized as a college in 1850, having been an "institute" or academy for three years previous, under the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first president was Rev. Edward Cook; the second, R. Z. Mason; the present one is the Rev. George M. Steele, D. D. It is open to both sexes, and has graduated 130 young men, and 68 young women. It still maintains a preparatory department. It has been an institution of great benefit in a new region of country, in the northeastern part of the state. Receiving a liberal donation at the outset from the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, it has land and buildings valued at \$47,000, at Appleton, and funds and endowments amounting to \$60,000.

Milton College, an institution under the care of the Seventh Day Baptists, was opened as a college in 1867, having been conducted as an academy since 1844. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the president, was for many years the principal of the academy. The institution has done much valuable work, particularly in preparing teachers for our public schools. The college has graduated 38 young men and women, having previously graduated 93 academic students. It has lands, buildings and endowments to the amount of about \$50,000.

Ripon College, which was known till 1864 as Brockway College, was organized in 1853, at Ripon, and is supported by the Congregational church. Since its re-organization, in 1863, it has graduated 77 students (of both sexes) in the college courses, and has always maintained a large and flourishing preparatory department. Under its present efficient head, the Rev. E. H. Merrill, A. M., it is meeting with continued success. Its property amounts to about \$125,000.

Racine College was founded by the Episcopal Church, at Racine, in 1852, under the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., as its first President. It was for a long time under the efficient administration of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., now deceased, who was succeeded by Rev. D. Stevens Parker. It maintains a large boys' school also, and a preparatory department. It was designed, in part, to train young men for the Nashotah Theological Seminary. It has property, including five buildings, to the amount of about \$180,000, and has graduated ninety-nine young men. Its principal work, in which it has had great success, is that of a boys' school, modeled somewhat after the English schools.

The Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, an ecclesiastical school, was established at St. Francis Station, near Milwaukee, chiefly by the combined efforts of two learned and zealous priests, the Rev. Michael Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse, and the Rev. Joseph Salzmänn. It was opened in January, 1856, with Rev. M. Heiss as rector, and with 25 students. Rev. Joseph Salzmänn was rector from September, 1868, to the time of his death, January 17, 1874, since which time Rev. C. Wapelhorst has held the rectorship. The latter is now assisted by twelve professors, and the students number 267, of whom 105 are theologians, 31 students of philosophy, and the rest classical students.

Pio Nono College is a Roman Catholic institution, at St. Francis Station, in the immediate neighborhood of the Seminary of St. Francis. It was founded in 1871, by Rev. Joseph Salzmänn,

* Died, May 29, 1845. † Resigned, October 1, 1863. ‡ Died, July 3, 1870.

who was the first rector. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present rector, Rev. Thomas Brue-ner, who is assisted by a corps of seven professors. Besides the college proper, there is a normal department, in which, in addition to the education that qualifies for teaching in common and higher schools, particular attention is given to church music. There is also, under the same management, but in an adjoining building, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The pupils in the latter, both boys and girls, numbering about 30, are taught to speak by sounds, and it is said with the best success.

An institution was organized in 1865, at Prairie du Chien, under the name of Prairie du Chien College, and under the care of J. T. Lovewell, as principal. In the course of two or three years it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and is now known as St. John's College. It has so far performed principally preparatory work.

Sinsinawa Mound College, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1848, through the labors of Father Mazzuchelli, but after doing a successful work, was closed in 1863, and in 1867 the St. Clara academy was opened in the same buildings.

The Northwestern University, which is under the Lutheran church, was organized in 1865, at Watertown, under Rev. August F. Ernst, as president. It has graduated 21 young men, and has a preparatory department. Its property is valued at \$50,000.

Galesville University was organized in 1859, under the patronage of the Methodist church at Galesville, in the northwest part of the state. The first president was the Rev. Samuel Falls, since state superintendent. It has graduated ten young men and eight young women, its work hitherto having been mostly preparatory. It is now under the patronage of the Presbyterian denomination, with J. W. McLaury, A. M., as president. It has property valued at \$30,000, and an endowment of about \$50,000.

Carroll College was established at Waukesha, by the Presbyterian church, in 1846. Prof. J. W. Sterling, now of the state university, taught its primary classes that year. Under President John A. Savage, D.D., with an able corps of professors, it took a high rank and graduated classes; but for several years past it has confined its work principally to academic studies. Under W. L. Rankin, A. M., the present principal, the school is doing good service.

Wayland University was established as a college, by the Baptists, at Beaver Dam, in 1854, but never performed much college work. For three years past, it has been working under a new charter as an academy and preparatory school, and is now known as Wayland Institute.

In 1841, the Protestant Episcopal church established a mission in the wilds of Waukesha county, and, at an early day, steps were taken to establish in connection therewith an institution of learning. This was incorporated in 1847, by the name of Nashotah House. In 1852 the classical school was located at Racine, and Nashotah House became distinctively a theological seminary. It has an endowment of one professorship, the faculty and students being otherwise sustained by voluntary contributions. It has a faculty of five professors, with Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D., as president, buildings pleasantly situated, and has graduated 185 theological students.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Two institutions have been known under this designation. The Milwaukee Female College was founded in 1852, and ably conducted for several years, under the principalship of Miss Mary Mortimer, now deceased. It furnished an advanced grade of secondary instruction. The Wisconsin Female College, located at Fox Lake, was first incorporated in 1855, and re-organized in 1863. It has never reached a collegiate course, is now known as Fox Lake Seminary, and admits both sexes. Rev. A. O. Wright, A. M., is the present principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following institutions of academic grade, are now in operation: Albion Academy; Benton Academy; Big Foot Academy; Elroy Seminary; Fox Lake Seminary; two German and English academies in Milwaukee; Janesville Academy; Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Lake Geneva Seminary, Geneva; Lakeside Seminary, Oconomowoc; Marshall Academy, Marshall; Merrill Institute, Fond du Lac; Milwaukee Academy; Racine Academy; River Falls Institute; Rochester Seminary; St. Catherine's Academy, Racine; St. Clara Academy; Sinsinawa Mound; St. Mary's Institute, Milwaukee; Sharon Academy; and Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam. Similar institutions formerly in operation but suspended or merged in other institutions, were: Allen's Grove Academy; Appleton Collegiate Institute; Baraboo Collegiate Institute; Beloit Female Seminary; Beloit Seminary; Brunson Institute, Mount Hope; Evansville Seminary; Janesville Academy (merged in the high school); Kilbourn Institute; Lancaster Institute; Milton Academy; Platteville Academy; Southport Academy (Kenosha); Waterloo Academy; Waukesha Seminary; Wesleyan Seminary, Eau Claire; and Patch Grove Academy. The most important of these were the Milton and Platteville Academies, the former merged in Milton College, the latter in the Platteville Normal School. Of the others, several were superseded by the establishment of public high schools in the same localities.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this character, aiming to furnish what is called a business education, exist in Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. The oldest and largest is in Milwaukee, under the care of Prof. R. C. Spencer, and enrolls from two to three hundred students annually.

 AGRICULTURE.

BY W. W. DANIELLS, M.S., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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 sole 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 shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later 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. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

farmers, in 1840; 52 in 1850; 54 in 1860; 55 in 1870. The rapid growth of the agriculture of the state is illustrated by the increase in the number of acres of improved land in farms, and in the value of farms and of farm implements and machinery, as shown by the following table, compiled from the United States census:

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,499	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,746,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,758,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

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—the largest being Rock prairie—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, readily 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 lime-rock 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 streams. 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 prairies 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. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain 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 there 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 very 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, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. 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.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. 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 following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated:

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK- WHEAT.
1850...	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	209,672	79,878
1860....	15,657,458	888,544	7,517,300	11,059,260	707,307	38,987
1870 ...	25,606,344	1,325,294	15,033,988	20,180,016	1,645,019	408,897
1875*...	25,200,000	1,340,000	15,200,000	26,600,000	2,200,000	275,000

From these statistics it will be seen that 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

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

demands of the market. The value in 1869 of all farm products and betterments of the state was \$79,072,967. There were raised of wheat the same year 25,606,344 bushels, which at \$1.03 per bushel, the mean price reported by the Milwaukee board of trade, for No. 2 wheat (the leading grade), for the year ending July 31, 1870, amounts to \$26,374,524, or one third the value of all agricultural products and betterments. The average production per acre, as estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was 14 bushels. Hence there were 1,829,024 acres of land devoted to this one crop, nearly one third of all the improved land in the state. Of the wheat crop of 1869 24,375,435 bushels were spring wheat, and 1,230,909 bushels were winter wheat, which is 19.8 bushels of spring to 1 bushel of winter wheat. The latter is scarcely sown at all on the prairies, or upon light opening soils. In some of the timbered regions hardy varieties do well, but it is not a certain crop, as it is not able to withstand the winters, unless covered by snow or litter. It is not injured as seriously by the hard freezing, as by the alternate freezing and thawing of February and March.

The continued cropping of land with grain is a certain means of exhausting the soil of the phosphates, and of those nitrogenous compounds that are essential to the production of grain, and yet are present even in the most fertile soils in but small quantities. To the diminished yield, partly attributable to the overcropping of the land, and partially to poor seasons and chinch bugs, and to the decline in prices soon after the war, owing to an over production of wheat, may largely be attributed the hard times experienced by the grain growing farmers of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1877. The continued raising of wheat upon the same land, alternated, if any alternation occurred, with barley, oats, or corn, has produced its sure results. The lesson has cost the farmers of the state dearly, but it has not been altogether lost. A better condition of affairs has already begun. Wheat is gradually losing its prestige as the farmers' sole dependence, while stock, dairy, and mixed farming are rapidly increasing. The number of bushels of wheat raised to each inhabitant in the state was in 1850 fourteen, in 1860 twenty-three and eight tenths, in 1870 twenty-four, and in 1875 twenty and four tenths. These figures do not indicate a diminished productiveness of the state, but show, with the greatly increased production in other branches of husbandry, that farmers are changing their system to one more diversified and rational. Straw stacks are no longer burned, and manure heaps are not looked upon as altogether useless. Much more attention is now paid to the use of fertilizers. Clover with plaster is looked upon with constantly increasing favor, and there is a greater seeking for light upon the more difficult problems of a profitable agriculture.

Corn is raised to a large extent, although Wisconsin has never ranked as high in corn, as in wheat growing. Sixteen states raised more corn in 1870 than this state, and in 1875, seventeen states raised more. Corn requires a rich, moist soil, with a long extended season of warm sunshine. While this crop can be raised with great ease in the larger portion of the state, it will always succeed better farther south, both on account of the longer summers and the greater amount of rainfall. According to the statistics of the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield per acre for a period of ten years, is about 30 bushels. Corn is an important crop in the economy of the farmer, as from it he obtains much food for his stock, and it is his principal dependence for fattening pork. On these accounts it will, without doubt, retain its place in the husbandry of the state, even when stock and dairy farming are followed to a much greater extent than at present. Barley is cultivated largely throughout the state, but five states produced more in 1870, than Wisconsin. The great quantity of beer brewed here, furnishes a good home market for this grain. Barley succeeds best in a rather moist climate, having a long growing season. The dry, short summers of Wisconsin, are not well adapted to its growth. Hence the average

yield is but a medium one, and the quality of the grain is only fair. According to the returns furnished the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield for a period of ten years, is 22 bushels per acre.

Next to wheat, more bushels of oats are raised than of any other grain. Wisconsin was, in 1860, fifth in rank among the oat-growing states; in 1870, sixth. The rich soils of the state raise an abundant crop of oats with but little labor, and hence their growth in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of good husbandry. They will bear poor cultivation better than corn, and are frequently grown upon land too weedy to produce that grain. It is a favorite grain for feeding, especially to horses. With the best farmers, oats are looked upon with less favor than corn, because it is apt to leave land well seeded with weeds which are difficult to exterminate. In the production of rye, Wisconsin ranked seventh in 1860, and fourth in 1870. It is a much surer crop in this state than winter wheat, as it is less easily winter-killed when not protected by snow, than is that grain. Besides, it ripens so early as not to be seriously injured by drouth in summer, and succeeds well even upon the poorer soils. The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels.

But few hops were grown in Wisconsin, up to 1860, when owing to an increased demand by the breweries of the state, there was a gradual but healthful increase in hop culture. A few years later the advent of the hop louse, and other causes of failure at the east, so raised the price of hops as to make them a very profitable crop to grow. Many acres were planted in this state from 1863 to 1865, when the total product was valued at nearly \$350,000. The success of those engaged in this new branch of farming, encouraged others to adopt it. The profits were large. Wheat growing had not for several years been remunerative, and in 1867 and 1868, the "hop fever" became an epidemic, almost a plague. The crop of Sauk county alone was estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds, worth over \$2,000,000. The quality of the crop was excellent, the yield large, and the price unusually high. The secretary of the State Agricultural society says, in his report for that year, "Cases are numerous in which the first crop has paid for the land and all the improvements." To many farmers hop raising appeared to offer a sure and speedy course to wealth. But a change came quickly. The hop louse ruined the crop, and low prices caused by over production, aided in bringing ruin to many farmers. In 1867, the price of hops was from 40 to 55 cents per pound, while in 1869 it was from 10 to 15 cents, some of poor quality selling as low as 3 cents. Many hop yards were plowed up during 1869 and 1870. The area under cultivation to this crop in 1875, was, according to the "Report of the Secretary of State," 10,932 acres.

The production of tobacco has greatly increased since 1860, when there were raised in the state 87,340 pounds. In 1870, the product was 960,813 pounds. As is well known, the quality of tobacco grown in the northern states is greatly inferior for chewing and smoking, to that grown in the south, although varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well here. The variety principally grown is the Connecticut seed leaf. Tobacco can only be grown successfully on rich, fertile soils, and it is very exhausting to the land. Of the amount produced in 1870, there were raised in Rock county 645,408 pounds, and in Dane county, 229,568 pounds; the entire remaining portion of the state raised but 85,737 pounds. According to the report of the secretary of state, the whole number of acres planted to tobacco in 1875, was 3,296. Of this amount Rock county planted 1,676 acres, and Dane county, 1,454 acres, leaving for the remainder of the state but 166 acres. While the crop has been fairly productive and profitable, these statistics show that up to the present time tobacco-raising has been a merely local interest.

The production of flax is another merely local industry, it being confined principally to the

counties of Kenosha, Grant, Iowa and LaFayette. Of flax fibre, Kenosha county raised in 1869, nearly four fifths of the entire amount grown in the state, the total being 497,398 pounds. With the high price of labor and the low price of cotton now ruling, it is scarcely possible to make the raising of flax fibre profitable. Flax seed is raised to a small extent in the other counties mentioned. The present price of oil makes this a fairly profitable crop. If farmers fully appreciated that in addition to the oil, the oil cake is of great value as a food for cattle and sheep, and also that the manure made by the animals eating it, is of three times the value of that made by animals fed upon corn, doubtless much more flax seed would be raised than is at present. American oil-cake finds a ready market in England, at prices which pay well for its exportation. If English farmers can afford to carry food for their stock so far, American farmers may well strive to ascertain if they can afford to allow the exportation of so valuable food. When greater attention is paid in our own country to the quality of the manure made by our stock, more oil-cake will be fed at home, and a much smaller proportion of that made here will be exported.

The amount of maple sugar produced diminishes as the settlement of the state increases, and is now scarcely sufficient in amount to be an item in the state's productions. The increase in the price of sugar from 1861 to 1868 caused many farmers to try sorghum raising. But the present low prices of this staple has caused an abandonment of the enterprise. Two attempts have been made in Wisconsin to manufacture beet-root sugar, the first at Fond du Lac in 1867 the second at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870. The Fond du Lac company removed their works to California in 1869, not having been successful in their efforts. The Black Hawk company made, in 1871, more than 134,000 pounds of sugar, but have since abandoned the business. Both these failures may be attributed to several causes, first of which was the want of sufficient capital to build and carry on a factory sufficiently large to enable the work to be done economically; secondly, the difficulty of sufficiently interesting farmers in the business to induce them to raise beets on so large a scale as to warrant the building of such a factory; and, thirdly, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar. The quality of beets raised was good, the polarization test showing in many instances as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar. The larger proportion of hay made in the state is from the natural meadows, the low lands or marshes, where wild grasses grow in abundance, and hay only costs the cutting and curing. Cultivated grasses do well throughout the state, and "tame hay" can be made as easily here as elsewhere. The limestone soils, where timber originally grew, are of the uplands, most natural to grass, and, consequently, furnish the richest meadows, and yield the best pasturage. The only soils where grasses do not readily grow, are those which are so sandy and dry as to be nearly barrens. Clover grows throughout the state in the greatest luxuriance. There is occasionally a season so dry as to make "seeding down" a failure, and upon light soils clover, when not covered with snow, is apt to winter-kill. Yet it is gaining in favor with farmers, both on account of the valuable pasturage and hay it affords, and on account of its value as a soil renovator. In wheat-growing regions, clover is now recognized to be of the greatest value in a "rotation," on account of its ameliorating influence upon the soil. Throughout the stock and dairy regions, clover is depended upon to a large extent for pasturage, and to a less extent for hay.

There has been a growing interest in stock raising for the past ten years, although the increase has not been a rapid one. Many of the herds of pure-blood cattle in the state rank high for their great excellence. The improvement of horses has been less rapid than that of cattle, sheep, and swine; yet this important branch of stock farming is improving each year. The most attention is given to the improvement of draught and farm horses, while roadsters and fast horses are not altogether neglected. There are now owned in the state a large number of horses of the heavier English and French breeds, which are imparting to their progeny their own characteristics

of excellence, the effects of which are already visible in many of the older regions of the state. Of the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, the Devons, and the Jerseys are well represented. The Short-horns have met with most favor with the general farmer, the grades of this breed being large, and possessing in a high degree the quiet habits and readiness to fatten, so characteristic of the full-bloods. Without doubt, the grade Short-horns will continue in the high favor in which they are now held, as stock-raising becomes a more important branch of the husbandry of the state. Of pure blood Short-horns there are many herds, some of which are of the very highest excellence. At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin. The Ayrshires are increasing in numbers, and are held in high esteem by many dairymen. They are not yet, however, as generally disseminated over the state, as their great merit as a milking breed would warrant. The rapid growth of the dairy interest will doubtless increase their numbers greatly, at least as grades, in the dairying region. Of pure bred Devons and Jerseys, there are fewer than of the former breeds. The latter are principally kept in towns and cities to furnish milk for a single family. The following table shows the relative importance of stock raising in the state for the years mentioned. The figures are an additional proof to those already given, that the grain industry has held sway in Wisconsin to the detriment of other branches of farming, as well as to the state's greatest increase in wealth.

YEAR.	WHOLE NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRODUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850.....	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860.....	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870.....	693,294	12	1,069,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*.....	922,900	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

The growth and present condition of sheep husbandry, compare much more favorably with the general development of the state than does that of cattle raising. In a large degree this may be accounted for by the impetus given to wool raising during our civil war by the scarcity of cotton, and the necessary substitution to a great extent, of woollen for cotton goods. This great demand for wool for manufacturing purposes produced a rapid rise in the price of this staple, making its production a very profitable branch of farming. With the close of the war came a lessened demand, and consequently lower prices. Yet at no time has the price of wool fallen below that at which it could be profitably produced. This is the more notably true when the value of sheep in keeping up the fertility and productiveness of land, is taken into account. The foregoing table shows the improvement in this branch of husbandry since 1850

Although many more sheep might profitably be kept in the state, the above figures show that the wool interest is fairly developed, and the average weight of fleece is an assurance of more than ordinarily good stock. The fine-wooled sheep and their grades predominate, although there are in the state some excellent stock of long-wools—mostly Cotswold—and of South-downs.

Of all the agricultural interests of the state, no other has made as rapid growth during the last ten years, as has that of dairying. With the failure of hop-growing, began the growth of the factory system of butter and cheese making, and the downfall of the one was scarcely more rapid than has been the upbuilding of the other. The following statistics of the production of butter and cheese illustrate this rapid progress. It will be remembered that for the years 1850,

1860, and 1870 the statistics are from the U. S. census, and hence include all the butter and cheese made in the state, while for the remaining years, only that made by factories and professional dairymen as reported to the secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, is included. It has been found impossible to obtain the statistics of butter, except for the census years.

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850	3,633,750	400,283
1860	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870	22,473,036	1,591,798
1874	-----	13,000,000
1875	-----	15,000,000
1876	-----	17,000,000

The quality of Wisconsin dairy products is excellent, as may be judged by the fact that, at the Centennial Exhibition, Wisconsin cheese received twenty awards, a larger number than was given to any other state except New York, and for butter Wisconsin received five awards. No state received more, and only New York and Illinois received as many. Wisconsin received one award for each fourteen cheeses on exhibition. No other state received so large a proportion. New York received the largest number of awards, viz., twenty-one, but only secured one award for each thirty cheeses on exhibition. The number of cheese and butter factories is increasing each year, and there is being made in the better grazing regions of the state, as rapid a transition from grain to dairy-farming as is consistent with a healthful growth. This interest, which is now an important one in the state's industrial economy, has before it a promising future, both in its own development, and in its indirect influence upon the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

The history of the earlier attempts in fruit raising in Wisconsin would be little more than a record of failures. The pioneers planted apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees, but they gathered little or no fruit. As was natural, they planted those varieties that were known to do well in the older states of the same latitude. Little was known of the climate, and there was no apparent reason why those varieties should not do well here. The first orchards died. The same varieties were replanted, and again the orchards died. Gradually, through the costly school of experience, it was learned that the climate was different from that of the eastern states, and that to succeed here varieties of fruit must be such as were adapted to the peculiar climate of this state. These peculiarities are hot, and for the most part, dry summers, cold and dry winters. The dryness of the climate has been the greatest obstacle to success, as this is indirectly the cause of the great extremes of temperature experienced here. The summers are often so dry that the growth of the trees is not completed, and the wood sufficiently well ripened to enable it to withstand the rigors of winter. And the clear, dry atmosphere of winter allows the sun's rays to pass through it so unobstructedly as to warm the body of the tree upon the sunny side, above the freezing point, even though the temperature of the air is much lower. The alternate thawing and freezing ruptures the tender cells connecting the bark and wood, producing a complete separation of these parts, and often besides bursts the bark. The separation of bark and wood destroys the circulation of the sap upon that side of the tree, thus enfeebling the entire plant. The tree is not able to form new bark over the ruptured part, and a diseased spot results. Such a plant makes but a feeble growth of poorly ripened wood, and soon dies

altogether. Besides the above cause, the extreme cold weather occasionally experienced will kill healthy trees of all varieties not extremely hardy. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, a good degree of success has been attained in the raising of apples and grapes. This success has been the result of persevering effort upon the part of the horticulturists of the state, who have sought the causes of failure in order that they might be removed or avoided. It is thus by intelligent observation that the fruit growers have gained the experience which brings with it a creditable success. The first requisite to success is the planting of varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our severe winters. This has been accomplished by selecting the hardiest of the old varieties, and by raising seedlings, having besides hardiness, qualities sufficiently valuable to make them worthy of cultivation. The second requisite to success is in the selection of a situation having suitable soil and exposure, and thirdly, proper care after planting. Among the hardy varieties of apples regarded with greatest favor are Tetofski, Red Astrachan, and Duchess of Oldenberg, all Russian varieties, and Fameuse from Canada. Besides these there are a few American varieties so hardy as to prove reliable in the south half of the state. Among these are a few seedlings that have originated in Wisconsin. Apple trees are less apt to be injured by the winter upon a site sloping to the northeast or north, where they are less directly exposed to the rays of the winter's sun. High ground is much better than low, and a good, strong, not too rich soil is best. Apples do better upon soils where timber originally grew than on the prairies, and they are grown more easily along the border of Lake Michigan than in the interior of the state. Pears are raised to but a slight extent, as only a few of the hardiest varieties will succeed at all, and these only in favorable situations. Grapes are grown in great abundance, and in great perfection, although not of the more tender varieties. The Concord, on account of its hardiness and excellent bearing qualities, is cultivated most generally. Next to this comes the Delaware, while many other varieties, both excellent and prolific, are raised with great ease. The season is seldom too short to ripen the fruit well, and the only precaution necessary to protect the vines during the winter is a covering of earth or litter. Cranberries grow spontaneously upon many marshes in the interior of the state. Within a few years considerable attention has been given to improving these marshes, and to the cultivation of this most excellent fruit. Doubtless within a few years the cranberry crop will be an important one among the fruit productions of the state. All of the small fruits adapted to this latitude are cultivated in abundance, and very successfully, the yield being often times exceedingly large. Altogether, the horticultural interests of the state are improving, and there is a bright prospect that in the near future fruit growing will not be looked upon with the disfavor with which it has been regarded heretofore.

Of the associations for advancing the agricultural interests of the state, the first organized was the "State Agricultural Society." The earliest efforts to establish such an organization were made at Madison in December, 1846, during the session of the first constitutional convention of the territory. A constitution was adopted, but nothing further was done. In February, 1849, another meeting was held in Madison, at which it was "Resolved, That in view of the great importance of agriculture in the west, it is expedient to form a state agricultural society in Wisconsin." Another constitution was adopted, and officers were elected, but no effectual organization resulted from this second attempt. The "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society"—the present organization—had its inception in a meeting held at Madison, March 8, 1851, at which a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate persons to fill the various offices of said society. At its organization, the society was composed of annual members, who paid one dollar dues each year, and of life members, who, upon the payment of ten dollars, were exempt from the annual contribution. The annual membership was afterward

abolished, and in 1869 the fee constituting one a life member was raised to twenty dollars. The first annual fair of the society was held in Janesville, in October, 1851. Fairs have been held annually since, except during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1851 premiums were paid to the amount of only \$1.40, while at the present time they amount to nearly \$10,000. In 1851 there were five life members. At the present time there are over seven hundred, representing all the various industries of the state. The fairs held under the auspices of this society have been of excellent character, and have been fruitful of good to all the industries of the state, but more especially to the farmers. The state has been generous in aid of this society, having furnished commodious rooms for its use in the capitol building, printed the annual report of the secretary, a volume of about 500 pages, and donated annually, for many years, \$2,000 toward its support. Besides its annual fairs, for the past five years there has been held an annual convention, under the auspices of this society, for the reading and discussing of papers upon topics of interest to farmers, and for a general interchange of ideas relating to farming. These conventions are held in high esteem by the better class of farmers, and have added greatly to the usefulness of the society. The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society" was originally the "Wisconsin State Fruit Growers' Association," which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was "the collecting, arranging, and disseminating facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit growers in all parts of the state." Exhibitions and conventions of the association were held annually up to 1860, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. A volume of "Transactions" was published by the association in 1855. In 1859 its transactions were published with those of the state agricultural society. From 1860 to 1865 no state horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association" was reorganized as the "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." The legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society, in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society. The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871 an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now seven volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering of the horticulturists of the state are members of this association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the state is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture. Besides these state associations, there are many local agricultural and horticultural societies, all of which have been useful in aiding the cause for which they were organized. Farmers' clubs and granges of the "Patrons of Husbandry" have also done much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the industrial interests of the state. By their frequent meetings, at which discussions are held, views compared, and experiences related, much valuable intelligence is gained, thought is stimulated, and the profession of farming advanced. As agriculture, like all kindred professions, depends upon intelligence to direct its advancement, all means intended to stimulate thought among farmers will, if wisely directed, aid in advancing this most complex of all industries. To those above named, and to other like associations, is in a large degree to be attributed the present favorable condition of the agriculture of the state.

Wisconsin has been but thirty years a state. It was mainly settled by men who had little monied capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

circumstances are taken into account, and the improvement in methods of culture, and changes from grain to stock and dairy-farming that are now being made, are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that the present condition of the agriculture of the state is excellent, and that the future of this most important industry is rich in promise of a steady, healthful growth, toward a completer development of all the agricultural resources of the state.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

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The useful mineral materials that occur within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, come under both of the two grand classes of such substances: the *metallic ores*, from which the metals ordinarily used in the arts are extracted; and the *non-metallic substances*, which are used in the arts for the most part without any preliminary treatment, or at least undergo only a very partial alteration before being utilized. Of the first class are found in Wisconsin the ores of *lead, zinc, iron* and *copper*, besides minute traces of the precious metals; of the second class, the principal substances found are *brick-clay, kaolin, cement-rock, limestone for burning into quick-lime, limestone for flux, glass sand, peat* and *building stone*.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are considered together because they are found occurring together in the same region and under exactly the same circumstances, being even obtained from the same openings. Lead has for many years been the most important metallic production of Wisconsin, and, together with zinc, whose ores have been utilized only since 1860, still holds this prominent position, although the production is not so great as formerly. Small quantities of lead and zinc ores have been found in the crystalline (Archæan) rocks of the northern part of the state and in the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior country, but there are no indications at present that these regions will ever produce in quantity. All of the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin comes then from that portion of the southwestern part of the state which lies west of Sugar river and south of the nearly east and west ridge that forms the southern side of the valley of the Wisconsin, from the head of Sugar river westward. This district is commonly known in Wisconsin as the "Lead Region," and forms the larger part of the "Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi," which includes also smaller portions of Iowa and Illinois.

What European first became acquainted with the deposits of lead in the upper portion of valley of the Mississippi is a matter of some doubt. Charlevoix (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, III, 397, 398.) attributes the discovery to Nicolas Perrot, about 1692; and states that in 1721 the deposits still bore Perrot's name. Perrot himself, however, in the only one of his writings that remains, makes no mention of the matter. The itinerary of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, 1700-1701, given in La Harpe's *History of Louisiana*, which was written early in the 18th century, shows that the former found lead on the banks of the Mississippi, not far from

the present southern boundary of Wisconsin, August 25, 1700. Captain Johathan Carver, 1766, found lead in abundance at the Blue Mounds, and found the Indians in all the country around in possession of masses of galena, which they had obtained as "float mineral," and which they were incapable of putting to any use. There is no evidence of any one mining before Julien Dubuque, who, 1788 to 1809, mined in the vicinity of the flourishing city which now bears his name. After his death in 1809 nothing more was done until 1821, when the attention of American citizens was first drawn to the rich lead deposits of this region. By 1827, the mining had become quite general and has continued to the present time, the maximum production having been reached, however, between the years 1845 and 1847.

The following table, prepared by the late Moses Strong, shows the mineral production of southwestern Wisconsin for the years 1860 to 1873 in pounds:

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	BLENDE.
1860	-----	320,000	1867	13,820,784	5,181,445	841,310
1861	-----	266,000	1868	13,869,619	4,302,333	3,078,435
1862	17,037,912	-----	1869	13,426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,195,577	1,120,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337,895	4,198,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,970
1866	14,029,192	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

Until within the last decade the lead mines of the Mississippi valley, including now both the "Upper" and the "Lower" regions—the latter one of which lies wholly within the limits of the state of Missouri—have far eclipsed the rest of the United States in the production of lead, the district being in fact one of the most important of the lead districts in the world. Of late years, however, these mines are far surpassed in production by the "silver-lead" mines of Utah and other Rocky Mountain regions, which, though worked especially for their silver, produce incidentally a very large amount of lead. Nevertheless, the mines of the Mississippi valley will long continue to be a very important source of this metal. The lead ore of the Wisconsin lead region is of one kind only, the sulphide known as *galena*, or *galenite*. This ore, when free from mechanically mingled impurities, contains 86.6 per cent. of lead, the balance being sulphur. Small quantities of other lead ores are occasionally found in the uppermost portions of the deposits, having been produced by the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere. The chief one of these oxidation products is the earthy carbonate known as *cerussite*. Galena almost always contains some silver, commonly enough to pay for its extraction. The Wisconsin galenas, however, are unusually free from silver, of which they contain only the merest trace.

The zinc ores are of two kinds, the most abundant being the ferruginous sulphide, or the "black-jack" of the miners. The pure sulphide, *sphalerite*, contains 67 per cent. of zinc, but the iron-bearing variety, known mineralogically as *marmatite*, generally contains 10 per cent. or more of iron. A ferruginous variety of the carbonate, *smithsonite*, also occurs in abundance, and is known to the miners as "dry-bone," the name being suggested by the peculiar structure of the ore.

Both lead and zinc ores occur in limited deposits in a series of limestone beds belonging to the Lower Silurian series. The lead region is underlaid by a nearly horizontal series of strata, with an aggregate thickness of 2,000 feet, which lie upon an irregular surface of ancient crystalline rocks (gneiss, granite, etc.). The names and order of succession of the several strata are indicated in the following scheme, the last named being the lowest in the series:

	<i>Formation,</i>	<i>Thickness.</i>
	Niagara dolomitic limestone.....	300— 300 feet.
	Cincinnati shales.....	60— 100 "
Lead Horizon }	Galena dolomitic limestone.....	250— 275 "
	Blue limestone.....	50— 75 "
	Buff dolomitic limestone.....	15— 20 "
	Lower Magnesian (dolomitic) limestone.....	250 "
	Potsdam sandstone series.....	800—1000 "

The first two of these layers, in the Wisconsin part of the lead region, are met with only in a few isolated peaks and ridges. The prevailing surface rock is the Galena limestone, through which, however, the numerous streams cut in deep and narrow valleys which not unfrequently are carved all the way into the Lower Magnesian.

The lead and zinc ores are entirely confined to the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones, an aggregate vertical thickness of some 350 to 375 feet. The upper and lower strata of the series are entirely barren. Zinc and lead ores are found in the same kind of deposits, and often together; by far the larger part of the zinc ores, however, come from the Blue and Buff limestones, and the lowest layers of the Galena, whilst the lead ores, though obtained throughout the whole thickness of the mining ground, are especially abundant in the middle and upper layers of the Galena beds.

The ore deposits are of two general kinds, which may be distinguished as vertical crevices and flat crevices, the former being much the most common. The simplest form of the vertical crevice is a narrow crack in the rock, having a width of a few inches, an extension laterally from a few yards to several hundred feet, and a vertical height of 20 to 40 feet, thinning out to nothing in all directions, and filled from side to side with highly crystalline, brilliant, large-surfaced galena, which has no accompanying metallic mineral, or gangue matter. Occasionally the vertical extension exceeds a hundred feet, and sometimes a number of these sheets are close together and can be mined as one. Much more commonly the vertical crevice shows irregular expansions, which are sometimes large caves, or openings in certain layers, the crevice between retaining its normal character, while in other cases the expansion affects the whole crevice, occasionally widening it throughout into one large opening. These openings are rarely entirely filled, and commonly contain a loose, disintegrated rock, in which the galena lies loose in large masses, though often adhering to the sides of the cavity in large stalactites, or in cubical crystals. The vertical crevices show a very distinct arrangement parallel with one another, there being two systems, which roughly trend east and west, and north and south. The east and west crevices are far the most abundant and most productive of ore. The vertical crevices are confined nearly altogether to the upper and middle portions of the Galena, and are not productive of zinc ores. They are evidently merely the parallel joint cracks which affect every great rock formation, filled by chemical action with the lead ore. The crevices with openings have evidently been enlarged by the solvent power of atmospheric water carrying carbonic acid, and from the way in which the ore occurs loose in the cavities, it is evident that this solving action has often been subsequent to the first deposition of lead ore in the crevice.

The "flat crevices," "flat sheets," and "flat openings," are analogous to the deposits just described, but have, as indicated by the names, a horizontal position, being characteristic of certain layers, which have evidently been more susceptible to chemical action than others, the dissolving waters having, moreover, been directed along them by less pervious layers above and below. The flat openings differ from the vertical crevices also, in having associated with the

galena much of either the black-jack or dry-bone zinc ores, or both, the galena not unfrequently being entirely wanting. Cleavable calcite also accompanies the ores in these openings in large quantities, and the same is true of the sulphide of iron, which is the variety known as *marcasite*. These materials have sometimes a symmetrical arrangement on the bottom and top of the opening, the central portion being empty. The flat openings characterize the Blue and Buff and lower Galena beds, and from them nearly all the zinc ore is obtained.

It is not possible, in the limits of this short paper, even to mention the various mining districts. It may merely be said that the amount of galena raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand, or even over a million pounds, and that one of the principal mining districts is in the vicinity of Mineral Point, where there are two furnaces constantly engaged in smelting. Between the years 1862 and 1873, these two establishments have produced 23,903,260 pounds of metallic lead, or an average of 1,991,938 pounds, the maximum being, in 1869, 2,532,710 pounds, the minimum, in 1873, 1,518,888 pounds.

The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, and have only been utilized since 1860. An attempt to smelt them at Mineral Point was not successful, because the amount needed of fuel and clay, both of which have to come from a distance, exceeding even the amount of ore used, caused a very heavy expense for transportation. The ores are therefore now taken altogether to LaSalle, Illinois, where they meet the fuel and clay, and the industry at that place has become a flourishing one. The amount of zinc ore in the Wisconsin lead region is, beyond doubt, very great, and will be a source of wealth for a long time to come.

Since the ores of zinc and lead in this region are confined to such a small thickness of strata, greatly eroded by the atmospheric waters, the entire thickness having frequently been removed, it becomes a matter of great importance to know how much of the mining ground remains at every point throughout the district. The very excellent topographico-geological maps of the region, made by Mr. Moses Strong, and just published by the state in the Report of the Geological Survey, make this knowledge accessible to all.

IRON.

Iron mining in Wisconsin is yet in its infancy, although some important deposits are producing a considerable quantity of ore. A number of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern part of the state, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. Much remains yet to be done in the way of exploration, for the most promising iron fields are in the heavily timbered and unsettled regions of the north part of the state, and are as yet imperfectly known. It appears probable, however, that iron ores will, in the near future, be the most important mineral production of Wisconsin. The several ores will be noted in the order of their *present* importance.

RED HEMATITES.

The iron in these ores exists as an anhydrous sesquioxide, which is, however, in an earthy condition, and entirely without the brilliant metallic luster that characterizes the specular hematites. Pure hematite contains seventy per cent. of metallic iron, but the red hematites, as mined, are always so largely mingled with mechanical impurities that they rarely contain more than fifty per cent. The most important red hematite mined in Wisconsin is that known as the *Clinton iron ore*, the name coming from the formation in which the ore occurs. This formation is a member of the Upper Silurian series, and is named from a locality in Oneida county, New York, where it was first recognized. Associated with its rocks, which are limestones and shales, is constantly found a peculiar red hematite, which is so persistent in its characters, both physical and

and chemical, that one familiar with it from any one locality can hardly fail to recognize it when coming from others. The iron produced from it is always "cold-short," on account of the large content of phosphorus; but, mingled with siliceous ores free from phosphorus, it yields always a most excellent foundry iron. It is mined at numerous points from New York to Tennessee, and at some points reaches a very great total thickness. In Wisconsin the Clinton rocks merge into the great Niagara limestone series of the eastern part of the state, but at the bottom of the series, in a few places, the Clinton ore is found immediately overlying the Cincinnati shales. The most important locality is that known as Iron Ridge, on sections twelve and thirteen in the town of Hubbard, in Dodge county. Here a north-and-south ledge of Niagara limestone overlooks lower land to the west. Underneath, at the foot of the ridge, is the ore bed, fifteen to eighteen feet in thickness, consisting of horizontally bedded ore, in layers three to fourteen inches thick. The ore has a concretionary structure, being composed of lenticular grains, one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, but the top layer is without this structure, having a dark purplish color, and in places a slight metallic appearance. Much of the lower ore is somewhat hydrated. Three quarters of a mile north of Iron Ridge, at Mayville, there is a total thickness of as much as forty feet. According to Mr. E. T. Sweet, the percentages of the several constituents of the Iron Ridge ore are as follows: iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75 = 100: metallic iron, 46.66.

Two small charcoal furnaces at Mayville and Iron Ridge smelt a considerable quantity of these ores alone, producing an iron very rich in phosphorus. An analysis of the Mayville pig iron, also by Mr. Sweet, shows the following composition: iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.108 = 100.286. The average furnace yield of the ore is forty-five per cent. By far the larger part of the ore, however, is sent away to mingle with other ores. It goes to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., and Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, the Iron Ridge mines yielded 82,371 tons. The Clinton ore is found at other places farther north along the outcrop of the base of the Niagara formation in Wisconsin, but no one of these appears to promise any great quantity of good ore. Red hematite is found at numerous places in Wisconsin, highly charging certain layers of the Potsdam sandstone series, the lowest one of the horizontal Wisconsin formations. In the eastern part of the town of Westfield, Sauk county, the iron ore excludes the sandstone, forming an excellent ore. No developments have been made in this district, so that the size of the deposit is not definitely known.

BROWN HEMATITES.

These ores contain their iron as the hydrated, or brown, sesquioxide, which, when pure, has about sixty per cent. of the metal; the ordinary brown hematites, however, seldom contain over forty per cent. *Bog iron ore*, a porous brown hematite that forms by deposition from the water of bogs, occurs somewhat widely scattered underneath the large marshes of Portage, Wood and Juneau counties. Very excellent bog ore, containing nearly 50 per cent. of iron, is found near Necedah, Juneau county, and near Grand Rapids, Wood county, but the amount obtainable is not definitely known. The Necedah ore contains: silica, 8.52; alumina, 3.77; iron peroxide, 71.40; manganese oxide, 0.27; lime, 0.58; magnesia, trace; phosphoric acid, 0.21; sulphur, 0.02; organic matter, 1.62; water, 13.46 = 99.85, metallic iron, 49.98—according to Mr. E. T. Sweet's analysis. An ore from section 34, twp. 23, range 6 east, Wood county, yielded, to Mr. Oliver Matthews, silica, 4.81; alumina, 1.00; iron peroxide, 73.23; lime, 0.11, magnesia, 0.25; sulphuric acid, 0.07; phosphoric acid, 0.10; organic matter, 5.88; water,

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

Brown hematite, mingled with more or less red ore, occurs also in some quantity filling cracks and irregular cavities in certain portions of the Potsdam series in northwestern Sauk county and the adjoining portion of Richland. A small charcoal furnace has been in operation on this ore at Ironton, Sauk county, for a number of years, and recently another one has been erected at Cazenovia in the same district.

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

These are taken together here, because their geological occurrence is the same, the two ores occurring not only in the same group of rocks, but even intimately mingled with one another. These ores are not now produced in Wisconsin; but it is quite probable that they may before many years become its principal mineral production. In magnetic iron ore, the iron is in the shape of the mineral *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing 72.4 per cent of iron when pure, and this is the highest percentage of iron that any ore can ever have. Specular hematite is the same as red hematite, but is crystalline, has a bright, metallic luster, and a considerable hardness. As mined the richest magnetic and specular ores rarely run over 65 per cent., while in most regions where they are mined they commonly do not reach 50 per cent. The amount of rich ores of this kind in the northern peninsula of Michigan is so great, however, that an ore with less than 50 per cent. finds no sale; and the same must be true in the adjoining states. So largely does this matter of richness affect the value of an ore, that an owner of a mine of 45 per cent. "hard" ore in Wisconsin would find it cheaper to import and smelt Michigan 65 per cent. ore, than to smelt his own, even if his furnace and mine were side by side.

The specular and magnetic ores of Wisconsin occur in two districts — the Penoquee iron district, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior, in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln counties, and the Menomonee iron district, near the head waters of the Menomonee river, in township 40, ranges 17 and 18 east, Oconto county. Specular iron in veins and nests is found in small quantities with the quartz rocks of the Baraboo valley, Sauk county, and Necedah, Juneau county; and very large quantities of a peculiar quartz-schist, charged with more or less of the magnetic and specular iron oxides, occur in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Jackson county; but in none of these places is there any promise of the existence of valuable ore.

In the Penoquee and Menomonee regions, the iron ores occur in a series of slaty and quartzose rocks known to geologists as the Haronian series. The rocks of these districts are really the extensions westward of a great rock series, which in the northern Michigan peninsula contains the rich iron ores that have made that region so famous. In position, this rock series may be likened to a great elongated parabola, the head of which is in the Marquette iron district and the two ends in the Penoquee and Menomonee regions of Wisconsin. In all of its extent, this rock series holds great beds of lean magnetic and specular ores. These contain large quantities of quartz, which, from its great hardness, renders them very resistant to the action of atmospheric erosion. As a result, these lean ores are found forming high and bold ridges. Such ridges of lean ores have deceived many explorers, and not a few geologists. In the same rock series, for the most part occupying portions of a higher layer, are found, however, ores of extraordinary richness and purity, which, from their comparative softness, very rarely outcrop. The existence in quantity of these very rich ores in the Menomonee region has been definitely proven. One deposit, laid open during the Summer of 1877, shows a width of over 150 feet of first class specular ore; and exceeding in size the greatest of the famous deposits of Michigan. In the Penoquee region, however, though the indications are favorable, the existence of the richer ores is as yet an inference only. The Penoquee range itself is a wonderful development of

lean ore, which forms a continuous belt several hundred feet in width and over thirty miles in length. Occasionally portions of this belt are richer than the rest, and become almost merchantable ores. The probability is, however, that the rich ores of this region will be found in the lower country immediately north of the Penokee range, where the rocks are buried beneath heavy accumulations of drift material.

COPPER.

The only copper ore at present raised in Wisconsin is obtained near Mineral Point, in the lead region of the southwestern part of the state, where small quantities of *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are obtained from pockets and limited crevices in the Galena limestone. Copper pyrites is known to occur in this way throughout the lead region, but it does not appear that the quantity at any point is sufficient to warrant exploration.

Copper occurs also in the northernmost portions of Wisconsin, where it is found under altogether different circumstances. The great copper-bearing series of rocks of Keweenaw point and Isle Royale stretch southwestward into and entirely across the state of Wisconsin, in two parallel belts. One of these belts enters Wisconsin at the mouth of the Montreal river, and immediately leaving the shore of Lake Superior, crosses Ashland and Bayfield counties, and then widening greatly, occupies a large area in Douglas, St. Croix, Barron and Chippewa counties. The other belt forms the backbone of the Bayfield peninsula, and crosses the northern part of Douglas county, forming a bold ridge, to the Minnesota line. The rocks of this great series appear to be for the most part of igneous origin, but they are distinctly bedded, and even interstratified with sandstone, shales, and coarse boulder-conglomerate, the whole series having generally a tilted position. In veins crossing the rock-beds, and scattered also promiscuously through the layers of both conglomerates and igneous rocks, pure metallic copper in fine flakes is often found. Mining on a small scale has been attempted at numbers of points where the rivers flowing northward into Lake Superior make gorges across the rock series, but at none of them has sufficient work been done to prove or disprove the existence of copper in paying quantity.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Small traces of gold have been detected by the writer in quartz from the crystalline rocks of Clark county, but there is no probability that any quantity of this metal will ever be found in the state. Traces of silver have also been found in certain layers of the copper series in Ashland county. Judging from the occurrence of silver in the same series not far to the east in Michigan, it seems not improbable that this metal may be found also in Wisconsin.

BRICK CLAYS.

These constitute a very important resource in Wisconsin. Extending inland for many miles from the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior are stratified beds of clay of lacustrine origin, having been deposited by the lakes when greatly expanded beyond their present sizes. All of these clays are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonate of lime. Along Lake Superior they have not yet been utilized, but all through the belt of country bordering Lake Michigan they are dug and burned, fully 50,000,000 bricks being made annually in this region. A large proportion of these bricks are white or cream-colored, and these are widely known under the name of "Milwaukee brick," though by no means altogether made at Milwaukee. Others are ordinary red brick. The difference between the light-colored and red bricks is ordinarily attributed to the greater amount of iron in the clay from which the latter are

burned, but it has been shown by Mr. E. T. Sweet that the white bricks are burned from clay which often contains more iron than that from which the red bricks are made, but which also contains a very large amount of carbonate of lime. The following analyses show (1) the composition of the clay from which cream-colored brick are burned at Milwaukee, (2) the composition of a red-brick clay from near Madison, and (3) the composition of the unutilized clay from Ashland, Lake Superior. Nos. 1 and 2 are by Mr. E. T. Sweet, No. 3 by Professor W. W. Daniells:

	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Silica.....	38.22	75.80	58.08	Potash.....	2.16	1.74	-----
Alumina.....	9.75	11.07	25.38	Soda.....	0.65	0.40	-----
Iron peroxide.....	2.84	3.53	4.44	Water.....	0.95	1.54	} 4.09
Iron protoxide.....	1.16	0.31	} 8.30	Moisture.....	1.85	2.16	
Lime.....	16.23	1.84			Totals.....	99.85	99.56	100.19
Magnesia.....	7.54	.08					
Carbonic acid.....	18.50	1.09	-----				

At Milwaukee 24,000,000 cream-colored brick are made annually; at Racine, 3,500,000; at Appleton and Menasha, 1,800,000 each; at Neenah, 1,600,000; at Clifton, 1,700,000; at Watertown, 1,600,000; and in smaller quantities at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Edgerton, Whitewater, Geneva, Ozaukee, Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and other places. In most cases the cream-colored bricks are made from a bright-red clay, although occasionally the clay is light-colored. At Whitewater and other places tile and pottery are also made from this clay.

Although these lacustrine clays are much the most important in Wisconsin, excellent brick clays are also found in the interior of the state. In numbers of places along the Yahara valley, in Dane county, an excellent stratified clay occurs. At Madison this is burned to a red brick; at Stoughton and Oregon to a fine cream-colored brick. At Platteville, Lancaster, and other points in the southwestern part of the state, red bricks are made from clays found in the vicinity.

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY — FIRE-CLAY).

The word "kaolin" is applied by geologists to a clay-like material which is used in making chinaware in this country and in Europe. The word is of Chinese origin, and is applied by the Chinese to the substance from which the famous porcelain of China is made. Its application to the European porcelain-clay was made under the mistaken idea—one which has prevailed among scientists until very recently—that the Chinese material is the same as the European. This we now know to be an error, the Chinese and Japanese wares being both made altogether from a solid rock.

True kaolin, using the word in its European sense, is unlike other ordinary clays, in being the result of the disintegration of felspathic crystalline rocks "in place," that is without being removed from the place of its first formation. The base of kaolin is a mineral known as *kaolinite*, a compound of silica, alumina and water, which results from a change or decay of the felspar of felspar-bearing rocks. Felspar contains silica, alumina, and soda or potash, or both. By percolation through the rocks of surface water carrying carbonic acid, the potash and soda are removed and kaolinite results. Mingled with the kaolinite are, however, always the other ingredients of the rock, quartz, mica, etc., and also always some undecomposed, or only partly decomposed felspar. These foreign ingredients can all, however, be more or less perfectly removed by a system of levigation, when a pure white clay results, composed almost wholly of the scales of

the mineral kaolinite. Prepared in this way the kaolin has a high value as a refractory material, and for forming the base of fine porcelain wares.

The crystalline rocks, which, by decomposition, would produce a kaolin, are widely spread over the northern part of Wisconsin; but over the most of the region occupied by them there is no sign of the existence of kaolin, the softened rock having apparently been removed by glacial action. In a belt of country, however, which extends from Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, westward to Black river, in Jackson county, the drift is insignificant or entirely absent; the glacial forces have not acted, and the crystalline rocks are, or once were, overlaid by sandstone, along whose line of junction with the underlying formation numerous water-courses have existed, the result being an unusual amount of disintegration. Here we find, in the beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, large exposures of crystalline rocks, which between the rivers are overlaid by sandstone. The crystalline rocks are in distinct layers, tilted at high angles, and in numerous places decomposed into a soft white kaolin. Inasmuch as these layers strike across the country in long, straight lines, patches of kaolin are found ranging themselves into similar lines. The kaolin patches are most abundant on the Wisconsin in the vicinity of the city of Grand Rapids, in Wood county. They vary greatly in size, one deposit even varying from a fraction of an inch to a number of feet in thickness. The kaolin varies, also, greatly in character, some being quite impure and easily fusible from a large content of iron oxide or from partial decomposition only, while much of it is very pure and refractory. There is no doubt, however, that a large amount of kaolin exists in this region, and that by selection and levigation an excellent material may be obtained, which, by mingling with powdered quartz, may be made to yield a fire-brick of unusual refractoriness, and which may even be employed in making fine porcelain ware.

The following table gives the composition of the raw clay, the fine clay obtained from it by levigation, and the coarse residue from the same operation, the sample having been taken from the opening on the land of Mr. C. B. Garrison, section 5, town 22, range 6 east, Wood county:

	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.				LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.		
	RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.		RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	78.83	40.94	92.86	Soda	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina.....	13.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid .. .	0.01	---	---
Iron peroxide.....	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water.....	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime.....	0.64	trace	0.06				
Magnesia.....	0.07	---	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash.....	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT - ROCK.

Certain layers of the Lower Magnesian limestone, as at Ripon, and other points in the eastern part of the state, are known to produce a lime which has in some degree the hydraulic property, and the same is true of certain layers of the Blue limestone of the Trenton group, in the southwestern part of the state; the most valuable material of this kind, however, that is as yet known to exist in Wisconsin, is found near Milwaukee, and has become very recently somewhat widely known as the "Milwaukee" cement-rock. This rock belongs to the Hamilton formation, and is found near the Washington street bridge, at Brown Deer, on the lake shore at Whitefish

bay, and at other points in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee. The quantity attainable is large, and a very elaborate series of tests by D. J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, shows that the cement made from it exceeds all native and foreign cements in strength, except the famous English "Portland" cement. The following are three analyses of the rock from different points, and they show that it has a very constant composition:

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.10	34.88
Silica.....	17.56	17.36	16.99
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

Quick-lime is made from all of the great limestone formations of Wisconsin, but more is burnt from the Lower Magnesian and Niagara formations, than from the others. The Lower Magnesian yields a very strong mortar, but the lime burned from it is not very white. It is burned largely in the region about Madison, one of the largest quarries being on the south line of section 33 of that town, where some 20,000 bushels are produced annually, in two kilns. The lime from this place has a considerable local reputation under the name of "Madison lime." The Trenton limestone is burned at a few points, but yields an inferior lime. The Galena is not very generally burned, but yields a better lime than the Trenton. In the region about Watertown and White-water, some 40,000 to 50,000 barrels are made annually from this formation.

The Niagara, however, is the great lime furnisher of the northwest. From its purity it is adapted to the making of a most admirable lime. It is burned on a large scale at numbers of points in the eastern part of the state, among which may be mentioned, Pellon's kilns, Pewaukee, where 12,000 barrels are made weekly and shipped to Chicago, Grand Haven, Des Moines, etc.; and Holick & Son's kilns, Racine, which yield 60,000 to 75,000 barrels annually. A total of about 400,000 barrels is annually made from the Niagara formation in eastern Wisconsin.

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

The limestones of Wisconsin are rarely used as a flux, because of their prevalent magnesian character. The stone from Schoonmaker's quarry, near Milwaukee, is used at the Bay View iron works, and is one of the few cases. There are certain layers, however, in the Trenton limestone, widely spread over the southern part of the state, which are non-magnesian, and frequently sufficiently free from earthy impurities to be used as a flux. These layers deserve the attention of the iron masters of the state.

GLASS SAND.

Much of the St. Peter's sandstone is a purely siliceous, loose, white sand, well adapted to the making of glass. It is now being put to this use at points in the eastern part of the state.

PEAT.

Peat exists in large quantities and of good quality underneath the numerous marshes of the eastern and central parts of the state. Whether it can be utilized in the future as a fuel, will depend altogether upon the cost of its preparation, which will have to be very low in order that it may compete with superior fuels. As a fertilizer, peat has always a great value, and requires no preliminary treatment.

BUILDING STONES.

All the rocky formations of Wisconsin are used in building, and even the briefest synopsis of the subject of the building stones of the state, would exceed the limits of this paper. A few of the more prominent kinds only are mentioned.

Granite occurs in protruding masses, and also grading into gneiss, in the northern portions of the state, at numerous points. In many places on the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, and especially at Big Bull Falls, Yellow river, red granites of extraordinary beauty and value occur. These are not yet utilized, but will in the future have a high value.

The handsomest and most valuable sandstone found in Wisconsin, is that which extends along the shore of Lake Superior, from the Michigan to the Minnesota line, and which forms the basement rock of the Apostle islands. On one of these islands a very large quarry is opened, from which are taken masses of almost any size, of a very close-grained, uniform, dark brown stone, which has been shipped largely to Chicago and Milwaukee. At the latter place, the well known court house is built of this stone. An equally good stone can be obtained from the neighboring islands, and from points on the mainland. A very good white to brown, indurated sandstone is obtained from the middle portions of the Potsdam series, at Stevens Point, Portage county; near Grand Rapids, Wood county; at Black River Falls, Jackson county; at Packwaukee, Marquette county; near Wautoma, Waushara county; and at several points in the Baraboo valley, Sauk county. A good buff-colored, calcareous sandstone is quarried and used largely in the vicinity of Madison, from the uppermost layers of the Potsdam series.

All of the limestone formations of the state are quarried for building stone. A layer known locally as the "Mendota" limestone, included in the upper layers of the Potsdam series, yields a very evenly bedded, yellow, fine-grained rock, which is largely quarried along the valley of the lower Wisconsin, and also in the country about Madison. In the town of Westport, Dane county, a handsome, fine-grained, cream-colored limestone is obtained from the Lower Magnesian. The Trenton limestone yields an evenly bedded, thin stone, which is frequently used for laying in wall. The Galena and Niagara are also utilized, and the latter is capable, in much of the eastern part of the state, of furnishing a durable, easily dressed, compact, white stone.

In preparing this paper, I have made use of Professor Whitney's "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and "Report on the Geology of the Lead Region;" of the advance sheets of Volume II of the Reports of the State Geological Survey, including Professor T. C. Chamberlin's Report on the Geology of Eastern Wisconsin, my own Report on the Geology of Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Strong's Report on the Geology of the Lead Region; Mr. E. T. Sweet's account of the mineral exhibit of the state at the Centennial Exposition; and of my unpublished reports on the geology of the counties bordering Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

By HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. 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 the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new 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 must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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 November 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 of 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 Kilbourn 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. Broadhead, 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 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the 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.

The "Southern Wisconsin Railway Company" was chartered in 1852, and authorized to build a road from Milton to the Mississippi river. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi road reached Milton in 1852, it was not authorized by its charter to go to Janesville, but, under the charter of the Southern Wisconsin, a company was organized that built the eight miles to Janesville in 1853. Under a subsequent amendment to the charter, the Milwaukee and Mississippi company was authorized to build from Milton to the Mississippi river. The Janesville branch was then purchased and extended to Monroe, a distance of about thirty-four miles, or forty-two miles west of Milton. Surveys were made and a line located west of Monroe to the river. The people of La Fayette and Grant counties have often been encouraged to expect a direct railroad communication with the city of Milwaukee. Other and more important interests, at least so considered by the railroad company, have delayed the execution of the original plan, and the road through the counties mentioned still remains unbuilt.

The "LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. During the year in which the charter was obtained, the company was organized, and the first meeting of the commissioners held at LaCrosse. Among its projectors were Byron Kilbourn and Moses M. Strong. Kilbourn was elected its first president. No work was done upon this line until after its consolidation with the "Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company" in 1854. The latter company was chartered in 1853, to build a road from Milwaukee *via* West Bend to Fond du Lac and Green Bay. It organized in the spring of 1853, and at once commenced active operations under the supervision of James Kneeland, its first president. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit for \$200,000, and gave city bonds. The company secured depot grounds in Milwaukee, and did considerable grading for the first twenty-five miles out. Becoming embarrassed in January, 1854, the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company. Work was at once resumed on the partially graded line. In 1855 the road was completed to Horicon, fifty miles.

The Milwaukee & Watertown company was chartered in 1851, to build from Milwaukee to Watertown. It soon organized, and began the construction of its line from Brookfield, fourteen miles west of Milwaukee, and a point on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road leading through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The charter contained a provision that the company might extend its road by way of Portage to La Crosse. It reached Watertown in 1856, and was consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the building of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships 25 and 31. and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield. An adjourned session of the Wisconsin legislature met on September 3 of that year, to dispose of the grant. The disposal of this grant had been generally discussed by the press, and the public sentiment of the state seemed to tend toward its bestowal upon a new company. There is little doubt but that this was also the sentiment of a large majority of the members of both houses when the session commenced. When a new company was proposed a joint committee of twenty from the senate and assembly was appointed to prepare a bill, conferring the grant upon a company to be created by the bill itself. The work of the committee proceeded harmoniously until the question of who should be incorporators was to be acted upon, when a difference of opinion was found to exist, and one that proved difficult to harmonize. In the meantime the LaCrosse and Watertown companies had consolidated, and a sufficient number of the members of both houses were "propitiated" by "pecuniary compliments" to induce them to pass the bill, conferring the so called St. Croix grant upon the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company. The vote in the assembly in the passage of the bill was, ayes 62, noes 7. In the senate it stood, ayes 17, noes 7.

At the session of the legislature of 1858 a committee was raised to investigate the matter, and their report demonstrated that bonds were set apart for all who voted for the LaCrosse bill; to members of assembly \$5,000 each, and members of senate \$10,000 each. A few months after the close of the legislative session of 1856 the land grant bonds of the LaCrosse road became worthless. Neither the LaCrosse company nor its successors ever received any portion of the lands granted to the state. During the year 1857 the LaCrosse company completed its line of road through Portage City to LaCrosse, and its Watertown line to Columbus.

The "Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852. Between the years 1855 and 1857 it built through Waupun and Ripon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles. It was, in effect, controlled by the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company, although built as a separate branch. This line was subsequently merged in the LaCrosse company, and is now a part of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison *via* Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857 it bought of the LaCrosse company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

In 1858 and 1859 the LaCrosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Horicon companies defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonded debts. In the same years the bondholders of the two companies instituted foreclosure proceedings on the different trust deeds given to secure their bonds. Other suits to enforce the payment of their floating debts were also commenced. Protracted litigation in both the state and federal courts resulted in a final settlement in 1868, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime, in 1862 and

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. 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 stock-holders 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. 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. The company operates six hundred and eighty-six miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all one thousand four hundred miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savannah and Rock Island in the state of Illinois.

The "Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1866 to build a road from the city of Oshkosh to the Mississippi river. Its construction to Ripon in 1872 was a move on the part of citizens of Oshkosh to connect their town with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. It is twenty miles in length and leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

In 1871 and 1872 the "Wisconsin Union Railroad Company," of which John W. Cary was president, built a road from Milwaukee to the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois, to connect with a road built from Chicago to the state line of Illinois. This new line between Milwaukee and Chicago was built in the interest of, and in fact by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to afford a connection between its Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota system of roads, and the eastern trunk lines centering in Chicago. It runs parallel with the shore of Lake Michigan and from three to six miles from it, and is eighty-five miles in length.

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 an 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 "Illinois & 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 Rail-

road 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 Wm. 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, in Minnesota. 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 *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

The "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" had built a branch of the Galena line from Belvedere to Beloit previous to 1854. In that year, it leased the Beloit & Madison road, and from 1856 operated it in connection with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, reaching Janesville by way of Hanover Junction, a station on its Southern Wisconsin branch, eight miles west of Janesville. The consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies was effected and approved by legislative enactment in 1855, and a new organization called the "Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company" took their place.

The "Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad Company" was chartered in 1851 to build a road from Milwaukee to the state line of Illinois to connect with a road from Chicago, called the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. Both roads were completed in 1855, and run in connection until 1863, when they were consolidated under the name of the "Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company." To prevent its falling into the hands of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern secured it by perpetual lease, May 2, 1866, and it is now operated as its Chicago division.

The "Kenosha & Beloit Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1853 to build a road from Kenosha to Beloit, and was organized soon after its charter was obtained. Its name was afterward changed to the "Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company," and its route changed to run to Rockford instead of Beloit. The line starts at Kenosha, and runs through the county of Kenosha and crosses the state line near the village of Genoa in the county of Walworth, a distance of thirty miles in the state of Wisconsin, and there connects with a road in Illinois running to Rockford, and with which it consolidated. Kenosha and its citizens were the principal subscribers to its capital stock. The company issued its bonds, secured by the usual mortgage on its franchises and property. Failing to pay its interest, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern company in 1863, and is now operated by it as the Kenosha division. The line was constructed from Kenosha to Genoa in 1862.

The "Northwestern Union Railway Company" was organized in 1872, under the general railroad law of the state, to build a line of road from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, with a branch to Lodi. The road was constructed during the years 1872 and 1873 from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. The Chicago & Northwestern company were principally interested in its being built, to

shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

The "Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Madison, Columbus, or Waterloo *via* Baraboo, to La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi river. It organized in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern, with which company it consolidated, and the work of building a connecting line between Madison and Winona Junction was vigorously pushed forward. Lodi was reached in 1870, Baraboo in 1871, and Winona Junction in 1874. The ridges between Elroy and Sparta were tunneled at great expense and with much difficulty. In 1874 the company reported an expenditure for its three tunnels of \$476,743.32, and for the 129 1-10 miles between Madison and Winona Junction of \$5,342,169.96, and a large expenditure yet required to be made on it. In 1867 the Chicago & Northwestern company bought of D. N. Barney & Co. their interest in the Winona & St. Peters railway, a line being built westerly from Winona in Minnesota, and of which one hundred and five miles had been built. It also bought of the same parties their interest in the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railway, a line being built from Winona Junction, three miles east of La Crosse, to Winona, Minn. The latter line was put in operation in 1870, and is twenty-nine miles long. With the completion of its Madison branch to Winona junction, in 1873, it had in operation a line from Chicago, *via* Madison and Winona, to Lake Kampeska, Minn., a distance of six hundred and twenty-three miles.

In the year 1856 a valuable grant of land was made by congress to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company claimed that the grant was obtained through its efforts, and that of right it should have the northeastern grant, so-called. At the adjourned session of the legislature of 1856, a contest over the disposition of the grant resulted in conferring it upon the "Wisconsin & Superior Railroad Company," a corporation chartered for the express purpose of giving it this grant. It was generally believed at the time that the new company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company, and at the subsequent session, in the following year, it was authorized to consolidate with the new company, which it did in the spring of that year, and thus obtained the grant of 3,840 acres per mile along its entire line, from Fond du Lac northerly to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan. It extended its road to Oshkosh in 1859, to Appleton in 1861, and in 1862 to Fort Howard, forming a line two hundred and forty-two miles long. The line from Fort Howard to Escanaba, one hundred and fourteen miles long, was opened in December, 1872, and made a connection with the peninsular railroad of Michigan. It now became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, extending from Escanaba to the iron mines, and thence to Lake Superior at Marquette. Albert Keep, of Chicago, is president, and Marvin Hughitt, a gentleman of great railroad experience, is general superintendent. The company operates five hundred and fifty-six miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all one thousand five hundred miles. Its lines extend into five different states. Over these lines its equipment is run in common, or transferred from place to place, as the changes in business may temporarily require.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The "Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Milwaukee to some point on the Fox river below Winnebago lake, and thence to Lake Superior, with branches. It completed its road to Menasha, one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay, twenty-seven miles, in 1873, and in that year leased its line to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company," which is still operating it. In

1864 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Berlin, Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, or Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield or Superior, granting the odd sections within ten miles on each side of the line, with an indemnity limit of twenty miles on each side. The legislature of 1865 failed to dispose of this grant, but that of 1866 provided for the organization of two companies, one to build from Portage City by way of Berlin to Stevens Point, and the other from Menasha to the same point, and then jointly to Bayfield and Lake Superior. The former was called the "Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company," and the latter the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company." In 1869 an act was passed consolidating the two companies, which was done under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company." In 1871 the name of the company was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company." The Winnebago & Lake Superior company was organized under Hon. George Reed as president, and at once commenced the construction of its line of road between Menasha and Stevens Point. In 1871 the Wisconsin Central consolidated with the "Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company." The articles of consolidation provided that Gardner Colby, a director of the latter company, should be president, and that George Reed, a director of the former, should be vice president of the new organization; with a further provision that Gardner Colby, George Reed, and Elijah B. Phillips should be and remain its executive committee.

In 1871, an act was passed incorporating the "Phillips and Colby Construction Company," which created E. B. Phillips, C. L. Colby, Henry Pratt, and such others as they might associate with them, a body corporate, with authority to build railroads and do all manner of things relating to railroad construction and operation. Under this act the construction company contracted with the Wisconsin Central railroad company, to build its line of road from Menasha to Lake Superior. In November, 1873, the Wisconsin Central leased of the Milwaukee & Northern company its line of road extending from Schwartzburg to Menasha, and the branch to Green Bay, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and also acquired the rights of the latter company to use the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company between Schwartzburg and Milwaukee, and to depot facilities in Milwaukee. The construction of the land grant portion of this important line of road was commenced in 1871, and it was completed to Stevens Point in November of that year. It was built from Stevens Point north one hundred miles to Worcester in 1872. During 1872 and 1873, it was built from Ashland south to the Penoka iron ridge, a distance of thirty miles. The straight line between Portage City and Stevens Point, authorized by an act of the legislature of 1875, was constructed between October 1, 1875, and October, 1876, seven y-one miles in length. The gap of forty-two miles between Worcester and Penoka iron ridge was closed in June, 1877. E. B. Phillips, of Milwaukee, is president and general manager. This line of road passes through a section of our state hitherto unsettled. It has been pushed through with energy, and opened up for settlement an immense region of heavily timbered land, and thus contributed to the growth and prosperity of the state.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

The "Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Racine to Beloit, and was organized the same year. The city of Racine issued its bonds for \$300,000 in payment for that amount of stock. The towns of Racine, Elkhorn, Delavan and Beloit gave \$190,000, and issued their bonds, and farmers along the line made liberal subscriptions and secured the same by mortgages on their farms. The road was built to Burlington in 1855, to Delavan early in 1856, and to Beloit, sixty-eight miles from Racine, during the same year. Failing to meet the interest on its bonds and its floating indebtedness, it was sur-

rendered by the company to the bond-holders in 1859, who completed it to Freeport during that year, and afterward built to the Mississippi river at Savannah, and thence to Rock Island. The bond-holders purchased and sold the road in 1866, and a new organization was had as the "Western Union Railroad Company," and it has since been operated under that name. In 1869, it built a line from Elkhorn to Eagle, seventeen miles, and thus made a connection with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. The latter company owns a controlling interest in its line. Alexander Mitchell is the president of the company, and D. A. Olin, general superintendent.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The lands granted by congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wisconsin, from Tomah to Superior and Bayfield, were disposed of as mentioned under the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. The La Crosse company, as we have seen, prevailed in the legislature of 1856, and secured legislation favorable to its interests; but it failed to build the line of road provided for, and forfeited its right to lands granted. In 1863, the "Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company" was incorporated, with authority to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Tomah in Monroe county, to such point on Lake St. Croix, between townships 25 and 31 as the directors might determine. To the company, by the act creating it, was granted all the interest and estate of this state, to so much of the lands granted by the United States to the state of Wisconsin, known as the St. Croix grant, as lay between Tomah and Lake St. Croix. A few months after its organization, the company passed substantially into the hands of D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, who afterward built a line of road from Tomah, *via* Black River Falls, and Eau Claire to Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Its name was afterward changed to the "West Wisconsin Railroad Company." In 1873, it built its road from Warren's Mills *via* Camp Douglass, on the St. Paul road to Elroy, and took up its track from the first-named place, twelve miles, to Tomah. A law-suit resulted, which went against the railroad company, and the matter was finally compromised by the payment of a sum of money by the company to the town of Tomah. The road was built through a new and sparsely settled country, and its earnings have not been sufficient to enrich its stock-holders. It connects at Camp Douglass with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and at Elroy with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company's line, which gives the latter a through line to St. Paul. It is operated in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and managed in its interest. It is now in the hands of Wm. H. Ferry, of Chicago, as receiver; H. H. Potter, of Chicago, as president; and E. W. Winter, of Hudson, superintendent.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1870, the "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company" was chartered to build a road from Milwaukee to Green Bay by way of Manitowoc. It built its line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc in 1873, when its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company." Under a decree of foreclosure, it was sold Dec. 10, 1875, and its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company," by which name it is still known.

In 1866, the "Appleton & New London Railroad Company" was incorporated to build a road from Appleton to New London, and thence to Lake Superior. A subsequent amendment to its charter authorized it to extend its road to Manitowoc. It built most of the line from Appleton to that city, and then, under legislative authority, sold this extension to the Milwau-

kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad company. The last-named company extended it to New London, on the Wolf river, twenty-one miles, in 1876, where it connects with the Green Bay & Minnesota road. It now operates one hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Milwaukee to New London, passing through Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Appleton, which includes a branch line six miles in length from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. F. W. Rhinelander, of New York, is its president, and H. G. H. Reed, of Milwaukee, superintendent.

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The line of road operated by this company extends from Fort Howard to the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, Minnesota. It is two hundred and sixteen miles in length, and was built through a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of the state. It began under most discouraging circumstances, yet was pushed through by the energy of a few men at Green Bay and along its line. It was originally chartered in 1866 as the "Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company" to build a road from the mouth of the Fox river near Green Bay to the Mississippi river opposite Winona. But little was done except the making of preliminary surveys in 1870. During 1870 and 1871, forty miles were constructed and put in operation. In 1872, one hundred and fourteen miles were graded, the track laid, and the river reached, sixty-two miles farther, in 1873. In 1876, it acquired the right to use the "Winona cut-off" between Winona and Onalaska, and built a line from the latter point to La Crosse, seven miles, thus connecting its road with the chief city of Wisconsin on the Mississippi river. The city of La Crosse aided this extension by subscribing \$75,000 and giving its corporation bonds for that amount. Henry Ketchum, of New London, is president of the company, and D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, general manager.

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

The "Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1871 to build a road from a point on or near the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, between Kilbourn City and the tunnel in said road to the village of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and the road to pass not more than one mile west of the village of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood. The road was commenced at Tomah, and graded to Centralia in 1872, and opened to that village in 1873, and during 1874 it was completed to Wausau, ninety miles in its whole length. Boston capitalists furnished the money, and it is controlled in the interest of the Dubuque & Minnesota railroad, through which the equipment was procured. The lumber regions of the Wisconsin river find an outlet over it, and its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Tomah enables a connection with the railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. It gives the people of Marathon county an outlet long needed for a large lumber traffic, and also enables them to receive their goods and supplies of various kinds for the lumbering region tributary to Wausau. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is president, and F. O. Wyatt, superintendent.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

The "Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1852, to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. It was completed from Sheboygan to Plymouth in 1858, to Glenbeulah in 1860, to Fond du Lac in 1868, and to Princeton in 1872. The extension from Fond du Lac to Princeton was built under authority of an act passed in 1871.

Under a foreclosure in 1861 the line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac was sold, and the name of the company changed to "Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." The length of

the line is seventy-eight miles, and it passes through a fertile agricultural country. The city of Sheboygan, county, city and town of Fond du Lac, and the towns of Riverdale, Ripon, Brooklyn, Princeton, and St. Marie, aided in its building to an amount exceeding \$250,000. D. L. Wells is president, and Geo. P. Lee, superintendent.

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The "Mineral Point Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, to the state line, in township number one, in either the county of Green or La Fayette. It was completed to Warren, in the state of Illinois, thirty-two miles, in 1855, making a connection at that point with the Illinois Central, running from Chicago to Galena. Iowa county loaned its credit and issued its bonds to aid in its construction. It was sold under foreclosure in 1856. Suits were brought against Iowa county to collect the amount of its bonds, and judgment obtained in the federal courts. Much litigation has been had, and ill feeling engendered, the supervisors of the county having been arrested for contempt of the decree of the court. Geo. W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, is the general manager.

The Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee railroad was completed in July, 1870, and extends from Calamine, a point on the Mineral Point railroad, to the village of Platteville, eighteen miles, and is operated by the Mineral Point railroad company.

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The legislature of 1855 chartered the "Sugar River Valley Railroad Company" to build a road from a point on the north side of the line of the Southern Wisconsin road, within the limits of Green county, to Dayton, on the Sugar river. In 1857 it was authorized to build south to the state line, and make its northern terminus at Madison. In 1861 it was authorized to build from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and so much of the land grant act of 1856, as related to the building of the road from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City, was annulled and repealed, and the rights and privileges that were conferred upon the LaCrosse company were given to the Sugar River Valley railroad company, and the portion of the land grant, applicable to the lines mentioned, was conferred upon the last named company. Under this legislation about twenty miles of the line between Madison and Portage were graded, and the right of way secured for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. The LaCrosse company had done considerable grading before its right was annulled. In 1866 the company was relieved from constructing the road from Columbus to Portage City. In 1870 the purchasers of that part of the Sugar River Valley railroad lying between Madison and Portage City were incorporated as the "Madison & Portage Railroad Company," and to share all the rights, grants, etc., that were conferred upon the Sugar River railroad company by its charter, and amendments thereto, so far as related to that portion of the line.

Previous to this time, in 1864 and 1865, judgments had been obtained against the Sugar River Valley company; and its right of way, grading and depot grounds sold for a small sum. James Campbell, who had been a contractor with the Sugar River Valley company, with others, became the purchasers, and organized under the act of 1870, and, during the year 1871, completed it between Madison and Portage City, and in March, 1871, leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and it is still operated by that corporation. In 1871 the Madison & Portage company was authorized to extend its road south to the Illinois state line, and north from Portage City to Lake Winnebago. The same year it was consolidated with the "Rockford Central

Railroad Company," of Illinois, and its name changed to the "Chicago & Superior Railroad Company," but still retains its own organization. The Madison & Portage railroad company claims a share in the lands granted by acts of congress in 1856, and have commenced proceedings to assert its claim, which case is still pending in the federal courts.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The "North Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Lake St. Croix, or river, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. The grant of land by congress in 1856, to aid in building a road from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield on Lake Superior, under the decision of the federal court, was yet at the disposal of the state. This company, in 1871, built a short section of its line of road, with the expectation of receiving the grant. In 1873, the grant was conferred upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, but under the terms and restrictions contained in the act, it declined to accept it. The legislature of 1874 gave it to the North Wisconsin company, and it has built forty miles of its road, and received the lands pertaining thereto. Since 1876, it has not completed any part of its line, but is trying to construct twenty miles during the present year. The company is authorized to construct a road both to Superior and to Bayfield, but the act granting the lands confers that portion from Superior to the intersection of the line to Bayfield upon the Chicago & North Pacific air-line railroad. This last-named company have projected a line from Chicago to the west end of Lake Superior, and are the owners of an old grade made through Walworth and Jefferson counties, by a company chartered in 1853 as the "Wisconsin Central," to build a road from Portage City to Geneva, in the county of Walworth. The latter company had also graded its line between Geneva and the state line of Illinois. This grade was afterward appropriated by the Chicago & Northwestern, and over it they now operate their line from Chicago to Geneva.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD.

This is a line two miles in length, connecting Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin, with McGregor in Iowa. It is owned and operated by John Lawler, of the latter-named place. It extends across both channels of the Mississippi river, and an intervening island. The railroad bridge consists of substantial piling, except a pontoon draw across each navigable channel. Each pontoon is four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, provided with suitable machinery and operated by steam power. Mr. Lawler has secured a patent on his invention of the pontoon draw for railroad bridges. His line was put in operation in April, 1874.

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built in 1874, by a company organized under the general law of the state. It is eleven miles in length, and connects the "Falls" with the West Wisconsin line at Eau Claire. It was constructed by the energetic business men and capitalists of Chippewa Falls, to afford an outlet for the great lumber and other interests of that thriving and prosperous city. The road is substantially built, and the track laid with steel rails.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The "Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced

the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin. It runs through a part of La Fayette county to Platteville, in Grant county, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant county.

The "Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the county of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River & Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland county, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and it is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver, of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kickapoo river, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomingdale, in Vernon county, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa county. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau county, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

CONCLUSION.

The railroads of Wisconsin have grown up under the requirements of the several localities that have planned and commenced their construction, and without regard to any general system. Frequently the work of construction was begun before adequate means were provided, and bankruptcy overtook the roads in their early stages. The consolidation of the various companies, as in the cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and others, has been effected to give through lines and the public greater facilities, as well as to introduce economy in management. At times the people have become apprehensive, and by legislative action prohibited railroads from consolidating, and have sought to control and break down the power of these corporations and to harmonize the interests of the companies and the public. The act of 1874, called the "Potter law," was the assertion, by the legislative power of the state, of its right to control corporations created by itself, and limit the rates at which freight and passengers should be carried. After a long and expensive contest, carried through the state and federal courts, this right has been established, being finally settled by the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Quite all the railroads of Wisconsin have been built with foreign capital. The plan pursued after an organization was effected, was to obtain stock subscriptions from those immediately

interested in the enterprise, procure the aid of counties and municipalities, and then allure the farmers, with the prospect of joint ownership in railroads, to subscribe for stock and mortgage their farms to secure the payment of their subscriptions. Then the whole line was bonded and a mortgage executed. The bonds and mortgages thus obtained, were taken to the money centers of New York, London, Amsterdam and other places, and sold, or hypothecated to obtain the money with which to prosecute the work. The bonds and mortgages were made to draw a high rate of interest, and the earnings of these new roads, through unsettled localities, were insufficient to pay more than running and incidental expenses, and frequently fell short of that. Default occurring in the payment of interest, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands and under the control of foreign capitalists. Such has been the history of most of the railroads of our state. The total number of farm mortgages given has been 3,785, amounting to \$4,079,433; town, county and municipal bonds, amounting to \$6,910,652. The total cost of all the railroads in the state, as given by the railroad commissioner in his report for 1876, has been \$98,343,453.67. This vast sum is, no doubt, greatly in excess of what the cost should have been, but the roads have proved of immense benefit in the development of the material resources of the state.

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations 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. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

Foremost among the industries of Wisconsin is that of manufacturing lumber. Very much of the importance to which the state has attained is due to the development of its forest wealth. In America, agriculture always has been, and always will be, the primary and most important interest; but no nation can subsist upon agriculture alone. While the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa are rich with a fertile and productive soil, the hills and valleys of northern Wisconsin are clothed with a wealth of timber that has given birth to a great manufacturing interest, which employs millions of capital and thousands of men, and has peopled the northern wilds with energetic, prosperous communities, built up enterprising cities, and crossed the state with a network of railways which furnish outlets for its productions and inlets for the new populations which are ever seeking for homes and employment nearer to the setting sun.

If a line be drawn upon the state map, from Green Bay westward through Stevens Point, to where it would naturally strike the Mississippi river, it will be below the southern boundary of the pine timber regions, with the single exception of the district drained by the Yellow river, a tributary of the Wisconsin, drawing its timber chiefly from Wood and Juneau counties. The territory north of this imaginary line covers an area a little greater than one half of the state. The pine timbered land is found in belts or ridges, interspersed with prairie openings, patches of hardwood and hemlock, and drained by numerous water-courses. No less than seven large

rivers traverse this northern section, and, with their numerous tributaries, penetrate every county, affording facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and, in many instances, the power to cut them into lumber. This does not include the St. Croix, which forms the greater portion of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, by means of its tributaries, draws the most and best of its pine from the former state. These streams divide the territory, as far as lumbering is concerned, into six separate and distinct districts: The Green bay shore, which includes the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers, with a number of creeks which flow into the bay between the mouths of the Oconto and Fox rivers; the Wolf river district; the Wisconsin river, including the Yellow, as before mentioned; the Black river; the Chippewa and Red Cedar; and the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix.

Beginning with the oldest of these, the Green bay shore, a brief description of each will be attempted. The first saw-mill built in the state, of which there is now any knowledge, was put in operation in 1809, in Brown county, two or three miles east from Depere, on a little stream which was known as East river. It was built by Jacob Franks, but probably was a very small affair. Of its machinery or capacity for sawing, no history has been recorded, and it is not within the memory of any inhabitant of to-day. In 1829, John P. Arndt, of Green Bay, built a water-power mill on the Pensaukee river at a point where the town of Big Suamico now stands. In 1834, a mill was built on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, and, two years later, one at Peshtigo. Lumber was first shipped to market from this district in 1834, which must be termed the beginning of lumbering operations on the bay shore. The lands drained by the streams which flow into Green bay are located in Shawano and Oconto counties, the latter being the largest in the state. In 1847, Willard Lamb, of Green Bay, made the first sawed pine shingles in that district; they were sold to the Galena railroad company for use on depot buildings, and were the first of the kind sold in Chicago. Subsequently Green Bay became one of the greatest points for the manufacture of such shingles in the world. The shores of the bay are low, and gradually change from marsh to swamp, then to level dry land, and finally become broken and mountainous to the northward. The pine is in dense groves that crowd closely upon the swamps skirting the bay, and reach far back among the hills of the interior. The Peshtigo flows into the bay about ten miles south of the Menomonee, and takes its rise far back in Oconto county, near to the latter's southern tributaries. It is counted a good logging stream, its annual product being from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The timber is of a rather coarse quality, running but a small percentage to what the lumbermen term "uppers." About ten per cent. is what is known as Norway pine. Of the whole amount of timber tributary to the Peshtigo, probably about one third has been cut off to this date. The remainder will not average of as good quality, and only a limited portion of the land is of any value for agricultural purposes after being cleared of the pine. There are only two mills on this stream, both being owned by one company. The Oconto is one of the most important streams in the district. The first saw-mill was built on its banks about the year 1840, though the first lumbering operations of any account were begun in 1845 by David Jones. The business was conducted quite moderately until 1856, in which year several mills were built, and from that date Oconto has been known as quite an extensive lumber manufacturing point. The timber tributary to this stream has been of the best quality found in the state. Lumber cut from it has been known to yield the extraordinarily high average of fifty and sixty per cent. uppers. The timber now being cut will not average more than half that. The proportion of Norway is about five per cent. It is estimated that from three fourths to four fifths of the timber tributary to the Oconto has been cut away, but it will require a much longer time to convert the balance into lumber than was necessary to cut its equivalent in amount, owing to its remote location. The annual production

of pine lumber at Oconto is from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 feet. The whole production of the district, exclusive of the timber which is put into the Menomonee from Wisconsin, is about 140,000,000 feet annually.

The Wolf river and its tributaries constitute the next district, proceeding westward. The first saw logs cut on this stream for commercial purposes were floated to the government mill at Neenah in 1835. In 1842, Samuel Farnsworth erected the first saw-mill on the upper Wolf near the location of the present village of Shawano, and in the following spring he sent the first raft of lumber down the Wolf to Oshkosh. This river also rises in Oconto county, but flows in a southerly direction, and enters Winnebago lake at Oshkosh. Its pineries have been very extensive, but the drain upon them within the past decade has told with greater effect than upon any other district in the state. The quality of the timber is very fine, and the land is considered good for agricultural purposes, and is being occupied upon the lines of the different railways which cross it. The upper waters of the Wolf are rapid, and have a comparatively steady flow, which renders it a very good stream for driving logs. Upon the upper river, the land is quite rolling, and about the head-waters is almost mountainous. The pine timber that remains in this district is high up on the main river and branches, and will last but a few years longer. A few years ago the annual product amounted to upward of 250,000,000 feet; in 1876 it was 138,000,000. The principal manufacturing points are Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; the former has 21 mills, and the latter 10.

Next comes the Wisconsin, the longest and most crooked river in the state. It rises in the extreme northern sections, and its general course is southerly until, at Portage City, it makes a grand sweep to the westward and unites with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It has numerous tributaries, and, together with these, drains a larger area of country than any other river in the state. Its waters flow swiftly and over numerous rapids and embryo falls, which renders log-driving and raft-running very difficult and even hazardous. The timber is generally near the banks of the main stream and its tributaries, gradually diminishing in extent as it recedes from them and giving place to the several varieties of hard-woods. The extent to which operations have been carried on necessitates going further up the stream for available timber, although there is yet what may be termed an abundant supply. The first cutting of lumber on this stream, of which there is any record, was by government soldiers, in 1828, at the building of Fort Winnebago. In 1831, a mill was built at Whitney's rapids, below Point Bass, in what was then Indian territory. By 1840, mills were in operation as high up as Big Bull falls, and Wausau had a population of 350 souls. Up to 1876, the product of the upper Wisconsin was all sent in rafts to markets on the Mississippi. The river above Point Bass is a series of rapids and eddies; the current flows at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, and it can well be imagined that the task of piloting a raft from Wausau to the dells was no slight one. The cost of that kind of transportation in the early times was actually equal to the present market price of the lumber. With a good stage of water, the length of time required to run a raft to St. Louis was 24 days, though quite frequently, owing to inability to get out of the Wisconsin on one rise of water, several weeks were consumed. The amount of lumber manufactured annually on this river is from 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet.

Black river is much shorter and smaller than the Wisconsin, but has long been known as a very important lumbering stream. It is next to the oldest lumber district in the state. The first saw-mill west of Green Bay was built at Black River Falls in 1819 by Col. John Shaw. The Winnebago tribe of Indians, however, in whose territory he was, objected to the innovation of such a fine art, and unceremoniously offered up the mill upon the altar of their outraged

solitude. The owner abruptly quitted that portion of the country. In 1839 another attempt to establish a mill on Black river was more successfully made. One was erected at the same point by two brothers by the name of Wood, the millwright being Jacob Spaulding, who eventually became its possessor. His son, Mr. Dudley J. Spaulding, is now a very extensive operator upon Black river. La Crosse is the chief manufacturing point, there being ten saw-mills located there. The annual production of the stream ranges from 150,000,000 to 225,000,000 feet of logs, less than 100,000,000 feet being manufactured into lumber on its banks. The balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi. It is a very capricious river to float logs in, which necessitates the carrying over from year to year of a very large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, about equal to an entire season's product. This makes the business more hazardous than on many other streams, as the loss from depreciation is very great after the first year. The quality of the timber is fine, and good prices are realized for it when sold within a year after being cut.

The Chippewa district probably contains the largest and finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one-half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonee. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became very prominent as a lumber-making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two saw-mills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The annual production of sawed lumber is from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet; the production of logs from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In 1867 the mill-owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log-Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200,000,000 feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and, under the influence of a freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are turned in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company, in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was, how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log-running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night,

and, in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with drift-wood, saw-logs, and other *debris*. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks," at the close of the season, has been one prolific of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the difficulty to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state. Aside from these, quite extensive operations are conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the forests which are remote from log-running streams. In almost every county in the state, mills of greater or less capacity may be found cutting up pine or hard-woods into lumber, shingles, or cooperage stock. Most important, in a lumbering point of view, of all the railroads, is the Wisconsin Central. It extends from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, a distance of 351 miles, with a line to Green Bay, 113 miles, and one from Stevens Point to Portage, 71 miles, making a total length of road, of 449 miles. It has only been completed to Ashland within the present season. From Milwaukee to Stevens Point it passes around to the east and north of Lake Winnebago, through an excellent hard-wood section. There are many stave mills in operation upon and tributary to its line, together with wooden-ware establishments and various manufactories requiring either hard or soft timber as raw material. From Stevens Point northward, this road passes through and has tributary to it one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. It crosses the upper waters of Black river and the Flambeau, one of the main tributaries of the Chippewa. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber is annually manufactured on its line, above Stevens Point. The Wisconsin Valley railroad extends from Tomah to Wausau, and was built to afford an outlet, by rail, for the lumber produced at the latter point.

The extent of the timber supply in this state has been a matter of much speculation, and

is a subject upon which but little can be definitely said. Pine trees can not be counted or measured until reduced to saw-logs or lumber. It is certain that for twenty years the forests of Wisconsin have yielded large amounts of valuable timber, and no fears are entertained by holders of pine lands that the present generation of owners will witness an exhaustion of their supply. In some sections it is estimated that the destruction of the standing timber by fires, which periodically sweep over large sections, is greater than by the axes of the loggers. The necessity for a state system of forestry, for the protection of the forests from fires, has been urged by many, and with excellent reason; for no natural resource of the state is of more value and importance than its wealth of timber. According to an estimate recently made by a good authority, and which received the sanction of many interested parties, there was standing in the state in 1876, an amount of pine timber approximating 35,000,000,000 feet.

The annual production of lumber in the districts herein described, and from logs floated out of the state to mills on the Mississippi, is about 1,200,000,000 feet. The following table gives the mill capacity per season, and the lumber and shingles manufactured in 1876 :

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY.	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.....	206,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.....	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,192,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.....	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.....	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.....	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.....	311,000,000	255,866,999	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs..	509,000,000	380,067,000	206,977,000
Total.....	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mill requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 100 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

The question of the exhaustion of the pine timber supply has met with much discussion during the past few years, and, so far as the forests of Wisconsin are concerned, deserves a brief notice. The great source of supply of white pine timber in the country is that portion of the northwest between the shores of Lake Huron and the banks of the Mississippi, comprising the

thern portions of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a quarter of a century these fields have been worked by lumbermen, the amount of the yearly production being increased annually until it reached the enormous figure of 4,000,000,000 feet. With all this tremendous drain upon the forests, there can be pointed out but one or two sections that are actually exhausted. There are, however, two or three where the end can be seen and the rest almost foretold. The pineries of Wisconsin have been drawn upon for a less period and in less amount than those of Michigan, and, it is generally conceded, will outlast them at the present proportionate rate of cutting. There are many owners of pine timber lands who laugh at the prospect of exhausting their timber, within their lifetime. As time brings them nearer to the end, the labor of procuring the logs, by reason of the distance of the timber from the water-courses will increase, and the work will progress more slowly.

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and ready markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaid. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a better economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

By JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company would organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Ilsley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles F. Ilsley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; Ulmann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Ilsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty — with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation, \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to overvalue the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec. 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks, whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day, a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volleys of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par — seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our own state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,145,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed, it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard, it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of “Ouisconsin.” In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montreal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,326	33,000
Minerva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,033	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,044	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,999	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,528	1,300
	52,797	73,980	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestone and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,464 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845.....	7,550	95,510	-----	-----	-----	-----
1846.....	15,756	213,448	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847.....	34,840	598,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
1848.....	92,732	602,474	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849.....	136,657	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	-----
1850.....	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	-----
1851.....	51,889	317,285	13,825	7,892	103,840	-----
1852.....	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853.....	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,890	50,365
1854.....	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855.....	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856.....	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,398	-----
1857.....	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	-----
1858.....	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,067	63,178	5,378
1859.....	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860.....	457,343	7,568,608	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861.....	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862.....	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,094	44,800	126,301
1863.....	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864.....	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865.....	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	326,472	29,597	51,444
1866.....	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,636,595	18,988	255,329
1867.....	921,663	9,593,452	266,240	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868.....	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869.....	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870.....	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,404
1871.....	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872.....	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873.....	1,805,200	24,994,266	197,920	990,525	688,455	255,928
1874.....	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875.....	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876.....	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,908	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years:

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876.....	254,317	36,802	1869.....	52,296	12,521
1875.....	144,961	46,717	1868.....	48,717	13,200
1874.....	242,326	22,748	1867.....	76,758	15,527
1873.....	241,099	17,262	1866.....	31,881	12,955
1872.....	138,106	14,172	1865.....	7,546	14,230
1871.....	126,164	9,220	1864.....	42,250	18,345
1870.....	66,138	12,972	1863.....	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Totals 1876-----	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875-----	56,778	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874-----	53,702	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,509	5,015	707
" 1873-----	80,010	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,065	24,399	5,365	462
" 1872-----	90,038	20,115	39,209	4,557,950	6,276	27,765	4,757	1,500
" 1871-----	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,941	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870-----	77,655	15,819	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869-----	69,805	9,546	5,298	2,325,150	1,180	8,568	7,538	2,185
" 1868-----	73,526	13,146	3,239	1,768,190	3,637	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867-----	83,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866-----	74,726	7,805	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865-----	34,013	2,713	5,000	-----	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864-----	67,933	5,927	11,634	-----	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863-----	90,387	15,811	-----	-----	10,987	10,546	42,987	6,377
" 1862-----	56,432	12,685	-----	-----	13,538	6,761	33,174	3,217

HOPS.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1876, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Depere is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menomonee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and eleven years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

" Westward the course of empire takes its way ;
 The four first acts already passed,
 A fifth shall close the drama with the day ;
 Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1660 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission, in 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

In the month of May, 1671, fourteen tribes, by their representatives, including the Miamis, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Pottawattamies, arrived at the place designated. On the morning of the fourteenth of June, "St. Lussou led his followers to the top of the hill, all fully equipped and under arms. Here, too, in the vestments of their priestly office were four Jesuits: Claude Dablon, superior of the mission on the lakes, Gabriel Druillettes, Claude Allouez, and André. All around, the great throng of Indians stood, or crouched, or reclined at length with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood had been made ready. Dablon, in solemn form, pronounced his blessing on it; and then it was reared and planted in the ground, while the Frenchmen, uncovered, sang the *Vexilla Regis*. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms; while St. Lussou's followers sang the *exaudiat*, and one of the priests uttered a prayer for the king. St. Lussou now advanced, and, holding his sword in one hand, and raising with the other a sod of earth, proclaimed in a loud voice "that he took possession of all the country occupied by the tribes, and placed them under the king's protection.

This act, however, was not regarded as sufficiently definite, and on the eighth of May, 1689, Perrot, who was then commanding for the king at the post of Nadouesioux, near Lake Pepin on the west side of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denonville to manage the interests of commerce west of Green bay took possession, in the name of the king, with appropriate ceremonies, of the countries west of Lake Michigan as far as the river St. Peter. The papers were signed by Perrot and others.

By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761—a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

In face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, under a pretended purchase from, or voluntary grant of the natives, a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, including large portions of what is now northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was claimed by Jonathan Carver, and a ratification of his title solicited from the king and council. This was not conceded; and the representatives of Carver, after the change of government had

brought the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a series of years presented the same claims before congress, and asked for their confirmation. Such a demand under all the circumstances, could not justify an expectation of success; and, of course, has often been refused. But notwithstanding the abundant means which the public have had of informing themselves of the true nature and condition of Carver's claim, bargains and sales of portions of this tract have been made among visionary speculators for more than half a century past. It is now only a short period since the maps of the United States ceased to be defaced by a delineation of the "Carver Grant."

The mere transfer of the dominion over the country from the French to the English government, and the consequent occupation of the English posts by the new masters, did not in any great degree affect the social condition of the inhabitants. By the terms of capitulation, the French subjects were permitted to remain in the country, in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges.

The English, however, did not hold peaceable possession of the territory acquired. The war inaugurated by Pontiac and his Indian allies on the military posts occupied by the English soon followed, and in the month of May, 1763, nine posts were captured with much loss of life. In the spring of 1764, twenty-two tribes who were more or less identified in the outbreak, concluded a treaty of peace with General Bradstreet at Niagara.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, and the conquest of the British posts in 1778 and 1779, had the effect to open the way for the emigration of the Anglo-American population to the Mississippi valley; and at the close of the revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the whole territory lying east of the Mississippi river. The dominion of the English in the Illinois and Wabash countries, ceased with the loss of the military posts which commanded the Northwestern territory of the United States. As a result of the enterprise and success of Clark, Virginia obtained possession of the Illinois country; his expedition having been undertaken and carried forward under the auspices of that state.

Several of the eastern states under their colonial charters, laid claim to portions of the land comprised in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The claim of Massachusetts was derived from a grant from King James of November 3, 1620; and included from lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ to about lat. 45° , extending to the south sea; Connecticut claimed from lat. 41° north to $42^{\circ} 2'$. The claims of Virginia were from grants from King James, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, and an additional claim for the territory conquered by Clark in the Illinois country; but they extended no farther north than the southern end of Lake Michigan.

It is a popular impression that the territory of the present state of Wisconsin was comprehended in the lands northwest of the river Ohio, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction, and, consequently, was included in her deed of cession of lands to the United States. This opinion so generally entertained by writers on American history, is a statement which does not appear to have any solid foundation in fact. Virginia never made any conquests or settlements in Wisconsin, and at no time prior to the proffer of her claims to the general government had she ever exercised jurisdiction over it. In fact, there were no settlements in Wisconsin except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien before that time, and these were made by French settlers who were in no wise interfered with while the revolution continued. In Illinois it was otherwise; and the possession of its territory by Virginia was an undisputed fact. During the revolution the title of the sovereignty in Wisconsin was actually in Great Britain, and so remained until the definite treaty of peace in 1783; at which date England yielding her right constructively to the United States, retaining possession, however, until 1796; at which time the western posts were transferred to the United States.

All the claiming states finally ceded their interests to the general government, giving the latter a perfect title, subject only to the rights of the Indians. The deed of cession from Virginia was dated March 1, 1784. The other states ceded their claims, some before this date, others subsequent thereto.

Virginia made a number of stipulations in her deed of cession; among others, that the French and Canadian inhabitants and the neighboring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and title confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that 150,000 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, should be reserved for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country; and about 3,500,000 acres between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami be reserved for bounties to her troops on the continental establishment.

In consequence of certain objectionable stipulations made by Virginia as to the division of the territory into states, the deed of cession was referred back to that state with a recommendation from congress that these stipulations should be altered. On the 30th of December, 1788, Virginia assented to the wish of congress, and formally ratified and confirmed the fifth article of compact which related to that subject, and tacitly gave her consent to the whole ordinance of 1787. The provisions of this ordinance have since been applied to all the territories of the United States lying north of the 36° 40'. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States the new congress, among its earliest acts, passed one, recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787.

Of this ordinance it has been said: "It was based on the principles of civil liberty, maintained in the magna charta of England, re-enacted in the bill of rights, and incorporated in our different state constitutions. It was the fundamental law of the constitution, so to speak, of the great northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized all our territorial enactments, as well as our subsequent state legislation, and, moreover, it is to that wise, statesman-like document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness."

After the close of the revolutionary war, enterprising individuals traversed the whole country which had been ceded to the government, and companies were formed to explore and settle the fertile and beautiful lands beyond the Ohio; but the determination of the British cabinet not to evacuate the western posts, was well known, and had its effect on the people who were disposed to make settlements.

The western tribes were also dissatisfied and threatened war, and efforts were made by the government to settle the difficulties. A grand council was held at the mouth of Detroit river in December, 1787, which did not result favorably, and two treaties were subsequently held, which were not respected by the savages who were parties to them. Soon an Indian war ensued, which resulted at first disastrously to the American troops under Generals Harmar and St. Clair, but finally with success to the American arms under General Wayne. The treaty of Greenville followed. It was concluded August 3, 1795. At this treaty there were present eleven hundred and thirty chiefs and warriors. It was signed by eighty-four chiefs and General Anthony Wayne, sole commissioner of the United States. One of the provisions of the treaty was that in consideration of the peace then established, and the cessions and relinquishments of lands made by the tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquished their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters united by them, except certain reservations and portions before purchased of the Indians, none of which were within the present limits of this state. The Indian title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject only to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 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 La Fayette 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 one thousand dollars per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of the 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 county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 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 that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by 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 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

7. 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.

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

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

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 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.

11. Two treaties were made at Prairie du Chien, on the 29th of July, 1829, and August 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 eight millions of 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 $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty 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.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

13. 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, September 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox river 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.

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829 — containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States — the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

19. The Winnebago nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, November 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 river Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated — the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges — the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States — the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi — lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed: and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they, being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

be articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprised seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1836. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, $2,958,592\frac{4}{10}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds.

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17, 1843.

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to $177\frac{6}{100}$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president. July 29, 1851, the whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called—the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between said ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, and Shawano. By the same law, the La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district — the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and 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 13,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents 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 the 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 subsequently 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.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress :

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 300,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first section of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the fourth of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

By JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, its rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks of a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhœa in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce cholera and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when, exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46, and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OF RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th.....	92°	78°	51	19 h.....	94	81°	55
11.....	87	75	55	20.....	97	81	48
12.....	92	77	48	21.....	96	80	47
13.....	96	81	50	29.....	81	72	63
14.....	93	78	44	30.....	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869.....	28.932 inches.	1873.....	28.892 inches.
1870.....	28.867 "	1874.....	28.867 "
1871.....	28.986 "	1875.....	28.750 "
1872.....	28.898 "	1876.....	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838.

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessaries. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	30	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	9	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhœa and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.....	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21
Remittent fever.....	10
Synochal fever.....	1
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	2
Rheumatic affections.....	26

This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.

All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262
Remittent fever.....	61
Synochal fever.....	—
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	16
Rheumatic affections.....	58

This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.

All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table :

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second ".....	1,749	1,267	724
10 third ".....	1,885	1,948	1,033
10 fourth ".....	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again — these posts being no longer occupied — no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age — that is — under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent-

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease* — which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions since it was opened has been 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import and transmit* more insanity — three to one — than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home; while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything, *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was — males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhœa, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are 7½ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,636.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhoea.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	28
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21, after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 20' west, in the northern temperate region. The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 100 to 126 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 10½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 209½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archæan. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of Mendota is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhœa or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat, its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Kilbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.	Deaths by all diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,426	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,988	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,799	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.99	535	18.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*, the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variability of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts.....	3,424	549	North Carolina.....	562	664
Ohio.....	2,558	895	Kentucky.....	1,258	429
Illinois.....	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	194

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 94 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 13 to 14 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.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	200	198	..	..	398
Big Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Dell Prairie.....	244	221	..	..	465
Easton.....	164	153	..	..	317
Jackson.....	261	200	..	..	461
Leola.....	117	100	..	..	217
Lincoln.....	204	193	..	..	397
Monroe.....	240	229	..	..	469
New Chester.....	163	137	..	..	300
New Haven.....	444	403	..	..	847
Preston.....	74	62	..	..	136
Quincy.....	126	115	..	..	241
Richfield.....	121	99	..	..	220
Rome.....	199	131	..	..	330
Springville.....	189	182	..	..	371
Strong's Prairie.....	501	433	..	..	934
White Creek.....	127	115	..	..	242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland.....	268	180	..	..	448
La Pointe.....	141	141	282
Total.....	409	321	730

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	538	493	1	..	1,032
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BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	235	..	..	628
Chetac.....	459	397	..	..	856
Prairie Farm.....	364	319	..	..	683
Stanford.....	326	216	..	..	542
Summer.....	214	182	..	..	396
Rice Lake.....	122	84	..	..	206
Dallas.....	240	166	..	..	426
Total.....	2,068	1,669	..	..	3,737

BROWN COUNTY.

Aswabanon.....	210	175	..	..	385
Allouez.....	143	136	..	..	279
Bellevue.....	371	337	3	..	711
Depere.....	410	358	..	..	768
Depere village.....	943	956	5	6	1,911
Eaton.....	291	208	..	..	499
Fort Howard city.....	1,889	1,721	..	..	3,610
Glennmore.....	591	482	..	..	1,073
Green Bay city.....	3,966	4,017	29	25	8,037
Green Bay.....	581	542	..	..	1,123
Holland.....	784	705	..	..	1,489
Howard.....	687	579	..	..	1,266
Humbolt.....	519	467	..	..	986
Lawrence.....	499	408	2	..	909
Morrison.....	765	633	..	..	1,398
New Denmark.....	616	529	..	..	1,145
Pittsfield.....	384	335	..	..	719
Preble.....	838	792	6	6	1,642
Rockland.....	434	372	..	..	806
Scott.....	774	696	..	..	1,470
Suamico.....	477	452	..	..	929
West Depere village.....	982	941	..	..	1,923
Wrightstown.....	1,222	1,058	8	7	2,295
Total.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373

BURNETT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grantsburg.....	433	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	5	2	434
Wood Lake.....	87	82	12	14	195
Total.....	751	652	28	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Belvidere.....	34	293	.....	.....	637
Buffalo.....	307	279	.....	.....	586
Buffalo City.....	128	137	.....	.....	265
Canton.....	376	336	.....	.....	712
Cross.....	369	321	.....	.....	690
Door.....	292	282	.....	.....	574
Gilmanton.....	277	227	.....	.....	504
Glencoe.....	413	372	.....	.....	785
Lincoln.....	339	309	.....	.....	648
Manville.....	275	249	.....	.....	525
Iron.....	313	212	.....	.....	427
Modena.....	402	383	.....	.....	785
Montana.....	341	306	.....	.....	647
Naples.....	717	671	.....	.....	1,388
Nelson.....	899	664	.....	.....	1,563
Waumandee.....	552	501	.....	.....	1,053
Alma village.....	465	421	.....	.....	886
Fountain City village.....	500	494	.....	.....	994
Total.....	7,517	6,703	2	3	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brothertown.....	864	809	12	7	1,692
Brillou.....	666	507	.....	.....	1,173
Chilton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	668	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	875	1	.....	1,884
New Holstein.....	1,016	949	.....	.....	1,965
Rantoul.....	837	753	.....	.....	1,590
Stockbridge.....	910	865	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	639	.....	.....	1,329
Total.....	7,720	6,989	193	193	15,085

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	106	91	.....	.....	197
Colby.....	303	210	.....	.....	513
Eaton.....	183	142	.....	.....	325
Fremont.....	57	47	.....	.....	104
Grant.....	353	310	.....	.....	663
Hewet.....	58	43	.....	.....	101
Hixon.....	205	123	.....	.....	328
Loyal.....	262	237	.....	.....	499
Lynn.....	84	71	.....	.....	155
Levis.....	151	112	.....	.....	263
Menton.....	347	307	.....	.....	654
Mayville.....	137	123	.....	.....	260
Pine Valley.....	789	736	.....	.....	1,525
Perkins.....	36	37	.....	.....	73
Sherman.....	132	120	.....	.....	252
Unity.....	132	107	.....	.....	239
Warner.....	186	121	.....	.....	307
Weston.....	226	153	.....	.....	379
Washburn.....	70	68	.....	.....	138
York.....	171	135	.....	.....	306
Total.....	3,988	3,294	.....	.....	7,282

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	269	.....	.....	630
Auburn.....	458	420	.....	.....	908
Bloomer.....	654	606	.....	.....	1,260
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050
Edson.....	329	288	.....	.....	617
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074	.....	.....	2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	638	.....	4	1,688
Sigel.....	346	252	.....	.....	598
Wheaton.....	442	363	.....	.....	810
Total.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	18,995

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	512	497	.....	.....	1,009
Caledonia.....	639	584	.....	.....	1,223
Columbus town.....	481	400	.....	.....	881
Columbus city.....	912	991	.....	.....	1,903
Courtland.....	662	647	.....	.....	1,309
Dekorra.....	662	618	.....	.....	1,280
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351	.....	.....	727
Fountain Prairie.....	749	712	.....	.....	1,461
Hampden.....	515	497	.....	.....	1,012
Leeds.....	596	506	1	.....	1,103
Lewiston.....	541	505	.....	.....	1,046
Lodi.....	705	743	.....	.....	1,448
Lowville.....	449	437	.....	.....	886
Marcellon.....	444	409	4	1	853
Newport.....	853	862	3	3	1,721
Pacific.....	759	737	.....	.....	1,496
Portage.....	130	119	.....	.....	249
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337
Randolph.....	630	556	.....	.....	1,186
Scott.....	409	374	.....	.....	783
Spring Vale.....	423	347	.....	.....	770
West Point.....	486	442	.....	.....	928
Wyocena.....	580	540	.....	.....	1,120
West w. vil. of Randolph.....	33	34	.....	.....	67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	28,803

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bridgeport.....	177	186	.....	.....	363
Clayton.....	851	765	.....	.....	1,616
Eastman.....	755	688	.....	.....	1,443
Freeman.....	798	766	.....	.....	1,564
Haney.....	313	258	.....	.....	571
Marietta.....	498	404	4	3	902
Prairie du Chien town.....	394	326	.....	.....	720
Prairie du Chien city—					
First ward.....	411	352	.....	.....	763
Second ward.....	429	535	2	3	964
Third ward.....	404	424	.....	.....	828
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	5	393
Scott.....	485	468	.....	.....	953
Seneca.....	704	637	.....	.....	1,341
Utica.....	773	637	.....	.....	1,410
Wauzeka.....	533	511	1,044
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,035

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741
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DOOR COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675
Clay Banks.....	344	279	.....	.....	623
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802
Gardner.....	208	206	.....	.....	414
Gibraltar.....	377	325	.....	.....	702
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672
Nasewanpee.....	226	192	.....	.....	418
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	231	301	.....	.....	532
Union.....	286	244	.....	.....	530
Washington.....	220	181	.....	.....	401
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020

DUNN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Aggregate.
Colfax.....	178	170	.....	.....	348
Dunn.....	578	458	.....	.....	1,036
Eau Galle.....	577	490	.....	.....	1,067
Elk Mound.....	261	231	.....	.....	492
Grant.....	490	463	1	.....	954
Lucas.....	239	190	.....	.....	429
Menomonie.....	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,433
New Haven.....	130	124	.....	.....	254
Pew.....	130	115	.....	.....	245
Red Cedar.....	349	313	.....	.....	662
Rock Creek.....	327	203	1	.....	531
Sheridan.....	156	146	.....	.....	302
Sherman.....	379	308	.....	.....	687
Spring Brook.....	628	548	.....	.....	1,176
Stanton.....	271	229	1	2	503
Tainter.....	400	263	.....	.....	663
Tiffany.....	128	117	.....	.....	245
Weston.....	212	188	.....	.....	400
Total.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427

DODGE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Aggregate.
Ashippun.....	742	700	.....	.....	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	794	707	.....	.....	1,501
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,795	4	.....	3,455
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854
Clyman.....	634	581	.....	.....	1,215
Elba.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402
Emmet.....	724	632	.....	.....	1,356
Fox Lake town.....	471	331	.....	.....	802
Fox Lake village.....	451	503	25	1	1,012
Herman.....	985	911	.....	28	1,896
Hubert.....	1,143	1,097	.....	.....	2,240
Hortonville.....	591	531	.....	.....	1,122
Hustisford.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748
Juneau village.....	156	154	.....	.....	310
Lebanon.....	833	804	.....	.....	1,637
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597
Lomira.....	1,014	929	3	.....	1,943
Loyal.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069
Oak Grove.....	1,006	851	.....	1	1,858
Portland.....	668	653	.....	.....	1,321
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868
Randolph village, E. ward.....	149	168	1	.....	318
Shields.....	559	506	.....	.....	1,065
Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098
Trotter.....	956	896	.....	.....	1,852
Westford.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145
Williamstown.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233
Watertown city, 5 & 6 w'ds.....	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	628	441	1	.....	1,070
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394

DANE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	.....	.....	1,261
Berry.....	592	543	.....	.....	1,135
Black Earth.....	451	446	.....	.....	897
Bloomington.....	555	474	1	.....	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	.....	.....	1,090
Bristol.....	579	558	.....	.....	1,137
Burke.....	575	546	.....	.....	1,121
Christiana.....	853	740	.....	.....	1,593
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	.....	1,130
Cross Plains.....	703	721	.....	.....	1,424
Dane.....	597	571	.....	.....	1,168
Deerfield.....	493	413	.....	.....	906
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	.....	1,253
Dunn.....	586	587	.....	.....	1,173
Fitchburg.....	576	575	.....	.....	1,051
Madison town.....	419	361	4	4	788
Madison city.....	4,858	5,174	11	20	10,093
Mazomanie.....	833	816	3	1	1,653
Medina.....	726	691	.....	.....	1,417
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718
Montrose.....	540	538	1	.....	1,079
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974
Primrose.....	470	448	1	.....	919
Pleasant Springs.....	569	527	1	.....	1,057
Roxbury.....	559	559	.....	.....	1,118
Rutland.....	553	504	.....	.....	1,057
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,018
Springfield.....	728	664	.....	.....	1,392
Stoughton village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	.....	2	1,039
Vermont.....	562	555	.....	1	1,118
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191
York.....	518	484	1	.....	1,003
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798

FON DU LAC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Male.	Female.	Colored Male.	Colored Female.	Aggregate.
Ashford.....	1,064	938	4	.....	2,006
Auburn.....	877	799	.....	.....	1,676
Alto.....	725	686	.....	.....	1,411
Byron.....	685	661	.....	.....	1,346
Calumet.....	723	649	.....	.....	1,372
Eden.....	763	713	.....	.....	1,476
Empire.....	527	490	7	5	1,029
Ellorado.....	840	747	.....	.....	1,587
Fond du Lac.....	708	678	.....	.....	1,386
Friendship.....	793	686	.....	.....	1,479
Friendship.....	532	524	1	.....	1,057
Fond du Lac city—					
First ward.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
Second ward.....	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409
Third ward.....	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295
Fourth ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fifth ward.....	594	623	.....	.....	1,217
Sixth ward.....	739	727	8	7	1,481
Seventh ward.....	655	659	28	27	1,369
Eighth ward.....	726	753	23	21	1,523
Lamartine.....	780	731	1	1	1,513
Metomen.....	918	919	1	.....	1,838
Madfield.....	1,055	891	2	4	1,952
Oakfield.....	748	673	.....	.....	1,421
Oscoda.....	634	667	.....	.....	1,351
Ripon.....	630	581	.....	.....	1,211
Rosedale.....	611	584	4	1	1,200
Ripon city—					
First ward.....	872	981	.....	1	1,854
Second ward.....	777	862	3	5	1,647
Springdale.....	1,142	810	.....	.....	1,952
Taycheedah.....	783	717	.....	.....	1,500
Waupun.....	666	644	1	.....	1,311
Waupun village, N. ward.....	498	478	2	1	979
Total.....	25,149	24,604	98	80	50,341

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Augusta village.....	549	507	.....	.....	1,056
Bridge Creek.....	461	383	.....	.....	844
Brunswick.....	419	387	.....	.....	706
Eau Claire city.....	4,646	3,777	13	4	8,440
Fairchild.....	321	179	.....	.....	400
Lant.....	158	163	.....	.....	321
Lincoln.....	701	553	.....	.....	1,254
Other Creek.....	496	463	.....	.....	959
Pleasant Valley.....	360	243	.....	.....	503
Seymour.....	93	78	.....	.....	171
Union.....	327	290	.....	.....	617
Washington.....	393	327	.....	.....	720
Total.....	8,724	7,250	13	4	15,991

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	476	437	.....	.....	913
Albany.....	565	585	.....	.....	1,150
Brooklyn.....	585	554	.....	.....	1,138
Brodhead Village.....	669	750	.....	.....	1,428
Caliz.....	695	654	.....	.....	1,349
Clarno.....	753	751	.....	.....	1,510
Decatur.....	345	350	1	2	701
Exeter.....	450	493	.....	.....	893
Jefferson.....	867	847	.....	.....	1,714
Jordan.....	540	485	.....	.....	1,026
Monroe.....	462	441	.....	.....	903
Monroe village.....	1,525	1,693	6	3	3,227
Mount Pleasant.....	550	558	2	.....	1,110
New Glarus.....	530	445	.....	.....	975
Spring Grove.....	639	597	1	1	1,238
Sylvester.....	446	530	.....	.....	876
Washington.....	477	393	.....	.....	870
York.....	520	496	.....	.....	1,016
Total.....	11,102	10,900	14	11	22,027

GRANT COUNTY.

Boetown.....	865	805	27	20	1,717
Blue River.....	413	413	.....	.....	826
Boscobel.....	974	996	5	3	1,978
Bloomington.....	607	599	2	1	1,206
Clifton.....	487	512	.....	.....	999
Cassville.....	709	677	.....	.....	1,386
Ellenboro.....	425	384	.....	.....	809
Fennimore.....	935	835	.....	.....	1,770
Glen Haven.....	611	531	2	.....	1,144
Hickory Grove.....	446	397	.....	.....	843
Hazel Green.....	1,047	1,074	.....	.....	2,121
Harrison.....	558	491	.....	.....	1,049
James town.....	636	537	1	.....	1,194
Lima.....	539	481	.....	.....	1,020
Liberty.....	453	423	1	.....	882
Lancaster.....	1,376	1,358	6	2	2,742
Little Grant.....	359	349	.....	.....	708
Muscoda.....	671	604	.....	.....	1,275
Marion.....	369	357	.....	.....	726
Millville.....	109	97	.....	.....	206
Mount Hope.....	400	381	.....	.....	781
Paris.....	500	480	.....	.....	980
Plattville.....	2,000	2,054	3	3	4,060
Potosi.....	1,373	1,268	2	1	2,644
Patch Grove.....	429	401	16	9	855
Smelser.....	716	613	1	.....	1,330
Waterloo.....	486	469	.....	.....	955
Watters town.....	330	274	.....	.....	604
Wingville.....	536	481	.....	.....	1,017
Wyalusing.....	380	351	.....	.....	734
Woodman.....	293	269	.....	.....	562
Total.....	20,037	18,944	65	40	39,086

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	548	554	.....	.....	1,102
Berlin city.....	1,586	1,755	.....	.....	3,341
Brooklyn.....	707	691	1	.....	1,399
Green Lake.....	729	759	6	6	1,500
Kingston.....	452	442	1	.....	895
Manchester.....	630	654	.....	.....	1,285
Mackford.....	737	682	.....	.....	1,419
Marquette.....	557	521	.....	.....	1,058
Princeton.....	1,076	1,015	.....	.....	2,091
St. Marie.....	390	326	.....	.....	726
Seneca.....	232	225	.....	.....	458
Total.....	7,632	7,642	9	6	15,274

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.....	1,004	924	2	.....	1,930
Clyde.....	390	367	.....	.....	757
Dodgeville.....	1,854	1,870	1	.....	3,725
Highland.....	1,565	1,459	.....	.....	3,024
Linden.....	1,078	972	5	3	2,059
Minlin.....	818	750	3	.....	1,526
Mineral Point.....	806	745	4	2	1,527
Mineral Point city.....	1,358	1,581	11	4	3,054
Muscow.....	484	443	.....	.....	927
Pulaski.....	785	712	.....	.....	1,497
Ridgeway.....	1,299	1,174	.....	.....	2,473
Waldwick.....	480	434	.....	.....	914
Wyoming.....	362	358	.....	.....	720
Total.....	12,384	11,714	26	9	21,133

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	1,428	1,334	5	1	2,768
Alma.....	699	620	.....	.....	1,319
Garden Valley.....	549	477	.....	.....	1,026
Hixton.....	714	554	.....	.....	1,268
Irving.....	669	588	.....	.....	1,257
Madison.....	226	197	.....	.....	423
Manchest.....	613	546	.....	.....	1,159
Millston.....	128	82	.....	.....	210
Northfield.....	448	429	.....	.....	877
Springfield.....	565	467	.....	.....	1,032
Total.....	6,039	5,294	5	1	11,339

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	669	635	4	4	1,312
Concord.....	770	747	2	3	1,522
Cold Spring.....	375	350	6	3	734
Farmington.....	1,215	1,192	3	5	2,415
Hudson.....	665	608	.....	.....	1,273
Ixonia.....	920	857	.....	.....	1,777
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	2	.....	4,041
Koshkonong.....	1,744	1,810	1	1	3,556
Lake Mills.....	745	720	21	13	1,499
Millford.....	799	752	.....	.....	1,551
Oakland.....	571	515	.....	.....	1,086
Palmira.....	798	778	.....	.....	1,576
Sullivan.....	737	726	.....	.....	1,463
Summer.....	248	255	.....	.....	503
Waterloo.....	526	489	1	.....	1,016
Waterloo village.....	418	397	.....	.....	815
Watertown town.....	1,115	1,065	.....	.....	2,180
Watertown city, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th wards.....	3,286	3,283	.....	.....	6,569
Total.....	17,702	17,137	40	29	34,908

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia.....	117	119	.....	.....	236
Clearfield.....	135	115	.....	.....	250
Fountain.....	397	343	.....	.....	740
Germantown.....	390	322	.....	.....	712
Kildare.....	309	249	.....	.....	558
Lemouweir.....	553	519	.....	.....	1,072
Lindina.....	556	510	.....	.....	1,066
Lisbon.....	274	240	.....	.....	514
Lyndon.....	259	224	.....	.....	483
Marion.....	178	160	.....	.....	338
Manston village.....	548	569	1	1	1,118
Necedah.....	1,001	864	.....	.....	1,865
New Lisbon village.....	558	573	1	1	1,133
Orange.....	267	248	.....	1	516
Plymouth.....	743	690	.....	.....	1,433
Seven Mile Creek.....	419	377	.....	.....	796
Summit.....	510	460	.....	.....	970
Wonevoc.....	774	719	2	.....	1,495
Total.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton.....	561	505	.....	.....	1,066
Bristol.....	585	552	2	2	1,137
Kenosha city.....	2,426	2,533	7	7	4,959
Paris.....	539	479	.....	.....	1,018
Pleasant Prairie.....	734	723	5	5	1,457
Randall.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Somers.....	793	657	5	5	1,450
Salem.....	697	669	.....	.....	1,366
Wheatland.....	434	433	.....	.....	867
Total.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Alhambra town.....	687	632	.....	.....	1,319
Alhambra village.....	532	506	.....	.....	1,038
Carlton.....	706	706	.....	.....	1,412
Casco.....	742	657	.....	.....	1,399
Franklin.....	747	726	.....	.....	1,473
Kewaunee town & village.....	1,337	1,233	.....	.....	2,570
Lincoln.....	497	440	.....	.....	937
Montpeller.....	623	534	.....	.....	1,157
Pierce.....	917	780	.....	.....	1,697
Red River.....	718	685	.....	.....	1,403
Total.....	7,506	6,899	.....	.....	14,405

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Barre.....	366	348	.....	.....	714
Bauger.....	667	604	.....	.....	1,271
Burns.....	516	485	.....	.....	991
Campbell.....	528	375	2	1	906
Farmington.....	919	940	2	1	1,862
Greenfield.....	426	380	.....	.....	806
Hamilton.....	863	839	1	.....	1,703
Holland.....	461	402	.....	.....	863
La Crosse city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	1,131	1,205	33	23	2,392
Second ward.....	725	640	6	2	1,373
Third ward.....	1,784	1,916	5	6	3,711
Fourth ward.....	596	753	3	2	1,354
Fifth ward.....	1,195	982	3	2	2,182
Onalaska town.....	712	666	.....	.....	1,378
Onalaska Village.....	393	287	.....	.....	680
Shelly.....	482	355	.....	.....	837
Washington.....	499	423	.....	.....	922
Total.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle.....	583	571	.....	.....	1,154
Belmont.....	660	591	.....	.....	1,251
Benton.....	886	795	.....	.....	1,681
Blauchard.....	273	256	.....	.....	529
Darlington.....	1,330	1,341	.....	2	2,671
Elk Grove.....	510	423	.....	.....	933
Fayette.....	602	595	.....	.....	1,197
Gratiot.....	866	855	.....	.....	1,721
Kendall.....	468	420	.....	.....	888
Monticello.....	238	231	.....	1	469
New Diggings.....	922	883	.....	.....	1,805
Seymour.....	522	416	.....	.....	938
Shullsburg.....	1,253	1,287	1	.....	2,540
Wayne.....	554	524	.....	.....	1,078
White Oak Springs.....	231	215	.....	.....	446
Willow Springs.....	555	509	.....	.....	1,064
Wiota.....	935	866	1,801
Total.....	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jenny.....	523	372	895
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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	362	370	1	732
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	714
Douglas.....	381	338	719
Harris.....	260	271	.....	.....	531
Montello.....	459	425	.....	.....	884
Mecan.....	356	352	.....	.....	708
Moundville.....	219	179	.....	.....	398
Newton.....	331	328	.....	.....	669
Neskoro.....	277	253	.....	.....	530
Oxford.....	274	268	.....	.....	542
Paekwankee.....	343	326	.....	.....	669
Shield.....	343	307	.....	.....	650
Springfield.....	163	146	.....	.....	309
Westfield.....	338	304	.....	.....	642
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	.....	8,697

MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	109	50	.....	.....	159
Berlin.....	585	539	.....	.....	1,124
Brighton.....	359	223	.....	.....	582
Hull.....	373	298	.....	.....	671
Knowlton.....	135	129	.....	.....	264
Maine.....	414	351	.....	.....	765
Marathon.....	232	235	.....	.....	467
Mosinee.....	307	238	.....	.....	545
Stettin.....	479	430	.....	.....	909
Texas.....	159	119	.....	.....	278
Wausau.....	439	385	.....	.....	824
Wausau city.....	1,560	1,260	.....	.....	2,820
Wein.....	110	114	.....	.....	224
Weston.....	253	215	.....	1	479
Total.....	5,524	4,586	.....	1	10,111

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cato.....	951	955	.....	.....	1,906
Centerville.....	824	780	.....	.....	1,604
Cooperstown.....	881	883	.....	.....	1,714
Eaton.....	773	791	.....	.....	1,564
Franklin.....	935	887	.....	.....	1,822
Gibson.....	934	875	.....	.....	1,809
Kosslnt.....	1,176	1,084	.....	.....	2,260
Liberty.....	728	692	.....	.....	1,420
Manitowoc city.....	3,226	3,498	1	.....	5,724
Manitowoc town.....	606	528	.....	.....	1,234
Mishicot.....	885	767	.....	.....	1,652
Meeme.....	901	853	.....	.....	1,754
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,060	1,014	.....	.....	2,074
Maple Grove.....	779	844	.....	.....	1,423
Newton.....	1,057	1,016	.....	.....	2,073
Rockland.....	594	549	.....	.....	1,143
Schleswig.....	1,005	953	.....	.....	1,958
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	932	.....	.....	1,951
Two Rivers town.....	858	857	.....	.....	1,715
Two Creeks.....	343	313	.....	.....	656
Total.....	19,535	18,921	1	.....	38,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city—					
First ward.....	4,427	5,101	1	3	9,532
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	.....	.....	13,491
Third ward.....	3,693	3,483	8	6	7,190
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,656
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,310
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	.....	.....	7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072
Eighth ward.....	3,332	3,336	.....	.....	6,668
Ninth ward.....	4,330	3,228	.....	.....	8,558
Tenth ward.....	3,584	3,577	.....	.....	7,161
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	.....	.....	6,647
Twelfth ward.....	2,926	1,968	.....	.....	4,014
Thirteenth ward.....	1,758	1,694	.....	.....	3,452
Franklin.....	945	878	.....	.....	1,823
Greenfield.....	1,343	1,299	2	2	2,646
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,815	1	1	4,233
Granville.....	1,232	1,199	.....	.....	2,431
Oak Creek.....	1,155	1,051	.....	.....	2,206
Lake.....	2,876	2,370	.....	.....	5,246
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755	.....	.....	3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	373	308	.....	.....	681
Angelo.....	274	256	.....	.....	530
Byron.....	193	138	.....	.....	331
Clifton.....	408	381	.....	.....	789
Glendale.....	706	591	.....	.....	1,297
Greenfield.....	387	328	.....	.....	715
Jefferson.....	507	459	.....	.....	966
La Fayette.....	254	206	.....	.....	440
La Grange.....	422	398	33	35	886
Leon.....	404	338	.....	.....	742
Little Falls.....	333	277	2	1	613
Lincoln.....	462	381	.....	.....	843
New Lyme.....	81	74	.....	.....	155
Oak Dale.....	370	323	6	11	710
Portland.....	478	408	.....	.....	886
Ridgeville.....	630	516	.....	.....	1,146
Sheldon.....	400	342	.....	.....	742
Sparta.....	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750
Tomah.....	1,154	1,077	.....	.....	2,231
Wellington.....	460	397	.....	.....	857
Wilton.....	575	512	.....	.....	1,087
Wells.....	335	294	.....	.....	629
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gillett.....	196	179	.....	.....	375
Little Sausico.....	551	361	.....	.....	912
Maple Valley.....	152	108	.....	.....	260
Marquette.....	1,446	1,086	3	2	2,537
Oconto town.....	563	453	.....	.....	1,017
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,066	.....	.....	4,437
Peshigo.....	1,495	1,022	.....	1	2,520
Pensaukee.....	744	537	.....	.....	1,281
Stiles.....	268	185	.....	.....	453
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,730
Buchanan.....	489	492	.....	.....	981
Bovioa.....	538	429	4	3	974
Black Creek.....	546	463	.....	.....	1,009
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559
Cleora.....	238	179	.....	.....	417
Dale.....	536	516	.....	.....	1,052
Deer Creek.....	170	140	.....	.....	310
Ellington.....	689	655	3	7	1,353
Freedom.....	850	731	.....	.....	1,581
Grand Chute.....	842	811	.....	.....	1,653
Greenville.....	719	669	.....	.....	1,388
Hortonville.....	562	533	.....	.....	1,095
Kaukanna.....	950	937	.....	.....	1,917
Liberty.....	263	236	.....	.....	499
Maple Creek.....	408	338	.....	.....	746
Maine.....	111	92	.....	.....	203
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100	.....	.....	200
Osborn.....	290	247	.....	.....	537
Seymour.....	759	624	1	.....	1,384
Total.....	13,233	12,313	22	20	25,558

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,268	.....	.....	2,644
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009	.....	.....	2,052
Fredonia.....	992	924	.....	.....	1,916
Grafton.....	910	844	1	1	1,756
Mequon.....	1,617	1,522	.....	.....	3,139
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	.....	.....	2,978
Saukville.....	1,081	979	.....	.....	2,060
Total.....	8,516	8,029	1	1	16,545

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	388	324	.....	.....	712
Diamond Bluff.....	307	250	.....	.....	557
Ellsworth.....	645	554	1	.....	1,200
El Paso.....	287	248	.....	.....	535
Gilman.....	330	334	.....	.....	664
Hartland.....	628	542	.....	.....	1,170
Isabella.....	124	101	.....	.....	225
Martell.....	556	514	.....	.....	1,070
Malden Rock.....	544	480	.....	.....	1,024
Oak Grove.....	484	415	.....	.....	899
Prescott city.....	535	544	29	24	1,132
River Falls.....	363	934	10	9	1,316
Rock Elm.....	430	369	.....	.....	799
Salem.....	167	141	.....	.....	308
Spring Lake.....	403	327	.....	.....	730
Trimbelle.....	513	454	4	2	973
Trouton.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Union.....	326	253	.....	.....	579
Total.....	7,977	7,045	44	35	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	.....	.....	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	.....	.....	694
Balsam Lake.....	266	268	12	9	555
Eureka.....	209	174	.....	.....	383
Farmington.....	425	352	.....	.....	777
Linncoln.....	399	332	.....	.....	731
Luck.....	309	141	56	47	453
Loram.....	61	45	.....	.....	106
Lorain.....	160	157	.....	.....	317
Lakewood.....	105	85	10	9	209
Milltown.....	486	423	.....	.....	914
Osceola.....	208	198	.....	.....	406
St. Croix Falls.....	134	110	.....	.....	244
Sterling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	.....	.....	1,225
Almond.....	376	345	.....	.....	721
Belmont.....	248	230	.....	.....	478
Buena Vista.....	394	332	.....	.....	726
Eau Claire.....	277	232	.....	.....	509
Grant.....	126	120	.....	.....	246
Hull.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019
Lanark.....	309	295	.....	.....	604
Linwood.....	244	199	.....	.....	443
New Hope.....	541	496	.....	.....	1,037
Plover.....	371	514	.....	.....	1,085
Pine Grove.....	141	130	.....	.....	271
Stockton.....	651	616	.....	.....	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	.....	.....	1,494
Stevens Point town.....	234	134	.....	.....	368
Stevens Point city—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	719	612	1	.....	1,331
Second ward.....	741	687	.....	.....	1,428
Third ward.....	315	289	.....	.....	604
Total.....	7,842	7,071	1	.....	14,856

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	.....	.....	375
Durand.....	497	478	.....	.....	975
Frankfort.....	271	233	.....	.....	504
Lima.....	311	274	.....	.....	585
Pepin.....	759	644	2	.....	1,406
Stockholm.....	315	288	.....	.....	606
Waterville.....	593	535	.....	.....	1,128
Waubeek.....	120	117	.....	.....	237
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	.....	5,816

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	445	433	.....	.....	878
Beloit town.....	377	344	.....	.....	721
Beloit city.....	2,162	2,371	39	33	4,605
Bradford.....	506	473	2	.....	981
Center.....	542	498	.....	1	1,041
Clinton.....	966	952	2	2	1,922
Fulton.....	1,060	950	1	.....	2,011
Harmony.....	613	523	.....	.....	1,136
Janesville town.....	463	400	.....	.....	863
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	26	10,115
Johnstown.....	611	576	4	.....	1,191
La Prairie.....	434	387	1	.....	822
Lima.....	598	533	.....	.....	1,131
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079
Milton.....	945	930	1	1	1,877
Newark.....	483	471	.....	.....	954
Plymouth.....	439	403	.....	.....	842
Porter.....	609	546	.....	.....	1,155
Rock.....	522	497	.....	.....	1,019
Spring Valley.....	580	558	.....	.....	1,138
Turtle.....	592	537	2	.....	1,131
Union.....	1,009	1,015	.....	.....	2,025
Total.....	10,758	10,122	61	44	20,929

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	1	.....	2,827
Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	.....	.....	2,847
Dover.....	538	455	1	.....	993
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	.....	.....	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	4	2	963
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274
Raymond.....	824	710	.....	.....	1,534
Rochester.....	436	408	1	.....	844
Waterford.....	789	725	.....	.....	1,514
Yorkville.....	810	755	.....	.....	1,565
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	361	381	.....	.....	742
Bloom.....	685	614	.....	.....	1,299
Buena Vista.....	560	526	.....	.....	1,086
Dayton.....	573	525	.....	.....	1,098
Eagle.....	598	587	.....	.....	1,185
Forest.....	490	422	.....	.....	912
Henrietta.....	463	448	.....	.....	911
Ithaca.....	622	597	.....	.....	1,219
Marshall.....	463	440	.....	.....	903
Orion.....	353	334	.....	.....	687
Richland.....	403	365	5	2	775
Richwood.....	749	690	1	.....	1,440
Rockbridge.....	588	544	.....	.....	1,132
Sylvan.....	527	483	.....	.....	1,010
Westford.....	527	477	.....	.....	1,004
Willow.....	435	403	10	3	851
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	160	119	.....	.....	279
Baldwin village.....	355	247	.....	.....	602
Cady.....	184	145	.....	.....	331
Cylon.....	235	209	.....	.....	447
Emerald.....	636	567	.....	.....	1,203
Eau Claire.....	172	128	.....	.....	303
Eau Gallie.....	277	250	.....	.....	529
Hammond.....	648	572	.....	.....	1,220
Hudson.....	346	297	.....	.....	643
Hudson city.....	979	993	4	1	1,977
Kinnikinnick.....	394	334	.....	.....	728
Pleasant Valley.....	361	260	.....	.....	621
Rush River.....	329	316	.....	.....	645
Richmond.....	604	535	1	.....	1,140
Somerset.....	277	261	.....	.....	538
Springfield.....	372	308	.....	.....	680
Stanton.....	259	223	.....	.....	482
Star Prairie.....	358	313	.....	.....	671
St. Joseph.....	164	166	.....	.....	330
Troy.....	520	396	.....	.....	916
Warren.....	378	304	1	.....	683
Total.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,966

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,976
Bear Creek.....	406	402	.....	.....	808
Belton.....	416	413	.....	.....	829
Dillon.....	311	281	.....	.....	592
Excelsior.....	567	485	1	.....	1,053
Fairfield.....	382	342	.....	.....	724
Franklin.....	683	449	.....	.....	932
Freedom.....	560	497	.....	.....	1,057

SAUK COUNTY.—Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1	.....	766
Honey Creek.....	648	622	.....	.....	1,270
Fronton.....	678	633	.....	.....	1,311
La Valle.....	604	549	.....	.....	1,153
Merrimack.....	456	430	.....	.....	886
Prairie du Sac.....	954	1,045	.....	.....	1,999
Reedsburg.....	1,114	1,126	.....	.....	2,242
Spring Creek.....	533	516	.....	.....	1,049
Sumpter.....	392	381	.....	.....	773
Troy.....	551	501	.....	.....	1,052
Washington.....	567	526	.....	.....	1,093
Westfield.....	683	632	3	.....	1,320
Winfield.....	439	378	.....	.....	827
Woodland.....	645	575	.....	.....	1,220
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almund.....	53	30	.....	.....	83
Angelleo.....	206	130	.....	.....	336
Belle Plaine.....	363	345	.....	.....	708
Grant.....	272	198	.....	.....	470
Green Valley.....	150	124	14	8	291
Harland.....	477	441	.....	.....	918
Herman.....	147	135	.....	.....	282
Maple Grove.....	243	196	.....	.....	439
Navareno.....	80	68	.....	.....	148
Palla.....	238	228	.....	.....	466
Richmond.....	164	136	.....	.....	300
Sessor.....	90	89	.....	.....	179
Seneca.....	72	60	.....	.....	132
Shawano town.....	131	93	.....	.....	224
Shawano city.....	405	362	12	10	789
Washington.....	239	216	.....	.....	455
Waukechan.....	218	197	.....	.....	415
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1,004	969	.....	.....	1,973
Herman.....	1,152	1,085	.....	.....	2,237
Holland.....	1,535	1,492	.....	.....	2,937
Lima.....	1,167	1,149	.....	.....	2,316
Lyndon.....	864	793	1	.....	1,658
Mitchell.....	637	541	.....	.....	1,181
Mosel.....	552	541	.....	.....	1,093
Plymouth.....	1,369	1,308	.....	.....	2,675
Rhine.....	736	675	.....	.....	1,569
Russell.....	283	267	.....	.....	550
Scott.....	754	750	.....	.....	1,501
Sheboygan town.....	796	710	.....	.....	1,506
Sheboygan city—					
First ward.....	565	631	.....	.....	1,196
Second ward.....	1,150	1,192	.....	.....	2,342
Third ward.....	736	683	.....	.....	1,419
Fourth ward.....	918	953	.....	.....	1,871
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	.....	.....	1,910
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	.....	.....	1,175
Sherman.....	872	815	.....	.....	1,687
Wilson.....	616	606	.....	.....	1,222
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1	.....	34,021

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,368	.....	.....	2,832
Albion.....	201	169	.....	.....	370
Barab.....	2,747	493	.....	.....	1,040
Caledonia.....	293	212	.....	.....	510
Dodge.....	2,855	291	.....	.....	576
Ehrlick.....	1,774	741	.....	.....	1,515
Gale.....	889	856	.....	.....	1,745
Hale.....	557	463	.....	.....	1,020
Lincoln.....	410	335	.....	.....	745
Preston.....	755	708	3	.....	1,464
Pigeon.....	316	303	.....	.....	619
Summer.....	406	412	.....	.....	818
Trempealeau.....	882	795	1	1,678
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4	14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	297	7	3	849
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VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640	1,374
Clinton.....	483	456	939
Coon.....	506	451	.....	.....	957
Forest.....	361	343	55	53	1,311
Franklin.....	703	638	.....	.....	1,341
Getho.....	358	359	.....	.....	717
Greenwood.....	451	434	.....	.....	885
Hamburg.....	650	569	.....	.....	1,219
Harmony.....	519	487	.....	.....	1,006
Hillsborough.....	583	524	.....	.....	1,108
Jefferson.....	642	552	.....	.....	1,194
Kickapoo.....	554	561	.....	.....	1,115
Liberty.....	424	223	.....	.....	447
Stark.....	464	435	.....	.....	899
Sterling.....	659	621	.....	.....	1,280
Union.....	355	266	1	1	623
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	.....	.....	2,016
Webster.....	522	473	1	.....	996
Wheatland.....	442	441	.....	.....	883
Whitewater.....	403	344	.....	.....	747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	591	516	.....	.....	1,107
Darlen.....	713	729	.....	.....	1,442
Delavan village.....	836	933	7	9	1,785
Delavan town.....	385	379	.....	.....	764
East Troy.....	703	685	.....	.....	1,388
Elkhorn.....	555	529	.....	.....	1,089
Geneva village.....	836	844	.....	.....	1,680
Geneva town.....	541	468	1	.....	1,010
La Fayette.....	511	495	.....	.....	1,009
La Grange.....	505	449	.....	.....	955
Linn.....	443	427	.....	.....	870
Lyons.....	736	694	.....	.....	1,430
Richmond.....	490	435	.....	.....	926
Sheron.....	1,001	973	7	8	1,989
Spring Prairie.....	596	584	.....	.....	1,180
Sugar Creek.....	502	476	.....	.....	978
Troy.....	530	481	.....	.....	1,011
Walworth.....	655	616	.....	.....	1,270
Whitewater.....	2,060	2,325	2	8	4,395
Total.....	13,149	13,067	18	25	26,259

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857	.....	.....	1,808
Barton.....	660	689	1	.....	1,350
Erin.....	612	571	.....	.....	1,183
Farmington.....	878	839	.....	.....	1,717
Germanatown.....	1,030	955	.....	.....	1,985
Hartford.....	1,403	1,321	3	.....	2,727
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014	.....	.....	2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	703	.....	.....	1,434
Polk.....	936	820	.....	.....	1,756
Richfield.....	921	819	.....	.....	1,740
Schleisingerville.....	220	160	.....	.....	380
Trenton.....	1,005	907	.....	.....	1,912
Wayne.....	855	855	.....	.....	1,710
West Bend town.....	451	444	.....	.....	893
West Bend village.....	601	624	.....	.....	1,225
Total.....	12,382	11,576	4	.....	23,862

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	537	473	4	6	1,020
Bloomfield.....	692	666	.....	.....	1,358
Coloma.....	137	147	.....	.....	284
Dakota.....	256	244	.....	.....	500
Deerfield.....	122	114	.....	.....	236
Hancock.....	223	256	.....	.....	479
Leon.....	443	399	.....	.....	842
Mount Morris.....	309	279	.....	.....	588
Marion.....	300	369	.....	.....	669
Oasis.....	331	277	.....	.....	608
Poysippi.....	459	397	.....	.....	856
Plainfield.....	473	437	.....	.....	910
Rose.....	193	185	.....	.....	378
Richford.....	180	186	.....	.....	366
Saxville.....	354	319	.....	.....	703
Springwater.....	245	226	.....	.....	471
Warren.....	322	325	.....	.....	647
Wantoma.....	347	361	.....	.....	708
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095	.....	.....	2,223
Delafield.....	792	716	1	.....	1,509
Eagle.....	617	605	.....	.....	1,224
Genesee.....	746	629	.....	.....	1,376
Lisbon.....	761	658	.....	.....	1,421
Menomonee.....	1,205	1,143	.....	.....	2,348
Merton.....	778	736	.....	.....	1,512
Mukwonago.....	562	573	.....	.....	1,135
Muskego.....	766	684	.....	.....	1,450
New Berlin.....	887	820	.....	.....	1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419	.....	.....	883
Oconomowoc town.....	759	710	.....	.....	1,474
Oconomowoc city.....	996	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	540	.....	.....	1,159
Vernon.....	657	588	.....	.....	1,247
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4	.....	1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807
Total.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	393	384	.....	.....	777
Caladonia.....	478	451	.....	.....	929
Dakota.....	426	390	1	.....	817
Dupont.....	131	119	.....	.....	250
Farmington.....	411	363	.....	.....	774
Fremont.....	456	402	.....	.....	858
Helvetia.....	111	112	.....	.....	223
Iola.....	478	439	.....	.....	917
Lafayette.....	358	376	.....	.....	734
Lebanon.....	408	363	.....	.....	771
Lind.....	534	203	.....	.....	1,037
Little Wolf.....	588	532	.....	.....	1,120
Matteson.....	192	182	.....	.....	372
Mukwa.....	510	426	.....	.....	966
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682
Royalton.....	511	495	.....	.....	1,006
Scedonia.....	566	512	.....	.....	1,078
St. Lawrence.....	448	397	.....	.....	845
Union.....	205	184	.....	.....	389
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036	2	.....	1,976
Waupaca.....	413	369	.....	.....	782
Weyauwega.....	261	237	.....	.....	498
Weyauwega village.....	427	388	.....	.....	815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	393	396	.....	.....	789
Black Wolf.....	459	438	.....	.....	897
Clayton.....	691	609	.....	.....	1,300
Menasha.....	389	331	.....	.....	720
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961	.....	.....	3,170
Neenah.....	276	252	3	3	534
Nekimi.....	697	578	.....	.....	1,275
Nepeuskun.....	573	550	.....	.....	1,123
Neenah city.....	2,062	1,961	.....	.....	4,023
Oshkosh.....	610	510	1	3	1,124
Omro.....	1,622	1,690	.....	.....	3,312
Oshkosh city.....	8,672	8,263	31	41	17,015
Poygan.....	463	405	.....	.....	868
Rushford.....	1,055	1,018	3	3	2,079
Utica.....	579	499	.....	.....	1,078
Vinland.....	588	553	.....	.....	1,141
Winchester.....	596	535	.....	.....	1,131
Winneconne.....	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577
Wolf River.....	460	417	.....	.....	877
Total.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033

WOOD COUNTY.

Abundale.....	102	74	.....	.....	176
Centralia city.....	429	371	1	.....	800
Dexter.....	191	112	.....	.....	304
Grand Rapids city.....	737	680	1	.....	1,418
Grand Rapids.....	376	297	3	1	677
Linsolt.....	231	194	.....	.....	425
Port Edwards.....	193	117	.....	.....	310
Rudolph.....	255	217	.....	.....	472
Remington.....	79	73	.....	.....	152
Saratoga.....	159	144	.....	.....	303
Sigel.....	231	201	1	.....	433
Seneca.....	183	165	.....	.....	349
Wood.....	125	104	.....	.....	229
Total.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,045

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashtab				515	256	221	750
Barron				13		538	3,737
Bayfield				353	269	344	1,032
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett				12	171	706	1,456
Calumet	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa		615	838	1,885	3,278	8,311	13,935
Clark			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia		9,565	17,965	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	67	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door			739	2,948	3,998	4,419	8,020
Douglas			355	812	532	1,122	741
Dunn			1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire				3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac	139	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant	926	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake				12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,907	20,657	24,544	24,333
Jackson			1,098	4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jefferson	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Juneau				8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee			1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405
La Crosse			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette			11,531	16,064	18,134	20,358	22,169
Lincoln							895
Manitowoc	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	2,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Millwaukee		5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,026
Oshtemo			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie			4,914	9,527	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545
Peplin				2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierre			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,671	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,073	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland		963	5,384	6,792	12,186	14,736	17,453
Rock	1,701	20,750	31,364	36,690	26,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,556
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor							839
Trempealeau			493	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon			4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	343	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waukesha		19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,425
Waupaca			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waushara			5,541	8,770	9,092	11,379	11,323
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,720	29,667	37,335	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	30,945	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

In a note to the territory of Indiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1800, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, had 65, and Green Bay 50 inhabitants.

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN BORN.											
	Born in U. S.	Born in Wis.	Total.	British America.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden & Norway.	Bohemia.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Denmark.
Adams	5,351	2,649	1,350	127	142	225	26	133	5	537	4	9	6	32
Ashland	174	148	47	132	18	7	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	385	232	292	127	4	7	.....	41	.....	98	.....	14	.....	.....
Bayfield	386	176	56	23	4	4	23	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	14,728	11,098	10,440	1,687	273	1,442	112	2,733	68	451	102	31	947	371
Buffalo	6,854	4,433	4,269	173	56	242	125	1,971	39	556	67	941	4	.....
Burnett	144	100	562	4	4	1	1	1	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	7,861	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	13	3,267	51	3	168	82	92	25
Chippewa	4,725	2,764	2,586	1,437	120	417	39	958	34	439	34	35	29	20
Clark	2,751	1,196	699	226	81	45	16	235	4	79	1	71	1	3
Columbia	19,132	12,233	9,150	2,046	1,332	629	63	1,332	30	1,521	34	61	14	49
Crawford	9,612	5,808	3,463	397	186	906	48	640	35	764	402	46	3	11
Dane	33,156	22,738	19,640	684	1,631	2,955	465	6,276	160	6,601	195	216	17	131
Dodge	28,708	20,934	18,327	565	1,236	2,301	256	12,656	187	383	167	97	77	37
Door	2,806	1,903	2,113	290	89	228	23	426	27	344	43	16	3	82
Douglas	712	340	410	133	41	66	6	60	4	39	.....	2	3	3
Dunn	6,268	3,177	3,220	437	147	227	51	842	17	1,336	44	3	3	51
Eau Claire	2,594	2,336	2,767	242	49	103	54	855	34	871	39	1	.....	21
Fond du Lac	31,477	20,142	14,796	1,754	1,291	2,572	317	7,372	125	156	193	627	98	98
Grant	28,565	19,390	9,414	386	2,531	1,281	189	3,585	83	543	547	118	71	13
Green	18,532	10,643	5,079	272	598	942	50	892	39	1,017	4	1,247	3	12
Green Lake	9,098	4,535	4,097	290	597	412	62	2,634	8	27	.....	1	.....	15
Iowa	15,366	12,562	9,178	346	3,897	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,647	343	31	13	3
Jackson	5,764	2,966	1,923	291	151	137	92	250	29	944	12	6	.....	.....
Jefferson	21,747	15,407	12,293	369	934	1,067	182	8,445	41	384	309	144	19	15
Jennings	9,361	5,359	3,011	336	395	1,194	81	518	11	379	3	11	1	55
Kenosha	9,066	5,959	4,081	138	650	813	100	2,082	39	29	11	30	44	44
Kewaunee	4,642	4,208	5,486	159	47	313	16	1,611	22	97	2,011	27	48	44
La Crosse	11,695	6,779	8,602	580	570	488	109	2,831	52	2,646	489	271	94	55
La Fayette	15,935	11,346	6,724	186	2,281	2,345	111	729	17	993	21	3	3	.....
Manitowish	16,868	15,109	16,496	518	223	1,133	52	9,335	93	1,420	2,360	153	51	38
Marathon	3,139	2,333	2,746	216	49	103	26	2,239	19	73	3	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	5,128	3,342	2,928	131	252	537	198	1,661	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	47,697	37,183	42,233	884	1,973	4,604	502	29,019	288	636	1,524	447	864	130
Monroe	12,512	6,722	4,058	356	510	641	87	1,601	38	573	40	43	25	2
Oconto	4,591	2,677	3,730	1,645	111	422	38	797	23	321	72	3	79	60
Ontario	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	792	85	3,262	61	37	7	54	785	56
Ozaukee	8,728	8,214	6,836	110	48	475	18	4,422	92	98	11	20	34	16
Pepin	3,351	1,612	1,308	208	41	118	29	300	27	484	.....	7	.....	.....
Pierce	3,460	3,318	2,498	310	102	422	34	449	16	1,052	.....	8	11	19
Polk	2,249	931	1,173	191	46	102	19	172	27	483	.....	1	8	106
Portage	7,313	4,337	3,421	401	217	369	99	1,223	39	795	11	5	5	47
Racine	15,949	11,336	10,791	270	1,878	1,039	289	3,859	82	1,088	703	67	49	1,294
Richland	13,954	6,547	1,777	168	222	431	16	481	25	237	124	11	4	.....
Rock	30,712	15,209	8,318	755	1,382	2,870	490	1,142	78	1,428	68	50	6	52
Sauk	17,308	9,795	6,552	386	765	946	103	3,433	65	93	.....	601	34	9
Saukesho	13,639	13,307	9,906	232	2,002	24	1,28	1,28	.....	146	.....	12	.....	23
Sheboygan	19,192	14,957	12,557	323	303	943	38	8,497	119	234	38	99	1,682	369
St. Croix	7,451	4,158	3,584	816	150	1,302	56	294	6	940	.....	3	38	71
Templeton	6,339	3,700	4,393	209	185	286	141	776	22	2,633	41	16	6	9
Vernon	13,605	7,232	5,040	184	189	306	87	661	30	3,138	281	35	3	39
Walworth	20,822	11,214	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,173	81	579	1	40	15	28
Washington	13,868	12,504	10,051	97	110	882	35	8,213	134	40	296	79	58	2
Waushara	13,634	13,307	9,906	232	2,002	24	1,28	1,28	.....	146	.....	12	.....	57
Waupaca	11,011	6,225	4,528	508	260	517	60	1,243	.....	1,225	54	96	48	273
Waushara	8,702	4,568	2,577	264	508	307	42	816	11	230	.....	83	2	369
Winnebago	25,209	14,587	12,070	1,558	1,531	1,399	146	5,261	53	762	26	300	23	723
Wood	2,538	1,587	1,374	636	42	171	34	299	3	106	.....	23	.....	51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1876.				VALUATION OF UNTAXED PROPERTY, FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.					
COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	Co., town, city and village property.	School, college and academy property.	Church and cemetery property.	Railroad property.	U. S., state and all other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 179,771	\$ 624,168	\$ 803,939	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,713	.....	\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	889,523	932,189	2,340	4,925	1,000	\$1,220,000	.....	1,223,265
Barron.....	146,374	1,043,964	1,190,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Bayfield.....	21,295	583,197	604,492	.....	3,400	2,485	.....	.....	10,385
Brown.....	442,247	2,195,053	2,637,340	43,325	102,635	83,369	94,025	2,780	326,638
Buffalo.....	438,501	890,028	1,328,529	15,300	27,787	29,760	150	900	73,897
Burnett.....	32,419	442,765	475,184	.....	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	4,500
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,211	2,481,157	1,100	.....	13,220	.....	.....	14,393
Chippewa.....	965,624	4,359,245	5,324,869	.....	5,160	55,014	73	.....	60,174
Clark.....	281,813	2,355,972	2,637,785	3,350	3,000	1,300	178,885	1,340	184,875
Columbia.....	1,875,049	7,083,842	8,958,891	29,785	115,605	91,142	64,095	10,421	812,028
Crawford.....	527,043	4,457,586	4,984,629	.....	11,000	4,100	110,000	100	125,200
Dane.....	4,610,768	14,882,179	19,492,947	7,200	.....	359,390	89,800	252,987	699,357
Dodge.....	2,446,793	11,014,318	13,461,111	45,800	80,630	121,075	24,400	14,400	170,000
Door.....	135,107	659,650	794,757	.....	.....	7,029	.....	200	22,638
Douglas.....	19,434	410,257	429,661	17,163	.....	3,124	.....	.....	428,004
Dunn.....	1,052,300	1,875,148	2,927,448	.....	3,200	3,200	421,604	.....	838,153
Eau Claire.....	1,354,142	4,204,293	5,558,435	.....	16,937	56,930	627,155	60,000	478,950
Fond du Lac.....	2,439,759	11,649,769	14,139,528	49,320	60,500	259,900	95,450	16,780	384,530
Grant.....	3,502,795	7,039,201	9,541,996	52,505	197,405	109,405	2,000	32,245	170,000
Green.....	1,966,599	6,290,829	8,257,428	25,650	66,875	76,995	.....	500	88,070
Green Lake.....	789,736	3,485,819	4,275,555	.....	.....	29,840	61,500	2,730	183,680
Iowa.....	1,233,676	4,348,452	5,582,128	15,280	36,774	55,026	75,000	600	253,599
Jackson.....	472,124	1,040,417	1,512,541	600	.....	15,075	237,915	.....	402,300
Jefferson.....	1,753,985	7,889,833	9,653,818	12,600	66,200	172,300	120,000	31,000	49,516
Juneau.....	660,125	1,607,245	2,267,370	.....	.....	19,280	51,800	6,375	77,355
Kenosha.....	1,320,957	4,488,186	5,809,143	19,800	46,365	46,860	300	10,500	123,825
Kewaunee.....	546,678	2,560,641	3,107,319	10,750	17,720	18,521	.....	2,525	264,048
La Crosse.....	1,336,271	4,015,568	5,351,839	31,000	3,500	110,643	102,600	15,300	202,340
La Fayette.....	1,196,502	4,775,417	5,971,919	.....	55,990	71,610	.....	74,800	10,040
Lincoln.....	13,654	1,532,512	1,546,196	.....	9,640	.....	.....	400	254,288
Manitowish.....	1,141,320	5,290,599	6,431,923	28,210	21,248	54,874	146,901	3,595	71,651
Marathon.....	335,078	1,744,901	2,079,979	15,700	27,202	16,825	50,653	.....	110,380
Marquette.....	326,668	1,033,967	1,360,635	5,680	8,735	12,080	.....	.....	16,495
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,477,283	61,822,564	1,318,506	771,265	1,212,390	1,271,600	682,800	5,257,555
Monroe.....	658,191	1,994,911	2,653,102	5,368	13,200	33,158	17,585	2,340	114,820
Oconto.....	455,741	3,411,557	3,867,298	.....	.....	38,100	76,720	.....	524,580
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011	10,400	90,290	73,375	347,515	3,000	196,090
Ozaukee.....	381,784	2,803,688	3,185,472	5,280	18,415	32,920	136,000	3,470	44,253
Pepin.....	1,235,283	595,316	1,830,599	25	8,247	4,180	22,026	9,835	114,740
Pierce.....	738,082	2,435,319	3,173,401	13,950	73,675	25,115	.....	1,000	22,047
Polk.....	237,567	1,121,599	1,359,166	.....	10,940	5,272	.....	5,735	147,686
Portage.....	564,079	1,592,018	2,156,097	8,000	25,916	42,470	70,400	900	845,250
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,071,811	10,490,059	22,700	24,625	236,000	250,975	120,950	38,440
Richland.....	612,171	1,908,386	2,520,557	525	.....	37,915	.....	.....	1,107,250
Rock.....	4,462,048	13,931,410	18,393,458	28,000	50,000	248,650	751,950	34,650	1,107,250
St. Croix.....	816,768	3,110,445	3,927,213	11,400	.....	41,370	68,720	5,850	217,340
Sauk.....	1,354,722	4,036,813	5,401,585	9,000	.....	87,670	22,500	1,150	18,420
Shewano.....	121,267	685,917	807,184	2,000	7,211	5,714	.....	.....	14,925
Sheboygan.....	1,903,861	7,096,170	9,000,031	10,725	4,125	123,895	55,830	41,600	194,775
Taylor.....	53,812	816,421	870,233	.....	2,800	.....	336,400	.....	380,800
Trempealeau.....	840,378	1,904,988	2,745,366	350	2,000	26,300	8,300	775	35,725
Vernon.....	924,835	2,288,420	3,213,255	1,500	.....	2,325	.....	.....	26,050
Walworth.....	3,187,742	10,559,519	13,747,261	70,200	150,200	129,310	180,000	140,000	670,710
Washington.....	1,022,347	4,927,634	5,959,981	7,500	.....	120,670	.....	.....	18,213
Waukesha.....	3,165,504	11,892,119	15,057,623	700	500	228,760	.....	200	220,150
Waupaca.....	480,837	1,826,908	2,307,745	250	34,940	34,410	2,300	2,325	74,225
Wausara.....	343,509	1,313,029	1,656,538	21,350	21,080	24,524	.....	1,200	67,854
Winnebago.....	3,081,308	9,810,290	12,891,598	6,340	29,495	36,860	84,780	1,550	159,065
Wood.....	251,669	598,920	850,589	1,500	.....	27,000	2,720	7,740	88,960
Total.....		\$274,417,873	\$351,780,354	82,063,636	2,735,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,662,388	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.							
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax-seed.
Adams.....	5,146	11,456	5,353	83	8,488	660	5½	.....
Ashland.....	5	26	84	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Barron.....	4,070½	639½	3,477½	759½	282½	27	1½	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	16,432	13,923	5,732	5,012	5,254	17½	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	48,507½	9,213½	12,573½	2,751	870	9½	.....	.....
Burnett.....	1,179	216½	637	58	264	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	32,860½	4,583	9,858	4,048½	.....	39	9	.....
Chippewa.....	10,442	2,734	9,032	1,258	185	10½	.....	.....
Clark.....	2,457	1,596	2,408	208	95	3	.....	.....
Columbia.....	64,472	40,274	24,071	7,694	7,648	593½	.....	2½
Crawford.....	19,054	19,473	10,584	3,92	1,368	18	15	45
Dane.....	89,253	84,072	67,120	23,499	7,410	317½	2,459½	153½
Dodge.....	128,708	29,401½	25,592½	11,463	2,134½	136	8	1½
Door.....	4,771	352	3,391	696	788	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	5	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	27,308	9,671	13,833	1,560	1,156	68	.....	1½
Eau Claire.....	28,885	11,765	7,183	1,242	993	11	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	87,432	18,208½	20,763	8,554	754½	44	.....	.....
Grant.....	29,643	98,709	62,054	2,839	3,296	113½	29	25,217
Green.....	4,409	58,168	34,191	666½	3,793½	28	44	363
Green Lake.....	37,064	15,608	8,013	1,170	3,455	212	.....	22
Iowa.....	21,676	46,980	34,433	2,609½	1,892	179½	1	10,145
Jackson.....	19,953	8,071½	12,189½	1,739	613	71½	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	33,569	28,379	16,845	8,773	7,611	840	100	.....
Juneau.....	11,598½	11,848½	14,272½	445	3,137	1,169	.....	6
Kenosha.....	4,282	15,875	14,174	1,649	1,611	8	.....	3,434
Kewaunee.....	17,702	1,056	10,632	2,164	3,520	2	7	.....
La Crosse.....	38,800	10,581	11,249	3,045	3,177	249½	½	.....
La Fayette.....	4,453	61,549	50,194	1,273	1,735	13	2½	16,670
Lincoln.....	262	.....	712	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	4,538½	854½	21,437½	4,299	5,233	3	1	1
Marathon.....	4,548	355	5,020	670	116	.....	.....	2
Marquette.....	9,517	15,121	4,873	93	10,503	139	7	.....
Milwaukee.....	11,774	7,104½	10,213½	5,063	3,074½	65	.....	22
Monroe.....	31,634	12,608	12,864	1,769	1,277	390	.....	.....
Oconto.....	2,490	734	3,412	357	724	3	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	8,076	4,761	2,447½	940½	514	11½	.....	.....
Pepin.....	27,255½	2,684½	9,473	4,116½	2,430½	15	.....	11½
Pierce.....	15,390½	6,924	4,473	613½	563	25½	.....	.....
Plover.....	11,187	8,984	8,338	2,851	258	3	.....	10
Polk.....	9,293	4,104	1,842	440	326	.....	2	3
Portage.....	15,701½	11,076	9,086½	1,284½	7,665½	584½	.....	.....
Racine.....	7,884½	11,904½	15,241½	2,228½	2,212	31½	4½	4,285½
Richland.....	13,228½	1,460½	11,606½	589½	1,770½	499½	2½	.....
Rock.....	12,384½	1,041½	60,103	19,424	15,038½	41½	2,105½	282
St. Croix.....	77,810	5,390	17,541	2,022	173	.....	.....	4
Sauk.....	27,421	33,816½	24,669½	2,107½	6,173	3,118½	.....	.....
Saukeshab.....	1,485	1,493	4,468½	205	1,160½	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	45,959	8,244	16,704	7,519	4,332	49	.....	13
Taylor.....	60½	32	54½	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	53,656	12,106	15,034	2,381½	550	42	.....	9
Vernon.....	42,277	22,499	23,055	5,542	633	187	11	.....
Walworth.....	20,588	15,456	28,225	8,934½	4,875½	107½	11½	1,169
Washington.....	53,691	11,613	14,104	6,614	6,092	.....	.....	113
Waushara.....	3,240	26,218	18,804	8,237	7,659	239	5	3
Wauzeka.....	13,516	9,524	7,448	1,060	4,363	295	3	3
Waushara.....	12,573	18,726½	8,847	636½	15,416	340	.....	9
Winnebago.....	49,999	15,404	13,813	1,427	982	110	.....	3
Wood.....	637	958	1,029	29½	372½	14	2	.....
Total.....	1,445,650½	1,025,801½	854,861½	183,030½	175,314½	11,184½	4,842	62,008½

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples.	Vined Cranberries.	Timber.	
Adams.....	3,161	771	6	58	4%	25,040	553
Ashland.....	241	266	75	.....	.....	1,152,000	.....
Barron.....	1,843%	341%	55%	28%	.....	24,175	.....
Bayfield.....	100	30	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	5,769%	900%	25%	219	1%	12,739	.....
Burnett.....	.....	120%	17%	.....	4,000	57,463	1,733
Calumet.....	13,361	1,017	37	552%	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	9,348	425	.....	78	.....	126,000	.....
Columbia.....	32,326	1,918%	104	1,533%	36	51,879	1,689
Crawford.....	4,925	2,493	618	2,460	.....	.....	50
Dane.....	53,219	3,585	89	4,830%	30	111,463	2,969%
Dodge.....	29,522	3,780%	89	16,254	1/2	49,369%	2,489%
Door.....	257	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	100	100	10	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Dunn.....	10,032	989	219	61%	.....	5,414	8
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	41,609	2,701%	61%	2,935%	.....	44,986	1,500
Grant.....	37,792	3,038	.....	2,766	.....	126,116	3,848
Green.....	28,833	1,159	16	5,980%	.....	20,313%	1,037
Green Lake.....	13,920	921	5	1,467	45	22,393	566
Iowa.....	15,566	1,650%	46	1,987%	.....	51,026	1,515
Jackson.....	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson.....	17,407	2,209	94	2,233	.....	33,774	5,269
Juneau.....	8,705	1,738	52%	339	2,757%	.....	781
Kenosha.....	29,856	1,060	18%	2,170	.....	19,896	1,324
Kewaunee.....	5,665	1,487	10	44	.....	37,573	1,174
La Crosse.....	11,390	781	99	239	2	26,763	30
La Fayette.....	22,719	1,633	26	994	.....	21,037	1,007
Lincoln.....	316	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	32,256%	2,251	108	689	.....	257,341	774%
Marathon.....	5,453	667	138	46	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	3,387	926	50	1,856	151	20,525	1,073
Milwaukee.....	20,557	3,030%	137%	1,934%	1	16,211	113
Moire.....	14,217	1,520	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto.....	6,170	836	71	.....	20	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	11,681	51	13	.....	.....	19,433	97
Ozaukee.....	8,528	1,566%	100	1,266%	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	13,974	724	41	77	.....	182,671	121
Polk.....	2,642	591	178	11	.....	.....	2
Portage.....	10,142%	2,016%	128%	60%	580	52,150	343
Racine.....	21,515%	1,548%	46%	16,004	1%	28,718%	840
Richland.....	15,924%	1,153%	10%	479	.....	65,394	2,160%
Rock.....	57,132%	2,930	122%	3,676	.....	57,587%	5,416
St. Croix.....	14,293	1,176	10	457	.....	3,606	80
Sauk.....	25,222%	3,209%	104%	1,054%	.....	88,058%	1,248%
Shawano.....	4,111	548	64%	73%	3,101	80,583	16
Sheboygan.....	40,123	2,720	133	1,730	.....	68,057	10,738
Taylor.....	173	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	18,738	878%	41%	279%	1%	12,149	270
Vernon.....	20,197	1,341	140	749	.....	91,194	1,134
Walworth.....	45,093	2,183%	55%	4,056%	1%	50,221	2,798
Washington.....	6,513	46,821	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha.....	38,629	3,982	383	4,952	30	42,690	1,529
Waupaca.....	13,540	1,645	98	205	185	82,985	610
Waushara.....	9,770	1,342	45	836%	1,053	62,510	117
Winnebago.....	23,433	1,630	35	1,561	194	25,737	720
Wood.....	245	169	.....	.....	400	93,342	.....
Total.....	889,018%	123,420%	13,624%	139,891%	17,664%	4,090,226%	76,945%

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election :

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights ; and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town-meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized ; and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor, the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held : which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held ; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding-house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll-list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day ; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided ; secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election ; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided ; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes; and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon; and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system; member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 560. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad; buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected; ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same; all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres : and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres : and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months ; but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale ; but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold; if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns, and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficiently described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the then present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper: to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house; that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto; that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof; and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days: and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law: and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officer, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this ____ day of _____, 18__.

In the presence of }
 _____ }
 _____ }

_____ [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County,

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this ____ day of _____, 18__.

In presence of }
 _____ }
 _____ }

_____ [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises: has good right to convey the same; that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land; and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

(Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of } _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ } _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ }

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of } _____ A B. [SEAL.]
 _____ }
 _____ }

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following :

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following :

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will: excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4021. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth; but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein.

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any: if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date hereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows :

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors :

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer ; all Judges, Clerks of Courts or Record ; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies ; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such : all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law ; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability ; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows :

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples : fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flax-seed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled ; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions : forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley ; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed ; forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips ; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips ; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats : and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law: and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice four suc-

cessive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder; but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.

2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent, is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or

2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage; the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessaries supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself: and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessaries supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and.

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1. Family Bible; 2. Family pictures and school-books; 3. Private library; 4. Seat or pew in church; 5. Right of burial; 6. Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7. Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8. Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9. Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*; persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detinue and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death; against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

@—Stands for *at* or *to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; p for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20@30c p lb, and Flour at \$8@12 p bbl. % for per cent., and # for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25. "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare; do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River; up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule; along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River; down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River; up the channel of that stream to the first rapids; thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix; down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is invested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

- SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.
- SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.
- SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.
- SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.
- SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.
- SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.
- SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.
- SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.
- SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.
- SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.
- SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.
- SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: "
- SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.
- SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.
- SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.
- SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.
- SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.
- SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.
- SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.
- SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.
- SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.
- SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.
- SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.
- SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.
- SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.
- SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the name of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.
- SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures, and see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be ex officio Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office: but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein; his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SECTION 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the schools fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein; but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session.

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS MCHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

C O N D E N S E D.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes:

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[*The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.*]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for: but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion; and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States or any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Green-back majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	580	233	116	R. 347	381	442	R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163	.....	D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron.....	459	203	53	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D. 353	2755	3647	D. 892
Buffalo.....	1075	810	76	R. 265	1186	1162	R. 24
Burnett.....	336	24	.....	R. 312	285	28	R. 257
Calumet.....	450	1130	389	D. 680	1012	2145	D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D. 18	1596	1774	D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G. 367	1255	660	R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1597	118	R. 451	3532	2493	R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	146	D. 202	1355	1604	D. 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D. 290	5435	5726	D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D. 1934	3236	6361	R. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R. 351	1095	596	R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28	.....	D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R. 767	2033	894	R. 1139
Eau Claire.....	1208	805	597	R. 403	2266	1785	R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D. 328	4845	5660	D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R. 682	4723	3198	R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R. 974	2601	1735	R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D. 17	1739	1514	R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R. 286	2651	2348	R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R. 411	1507	718	R. 789
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D. 201	2874	4134	D. 1260
Juneau.....	1045	883	463	R. 162	1714	1458	R. 256
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	R. 31	1610	1432	R. 178
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1654	D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1968	1115	524	R. 853	2644	2481	R. 163
La Fayette.....	1409	1300	260	R. 109	2424	2299	R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc.....	1365	1951	98	D. 586	2700	3908	D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1796	D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1112	D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D. 545	9981	12026	D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R. 6	2558	2030	R. 528
Oconto.....	1059	764	157	R. 295	1813	1174	R. 639
Outagamie.....	777	2005	992	D. 1228	1859	3608	D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1579	17	D. 1142	583	5480	D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R. 978	2135	985	R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	60	R. 553	1019	362	R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R. 163	1855	1794	R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R. 398	3560	2880	R. 680

GOVERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—1877—1876—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
	Richland	1201	729	705	R. 472	2088	1591
Rock	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix.....	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk.....	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan.....	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor.....	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau.....	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon.....	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth.....	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	4212	1970	R. 2242
Washington.....	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha.....	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca.....	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Waushara.....	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago.....	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	5092	4426	R. 666
Wood.....	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton.....	231	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam.....	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit.....	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin.....	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo.....	25	17		R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia.....	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton.....	31	128	33	D. 97			
Chippewa Falls.....	29	294	148	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus.....	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire.....	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1013	R. 189
Fond du Lac.....	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard.....	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids.....	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay.....	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson.....	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville.....	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha.....	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse.....	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison.....	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc.....	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha.....	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee.....	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point.....	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah.....	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London.....	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto.....	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh.....	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth.....	69	127	28	D. 58			
Portage.....	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien.....	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott.....	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine.....	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon.....	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano.....	55	73	13	D. 18	87	89	R. 4
Sheboygan.....	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point.....	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown.....	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 923
Waupaca.....	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau.....	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.					
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.						
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113			
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136				
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina...	29,385	705,666	925,145	1,201				
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520			
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865			
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675			
Georgia.....	58,000	1,844,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490			
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,899	.....	5,904	West Virginia....	23,000	442,014	.....	485			
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	5,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725				
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>				
Kansas.....	81,318	361,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>									
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....			
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392				
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	117,490	14,181	.....	.....			
Maryland.....	11,384	781,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	.....			
Massachusetts...	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....			
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....			
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....			
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	87,786	.....	375			
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	24,955	.....	498			
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	98,107	9,118	.....	.....			
Nevada.....	11,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories..</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>412,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>				
New Hampshire...	9,280	318,300	990	Aggregate of U. S. .. 2,915,203 38,555,983									
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470										
North Carolina..	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190									
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740									
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	159	159										

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	326,817,103	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Peterburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.	38,925,600	1870	2,603,784	7.78	Washington.....	109,149
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,300	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	1,833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,164,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,300	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,300	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chil.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.9	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	877,848	2.1	Buenos Ayros.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.3	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,357,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Nicaragua.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	10,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,938	6.9	Quito.....	40,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	38,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sai Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,732	4.5	Monte Video.....	41,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	6.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,623



L. A. Cole

WATERTOWN

HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

When Southeastern Wisconsin first emerged from the ocean, it doubtless presented an essentially plane surface, having a slight inclination to the east and southeast. The inequalities which it now presents are due to subsequent changes, the results of three classes of agents, acting at different times and different conditions.

1. During the long ages between the emergence of the land and the drift period, the streams were cutting their beds deeper and deeper into the rock, and rendering the former level surface more and more irregular. The softer rocks were more readily eroded than the harder ones, and this helped to increase the unevenness. There was a tendency of the streams, so far as the slope favored, to follow the less resisting belts of soft rock, and, as these run in a northerly and southerly course in this region, the main streams had that direction. The little streams gathered into the larger ones in a manner not unlike that by which the branches of a tree are united into the trunk. The unevenness of surface produced by erosion of this nature possesses a certain kind of system and symmetry readily recognizable. As this erosion occupied the time preceding the glacial period, we may conveniently designate the features produced by it, pre-glacial. We have the best example of this kind of surface conformation in the lead region, over which the drift forces did not act, and which has not been resubmerged, so that we have the results of this class of action pure and simple. As we proceed eastward into the region of drift action in the central part of the State, these features are modified more and more by the results of glacial action, until in Eastern Wisconsin they become wholly obscured, except in their grander outlines. Jefferson County lies midway between the extremes.

2. The modifications of the surface constituting this first class of topographical features were produced by running water; those of the second class, which were formed next in order of time, were caused by ice, in the form of glaciers, it is confidently believed, and by the agencies brought into action through their melting. The work of the ice was twofold: first, in the leveling of the surface, by planing down the hills and filling up the valleys; and second, in the creation of a new uneven surface, by heaping up in an irregular and promiscuous manner the clay, sand, gravel and bowlders it had formed, thus giving the surface a new aspect. Among the features produced by the action of the ice are parallel ridges, sometimes miles in length, having the same direction as the ice movement, hills of rounded flowing contour, sometimes having a linear arrangement in the direction of glacial progress, mounds and hummocks of drift promiscuously arranged on an otherwise plane surface, oval domes of rock (*roches moutonees*), sharp gravel ridges, often having a tortuous serpentine course, transverse to the drift movement, peculiar depression known as "kettles," and half-submerged rock gorges, known as "fiords," all of which combine to form a peculiar and distinctive surface contour. The melting of the ice mass gave rise to swollen lakes and flooded rivers, which eroded at some points and

filled up at others, and so still farther modified the face of the country. All these peculiarities, being the result, directly or indirectly, of the ice action, may be denominated glacial features.

3. Subsequent to the glacial period, the wearing action of the streams was resumed, but under somewhat new conditions, and carved out a new surface contour, the features of which may be termed post-glacial.

To the agencies, ice and water, assisted slightly by winds, the topographical peculiarities of the country are chiefly due. There is no evidence of violent eruptions, upheavals or outbursts. There was, indeed, the gradual elevation and depression of the surface, and probably some little flexure of the crust; but the region has been free from violent agitation, and without none of its salient topographical features to such causes.

Having thus briefly considered the general methods by which the present aspect of the county was produced, we may now more satisfactorily examine its special features.

No part of Wisconsin can properly be said to be mountainous, nor does it, over any considerable area, sink to a dead level. It presents the golden mean in a gently undulating diversified surface, readily traversible in all directions by the various highways of communication.

Setting aside minor details, the State presents two general slopes—a short, abrupt declivity northward to Lake Superior, and a long, gentler incline southward. Through the center of this southward slope there extends a moderate north and south elevation, or arc—a low anticlinal axis—giving a southeasterly and southwesterly inclination to the strata on either side.

The general inclination of the surface of the country is southward. The valley of the Rock River (including that of Crawfish River), runs southerly and southwesterly through the county, and at the point where it is covered by Lake Koshkonong, is only about one hundred and eighty feet above the surface of Lake Michigan. The surface on either side of this valley slopes toward it.

ELEVATIONS.

Having disposed of the salient features of the topography of the Rock River Valley, attention is naturally directed to its minor characteristics. A consideration of these will be confined, in this connection, to Jefferson County. Among the most instructive are the elevations of different points. The figures indicate the altitude in feet above Lake Michigan. By adding 589 feet to those of any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean:

Township 7 north, Range 14 east (Aztalan).—Section 7, southwest quarter, 251 feet; Section 17, village, 276 feet; Section 18, northeast quarter, 297 feet; Section 18, marsh, 251 feet; Section 20, southeast quarter, river-bank, 226 feet; Section 20, southeast quarter, water level, 210 feet.

Township 5 north, Range 15 east (Cold Spring).—Three-quarters of a mile south of Hebron, 296 feet; Bark River marsh, 223 feet; Cold Spring Village, 226 feet; Cold Spring mill-pond, 212 feet.

Township 7 north, Range 16 east (Concord).—Concord Village, 287 feet; Section 3, 324 feet.

Township 7 north, Range 15 east (Farmington).—Johnson's Creek Station, 193 feet; Section 28, northeast quarter, 260 feet.

Township 6 north, Range 15 east (Hebron).—Cushman's mill-pond, 244 feet.

Township 6 north, Range 14 east (Jefferson).—Jefferson Station, 221 feet; Rock River, at Jefferson, 206 feet; mouth of Crawfish River, 200 feet; Section 9, southeast quarter, stream, 242 feet; Section 12, northeast quarter, hill, 365 feet; Section 15, near center west half stream, 227 feet; Section 17, northeast quarter, 269 feet; Section 17, northwest quarter, quarry, 260 feet; Section 18, center west half, hill, 442 feet; Section 19, northwest corner, 315 feet.

Township 5 north, Range 14 east (Koshkonong).—Fort Atkinson Station, 249 feet; marsh below Fort Atkinson, 200 feet; Lake Koshkonong, 184 feet; Kump's Quarry, 267 feet; Section 23, center west half, 257 feet; Section 27, southwest quarter, 252 feet; Section 31, northeast quarter, quarry, 248 feet; Section 34, northeast quarter, 298 feet; Section 32, center north half, valley, 252 feet.

Township 7 north, Range 13 east (Lake Mills).—Section 1, west half, 265 feet; Section 3, northeast quarter, 274 feet; Section 3, near center northwest quarter, 327 feet; Section 3, middle west line northwest quarter, 311 feet; Section 3, southwest corner, 291 feet; Section 4, center northwest quarter, 330 feet; Section 4, flat, 315 feet; Section 5, northeast quarter, hill, 370 feet; Section 6, southwest quarter, 398 feet; Section 8, middle south line, 373 feet; Koshkonong Creek, at Kroughville, 257 feet; Section 10, middle west line, 315 feet; Lake Mills Village, 260 feet; Lake Mills Village, northwest part, 277 feet; Rock Lake, 250 feet; Section 18, middle south line, 345 feet; Section 19, southwest quarter, creek, 288 feet; Section 28, middle south line, southeast quarter, 278 feet; Section 31, southwest quarter, creek, 272 feet; Section 33, northeast corner, 363 feet.

Township 8 north, Range 14 east (Milford).—Hubbleton Station, 211 feet; Section 21, middle north line, 260 feet; Section 24, northeast corner, 232 feet; Section 24, middle south line, 222 feet; Section 33, northeast quarter, quarry, 284 feet; Section 36, center north half, 295 feet.

Township 7 north, Range 14 east (Milford, continued).—Section 6, southeast quarter, outlet of lake, 228 feet; Section 6, southeast quarter, outcrop, 252 feet.

Township 6 north, Range 13 east (Oakland).—Lake Ripley, 239 feet; Red Cedar Lake, 233 feet; Section 4, southwest quarter, 266 feet; Section 5, south half, 280 feet; Section 7, west line northwest quarter, 271 feet; Section 13, middle west line northwest quarter, 343 feet; Section 16, southeast corner, 330 feet; Section 18, southeast quarter of southeast quarter, 246 feet; Section 19, near northwest corner, 264 feet; Section 19, center southeast quarter, 251 feet; Section 19, southwest quarter, 234 feet; Section 25, near northwest corner, 363 feet; Section 25, west line northwest quarter, 270 feet; Section 28, middle east line, 253 feet; Section 28, near middle south line, 227 feet; Section 30, southwest quarter, 257 feet; Section 30, near center southwest quarter, 253 feet; Section 31, southwest quarter, 214 feet; Section 31, south line southwest quarter, 210 feet.

Township 5 north, Range 16 east (Palmyra).—Palmyra Station, 260 feet; Section 20, east half, 266 feet; Section 20, northwest quarter, 278 feet; Section 22, southeast quarter, 290 feet; Section 23, northeast quarter, 271 feet; Section 28, north line, 241 feet; Section 29, southeast quarter, 220 feet; Section 31, center, 221 feet; Section 32, west line, 221 feet.

Township 5 north, Range 13 east (Sumner).—Lake Koshkonong, 184 feet; Section 7, center south half, creek, 188 feet; Section 18, near center, 228 feet.

Township 8 north, Range 13 east (Waterloo).—Waterloo Station, 241 feet; Section 3, southwest quarter, 237 feet; Section 5, northwest quarter, 340 feet; Section 6, northeast corner, 341 feet; Section 9, near middle north line, 222 feet; Section 9, middle north line, R. R., 217 feet; Section 9, creek, 209 feet; Section 11, near center southwest quarter, 211 feet; Section 16, northwest quarter, marsh, 275 feet; Section 17, center west half, hill, 329 feet; Section 17, center, marsh, 218 feet; Section 18, northwest corner, 297 feet; Section 19, southeast corner, 279 feet; Section 23, center south half, hill, 401 feet; Section 24, Crawfish Marsh, 248 feet; Section 25, northeast quarter, 300 feet; Section 25, near center east half, 260 feet; Section 27, southeast quarter, 289 feet; Section 29, near center, creek, 220 feet; Section 29, east half, 245 feet; Section 30, middle north line northeast quarter, 320 feet; Section 31, northwest corner, 326 feet; Section 31, southwest quarter of southwest quarter, 350 feet; Section 32, near center south half, 310 feet; Section 32, middle east line southeast quarter, 322 feet; Section 35, southeast quarter, 299 feet; Section 35, middle east line, hill, 326 feet; Section 36, center, 266 feet.

Township 8 north, Range 15 east (Watertown).—Watertown Junction, 243 feet; Section 21, middle east line southeast quarter, 345 feet.

WATER-POWER OF ROCK RIVER.

The entire area drained by Rock River and its tributaries, in Wisconsin, is three thousand six hundred and thirty-five square miles. From the Table of Rainfall, at Milwaukee, given in Dr. Lapham's report (Geol. of Wis., Vol. II), it appears that the average rainfall for the thirty years previous, was 30.27 inches, which may be assumed as at least approximately correct for the Rock River Valley. The average fall for some portions of Wisconsin is given in Gen. Humphrey's work on the hydraulics of the Mississippi, at thirty-five inches. But reckoning at thirty inches, the rainfall upon the drainage area under consideration, would be 253,344,960,000 cubic feet. Now, it is asserted by various authorities, based on experience, that one-half the rainfall can be utilized. This would give 126,672,480,000 cubic feet per annum. Mr. Rugar says: "From personal observation, and after consulting many authorities as to rainfall, springs, evaporation, filtration, etc., I estimate that the total annual quantity of water passing in Rock River at the State line, including Turtle Creek, is 98,437,536,000 cubic feet," which may be regarded as a safe estimate. The daily supply by this estimate would be 269,691,879 cubic feet. We need next to ascertain what is the average descent of this volume. Some of it falls over six hundred feet, while other portions practically no distance. The average elevation of the rim of the basin above the point where the river leaves the State, is about two hundred and fifty feet, its average distance about fifty miles, showing an average fall of about five feet per mile. But this is less to the point than the following:

The average elevation of fifteen powers, the first of importance on their respective branches, is about one hundred and fifty-five feet above the surface of the river where it leaves the State, at Beloit. The average fall from these powers to the State line is a little less than three feet per mile.

With these general statements, we will set aside the tributaries, several of which are important, and consider more accurately the main stream between Horicon and Beloit. The collecting area above Horicon is 436 square miles, upon which the annual rainfall, reckoned at 30 inches, would be 30,387,456,000 cubic feet. Allowing one-half for evaporation, filtration and other sources of loss, the theoretical discharge at the outlet of Horicon Marsh would be 15,193,728,000 cubic feet. Reckoned at the lowest rainfall in the last thirty years, the amount would be 10,114,749,120 cubic feet. Col. Worrall gives, as the result of a careful measurement of the flow at a time when the volume was estimated to be only three-fourths of the average, a supply of 27,651 cubic feet per minute, or 14,533,365,600 cubic feet per annum, from which it would seem that the calculated amount is not far from the truth. From the foregoing data, estimating the accession from tributaries, it is thought to be safe to consider the average flow between Horicon and Beloit, as, in round numbers, 50,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. The fall from Horicon to the State line is 127 feet. An estimate of the theoretical power generated by the main river shows it to be upward of 20,000 horse power. Of the 127 feet fall, less than 60 feet are utilized, according to the best information at command. The unused portion is mainly between Horicon and Watertown, and between Janesville and Beloit. A portion of this latter may readily be made available at Beloit by means of a race leading from a dam situated above the slack water of the present one. Another power near the State line, can also be utilized to the profit of this place.

SPRINGS.

Jefferson County, in common with other portions of Eastern Wisconsin, has two general systems of springs—those that originate in the drift deposits, and those that flow from the rock. The springs of each group occupy several different horizons, which it will be interesting to notice briefly, as the subject is one of great importance, it having been abundantly demonstrated that some of the most terrible diseases which afflict mankind are directly attributable to impure water. If unaided nature has provided any means of escape from this prolific source of danger, it is certain to be found in her deep-seated springs.

There are several reasons why spring-water is more likely to be pure than that of wells. On the average, it comes from greater depth, and has passed through a greater extent of the deeper strata, which are comparatively free from organic impurities, than has the water of wells, which is usually drawn from the surface of the water-level beneath the location of the wells. Artesian fountains are not here taken into account. The water of wells is usually stagnant, while that of springs is active—is "living water." There are some exceptions to the first part of this statement. Occasionally a well is sunk upon an active, flowing, underground stream, in which case the superior character of the water will usually be very marked. Spring-water is not liable to so many sources of contamination, and accidental impurities are more readily discharged.

The lowest noteworthy horizon from which springs arise is the vicinity of the junction of the Potsdam sandstone and the Lower Magnesian limestone. The water from this source usually has a temperature of forty-eight to fifty degrees, and is clear and comparatively free from organic impurities, but contains a small percentage of the carbonate of lime and magnesia, and, in some cases, a very small percentage of iron, with usually some silica, alumina and chloride of sodium. But the combined amount of these is small, and the water is "soit," and very pleasant to the taste. A small amount of free carbonic acid is usually present, which enhances the grateful effect of the water upon the palate and stomach. There are no springs from this horizon in the county, but the water-bearing bed may be reached by wells.

Above this horizon, springs occur but rarely till we reach the junction of the St. Peter's sandstone with the Trenton limestone. Some shaly, impervious layers mark this division, while the limestone above is fissured and the sandstone below is porous. It hence follows that the springs may arise either above or below the impervious stratum, according to circumstances. (1) Water descending from above may be caught and carried out where the strata are cut across to the proper depth: and (2) water that gained access to the sandstone at some distant and more elevated point may rise from below at places where the confining stratum is removed. So that it is proper to include in this group some that issue from ledges somewhere above or below the junction of the formations. These springs are similar in general character to the last, but usually contain a more considerable percentage of the several mineral ingredients, at least that portion of them that are derived from the limestone, which still retains traces of many of the salts that we have reason to suppose were incorporated with it when it was formed beneath the ancient ocean. To this class belong most of the springs that issue from the rock in the western half of the county.

The foregoing are all derived from rocks that were laid down under the ancient Silurian ocean, rocks whose ages are to be reckoned by myriads of years, and from which there has at least been a liberal allowance of time for the removal of whatever soluble matter may have been originally incorporated in them; and yet, we find in all that have been analyzed varying quantities of the oceanic salts.

The remainder issue from loose material of much more recent origin, formed by the agency of ice and fresh water, so far as the evidence goes; and yet, as this material was derived from the preceding oceanic formations in great part, the same ingredients may and do occur in the water. They are, as a class, more superficial than the preceding, and more liable to contamination from surface impurities, and, for a like reason, their temperature is often less constant and their flow less regular. To this class belong those springs that issue from the drift.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The term artesian is frequently applied to deep wells, without regard to whether the water flows at the surface or not; but it will here be applied to flowing wells, without regard to depth. Flowing wells depend upon these requisite conditions: There should be an impervious stratum to prevent the escape of the water below; a previous water-bearing stratum upon this, to furnish the flow of water; a second impervious layer upon this, to prevent the escape of water above. It

being under pressure from the fountain-head. These must dip, and there must be no adequate outlet for the water at a lower level than the well. There must also be a sufficient collecting area or reservoir in connection with the porous stratum, and it must have sufficient elevation to act as a fountain-head.

Wells of this description in Eastern Wisconsin are divided into six different classes: (1) those that derive their flow entirely from the drift; (2) those that derive their flow from the junction of the drift with the indurated rocks below; (3) those that originate in the Niagara limestone; (4) those that arise from the Galena and Trenton limestones; (5) those from the St. Peters sandstone; and (6) those from the primordial zone. To the fourth and fifth classes belong the Watertown fountains; the one which includes the greater number rising from Trenton limestone; the other embracing the deeper wells from the St. Peters sandstone. The first class vary in depth from 18 to 100 feet; the second, from 100 to 215 feet. One of the most interesting of the latter class is located near the shops of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, to whom it belongs. The following is the record of this well:

Depth of soil	50 feet
Depth of limestone	57 feet
Depth of sandstone	108 feet
Total.....	215 feet

Water began to flow when a depth of 107 feet was reached, and could be raised ten feet above the surface. Two additional records will sufficiently illustrate this (fifth) class:

Drift.....	10 feet.....	15 feet
Limestone.....	93 feet.....	103 feet
Sandstone.....	— feet.....	23 feet
Total.....	103 feet.....	141 feet

If we assume that the flow of the railway well was from the surface of the St. Peters sandstone, the upper face of the sandstone will be 107 feet, 103 and 118 feet, respectively, below the surface at the three wells, facts which may be of service in sinking others. The first one (that belonging to the railway company) is 243 feet above Lake Michigan; hence, its bottom is 28 feet below the lake level.

The source of supply for both classes (fourth and fifth as previously mentioned) of these wells seem to lie to the west of north, where, both near and distant, occur many depressions entrapped between limestone and drift ridges, giving abundant superficial reservoirs, while in this direction also may be found the out-cropping edge of the sandstone. This sandstone likewise comes to the surface to the west of Watertown, but the low elevation in that region seems to indicate that the flow is not from that quarter. The western edge of the sandstone where it comes to the surface, follows the east bank of the Crawfish River, from Lowell to Aztalan, and at no point between those places has it an elevation much greater than the railroad junction at Watertown. It is not to be expected then that fountains can be obtained from the St. Peters sandstone, which will flow at a much greater elevation than that already attained, namely, 253 feet above Lake Michigan. By penetrating the Potsdam sandstone there is a reasonable probability that a flow competent to rise to a higher elevation could be obtained. The following is an analysis of the water of one of these fountains:

	<i>Grains in 1 gal.</i>
Bicarbonate of soda.....	1.838
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	5.818
Bicarbonate of lime.....	12.094
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.100
Sulphate of potassa.....	0.54
Silica.....	0.305
Organic matter.....	0.346
Total.....	20,615

While these facts are still in mind, it will be convenient to speak of the Palmyra "oil well." Although a failure as a source of oil, this well has proved of some value in demonstrating the

possibility of Artesian wells in that and similar situations. It was begun about 250 feet above Lake Michigan and 828 feet above the sea. The following is its record :

46 feet	Drift—struck limestone.	..... feet	Hard sandstone, 3 feet.
176 "	Limestone, supposed to be "blue limestone."	480 "	Gray sandstone.
229 "	Water.	482 "	Soft sandstone.
235 "	Slate and sand	489 "	Hard sandstone.
255 "	"Good show of oil" (!).	507 "	Soft sandstone.
257 "	"Big show of oil (!!). Struck sand rock.	587 "	Red sandstone.
263 "	Great flow of water.	600 "	Gray sandstone.
283 "	Metal 2 inches (iron ore?).	615 "	Red sandstone.
350 "	Supposed lower magnesian limestone. Cal- ciferous sand rock.	660 "	Drab or cream-colored sandstone.
412 "	White sandstone.	683 "	Soapstone or shale.
421 "	Gray sandstone.	687 "	Gray sandstone to bottom of well.
455 "	Red sandstone.	750 "	Bottom of well, being 500 feet <i>below</i> Lake Michigan, 78 above the sea.
461 "	Black sandstone.		

These may be distributed as follows :

46 feet	Drift.	93 feet	St. Peters sandstone.
130 "	Galena limestone.	62 "	Lower magnesian limestone.
81 "	Trenton limestone.	338 "	Potsdam sandstone.

The *flow* of this well is derived from the St. Peters sandstone. It cannot have its source in that formation directly to the West, since the outcrop is lower than the surface of the well. The fountain-head is probably in the same region as that of the Watertown wells of its class.

There are three extensive areas over which there is a reasonable presumption that fountains may be obtained: (1) A belt adjoining Lake Michigan; (2) Green Bay Valley, from Fond du Lac northward; and, (2) the Valley of Rock River. In the last-mentioned valley an elevation of 250 feet must be taken as the upper limit of favorable chances. The St. Peters sandstone is available for only a portion of the area that falls below that altitude, since, in some parts of it, this formation is deeply eroded by the streams and its fountain-forming possibilities destroyed. Success in these portions will be chiefly dependent on the Potsdam sandstone. As the majority of the deep-seated wells of Eastern Wisconsin derive their flow from the St. Peters sandstone, it is important to know at what elevation the upper face of that formation outcrops. The following list will supply the requisite data for Jefferson County: Lake Mills, Section 3, northwest quarter, 319 feet; Section 4, northwest quarter, 330 feet. Milford, Section 7, southwest quarter, 251 feet; Section 33, northeast quarter (estimated) 257 feet. Oakland, Section 18, southeast quarter, 246 feet; Section 16, northwest corner, 264 feet; Section 28, middle east line (estimated) 233 feet; Section 30, northwest quarter, 253 feet. Sumner, Section 18 (estimated) 202 feet; Waterloo, Section 31, county line (estimated) 323 feet; Section 35, southeast quarter (estimated), 277 feet.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The northern part of the State is occupied by the oldest formations that are definitely known to geologists by observation, though theoretically there are older ones. These dip down beneath the sandstones and limestones that constitute the upper formations in the southern part of the State. They pass beneath Jefferson County at a depth of more than a thousand feet, and may be looked upon as forming the great rock floor upon which the later formations repose. There lies upon this floor first a great bed of sandstone, to which the name Potsdam has been given. The thickness of this is somewhat irregular, but is sometimes nearly, or quite one thousand feet. It does not appear at the surface anywhere in the county, but was penetrated by the Palmyra "oil well." Upon this sandstone, there lies the Lower Magnesian limestone. This is likewise irregular in thickness, varying in Eastern Wisconsin from about sixty feet to one hundred and fifty feet, while in the western part of the State it is sometimes two hundred and fifty feet thick. The most southerly point in Eastern Wisconsin at which the Lower Magnesian limestone appears is at Waterloo. Along the stream below the lower bridge, at the

village, a low ledge presents its rough, weathered face to view. It consists of a coarse, cherty, buff, silicious dolomite, in medium beds of rough, uneven texture, owing in part to the irregular cavities and granular porous spots, and in part to the presence of nodules of chert. The inequality of structure is exaggerated by the effects of long weathering, giving the surface a very ragged aspect. The exterior of the chert is usually white and rather soft, while the interior is dark or reddish, hard, translucent and flint-like. The outcrop represents the upper portion of the formation.

ST. PETERS SANDSTONE.

Upon the Lower Magnesian limestone, there rests the St. Peters sandstone, which is also uneven in thickness, the average being, perhaps, seventy-five to one hundred feet. In this sandstone, in the town of Waterloo, occur organic remains. It there has sufficient compactness to serve as a building-stone, but usually it is too soft. The latter fact, however, permits its extensive use as sand for mortar and similar purposes. At most localities, it can be dug with pick and shovel—the mere handling being sufficient to reduce it to sand. On account of its clearness, it is much superior to most drift sand.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

Upon the St. Peters sandstone, there lies the Trenton limestone. It has been divided by the State Geologist into four subdivisions. These are the Lower Buff, the Lower Blue, the Upper Buff and the Upper Blue beds. All of these beds are more or less buff near the surface, so that the color is not a wholly reliable guide. Their thickness is as follows: Upper Blue beds, 15 feet; Upper Buff beds, 55 feet; Lower Blue beds, 25 feet, and Lower Buff beds, same thickness.

At the lower quarry, belonging to Mr. Krump, near Fort Atkinson, the upper portion of this formation (Trenton) is shown. About two miles below Jefferson, on the west side of Rock River, a little stream has cut down to dark mottled, fine grained, rather thick beds that are capable of receiving an excellent polish. Their lithological affinities are with the upper half of the formation. Near Aztalan are several quarries showing the junction of the Lower Buff layers and those above. The surface of the rock is beautifully polished and striated by glacial action. On the north side of Red Cedar Lake, in the town of Oakland, and in the vicinity on the west, the lower beds are displayed, showing a somewhat less firm rock than usual. The most interesting exposure of the Trenton limestone, in the town of Waterloo, is at the quarry of David Crump, in Section 35. The lower four feet are of thick bedded, very serviceable rock, above which lies one foot of thin shaly stone, succeeded by six feet of somewhat irregular layers of medium thickness, upon which are two feet of even bedded stone, overlaid by two and a half feet of thin, greenish, shaly material. The lower portion is to be regarded as representing the Lower Buff layers, and the upper ones the Lower Blue limestone.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

Upon the Trenton limestone, there rests a closely related formation known as the Galena limestone, from the fact that it is the main formation that bears galena or lead ore in the lead region of the southwestern part of the State. It differs from the Trenton limestone in being thicker bedded and having a more irregular texture, so that it weathers into rough, craggy forms and often has a rotten appearance. It is usually a deeper buff than the Trenton beds. Passing by several minor exposures in Jefferson County, we find, about two miles southeast of Fort Atkinson, quarries situated in the lower portion of this (the Galena limestone) formation; and a little to the north, on the southeast quarter of Section 10, in Township 5 north, of Range 14 east, a quarry in the Upper Blue limestone. The rock from the former furnishes a good lime and an ordinary building stone. On the west side of Rock River, in the town of Jefferson

and Oakland, are several patches of Galena limestone, forming the nucleus of the prominent hills of that region. On the east side of the river, the heavy drift accumulations effectually conceal the formation.

THE GLACIAL FORMATIONS OR DRIFT.

Long after the above formations had been deposited by the Silurian ocean, and had been lifted from the water and eroded into hills and valleys by the elements, the region was subjected to the action of ice and glacial waters, by which a covering of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders was deposited over the face of the region, well-nigh concealing all the strata beneath. This constitutes the drift, or glacial, or quaternary deposits that prevail at the service. They are composed of rounded fragments and the ground-up material of various kinds of rocks. When carefully studied, it is found that all these fragments were derived from formations lying to the northward and northeastward, and that a great many of them came from the Lake Superior region and beyond, as, for instance, the copper that is occasionally found, sometimes in quite large lumps.

Taken altogether, this is one of the most puzzling formations known to geologists; and, although the explanations worked out by the recent geological survey in Wisconsin are probably the most satisfactory that have ever been given, it would far transcend our limits to attempt to reproduce them here. Indeed, we can only mention one important resource to Jefferson County, springing from the drift—the manufacture of cream-colored brick, several millions of which are annually produced. Concerning the depth of this drift, or the ridges or belts formed of it, reference may be had to recent volumes of the Geology of Wisconsin.

SOIL OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Soil, the latest geological formation, was produced by the disintegration of the drift and of the rock where it approaches the surface. The surface of Jefferson County, west of the Rock and Crawfish Rivers, is generally covered (where cultivation has not changed it) with oak openings, with a small portion of prairie, and a larger part occupied by marshes—natural wet meadows. The upland is generally wooded with white, burr, and black or red oaks, that is, it was so wooded before cultivation began, with a soil varying with the vegetation found upon it in a state of nature. The prairies have an alluvial surface soil of great depth, from eight inches to two feet, with a clay subsoil slightly mixed with sand and lime pebbles. The marshes possess an alluvial soil of great depth, varying from two to ten feet, composed of vegetation in different stages of decomposition, and are underlaid generally with a strata of fine-washed beach sand, overlaying clay or rock. The burr-oak openings occupy a large portion of this region. They are characterized by a dark, alluvial surface soil, mixed with sand, and varying to quite sandy, the substratum less tenacious than that of the prairies, and varying to gravelly clay, rarely to sand and gravel. Next, the black or red oak openings have a surface of sandy loam, with a tenacious subsoil, varying to sandy. White-oak openings, generally occupying the most elevated portions of the west part of the county, have a tenacious soil, like the subsoil of the prairies.

East of Rock, but south of Bark River, a large portion of the county is burr-oak openings, characteristics of which are the same as those west of the first-mentioned stream, with the exception that the land covered by them is rather more sandy, and pretty freely sprinkled with granite bowlders. The white-oak openings also occupy the most elevated portions of this part of the county, as they do to the westward.

East of Rock, but north of Bark River, the soil is generally sandy, or clay loam covered with leaf mold, with all the variety of subsoil before described as existing in the west portions of the county, interspersed with marshes and tamarack or larch swamp, easily susceptible of improvement by ditching and seeding with timothy or red-top. The upland was originally nearly all covered with a dense growth of miscellaneous timber, including the sugar maple, from

which, at an early day, nearly all the sugar used by the inhabitants was manufactured. The same description answers for the larger portion of the tract lying between the Rock and Crawfish Rivers. The sub-stratum is generally composed of less compact materials than other portions, giving the roots of grasses access to the subsoil.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Jefferson County has its counterpart, nearly, in all the southern counties of Wisconsin. It is subject to about the same climatic conditions. What is true of one is quite true of all, especially of those located at some distance from Lake Michigan. The mean temperature for the year is not far from 45°; for winter, 22°; for summer, 69°. The average rainfall for the year is 32 inches.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Jefferson County is bounded on the north by the county of Dodge, east by Waukesha County, south by Walworth and Rock, and west by the county of Dane. Its eastern boundary is about thirty-five miles west of Lake Michigan; its western boundary nearly one hundred and eight miles east of the Mississippi. It covers an area of about five hundred and seventy-six square miles. This territory, with all the Northwest, was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763, when it was surrendered to the British. By the "Quebec Act" of 1774, the whole 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 chartered rights, and Virginia added to hers the right of conquest of the "Illinois country" during the Revolution. As early as October, 1778, she 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 county, which should be called Illinois. No Virginians were then settled as far north as what is now Wisconsin; and, as none thereafter located so far north before she relinquished all her rights to the United States, it follows that no part of our State was included in Illinois County, and that she never exercised any jurisdiction over any portion of Wisconsin; nor did she make claim to any portion of it by right of conquest.

Notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government over the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which territory was acquired by the treaty of 1783 from Great Britain, possession only was obtained by the United States of the southern portion, the northern part 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 above mentioned, established, in what is now the State of Illinois, 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 Wisconsin, although being the nearest approach thereto of any organized county up to that date.

The next and much nearer approach to Jefferson County was by the organization of Wayne County in 1796, which was made to include, beside much other territory, all of the present State watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. Still, no part of Rock River Valley had as yet come into any county organization. However, from 1800 to 1809, what are now the limits of Jefferson County were within the Territory of Indiana, and, in the last-mentioned year, passed into the Territory of Illinois. It is probable that Indiana Territory exercised jurisdiction over what is now Wisconsin to the extent of appointing two Justices of the Peace—one for Green Bay and one for Prairie du Chien. In the year 1809, the Illinois Territorial Government commissioned three Justices of the Peace and two militia officers at Prairie du Chien, St. Clair

County having previously been extended so as to include that point, and probably Green Bay. In the course of time, other Illinois counties had jurisdiction, until in 1818, what is now Wisconsin became a portion of the Territory of Michigan. Under the government of the latter, the district of country now forming Jefferson County was first included within the limits of the county of Brown, afterward Milwaukee, and so continued until it became itself a county, constituted by name and boundary.

JEFFERSON COUNTY AS REPRESENTED ON EARLY MAPS.

It was not until that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan, and north of the State of Illinois, had become noted because of its lead mines, that the valley of Rock River above the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois, began to appear upon published maps with any degree of distinctness.

On Farmer's "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouisconsin," published in 1830, Lake Koshkonong is noted as "the lake we live on,"—said to be the meaning of Kuskanong, Koskonong, or, as now spelled, Koshkonong. On this map, a Winnebago village is noted on an eastern branch of Rock River—evidently the Burnt Village, or White Crow's Village, previously mentioned in this history. It is indicated in this map as being on the *north* side of what is now Bark River, whereas its site was on the *south* side of that stream.

The first "Map of Wisconsin Territory, Compiled from Public Surveys," gives Jefferson County as one of the eighteen of its surveyed counties, noting therein Fort Atkinson and Jefferson. But the latter place is located wholly on the east side of Rock River, about a mile above the mouth of Crawfish River. The Milwaukee and Rock River Canal is distinctly marked, striking Rock River on the north side of Jefferson: and, immediately across it, on the road leading to Watertown, is "Ossin." Watertown finds a place more than a mile below the county line, while the "Ancient ruins of Aztalan" are correctly noted.

On a "Map of the Territory of Wisconsin," by David H. Burr, draughtsman to the House of Representatives of the United States, drawn in 1836, to accompany the Hon. Z. Carey's Report, a proposed Railroad is laid down on a straight line from Milwaukee to the "City of the Four Lakes," on the northwest side of the Fourth Lake (Mendota), in Dane County. This road is marked to run across Jefferson County just above the mouth of the Crawfish River, but that stream is without a name.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Ancient works exist in the valley of Rock River, not only below the State line, but also above it. Indeed, those south, in Illinois, are of much less importance than such as are known to exist to the northward. So far as the valley of this stream is concerned, throughout its whole extent, in Wisconsin, are to be found interesting relics of pre-historic man,—some of the mounds being seen at the very sources of a number of its branches. In the lead region, for some cause, there seem to be few evidences of their existence. In one locality, however, on the Pecatonica, a branch of the Rock River, ancient works are noticed. It is probable that the necessities of these builders did not include lead, and there are no indications of ancient mining of that metal in the lead region, as in the copper mines of Lake Superior. The copper ore associated with lead was beyond the reach of their metallurgic arts. The works on the Pecatonica consist of several oblong, or circular mounds; there is also one tapering mound. The last mentioned is destitute of appendages, or other indications of its relation to any animal form. These mounds are situated on sloping ground, and extend from the top of a hill half way to the Pecatonica. The soil at this point is sandy, being in the district of the sandstone, which crops out occasionally in the vicinity. There is nothing to distinguish these works from others more within the proper region, as it were, of the Mound-Builders. In one of the mounds, bones are said to have been obtained. Indian graves along the margin of the stream, when exposed, furnished a

few glass beads and some trinkets. The point where these works exist is eleven miles west of Monroe, in Green County, Wis.

The valley of Sugar River, a considerable stream between the Pecatonica and Rock Rivers, appears also to have been to a great extent avoided by the Mound-Builders. A few unimportant works have been seen, however, on some of the tributaries of that river. In Beloit, on the college grounds, some ancient works were surveyed in 1852, by Prof. S. P. Lathrop. They consisted of circular and oblong mounds. On the east bank of the river, three-quarters of a mile above the city, he also surveyed, in the same year, some interesting vestiges of the pre-historic race. Some of the mounds here examined were of animal shape. There is a group of earthworks about two and a half miles east of Beloit, in Rock County, on a bluff overlooking Turtle Creek. These mounds represent animals of different kinds.

Proceeding up Rock River, the first works worthy of notice are near the junction of the outlet of the four lakes, at Fulton. At a place known as Indian Hill, about a mile above the mouth of the Yahara (Catfish), Dr. I. A. Lapham, in 1850, surveyed a series of oblong mounds on the steep slope of the hill, converging toward a point where there is a dug-way leading to the river. The hill has an elevation of seventy or eighty feet, and from its summit the valley of the river can be overlooked for several miles above and below. It may be that this was a most important post of observation, and that the peculiar arrangement of the mounds was intended to guard the access to the water from the top of the hill. The hill is quite steep, and the graded way has been increased in depth by running water, but it bears evidence of having originally been constructed by art.

At the intersection of Main and State streets, in the village of Fulton, Dr. Lapham found in 1850, an irregular oval earthwork, consisting of a flat ridge, and resembling the roadway of a modern turnpike. The breadth varied from thirty to forty feet, and the elevation from two to three feet in the middle. The diameters of the oval were 500 and 300 feet. Such a structure might have had its usage in some of the public games or ceremonies of uncivilized life; but it would be idle, of course, to undertake to ascertain its particular purpose.

Besides the works already mentioned, in this vicinity, Dr. Lapham found numerous tumuli, of the ordinary circular form, supposed to be sepulchral. They were occasionally arranged in rows, more or less regular, along the margin of a brook or valley. Usually, two or three mounds near the middle of the row were found larger than the others. Three of these mounds were found on the east side of the Yahara, half a mile below Fulton, and a group a mile above the village. Two miles above, on Section 11, was found a group of eight, situated on the edge of a prairie, so as to be seen in profile. About a mile below Fulton, there was found a group of fourteen, and another on the side of Rock River. All these were circular mounds, not accompanied by others of imitative forms. Some had been opened, and were said in most cases to have contained remains of human skeletons, frequently of several persons in the same mounds. In 1834, the Government Surveyors noted eight mounds on the west shore of Lake Koshkonong, immediately above where Rock River leaves the lake. Recently, one of these mounds, sixty feet in diameter and eighty feet above the water, was opened by W. C. Whitford and W. P. Clarke, and found to contain some Indian skeletons and relics; also, what are believed to be the skulls of three Mound-Builders.

We now reach Jefferson County in our ascent of Rock River, and are in Township 5 north, of Range 13 east, and, being upon Thiebault's Point on the east side of Lake Koshkonong, are also, of course, in the town of Koshkonong. On this point are traces of mounds; but, a little further up the lake, on Sections 25 and 24, are a series of work extending about two miles along the highlands which border upon that portion of it. Some represent turtles; they all have their heads turned toward the lake; their tails are of diminished lengths. One mound, as seen in 1850, bore some resemblance to a tadpole. In the vicinity of Fort Atkinson are several groups of mounds. A half-mile below the place, on the right bank of Rock River, are some very large burial tumuli; the largest is ten feet high and sixty feet in diameter. Going another half-mile down the river, on the same (north) side, brings us to a remarkable succession of works

of various forms. A mile west of Jefferson, there are the first lizard mounds to be seen on Rock River. A bird and a snake have here their representatives. In and around Jefferson, there are many other traces of mounds. On the north bank of Ripley Lake, in the town of Oakland, is a group of works of the Mound-Builders exhibiting some peculiar features.

Ascending the Crawfish River from Jefferson, we reach the "ancient city of Aztalan"—one of the wonders of the Western world. The importance of the works here seen arises from the fact that they give evidence of greater labor than those at any other locality in the State, and that they resemble the works of Mound-Builders in other parts of the United States. Without this resemblance we might be led to suppose that the ancient people who lived in Wisconsin were a distinct race from those who lived in Ohio, so different is the general character of their monuments. The ancient remains are located on Sections 16, 17 and 20, in Township 7 north, of Range 14 east, in the town of Aztalan, and immediately south and southeast of the village of the same name; indeed, some of the mounds are included within the surveyed limits of the last-mentioned place. Nearly all the works are upon the west side of the Crawfish River. These works were first discovered in October, 1836, and surveyed for the first time by N. F. Hyer, in January, 1837. He soon afterward published a brief description of them, accompanied by a woodcut, in the *Milwaukee Advertiser*. The name Aztalan was given to these works by Mr. Hyer, because, according to a tradition of the Aztecs (the ancient inhabitants of Mexico) their ancestors came from a country at the north, which they called Aztalan, and the possibility that these might be the remains of their occupancy, suggested the idea of the name. In 1843, the "ancient city" was again described, this time by Samuel Taylor, in *Silliman's Journal*. This description was condensed by Squier and Davis in the first volume of the Smithsonian Contributions, published in 1848. In 1855, in a work entitled "The Antiquities of Wisconsin," by I. A. Lapham, published under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and on behalf of the American Antiquarian Society, a description, very elaborate and complete, is given of these works.

The main feature of these remains of an extinct race is the inclosure or ridge of earth, extending around three sides of an irregular parallelogram, the Crawfish River forming the fourth side on the east. The space thus inclosed is seventeen acres and two-thirds. The ridge forming the inclosure is 631 feet long at the north end, 1,419 feet long on the west side, and 700 feet on the south side, making a total length of wall of 2,750 feet. The ridge or wall is about twenty-two feet wide, and from one foot to five feet in height. The wall of earth is enlarged on the outside, at nearly regular distances, by mounds of the same material. Nearly the whole interior of the inclosure appears to have been either excavated or thrown up into mounds and ridges. Outside the inclosure, north and south, are a number of mounds, others are seen across the river east. These are of various sizes and forms, most of them circular. But the ruins of the "ancient city" are now so changed by cultivation as to present but slight indications of their appearance when first discovered.

In the valley of Rock River, within the county of Jefferson, few traces of the Mound-Builders are found above Aztalan until the town of Ixonia is reached. Here there are, on Section 19, seven or eight mounds along the right bank of the river, on an elevated position, commanding a fine view of the stream above and below. There are other traces of the extinct race in the vicinity. It may be said with truth that nowhere else in Wisconsin do there exist such important remains of the Mound-Builders as in what is now Jefferson County.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

As early as the year 1632, the civilized world had knowledge, through vague reports of savages, of a tribe of Indians to the westward and southwestward of Lake Huron, who lived in a country "where there was a quantity of buffaloes." This nation, it is believed, was the one afterward known as the Illinois. They occupied what is now Northern Illinois, extending their occupation, probably, so far to the northward as to include Southern Wisconsin, and the territory now included in Jefferson County. Afterward, they were driven beyond the Mississippi, but subsequently returned to the region of the river which bears their name.

Meanwhile, there commenced an emigration of tribes from Fox River of Green Bay, to the southward. The Mascoutins and their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, moved to the vicinity of the south end of Lake Michigan. It is probable that one or more of these tribes had their homes for a time in the Rock River Valley, after the migration of the Illinois across the Mississippi. Following them in, at least, a nominal occupation of Southern Wisconsin were the Foxes; but these Indians and their kindred, the Sacs, instead of migrating toward the south, moved westward and southwestward from the river which commemorates the first-mentioned tribe.

Though there is abundant evidence that the territory now known as Jefferson County was occupied by the Winnebagoes for a considerable time previous to the advent of the whites, it is impossible to fix the exact spots within the present bounds of the county where they located all their villages and the date of their first occupancy. The character of the country, so admirably suited to all the requirements of a primitive and nomadic people—well watered throughout its whole extent, and containing a combination of woodland, prairie, openings and natural meadows, upon which grazed herds of game, or which were readily converted into fertile cornfields—affords presumptive evidence that it must have been a favorite abode of a portion of that tribe known as the Rock River Winnebagoes. It is certain, also, that bands of Pottawatomies were resident at different points in what is now Jefferson County.

The prevailing opinion that the Winnebagoes had occupied the valley of the Rock for a great number of years previous to the advent of the whites is an erroneous one. And even as late as 1832, the Rock River band had but one village upon territory now included in Jefferson County. It was called the Burnt Village—known, also, as the White Crow's town—was on the south side of what was then called the Whitewater River (now Bark River), at its most southerly point, on the north half of Section 12, in Township 5 north, of Range 14 east—town of Koshkonong—about two and one-half miles southeast of the present Fort Atkinson. This is the village generally, but incorrectly, stated to have been located upon the north side of Lake Koshkonong, some eight miles distant. When, on the 6th day of July, 1832, Gen. Atkinson, in pursuit of Black Hawk, reached the place, it was found deserted.

There were many tribes of Indians who claimed to be sole owners of all the land embraced in the present State of Wisconsin, when it finally came under the jurisdiction of the United States. This question of aboriginal ownership of the soil was then found to be inextricably complicated by conflicting claims of different tribes to the same land. As will be found fully explained in the general history of the State, the Menomonees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies were all located within the present boundaries of Wisconsin, and the claims of several different tribes were frequently found to embrace the same territory. Thus, for example, the Winnebagoes, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Pottawatomies each claimed an ownership in the Rock River country; and the particular subdivision of it now known as Jefferson County was claimed by both the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.

The first treaty affecting the lands of the Rock River Valley made with the Indians was that between "William Clark, Ninian Edwards and August Choteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Winnebago tribe or nation residing on the Wisconsin River, of the other part," which treaty was proclaimed January 30, 1816. Article II of this treaty stipulated that "the undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do, by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French or Spanish Governments, within the limits of the United States or Territories, and, also, all and every treaty, contract and agreement heretofore concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation, as far as their interest in the same extends."

Subsequently, a treaty proclaimed February 6, 1826, was entered into with the Sioux and Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menomonee, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomic tribes, for the purpose of "promoting peace among these tribes,

and to establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live in their vicinity." Article VI of this treaty is to this effect: "It is agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa River, half a day's march below the falls of that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water River, a branch of the Chippewa; thence south to Black River; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Wisconsin."

Article VII stipulates: "It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: Southeasterly by Rock River, from its source near the Winnebago Lake, to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth; westerly by the east line of the tract lying upon the Mississippi, herein secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians of the Illinois; and also by the high bluff described in the Sioux boundary, and running north to Black River; from this point, the Winnebagoes claim up Black River to a point due west from the source of the left fork of the Wisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork, and down the same to the Wisconsin; thence down the Wisconsin to the portage, and across the portage to Fox River; thence down Fox River to the Winnebago Lake, and to grand Kau Kaulin, including in their claim the whole of Winnebago Lake."

By a treaty concluded at Rock Island between the United States, by their Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, and the Winnebagoes, proclaimed February 13, 1833, the Winnebagoes, for certain considerations of land, money and supplies, ceded "to the United States, forever, all the lands to which said nation have title or claim, lying to the south and east of the Wisconsin River, and the Fox River, of Green Bay."

As, however, the country claimed by the Winnebagoes, under the treaty of February 6, 1826, was bounded on the southeast "by Rock River from its source, near the Winnebago Lake, to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth," it is evident that the land ceded by this last treaty (that of February 13, 1833), could not include the whole of Jefferson County as it now exists. The other moiety of this county was acknowledged to be the property of the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians; and, to extinguish their title, a treaty was entered into with them at Chicago September 26, 1833, whereby, for good and valuable considerations, this confederated nation of Indians ceded "to the United States all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between this lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), made on the 15th of September, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, made on the 29th of July, 1829, supposed to contain about five millions of acres."

Finally, and to remove the possibility of any doubt whatever, as to the validity of the title held by the United States to the lands lying on both sides of Rock River, a treaty was concluded at Washington City—proclaimed June 16, 1838—with the Winnebagoes, whereby, in brief but comprehensive terms, "the Winnebago Nation of Indians cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River."

With this treaty, the United States obtained an unassailable title to all the lands lying within the present bounds of Jefferson County; but, so fond of their former homes were the Rock River Winnebagoes, that even after they had been removed to the reservation provided for them, they continually revisited them, in small parties, to the great annoyance of the citizens; and the Government was finally compelled, in 1841, to send a military detachment to secure obedience to the order confining them to territory set off to them beyond the Mississippi. But, though forced to leave, they would frequently return in small parties; and, when these straggling bands would pass their old-time burial places, they would manifest the deepest reverence.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The summer of 1832 was a somewhat notable one in the history of the territory afterward included in Jefferson County. June and July of that year saw the gathering of Indian hordes within its limits, painted and plumed—at war with the whites. Black Hawk, the leader of the Sacs, had retreated up Rock River until a point was reached—Black Hawk Grove—just outside of what is now the city of Janesville, Rock County, where the savages 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 of the Sacs, but of the Rock River Winnebagoes. The last mentioned had not yet ceded their territory east of Sugar River.

While Black Hawk was in camp at the grove which has received his name, there were brought in two prisoners, Sylvia and Rachel Hall. The particulars of their captivity are given in the words of one of the captives:

“On the 21st of May, 1832, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. Pettigrew's and our (Mr. Hall's) family were assembled at the house of William Davis, in Indian Creek settlement, in La Salle County, Ill., a party of Indians, about seventy in number, were seen crossing Mr. Davis' fence, about eight or ten paces from the house. As they approached, Mr. Pettigrew attempted to shut the door, but was shot down in doing so. The savages then rushed in and massacred every one present, except my sister and myself. The persons massacred were Mr. Pettigrew, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Hall (my mother) and Miss Davis, a young lady of about fifteen—and six children, four of them boys and two of them girls. These were in the house. Mr. Davis, Mr. Hall (my father), William Norris and Henry George were massacred without; fifteen in all. The time occupied in the massacre was less, probably, than ten minutes. When the Indians entered, my sister and myself were sitting near the door sewing. I got immediately upon the bed and stood there during the massacre. The confusion was such—the terror inspired by the firing of guns in the house, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying so great—that I have no recollections in what manner they were killed.

“As soon as the massacre was over, three Indians seized and dragged me from the bed without much violence, and led me into the yard. I was then taken by two of them about half-way across the creek—fifty paces or more, perhaps, distant. Thence I was led back into the yard in front of the house, where I saw my sister for the first time since our separation.

“We were then taken by four Indians—two having hold of each—and hurried off on foot, in a northern direction, as fast as we could run, for about two miles through timber bordering upon the creek, when we came to a place where the Indians had left their horses previous to the attack. We were then placed, without constraint, upon two of their poorest animals, each of which was led by an Indian, and proceeded as fast as our horses could travel in a direction, as I supposed, toward the camp, accompanied by about thirty warriors. We continued traveling in this manner until about midnight, when we halted to rest our horses, the Indians exhibiting all the while symptoms of great uneasiness, arising apparently from their apprehension of being pursued. After resting for about two hours, we started again on the same horses as before, and traveled at a brisk gait the residue of the night and all next day until about noon, when we halted, and the Indians, having scalded some beans and roasted some acorns, desired us to eat. We ate some of the beans and tasted of the acorns, not from any disposition we had to eat, but to avoid giving offense to our captors. We remained in this place for one or two hours. The Indians, after having finished their scanty meal, busied themselves in dressing the scalps they had taken, stretching them upon small hoops. Among them I recognized, by the color of the hair, my own mother's! It produced a kind of faintness or blindness, and I fell into a swoon, from which I was awakened shortly thereafter by a summons to set out upon our journey. We traveled on in the same way, but more leisurely than before, until almost night, when the horse I rode gave out, and I was seated behind an Indian who rode a fine horse belonging to Mr. Henderson, taken from the settlement in which we were captured. In this manner, we continued on until about 9



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WATERTOWN

o'clock at night, when we reached a camp, having traveled, as I suppose, about ninety miles in twenty-eight hours.

"The Sac camp was on the bank of a small creek, surrounded by low, marshy ground, scattered over with small, burr-oak trees. On our arrival, several squaws came to our assistance, took us from our horses and conducted us into the camp, prepared a place for us to sit down, and presented us some parched corn, some meal and maple sugar mixed, and desired us to eat. We did so, more through fear than hunger, and, at their request, threw a small parcel (about a tablespoonful) into the fire, as did also the squaws, and the Indians that accompanied us. There was much apparent rejoicing on our arrival. About 10 o'clock, we were invited by the squaws to lie down, which we did, and enjoyed a kind of confused or disordered slumber, which lasted until after sunrise. The next morning, soon after we arose, our fears of massacre and torture began to abate. We were presented with some boiled beans and sugar for breakfast, and ate a little, having, though almost exhausted, as yet no appetite for food. About 10 o'clock, the camp broke up, and we all moved about five miles across the creek, and encamped again on an elevated spot, covered with timber, near a small creek. We traveled each upon a separate horse, heavily laden with provisions, blankets, kettles and other furniture required in an Indian camp. We arrived at our new encampment a little before sundown. Here a white pole was stuck in the ground, and the scalps taken when we were captured hung up as trophies. About fifty warriors assembled in the center and commenced a dance, in which a few of the squaws participated. They danced around this pole to the music of a drum and gourds, so prepared as to make a rattling noise. I was invited frequently by the squaws to join in the dance, but refused.

"The first dance was had in the morning, after our arrival in camp. The same was repeated daily while we continued among them. Soon after we arose, on the first morning after our arrival, some warriors came to our lodge, and took us out, and gave me a red flag, and placed something in the hands of my sister, which I do not recollect, and made us march around through the encampment, passing each wigwam. Then they led us to the center of the spot they had cleared off to prepare for the dance, near where the white pole was stuck up; then, placing a blanket upon the earth, and after painting our faces red and black, ordered us to lie down with our faces toward the ground. They then danced around us with war-clubs, tomahawks and spears. Before its conclusion, we were taken away by two squaws, who, we understood, were the wives of Black Hawk. In the evening, as soon as the dance was over, we were presented with a supper, consisting of coffee, fried cakes, boiled corn and fried venison, of which we ate more freely than before. We continued with them for four days longer, during which we fared in a similar manner, until the two last days, when we got out of flour. When our flour was exhausted, we had coffee, meat and pounded corn made into soup. On being delivered over to the squaws above mentioned, we were separated from each other, but permitted to visit every day, and remain for about two hours without interruption. These squaws encamped near each other, and we were considered as their children, and treated as such. Our encampments were removed five or six miles each day, and my sister and myself were always permitted to ride at such removals. Our fare was usually better than that of others in our wigwam. Our fears of massacre had now subsided, being received and adopted into the family of a chief. We were not required to perform any labor, but were closely watched to prevent our escape.

"On the fifth day after our arrival at the Sac camp, we were told that we must go with some Winnebago chiefs who had come for us. At that time, the Sac encampment was on a considerable stream [Rock River], the outlet, as I supposed, of a lake [Koshkonong]. There were a number of lakes within its vicinity. The squaws with whom we lived were apparently distressed at the idea of our leaving them. The Winnebagoes endeavored to make us understand that they were about to take us to the white people. This, however, we did not believe; but, on the contrary, supposed they intended to take us entirely away from our country, friends and homes.

“We left the Sac encampment with four Winnebagoes the same evening, and traveled about fifteen miles, each of us riding on horseback behind a Winnebago chief; the latter expressing frequently their fears of pursuit by the Sacs, who exhibited great uneasiness at our departure—the prophet having cut two locks of hair from my head and one from my sisters, just before we left them.

“We reached the Winnebago encampment a little after dark, and were kindly received. It was more comfortable than any we had seen, and we slept sounder and better than before. We rose early next morning; the Indians, however, had been up some time. We ate breakfast before sunrise, and started in canoes up the river. There were, I believe, eight in company. We continued on our course until nearly sundown, when we landed and encamped on the bank of the river. There were present about a hundred Winnebago warriors. During the next day, four Sac Indians arrived in camp, dressed in white men’s clothes, and desired to talk with us. We were told, however, by the Winnebago chiefs, that we must shut our ears and turn away from them, which we did.

“The ‘Blind’ [White Crow] and his son left our encampment during the night, and returned early in the morning. Immediately afterward they came to us, and the ‘Blind’ asked if we thought the whites would hang them if they took us to the fort. We gave them to understand that they would not. They next inquired if we thought the white people would give them anything for taking us to them. We gave them to understand that they would. The ‘Blind’ then collected his horses, and with the Whirling Thunder and about twenty of the Winnebagoes we crossed the river and pursued our journey, my sister and myself each on a separate horse. We encamped about dark; rose early next morning, and, after a hasty meal of pork and potatoes (the first we had seen since our captivity), of which we ate heartily, we traveled on until we reached the fort—the Blue Mounds, Wisconsin Territory. Before our arrival thither, we had become satisfied that our protectors were taking us to our friends, and that we had formerly done them injustice. About three miles from the fort we stopped, and the Indians cooked some venison; after which they took a white handkerchief which I had, and, tying it to a long pole, three Indians proceeded with it to the fort. About a quarter of a mile thence we were met by a Frenchman [Edward Beouchard]. The Indians formed a ring, and the Frenchman rode into it and held a talk with our protectors. The latter expressed an unwillingness to give us up until they could see Mr. Gratiot, the Indian agent. Being informed by the Frenchman we should be well treated, and that they should see us daily until Mr. Gratiot’s arrival, they delivered us into the Frenchman’s care.

“We repaired immediately to the fort, where the ladies of the garrison (who in the mean time had assembled) received us with the utmost tenderness. We were thereupon attired once more in the costume of our own country, and next day started for Galena. On reaching a little fort at White Oak Springs, we were met by our eldest brother, who, together with a younger one, was at work in a field near the house when we were captured, and when the massacre began fled, and arrived in safety at Dixon’s Ferry. On leaving Galena, we went on board the steamboat *Winnebago* for St. Louis, which place we reached in five days, and were kindly received by its citizens and hospitably entertained by Gov. Clark. Previous to our leaving Galena, we had received an affectionate letter from Rev. Mr. Horn, of Morgan County, Ill., inviting us to make his house our future home. We accepted the invitation, and left St. Louis in the steamboat *Caroline* for Beardstown, on the Illinois River, where we arrived on the third day thereafter. On landing, we were kindly received by the citizens, and, in a few hours, reached the residence of Mr. Horn, five miles distant, in the latter part of July, 1832, when our troubles ended.”

The tent-poles, ashes and brands of the Indian camp-fires, where the two captives were given over to the Winnebagoes by the Sac Indians, were plainly discernible when the first settlers located in the vicinity.

Gen. Atkinson having arrived at the mouth of the Pecatonica, in pursuit of the savages, and hearing that Black Hawk was further up Rock River, determined to follow him, with the

intention of deciding the war by a general battle, if possible. Black Hawk, judging of his intentions from the report of his spies, broke up his camp, near what is now Janesville, and retreated still farther up the stream to the foot of Lake Koshkonong, where, on the west side of the river, in what is now the town of Milton, Rock County, he again formed a camp. Here he remained some time, when he again removed, 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 County. He afterward made his way farther up the valley.

The march of Gen. Atkinson in pursuit of Black Hawk through what is now Rock County, and his arrival at Lake Koshkonong, in the present county of Jefferson, where he found the Sac chief had eluded him, is best related by one who was present :

"The 30th of June, 1832, we passed through the Turtle village [now the city of Beloit], 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 been apparently 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 stayed for several days [near the present city of Janesville]. It was a strong position, where they could have withstood a very powerful force. We afterward 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. Maj. 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 undergrowth 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 to have been born for—shooting at the beasts of the forest.

"We here camped 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 Maj. Ewing, who was still in front with his battalion, 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 we came on 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 Maj. Ewing with his battalion. Then Maj. Ewing sent back one of his staff officers for the main army to call a halt for a few minutes. He, with Maj. Anderson, of the infantry, Capt. Early and Jonathan H. Pugh, went a little in advance, when Maj. Anderson, with a telescope, took 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 & North-Western 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. Maj. Ewing went himself and informed Gen. Atkinson what discovery was made, and requested Gen. Atkinson to let him take his battalion round 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 up against some of their 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 of the name of Hall. Maj. 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 Koshkonong Lake. This was considered a dangerous procedure, but Maj. Ewing, who was in front with Maj. Anderson, would have been first in danger. We now found that we were getting too far in advance of our horses; so Maj. 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 County, 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. 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 immediately started down the stream to inform Gen. Atkinson of the Sac chief's whereabouts. The express, consisting of Dr. E. H. Merryman, W. W. Woodbridge, with Little Thunder, a Winnebago, came very unexpectedly, at a distance of not more than eight miles from their 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. The fugitives, leaving the river near what is now the city of Watertown, were followed to the Third Lake (Monona), across the site where the city of Madison now stands. Meanwhile, Atkinson being informed of the movements of Henry and Dodge, broke up his camp and followed on with the main army, leaving Capt. Gideon Low, of the United States Regulars, with

thirty or forty men, to hold Fort Koshkonong, afterward known as "Fort Atkinson." The two commands, following so close upon the Sac chief, brought on an engagement on the 21st of July upon the Wisconsin River, mention of which—the battle of "Wisconsin Heights"—has already been made in the general history of the State. After the conclusion of the war, Capt. Low abandoned "Fort Atkinson," proceeding with his men to Fort Winnebago.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS AND LAND SALES.

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the acquisition by the United States of the Indian title to all the land west of Lake Michigan, not reserved to the Indians or secured to specified individuals by the terms of the several treaties, a survey was commenced by the General Government. The northern boundary of Illinois, which was fixed April 11, 1818, on the parallel of 42° 30' north latitude, became properly the base line of the surveys. A principal north and south line (known as the Fourth Meridian) was also run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior. This line was west of the territory now included in Jefferson County, running first between what are now the counties of Grant and La Fayette, then continuing due north to near the mouth of the Montreal River. Parallel lines to this were run every six miles both on the east and west sides of it. The intervening six miles between these lines are called ranges. Range 1 east, is the first six miles east of the Fourth Meridian; Range 2 east is the second six miles east; and so on to Lake Michigan—Jefferson County lying in Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 east. Parallel lines north of the base line were run every six miles, which, crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square, called townships. These are numbered by tiers going north from the base line, as Townships 1 north, Townships 2 north, and so on. As the present territory of Jefferson County begins twenty-four miles north of the base line, and extends twenty-four miles further north, it includes, of course, four tiers of townships, numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 north. Hence, in speaking of the territory of Jefferson County as surveyed by the General Government, it is said to be in Townships 5, 6, 7 and 8 north, of Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 east.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of the public land in what is now Southern and Eastern Wisconsin, had been surveyed, and the fact being duly reported by the Surveyor General, Congress, by an act approved June 26, 1834, created two land districts. They embraced all that tract 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. It was divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, between Ranges 8 and 9, to the Wisconsin River. All east of that line was called the Green Bay Land District; all west, the Wisconsin Land District. Within the first-mentioned district was included the whole of the present county of Jefferson. A Land Office for this Eastern District was established at Green Bay, which was duly opened by the Government, and a notice given of a public sale of all the then surveyed public lands lying south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. In accordance with this announcement, a sale took place at Green Bay in 1835.

By 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 between Range 8 east and Lake Michigan, bounded on the south by the Illinois State line, and extending north so as to reach to and include the tier of townships numbered 10 north; also, Townships 11 and 12 north, of Ranges 21 and 22 east. The Land Office was located at Milwaukee, where the first public sale of Government lands within the new district was held in the spring of 1839. This brought into market all the land that had not previously been disposed of. The history of the surveys of the several townships now included in Jefferson County, will be found on the following page.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The eventful history of Wisconsin has already been made the theme of the orator and panegyrist. The first settlement of the State is said to have been that established in 1639, by the Jesuit Fathers, at Green Bay. In 1783, Prairie du Chien was settled, and, as early as 1800, or a few years later, settlements were made in the southwestern part of the State, by adventurers, attracted by the lead mines in that section. It is generally conceded that the Black Hawk war was instrumental in directing the attention of emigrants to future Wisconsin, and from that date, settlers began to arrive in such numbers that, on the 26th of April, 1836, a Territorial Government was organized by an act of Congress.

These hardy pioneers, isolated from the world, so to speak, in an inhospitable climate, subjected to privations and dangers no limner's magic touch can more than imperfectly illustrate, came to this sterile waste of those days, determined to establish a new home; and the present high position Wisconsin occupies in the galaxy of States composing the Federal Union, testifies how perfectly they laid the foundations. Through moments of distress and darkness; through hours of solicitude and keen pain, when the heart was heavy with care and life seemed at best a burden too grievous to be borne, they continued in their work, for the future was gilded with a promise that hovered over the picture and the shadows stole away. Insensible and cold and unfeeling the soul that does not warm at the memory of these pioneers who prepared the way for coming generations. Dead the heart that would not throb at such memories. To-day, no shadows stalk across the path of enterprise and industry, as did then; no sorrows intrude their melancholy presence, no ghastly specter mocks the onward march. There was naught of glitter and glare about the efforts of those men; all was pure gold. Their lives were cast in heroic molds, and they were strengthened for the contest with uncertainty and fate. Their advance was impeded by every obstacle, their pathway obscured by clouds, which sometimes cleared away only to reveal the unseen sorrows beyond. But they persevered, and the prosperity of to-day is the fruit of their labors. Many of them live to rejoice in the peace and happiness to which they were instrumental in giving birth, and many of them are gone to reap the reward of lives well spent. Some of them died laboring for the welfare of their fellow-men, like a stanch soldier at his post; some of them died in the quieter walks of life amid associations incomparably precious. But all of them went down to their graves, monumented by an honor rarely achieved in this life—the pure name of true and tender men, without reproach or fear. Their names and the influences of their lives are the heritages left for coming generations to emulate. The tomb cannot contain them, but they will mingle in the daily walks of life, like unseen spirits, guiding and controlling human action. They are not forgotten dead, nor wholly perished from the face of the earth. "Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names liveth evermore."

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Under such auspices, and directed by such agencies, was the settlement of Jefferson County inaugurated upward of forty years ago. The present flourishing country embraced within its geographical limits was at that date a trackless wilderness. No bridges spanned its streams, and the adventurous pilgrim into the wilds of Wisconsin traveled for miles in succession before his heart was gladdened by the sight of a habitation, or the songs of the woodman who had preceded him into the forest.

The county is bounded on the north by Dodge County, east by Waukesha, south by Walworth and Rock Counties, and West by Dane. It is four townships wide and four long, and comprehends an area five hundred and twenty-six square miles. The county seat is at Jefferson, on Rock River, at its junction with the Crawfish, and near the center of the county. It was

separated from Milwaukee County by an act of the Territorial Council, approved December 7, 1836, set off as a separate town for judicial purposes by an act, approved January 2, 1838, and polls established at the houses of Nathaniel Finch, David H. Sargent and Geo. J. Goodhue.

In the fall of 1837, a petition was presented to the legislature, praying for the location of the county seat on the point between the two rivers. Instead, it was located on its present site, the act of Congress of May 26, 1824, giving counties the pre-emption of a quarter-section for county seat purposes. On account of the manner of surveying the county-seat site in Jefferson County, nearly two hundred acres were obtained, and B. W. Finch, of Koshkonong, G. J. Goodhue, of Watertown, and Capt. Robt. Masters, residing in the bend of the river below Jefferson, were appointed Commissioners to locate, lay off and sell enough to pay the purchase-price and expenses. The prayer of petitioners was granted by act adopted January 12, 1838, but it was some time after that the Commissioners obtained a certified copy of the same, which when received, was found to contain a blank for the name, which Capt. Masters filled up with "Jefferson," the remaining Commissioners consenting. A surveyor, named West, laid out the village into lots, part of which were sold to pay expenses, the remainder being disposed of to Mr. William Sanborn, since deceased.

The population of the county at this time, according to the statistics, was estimated at 468. The country lying east of Rock and north of Bark River, was heavily timbered; and what were known as "openings" were distributed throughout other portions, except a few miles square near Whitewater, which were and now are prairie. Within the timbered district there is a remarkable series of ridges running north and south. In a distance of, say nine miles, extending through Range 15, and the west half of range 14, there are no less than sixteen of these parallel ridges at a distance of not more than half a mile apart. They extend from two to five miles in a northerly and southerly direction, and are gradually attenuated at each extremity. Immediately south of these ridges, and along Bark River, there were formerly extensive marshes, which, it is supposed, at one time formed the bottom of a large lake. These have since been drawn off by drainage and other improvements. Other portions of the country are more gently rolling or level, affording excellent facilities for farming and grazing, and are unusually fertile.

Rock River has its source in Fond du Lac County, and, entering Jefferson County at the extreme northeast corner of the town of Ixonia, courses tortuously through that town to the north line of the town of Concord, where it is joined by the Oconomowoc River. It then runs in a northwesterly direction through the town and city of Watertown, passing again into Dodge County, but turns abruptly and flows south back through the town of Watertown, becoming the boundary line between the towns of Milford and Farmington, passing through the towns of Aztalan, Jefferson and Koshkonong, and leaving the county through Lake Koshkonong, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Northwest.

The Crawfish or West Branch of Rock River rises in Columbia County, passes through the southwestern portion of Dodge County and enters Jefferson County in the northern portion of the town of Milford, passing through that and the towns of Aztalan and Jefferson, and entering Rock River in the limits of the city of Jefferson. About a mile above Aztalan, there is a rapid of two feet fall to the mile, and further north there are a series of rapids. This stream affords abundant water-power for all practical uses, as also does Bark River, which enters the county from the east and empties into Rock River near Fort Atkinson. Indeed, Jefferson County is peculiarly favored as regards its rivers. In addition to the above, there are Oconomowoc, a considerable stream, the outlet of a series of small lakes in Milwaukee County, the Scuppernong and Whitewater, two important branches of Bark River, Johnson's Creek, the Koshkonong Creek and a number of other streams which dot the landscape, adding beauty to the scene and contributing to the wealth as also to the health and luxury of their vicinities.

There are two large and many small lakes in the county. Lake Koshkonong is the largest, an "inland sea" of exquisite beauty, where one may pass the sultry days of August in an atmosphere as pure as kissed the cheeks of Eve in Paradise. It is nine miles in length with an average width of about three miles, occupying an area of twenty-one square miles, with a periphery, measuring all the sinuosities of the shore, of about thirty miles. Its waters are clear, from

which the shores rise in many places from twenty to sixty feet in height, from the summit of which they slope back gracefully for miles on either side, with stretches of woodland between fields of grain, meadows, orchards and vineyards, presenting in summer a matchless panorama of ever-changing green and gold. Occasionally, these slopes extend to the water's edge, and points of land reach out into the lake, appearing to pleasure seekers on the steamers as they pass on their zigzag course from point to point, like emeralds set in a band of silver. Scarce a minute passes, from sunrise to sunset, that the landscape does not change, the shifting of the shadows revealing new beauties as the hours go by; and when sunset comes, as seen from the eastern shores, the bright tinted clouds gradually blend with the crimson until the horizon is reached, when the deep, dark lines of the opposite shore shift and change with each breath of wind and each second of time, until darkness draws a veil over all, forming a scene of beauty equal to the poet's dream of heaven. The same scenery is equally beautiful by moonlight; the difference being that between the dark paintings of the old masters and the lighter works of the more modern school of art. It is easy of access; three steamers ply its waters for the convenience of tourists, two commodious hotels supply rest and comfort to the traveler, and the Black Hawk Club House furnishes accommodations for the hunters who are annually attracted to its confines in pursuit of game.

Rock Lake, in Lake Mills Township, is nearly three miles long by one mile wide, and covers an area of not quite 1,700 acres. Its name is derived from the unusual number of rocks which line its shore, in many places several feet in height. It discharges its waters in a north-easterly direction, through a small stream, into the Crawfish.

Ripley and Red Cedar Lakes are both in Oakland; Goose Lake, Hope Lake, and numberless other expanses of water indent the surface of the county, adding to its beauties and the attraction of its surroundings.

“THE ANCIENT CITY.”

The artificial earthworks (says Dr. I. A. Lapham) located at Aztalan, immediately above the “ancient city” from which it derives its name, have been sources of wonder and scientific inquiry since their alleged discovery by Timothy Johnson, in 1836. They at that time consisted of an oblong inclosure, about 550 yards in length by 275 yards in breadth, lying along the bank of the river. The walls were twenty-three feet wide at the base, and about five feet high, having an exterior semicircular enlargement, or buttress, and a corresponding interior recess every twenty-seven yards. In some parts of the wall, and especially in the buttresses, the earth of which it is composed appeared to have been mixed with straw and burned in such a manner as to resemble slightly burned brick, but there was no evidence that this substance had ever been molded into shape. Within this inclosure there are several mounds and excavations, in addition to an unusual number of mounds to be found in the immediate vicinity, indicating that this spot was once inhabited by a numerous population, which continued to reside there for a great length of time. The derivation of the name of the town has been stated, and a little fancy only is necessary to locate the home of the Aztecs, whence, according to Humboldt, they emigrated to Mexico. These works were explored by N. F. Hyer, Esq., soon after their discovery, who published an entertaining paper on their supposed origin, and other particulars therewith connected.

It is a well-known fact that Wisconsin is one of the healthiest States in the Union, and that Jefferson is among the healthiest counties in the State. The winters are usually long and severe, but the air is dry, the summers short and cool. These essentials, with the salubrity of the climate and purity of the atmosphere, conspire to render its residents free from disease, and the possession of the fullest complement of happiness which comes from perfect health.

HEBRON.

The permanent settlement of the county was begun in 1836, though what point can sustain a claim of precedence in that behalf is almost a mooted question, as it is asserted that occupation

of Hebron, Watertown and Aztalan was effected either simultaneously or within so short a time of each as to preclude the other from a successful defense of its claim. The evidence, however, inclines to the conclusion that Hebron enjoys the distinguished honor of having been selected as a point at which to establish a colony before the territory of its rivals had been fully explored and decided upon as available for the purposes mentioned. This settlement was made, as is alleged by those assuming to be conversant with the facts, under the auspices of the "Rock River Claim Company," which perfected claim to half a section of land on Section 2, embracing the water-power of Bark River, about the 25th of December, 1835. This Company consisted of sixteen persons, among whom were Solomon Juneau, Dwight Foster, Jonas Folts, Enoch G. Darling, David H. Sargent, Milo Jones, George Hosmer, L. I. Barber, Daniel Wells, William Paine, William Brown, Thomas Holmes and John Gale. By the Company's direction, the first saw-mill erected in Jefferson County was commenced the following year, under the superintendence of Alvin Foster, and, notwithstanding the many inconveniences resulting from high prices, scarcity of provisions and the difficulty of procuring transportation, was urged as a necessity. Though the undertaking had not been commenced when Rufus C. Dodge, at present residing near Fort Atkinson, was employed on its construction, it was completed and ready for work in the winter of 1836-37. In the spring of the latter year, it began operations under the management of Enoch G. Darling, who erected a millhouse during the summer following, the first frame building "raised" in the county, and was known as the "Bark River Mills." Mr. Darling was at one time the wealthiest man in the city of Jefferson, owning almost the entire place. He served in the Black Hawk war and also in Company E, Fourth Wisconsin, in the war for the preservation of the Union, and died in Jefferson in 1864.

JOHNSON'S MIGRATIONS, ETC.

This small beginning formed the nucleus of the settlement of Hebron, and is believed to have been the foundation of the present prosperity of Jefferson County, though Timothy Johnson, during his lifetime, claimed to have been the first man who explored the region now comprised within the county limits, with a view to remaining. Tradition relates that a French trader, who employed his time and art in the exchange of needles and Yankee notions with the Indians for their furs, and held court at the junction of the Rock and Crawford Rivers, anticipated the coming of Johnson for a number of years, but as this is only tradition, it is not cited as fact. Johnson was born at Middletown, Conn., on the 28th of June, 1792, and, when ten years of age, removed with his father to Lewis County, N. Y. After running the gamut of the Southern States, as also the State of New York, he removed to Montville, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1828. He remained there seven years, and then continued his journey westward, reaching Racine, then a village, at that time composed of four shanties, in January, 1836. In February, after visiting Wisconsin City, sojourning a brief time at the house of Samuel St. John, whose wife is reputed to have been the first white woman to settle in that portion of the Rock River Valley, and meeting Solomon Juneau, who, with Milo Jones, Thomas Holmes and others, had been prospecting up the river as far as Jefferson, he purchased a stock of provisions, and began his pilgrimage into the woody fastness. During that month, he came up Rock River and built a shanty on the east side of the stream, about two miles below the present city of Jefferson, nearly opposite the first residence of the late Capt. Masters, which at that time had not been constructed; using this as a base of operations, he made a number of excursions into the surrounding country, visiting Watertown, Aztalan and other points. In June of the same year, he, in company with Richard Miller, Reeve Griswold, Charles Seaton and Philander Baldwin, went up Rock River in a canoe in search of a location. Reaching and examining the rapids near where Watertown now is, and being attracted by the beauty of the location not more than by the advantages presented for settlement, he determined to remain, and made claims to about one thousand acres of land eligibly situated on both sides of the river. In July following, George J. Goodhue and Tyler Moore came into the country from Beloit, and settled upon Johnson's

claims on the east side of the river. Johnson was absent at the time, but upon his return Goodhue & Co. refusing to vacate, a sale of the land was made to them for \$224, Johnson and Griswold each receiving \$112. About the same time, he sold his claim in Aztalan, including the "ancient city," to James Brayton and Judge Hyer. During that summer, Mr. Johnson, with the assistance of Philander Baldwin, Reeve Griswold and Charles Seaton, cut a road from Jefferson to Watertown, on the east side of the river, and a road from Jefferson to the town of Concord. He also built a cabin on the west side of the river, within the present city of Watertown, and, in the fall, proceeded to Milwaukee to escort his family to their new home. He returned without delay, and after encountering hardships and privations innumerable, reached Watertown on the 10th of December, 1836, at night, Mrs. Johnson being the first white woman to settle in that vicinity, and the family the second in the county.

Sylvester Wolcott, an early settler in this portion of the county, furnishes some interesting facts and figures regarding his advent into the Territory, from which the following is appropriated:

His father, Levi Wolcott, a person well known to the early settlers, was born in Weathersfield, Conn. Being of an adventurous disposition, he went to Ohio, and remained there until his mother died. After the death of Mr. Wolcott's mother, his father and himself came to Wisconsin to seek their fortunes. It was rather a risky undertaking for an old gentleman sixty years of age to try his luck in a trackless wilderness, without friends and destitute of property, there to suffer the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In the spring of 1836, they came as far as Chicago. At that time, this flourishing metropolis was only a small village of some twenty-five houses and shanties, which were built on a low, flat piece of prairie. They stayed there over night, and in the morning, started up Lake Michigan for Milwaukee. Arriving there, they found it to be a small place with not more than twelve shanties, which were built close to the lake. Solomon Juneau kept a small warehouse near the edge of the lake, where provisions and furs were stored, that he had obtained from the Indians. The site on which Milwaukee is now located was marshy and swampy, a good portion of it, also, being covered with tamarack trees. It was a good place to hunt muskrat and ducks, but the small colony that then lived there never imagined it would be a point of such commercial interest and value as it now is.

After staying in Milwaukee one day, they came west as far as Prairieville. This was a desolate-looking place, with only one house to cheer the traveler on his lonely way. Nothing but trees was visible on all sides, and to any one not accustomed to traveling through forests, progress in any direction seemed almost impracticable. From Prairieville, they went a short distance south on the Fox River, where they made a claim and built a shanty. Here they lived during the summer of 1836, spending a good portion of their time in hunting and fishing. There was a large number of Indians living in this section, as wigwams were the only tenements on both sides of Fox River. Mr. Wolcott recollected distinctly that one old Indian had his wigwam pitched very close to where their shanty was situated. This old Indian had a boy about his age (seven years) and size. To please the old folks, the boys were called out on numerous occasions to run races and wrestle together. The Indian boy would generally beat Sylvester in the chase, but in wrestling they stood about even. These sports delighted the old people immensely, and they gave to the relator the health, nerve and muscle necessary to endure the hardships, in his youthful days, of a wild and uncultivated country. The Indians, although numerous in this section, were always friendly, and the few white settlers who found an abode among them dealt and traded, without fear of being molested.

After living on the Fox River during the summer, they left this place late in the fall of 1836, on a visit to Indiana. They remained away some six months, but, on returning, they found, to their great astonishment, that a stranger had come to Prairieville, and had jumped their claim. He occupied their shanty, and, although they protested against his holding it, they were obliged to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." From there they went farther west, until they reached Rock River at Johnson's Rapids, now known as Watertown. On reaching

their destination, they found one double log house standing where the late Peter Kelly's building is now situated on First street. They reached Johnson's Rapids on the 12th day of May, 1837. About this time, Mr. George Goodhue built the first saw-mill that was used in the settlement. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting provisions to keep the men at work, as the nearest market place where these supplies could be had was Beloit. Finding it difficult to carry on any traffic between the new settlement and the then village of Beloit, Mr. Luther A. Cole, at the head of a number of industrious men, began the work of laying out a roadway to Milwaukee. After this road was opened, obtaining provisions was not so difficult an undertaking as it had been.

Before leaving Prairieville, however, in the spring of 1837, a little incident happened that Mr. Wolcott related. A horse belonging to his father had suddenly disappeared and was lost in the woods. He went to look for it, leaving Mr. W. in the care of one of the settlers. As he remained away longer than he expected, and fearing that he had met with some accident, Mr. W. started to look for him. In following a track that led to a river, it was impossible for him to continue the search without crossing it, so he went into the water thinking to ford across, but the current was running so rapidly at the time that he, in search of his father, was carried down the stream at a furious rate. Being able to swim, he managed to keep his head above the water until he got hold of a cluster of willows and crawled out.

When Mr. Wolcott and his father reached the old log hut on Johnson's Rapids, the men that occupied it were in a most pitiable condition. Starvation for several days was staring them in the face. All they had to eat was the fish they could catch below the dam, and these were eaten without salt. Pork and potatoes in those days were considered luxuries. The former was usually cut up in slices and placed on the stove to roast. After remaining at the Rapids a short time, they went a few miles south along the river, until they reached an old Indian clearing by the side of a beautiful lake. This lake at that time was clear and limpid. They made a claim at this point and ever since this sheet of water has been known as Wolcott's Lake. In getting provisions from Milwaukee, they encountered great difficulty. The roads, as a general rule, were almost impassable. No single team would dare go to Milwaukee unattended by considerable help. The settlers used to go in groups, so that whenever any of the wagons happened to get mired, all hands would unite to extricate it. If a team starting from Johnson's Rapids could go to Milwaukee and bring back two barrels of flour and one of pork and a few other light articles in a week's time, it was considered doing well. In 1838, a great many settlers came and located on Rock River. It was thought then that the river would soon become navigable and be a great water-course. It was expected that a canal would be constructed to connect Lake Michigan with the head-waters of the river a few miles below the Rapids. The Government appropriated a tract of land for the purpose, but the project was soon abandoned, and, in 1842, the land was placed in the market. Among the first settlers along the river were Mr. Chadwick, A. Boomer, David Temple, Oliver Bennett, John Fitzgerald, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Grey, Samuel Harmison, Marks Doestrander, Dudley Little, Timothy Powell, Isaac Harmison, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Bushnel.

In 1839, the settlers began to raise some grain, consisting chiefly of corn and wheat. They were quite successful in this pursuit, but to get it ground was a hard task, as they were obliged to go to Beloit. There was not a board or shingle used to build the settlers' houses. Some of them had no floors, but instead, pieces of timber called puncheon were placed on the ground to answer in place of floors. Roofs were made of bark peeled from trees, with chimneys running up from them made of sticks plastered together with clay. Forty years ago, mails were carried on horseback, traveling done by stage, and shipping done by water. There has also been a marvelous change in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The pioneers of this county were made up, generally, of young, healthy and robust men, who were not afraid to face danger or to endure hardships to obtain free and good homes. But they are fast passing away, and in a short time it will be difficult to find any of the old pioneers that settled here in 1837 or in 1838.

In the spring of 1837, the family of James Rogan was added to the population of the settlement, also several young bachelors. Among the latter were Amasa Hyland, Luther A. Cole, John W. Cole, John Richards, Silas W. Newcomb, Calvin M. Boughton, William M. Dennis and Peter V. Brown. In the month of May, of that year, George J. Goodhue built a double saw-mill and put a dam across Rock River, the first ever built on that stream, either in Wisconsin or Illinois. The mill was ready for work in December following and began to turn out lumber. In 1841, James Rogan erected another saw-mill on the west side of the river, which was, in the fall of 1842, purchased by Cole, Bailey & Co., who, in 1843, built what was long known as the "old yellow grist-mill." The population at that time numbered about two hundred, and the site of the present city of Watertown was laid out in blocks and lots, Milo Jones, still living, a resident of Fort Atkinson, being the surveyor. It might be stated here, the claim is made in Watertown that the first death in the county occurred near that place, in January, 1837, being that of Thomas Bass, thus contradicting the generally accepted belief that E. Foster, Sr., who died near Fort Atkinson, October 10, 1837, was the first to depart this life in Jefferson County. It seems that Bass, together with Charles Seaton and Ezra Doliver, while on a "lark," took refuge in a log house which stood near the present site of Doering's Mill. While there, Bass accidentally fell into the fire, receiving injuries which caused his death in a short time. This, unless successfully contradicted, disposes of the question finally. A coffin from hewn pieces of bass-wood was prepared and the remains interred a short distance from where the old schoolhouse stood in 1853, the prayer on that occasion being offered by William Brayton, of Aztalan. Rumors that his death was caused by violence being circulated, a Coroner from Milwaukee caused the remains to be disinterred and an inquest to be held. At its conclusion, Doliver and Seaton were arrested and taken to Milwaukee, where they were tried and acquitted.

FORT ATKINSON.

The settlement of Hebron and Fort Atkinson are intimately associated, that of the latter following the former only by a few months. According to one account, the first settlement was not made there until about October, 1836, when Dwight Foster, brother of Alvin Foster, upon the solicitation of the "Rock River Claim Company," came from Milwaukee, accompanied by David Bartlett and William Pritchard, and selected a spot eight miles west of Bark River Mill, near the old fort—Pritchard and Bartlett remaining to build a cabin while Foster returned to Milwaukee for his family.

Mr. Foster, in his account, places the arrival of himself and companions at the fort at an earlier date, for he states that the erection of the cabin was commenced on the 2d of September, 1836. He was formerly from Madison County, N. Y., whence he departed in May, 1836, and proceeded to Oswego, where he embarked on a schooner for Milwaukee, arriving at his destination in June. Having secured comfortable quarters for his family at that point, he canvassed the country for a place to locate, and, after spending considerable time in viewing lands, decided to settle at Fort Atkinson. At the date above mentioned (September 2), he commenced building a log cabin on the east side of Rock River, a short distance above the fort. When the work on the cabin was well under way, he returned to Milwaukee for his family, which consisted of his wife and a child three years old (now Mrs. C. Southwell, of Milwaukee). He left that city on the 2d of November, 1836, accompanied by Aaron Rankin, for his home in the wilderness. Their progress was slow, however. The first night out the company lodged near Prairieville (now Waukesha) in a shanty owned and occupied by Mr. Walton: the second day Muck-awanago was reached and Mr. Ranus, a resident of that settlement, officiated as host; the third day they arrived at Troy, and on the fourth day night overtook them on Rock Prairie, where they were obliged to encamp, supperless and without shelter. Mr. Foster was taken sick that night and the outlook was decidedly gloomy. The following morning, they resumed their journey, and during the day arrived at Janesville, where Mr. Foster was compelled by sickness to take to his bed. He recovered, however, sufficiently to continue the trip on the next day,

but, in attempting to strike the army trail, became bewildered in the prairie fog and wandered about until noon. The day was dark and gloomy, and at night they halted at Otter Creek, where one of their horses fell down in the harness completely exhausted. That evening, Rankin shot a prairie chicken, which, with some potatoes purchased at Janesville, constituted their supper. It soon commenced raining in torrents, and, to add to their discomfort, the horses wandered off, and considerable time was lost in searching for their whereabouts. They were secured and the company kept on, reaching their cabin at 2 o'clock the same day, which had been completed and was then occupied by Pritchard and Bartlett. On reaching home, Mr. Foster learned that two yoke of oxen belonging to him had strayed and were not to be found. Flour and pork began to be scarce and he dispatched Bartlett to Milwaukee for supplies, which he failed to obtain. Luckily, he had a barrel of flour at Prairieville, which Bartlett went for and obtained, freighting the same to Rock River, three miles above the fort, on a crotched stick of timber drawn by oxen. The river at that time was covered by ice not sufficiently strong to bear any considerable weight, and Bartlett followed the stream down to its junction with Bark River, where, by felling a tree and the help of a canoe, he succeeded in getting over, leaving the flour and oxen on the opposite side. The next day, Mr. Foster, with the assistance of Bartlett and Rankin, drew the barrel on the ice, which had become stronger, and, after getting it into the river a number of times, at last got it housed in the cabin. His wife and daughter were the first white women and the first white family domiciled in the county of Jefferson.

The excitement produced in the Eastern States by the settlements in Wisconsin was great, and many, hearing of the success of their former neighbors and others, hastened to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for fortune and distinction in the Northwest. Fort Atkinson received accessions at intervals during the years immediately succeeding its settlement, and among those who came were the families of Edwin N. and Alvin Foster, Rufus C. Dodge and family, the Winslows, the Finches, the Crane boys, E. Foster, Sr., and wife, Calvin West, E. Kinney, Charles Rockwell, and Aaron Allen and family, with numerous others who have left no record of their experiences.

E. Foster, Sr., died October 10, 1837, and was buried on the hill to the east of the settlement, Charles Rockwell reading the funeral service of the Episcopal Church at his interment. His death is recorded as the first to take place in the county, but, as has been stated, that of Thomas Bass, near Watertown, in January, 1837, claims precedence.

The first birth in the county occurred at Fort Atkinson, as also did the first marriage, the former being E. J., a son of E. N. Foster, and the latter the marriage of William Pritchard.

Mrs. Mary Turner, a pioneer lady, relates her experiences and observations in Jefferson County about Fort Atkinson, during the days when modes of life were rude and the surroundings anything but pleasant. Her contribution was published in the *Jefferson Banner* of June 10, 1875, in which she says: "We came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845; stayed in Bark River woods, now called Hebron, through the winter, and then, one bright morning in 1846, we took our few household goods on one wagon, and two yoke of oxen, started for our farm at Oakland Center, purchased the fall before, but which I had never seen. As the wagon went trundling on through the woods, I remember the road was very rough, and so, with my babe in my arms, I preferred walking most of the way. And here let me say I was not unmindful of the grandeur and beauty of the forest of that early time. The old trees that had swung their naked branches in the wintry winds, were then putting out their garments of loving green; and then there were sudden scamperings among the dry leaves, and squirrels bounded past and darted up the trees and chattered from the boughs as if they expected us in hot pursuit. The songs of the birds had that peculiar musical melody known only to the woods. And then, for the first time, I saw the spring flowers of Wisconsin. They looked so fresh, peeping from their beds of dry leaves, that I often turned aside to pluck them; and, as I did so, I was reminded of Eastern friends that had hunted with me the first spring flowers of York State, in my girlhood. Taking it altogether, that walk was not an unpleasant one. After some three or four hours' travel, we came to a marsh—I know I could not find that path to-day—and as I saw the feet of the cattle

sink deep into the mire, I gave one look over that marsh, and it seemed almost as dangerous as a voyage across the ocean. We had gone but a few rods when down went our wagon clear to the hubs in mud on one side; I was quickly off on the other, and stood by the cattle while my husband ran back to the nearest house for assistance. He soon made his appearance with a man—I think his name was Huzzy—and never shall I forget the broad, honest faces of his cattle and their sinewy limbs; with their united strength, our wagon was soon out. I did not dare trust myself on a seat so dangerous again, so, with my babe in my arms, I skipped from log to log, crossed the marsh, and took a seat on the hard land on the other side. As I sat there, watching the team slowly coming up, I was not at all discouraged with the prospects of coming West, for I thought we should go back in a few years, rolling in wealth. Such is the illusion of youth.

“There was a beautiful haze hung over Wisconsin that day, and, as I sat there, a band of little gophers came and played around me. I had never seen one of these animals before, and their peculiar striped and spotted backs excited my curiosity; I remember thinking they were a kind of calico chipmunk, and could almost touch them with my hand. I thought, at the time, they were not familiar with the human face and knew no fear; and I think so still, for I have never seen any so tame since. At length my husband drew up, and said there was a little village just beyond, where we would stop and refresh the cattle. I told him the hot sun had made me a little sick and faint and I did not care for a very substantial meal, but he might purchase a few crackers and a little cheese, if they had them. I again took a seat upon the wagon, and it seemed an incredible short space of time when lo! the little village burst upon our view. And it was a little village in every sense of the word, I can tell you—the present village of Fort Atkinson. Our team drew up in front of Uncle Dwight Foster’s tavern, and, though I had never seen him, his name had become a household word in Bark River woods, and a stranger at that time would have thought every one had an “Uncle Dwight,” as he was familiarly called, all the country round. I went in, and I never shall forget how clean Mrs. Foster’s kitchen was. And here let it be known, that it is my mission to tell everything that happened that day, just as I remember it now. Mrs. Foster was making dried-apple pies and seasoning them with nutmeg, and the aroma was very pleasant. She was flitting back and forth from her pantry to her oven, as busy as a bee. There was a man and his wife boarding there, and their eldest child, a little girl, seemed to be a privileged character. She was hopping and jumping, and running hither and yon, all over the house. I took a seat in the dining-room, and presently Uncle Dwight appeared with the crackers and cheese, which he handed to me with a kindly word. I remember thinking at the time I had never seen so genial a countenance before, and I know I never have since. He went, and I was left alone, when, all at once, that little girl came bounding up, and, child-like, with one sweep of her little hand, deposited almost all of my crackers and cheese into her little apron, and off she went into the bar-room. Here, then, was a dilemma. I did not like to rise and follow, so I was about consoling myself with my loss, when Uncle Dwight saw them in her apron. He opened the door again and his genial countenance beamed in upon me. He seemed to comprehend the situation at once, and he said, “Here, my young lady, you are a little out of your sphere,” and he immediately brought in another plate of crackers and cheese. As I sat there, enjoying my lunch, I cast my eyes out into the kitchen, where Uncle Dwight’s daughter, Celestia, was seated rather lazily in her chair, and, with scissors, thimble, needle and thread, preparing to dress a doll for this same little girl. She measured for waist and sleeves and then for a skirt, but she somehow seemed to think the task of putting them together too laborious when once cut. All at once a bright thought seemed to strike her. She cut a piece of cloth perfectly round, when she clipped two little holes for arms and one for the head, then drew the piece on over the head of the doll, poked the arms through, tied a string around the waist, and that doll was dressed in a jiffy. She took it by the head and handed it to the little girl, saying, “Here, I have worked all I am going to for you to-day.” How many, many times since that day, when my own little girls have been playing around the floor with their dolls, have I dressed them after Celestia’s seamless method—and never have I so dressed one but I thought of her. She seemed a child of

some seven or eight summers, at that time. She wore the same countenance then that she wears to-day, and the same good heart was beating in her bosom. She is now the wife of Mr. Southwell, of Fort Atkinson.

“At length the cattle were brought around and I again took a seat in the wagon. Uncle Dwight came out and gave me a kind word of cheer, and we soon found ourselves nearing Rock River bridge. I remember thinking it a very frail and flimsy concern. It had no railing on either side; it was not much like the noble structure that spans that river to-day. I remember thinking as we neared it, ‘now we must drive exactly in the center or those boards will tip up,’ and when the feet of the cattle struck the bridge I thought, ‘now if they should crowd as cattle sometimes do, there will be no room for either ox, and off we shall go.’ But notwithstanding all my foolish fears, we crossed that bridge in safety, and there was nothing happened worthy of note until we had gone about five miles on our journey, and were nearing the farms of James and Jerod Crane. The shades of night were gathering around us, and the cattle that had started out so spry and willing in the morning, now seemed weary and worn, as they moved with a slow and measured tread. We were congratulating ourselves that we were almost at the end of our journey, when down went the wagon again up to the hubs in mud. Presently James and Jerod appeared upon the scene with their cattle. There are many of the old settlers of to-day who will remember that gay, laughing, fun-loving Jerod. It took them some time to get the wagon out of that monstrous mud-hole. Jerod laughingly said, ‘there is no sense in a man that will settle in the road when the land is so cheap in Wisconsin.’ I thought I would walk along and let the team overtake me, but in passing the house of Mrs. James Crane, she stood in the door and hailed me with a polite ‘good morning.’ It looked so inviting there, and she seemed so friendly with all, that I turned aside and for the first time entered her house. She seemed overjoyed with the prospect of a new neighbor. She brought new milk for my babe, and she and James offered us the hospitality of their house for the night, but we were young and ambitious then and determined to reach our destination that night. So I again took a seat upon the wagon, and when our team drew up in front of our log house at Oakland Center, the people that were stopping there for a few days were all in bed and sound asleep. Shades of Robert Bonner! think of that, ye fast ones. From Hebron to Oakland Center, from dewy morn ’till pitch-black night, a distance of about fifteen miles. They soon roused themselves from their slumbers, however, and we were kindly received, and I think our dreams were pleasant.

“And here I would like to tell something of our seven years in Oakland. I could tell of the foot-paths running through the meadows, where we went to and fro in getting acquainted with our new neighbors. I could tell of sickness, sorrow and death; for troubles we had, and severe ones. I could tell how our kind neighbors came from over the fields, and closed the eyes and folded the hands (so kindly and so lovingly) over the bosoms of our dead ones. I could tell of a spring of pure cold water that boiled and bubbled near our door, and from it ran a tiny brook, and all day long the little waves danced and sung, and I thought they had such a joyous flow. But the summer after our great sorrow, as I sat in my low cabin door, the little waves seemed to sigh, and sob, and gurgle, and murmur as they bounded on over the pebbles, and every night there would come a mourning dove and set himself down by the little brook and seem to sing to us of our lost ones. In speaking of my neighbors of that early day, I cannot forbear mentioning one name—Levi Franciscoe’s wife of Oakland, and I think it is not saying too much when I say no better woman lives. Yes, Ester, ‘We have been friends together, in sunshine and in shade.’”

AZTALAN

was first visited for a place of settlement by Timothy Johnson and Thomas Brayton, on the 31st of October, 1836. The latter left his home in the State of New York for the Far West, as it was then called, September 2, 1836. After attending to the shipping of his household effects, from Sackett’s Harbor and Lewiston, he came overland to Michigan City, where himself and family took passage on the schooner Martin Van Buren for Milwaukee. A



James Rogers
WATERTOWN

stress of weather obliged the craft to land at Chicago, where she was run into and sunk. Mr. Brayton continuing his journey to Milwaukee by land, arriving there on the 12th or 14th of October of the same year. There he left his family, and with Walter Hyer, N. F. Hyer, Timothy Johnson and Reuben Keene, started for Rock River on the 26th of that month. After five days "tramping" through the Indian trails, Messrs. Brayton and Johnson reached the "Ancient City," the balance of the party, with all the horses, having left them on the 30th of October, while the twain made their way up Rock River in a canoe to where a company of men were splitting rails, to procure provisions. Having obtained some flour, and remaining with the woodmen over night, Brayton and Johnson left them at the break of day and paddled their canoe to a point on the Crawfish where they were to meet their comrades, but which, owing to some unexplained reason, they failed to do. After spending a day or more in exploring the country and making claims, the company returned to Milwaukee, and, upon completing preparations therefor, once more set out upon their trip to Aztalan re-enforced by William Brayton, Stephen Fletcher, the Rev. J. F. Ostrander and others, and reaching their objective point at the end of seven days' journey. Thomas Brayton's house, fitted up for the accommodation of visitors, land-lookers, pleasure or hunting parties, was built of logs in the rough, being 16x20 feet in dimensions, furnished with a "deal table" brought from the East, two or three benches, and chairs made on the spot with such tools as an ax, a draw-shave, auger and jack-knife, some with backs but more without. The bedsteads were erected in the corners of the house by boring holes in the logs at the proper width and length for the beds, into which rails were forced, while the vacant corners were supplied with upright posts reaching to the roof on which the end and side rails were supported. Mr. Brayton's family arrived in Aztalan on the 1st of July, 1837, being the third family in the county, though Capt. Masters had a daughter who kept house for him as did Reuben Keene, and Mrs. B. lived four months in her new home without seeing a white woman—Miss Keene excepted.

In the following June, Frederick Laudit, George Hebard, Henry Edwards, James Edwards and the family of Stephen Fletcher settled there. During the fall, there was a number of additional arrivals, including James L. Manville and his family. B. B. Chambers and wife came West in the spring of 1838. She made a claim to lands which was disputed by Thomas Brayton and others, who, after a warm contest with the madame, were compelled to acquiesce in her demands. It seems that she was a woman who dared to maintain her rights, or fancied rights, in defiance of opposition. Her husband, it is said, at one time was accustomed to collect into his cabin the vagrant Indians who always assemble about a new settlement, and, dosing them with fire-water, render the interior of the home himself and wife occupied utterly uninhabitable. She commanded him to desist, to which he paid no attention, and, upon a repetition of the offense, she stopped up the chimney from the roof, thereby smoking the interlopers, together with her husband, out into the field, and refusing him admission to the domestic hearth until he pledged himself to reform.

Public worship was established in Aztalan in 1837, and, in the spring following, a Baptist Church was organized north of the settlement, presided over by Elder Mathews. During his pastorate, and in the spring of 1838, Reuben Keenes' three children—Ephraim, Delia and Phoebe—were baptized in Crawfish River, in the presence of the settlers and a tribe of Indians. In the same spring, Aztaline, daughter of Alfred Brayton, was born, and is claimed to have been the first girl born in that vicinity. It might be stated that the first cows imported into that section were brought about the same time by Jeremiah Brayton, who procured them at Janesville and drove them home, the envied though admired of his neighbors. When that gentleman, with his family and a party of settlers, were *en route* to Aztalan, they reached Concord after dark and took possession of a cabin occupied by three bachelor brothers named Sacia. The emigrants made their supper on potatoes, and slept on the floor, the bachelor hosts keeping guard through the silent watches of the night, standing barefoot in the corners of the cabin, nearly paralyzed with amazement at the presence of women in their stronghold.

When the pioneer invoice of settlers arrived at the "ancient city" and joined issue for the possession of claims, J. F. Ostrander, Thomas Brayton and N. F. Hyer looked the ground over and selected an entire section of land for educational purposes. This incident of civilization was to be promoted through the agency of a school, the chief feature of the curriculum of which should be a course of "manual labor," with the Rev. Mr. Ostrander as President, Faculty and Dean. Before arrangements had been completed, N. P. Hawks put in his claim to a quarter section of the land to be devoted to educational purposes, and, before the projectors of the enterprise were aware of the progress that had been made in perfecting title, he had nearly completed his cabin. When this fact was brought to the notice of the "Trustees," one of the Fosters accompanied by James Paine, N. F. Hyer, Henry Pellet, and others, visited the intruder's field of operations, and proceeded to demolish his castle. While thus occupied, Hawks appeared upon the scene, armed with a ponderous horse-pistol, and, arresting the quartette, marched them before Alvin Foster, who held them to appear before the Circuit Court at Milwaukee. Their appearance was never entered, but Hawks remained in undisturbed possession of "Seminary Hill," which has thus far been denied occupation by the advocates of a school to be devoted to science and manual labor.

Among the settlers who established themselves in Aztalan Township previous to 1840 there were Harvey Foster, Thomas Brayton, Jeremiah Brayton, William Brayton, James L. Thayer, Captain of the steamer built at Aztalan by N. P. Hawks, in 1839; James Paine, H. H. Sedgwick, J. F. Ostrander, D. Pellet, Henry Pellet, Judge Hyer, George Hyer, Samue Hosley, H. L. Foster, James L. Manville, John C. Starkweather, Harvey Smith, N. P. Hawks, Dr. Delafield, B. B. Chambers, J. M. Brown (who built the stone mill now owned by Richard Hooper, on the road between Lake Mills and Milford) Benjamin Baldwin, David Ingram, Reuben Keene, George Hebard, Benjamin Babcock, Frederick Launt, Capt. Keyes, and others.

In those days, the settlers experienced the utmost difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life, there being a time when Reuben Keene's family existed for three weeks on bull-pouts and sheepheads caught in the river. Flour was obtained at the mills in Beloit, Oconomowoc, Rockford, Ill., and elsewhere, and, as liquor was a luxury equally as difficult of procurement, temperance, as a rule, prevailed. One day, when Capt. Keyes had obtained a quantity of flour from Thomas Brayton, he started for home, and, to save time and distance, attempted to ford the river. By some means, he miscalculated the depth, and, almost before he was aware of it, he walked into a quicksand and narrowly escaped drowning, his flour dissolving into nothingness. When he realized the calamity which had overtaken him, he sat down on the bank and sought consolation in tears. The hardships they endured or were compelled to endure, would appall the stoutest heart of to-day.

LAKE MILLS.

Next in order of settlement, according to date, was Lake Mills, at which point, on what is now known as "Rock Lake," a settlement was begun early in 1837. How early the initiatory measures looking to the establishment of a home in this immediate section of the country were undertaken, is not of record. The first authentic account of any being made locates them, as to time, in May of that year, and E. L. Atwood and brother, with Jacob Gause, as the adventurous pilgrims. They came from Massachusetts in 1836, and became of the number of ambitious claim-seekers to be found about that time frequenting the highways and by-ways of the future enterprising "Cream City," and as soon as they had possessed themselves entirely of the object of their visit, which was hitherto vested in Royal Tyler, began to make such improvements of their domain as were in harmony with comfort, if devoid of the luxury, to be seen on their "claims" by the casual observer of to-day. These consisted of a block-house, which was completed in the fall, and shielded them from the winter's cold, as also the potatoes they harvested as their winter's store. Early in the following spring new settlers were added to the future village. In the summer, Mr. Atwood's sisters came on from Milwaukee, and, beaming upon the settlement like a glint of sunlight across the pathway of benighted wanderings, added a

charm to the wilderness, rich in its emerald foliage theretofore unknown. In the fall, and when the forests were freighted with badges of mourning, not fresh flowers, and the dying year followed the song of the lark and the ruin of the rainbow, more settlers came and made for themselves an habitation and a name. These consisted of the parents of Mr. Atwood, their brothers and E. L. Atwood and family, with Capt. Joseph Keyes, who too was accompanied by his family. The latter appreciating the value of the water-power, began its improvement; and, during the year 1839, commenced the building of a mill, which was completed and began operations before winter set in. George Farmer and wife, who had gone West with Capt. Keyes, returned to Herkimer Co., N. Y., after they had seen the infant settlement struggle into vitality and strength; and thus was Lake Mills Township to-day a cultivated, fruitful and wealthy factor of the county first inhabited.

The first marriage in the township was that celebrated between Royal Phelps and Rosaline Colton, in January, 1839. Mrs. John Atwood's was the first death, occurring in November, 1845; and William Henry Atwood, son of E. L. and Sarah Atwood, the first birth of which there has been any record kept.

JEFFERSON.

The settlement of Jefferson Township is accredited to Rodney J. Currier and Andrew Lansing, who came into the county from the East in December, 1836, and located at a point on the northwest quarter of Section 10, where they erected a log cabin. Claims to territory in the township had been made prior to this, and Timothy Johnson averred that he had become a resident thereof in the February previous; but the settlement perfected by Currier and Lansing is generally believed to have been the first permanently established. They enjoyed the same experience recorded of others who ventured into the wilds of the West, and though they are rapidly becoming mere traditions, there are some of the witnesses left yet, who will recall the incidents in those days occurring. The provisions of the settlers were obtained from Milwaukee, where \$30 was paid per barrel for pork, \$15 for flour and \$16 each for transportation.

The next permanent settler was Capt. Robert Masters. This gentleman left Milwaukee in December, 1836, in company with N. F. Hyer, James L. Thayer, John Jones, George Hyer and Mr. Van Deven, to take a trip to Rock River for the purpose of making a claim. The company reached Rock River about the 24th of the same month, and proceeded thence to where Aztalan now stands. He passed Christmas with Lomira Brayton, and then, accompanied by Mr. Thayer and two other men, went over to Johnson's Creek. The day following, he drove down the Crawfish to its junction with Rock River, near which Mr. Masters marked his claim to the land upon which he subsequently resided. The party then continued on their return to Milwaukee, taking Fort Atkinson and Bark River en route, arriving home about the last of December.

On New Year's Day, 1837, Capt. Masters, with his son Eugene, John Jones and a hired man, began his second trip to Jefferson. The company reached Prairieville at dark, where they passed the night, and where they fell in with Maj. Meacham, who was supplied with an abundance of whisky, through the agency of which the night was passed at least pleasantly. Capt. Masters reached his claim about the 4th of January, and at once began the erection of a shanty, which was finished and a fire kindled on the night of the second day. About the 7th of January, Capt. Masters went to Bark River after a part of his family; on his return, was accompanied by his two boys and daughter Evaline, who was the first white woman to settle in Jefferson.

Enoch G. Darling came in August, 1837. He was a native of Vermont, but becoming affected with the prevailing Western fever, started toward that favored region, arriving at Chicago in 1832, where he erected the second frame building in the present city by the lake. In 1835, he went to Milwaukee, where he put up the first storehouse and tavern, remaining there until February, 1837, when he visited Rock River, as the agent of the Rock River Claim Company, charged with the work of building a saw-mill, which was then in process of construction on Bark River, and where he put up the first frame building in the county.

During this season, Mr. Darling built a boat, and, in the month of August as above stated, removed with his family by the way of Rock and Bark Rivers to the place where Jefferson now stands, his being the first boat ever floated by a white man on Rock River in Wisconsin.

Mr. Rufus C. Dodge, at present residing a short distance west of Fort Atkinson, landed at Milwaukee on the 1st day of August, 1836, from Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y. "After a few days' stay," in that future city of wealth, he says. "Alvin Foster, David Sargent and myself started for Bark River on foot, our baggage being packed on one horse. There was no road from Prairieville to Bark River but an Indian trail, nor a shanty on the route or at the latter named place. Our lodgings were the best we could find under some large oak. I made but a short stay before returning to Milwaukee after my effects, with the intention of working for a company which was about to build a saw-mill at Bark River. On the trip from Milwaukee to Bark River, with an ox team, we cut our road through in four days, a distance of forty-five miles. The most of the way, however, needed but little cutting, it being openings and prairie. After reaching Bark River, we left our team on the east side, crossed over to camp ourselves again under an old oak, and, while as comfortable as we could be, the wolves laid claim to our baggage on the other side of the river, distant some six or eight rods from camp, and, for want of something better, pretty nearly devoured my blacksmith's bellows. At this time, the nearest family was at Prairieville on one side and Janesville on the other. * * * * *

"The next February," he continues, "I left for the East for my family and returned with them about the 1st of July, 1837, coming through with teams, finding no grains this side of Chicago, and the teams nearly dead, when I moved with Alvin Foster into a log house on the west bank of Rock River, in the town of Jefferson, my family being the sixth in the house.

"Aside from whom lived in that house, there were only four or five families in town: none where the village of Jefferson now stands. The next March, I moved on to my farm, where I now live, in the southwestern part of Jefferson. My nearest neighbor at this time on the west was one at the lakes near Madison, some twenty-five miles distant; and for two years after my first arrival in the county, there was not a family in the whole body of timber east of the river except at Bark River and Piperville, since Ixonia. That part of Jefferson lying west of the river was rapidly settled, principally by the people from the States of New York and Vermont. That part lying east of the river, being heavily timbered, settled slower and principally by Germans, excepting the village, which is settled by Americans."

By gradual steps, will it thus be seen, were the several townships composing the county of Jefferson settled. There were other settlements attempted and effected, notably among the latter, Johnson's Creek, all of which are treated in their proper places. Thrift, industry and enterprise have attended all these small beginnings, until to-day the wilderness of half a century ago is a garden smiling with plenty, affording happiness not only to the rich but the poor, and indubitable evidence of the character of a people who have been trusted in many high offices and critical enterprises, and found faithful in all.

IXONIA.

Ixonia, the extreme northeast of Jefferson County townships, was first settled in February 1838, by Benjamin Piper, who came with his family at that date, and established them on a farm in the center of the present village of Ixonia. In June, 1835, Mr. Piper left Erie County, N. Y., for the Far West, and arrived in Milwaukee about the 1st of July following, where he put up for the night at the house of a man named Chase, who resided at the mouth of the river. The next day he visited the city, which at that time contained five or six frame dwellings, a small tavern, fifteen or twenty log cabins, and one or two groceries. The land in the vicinity of Milwaukee was not surveyed at that time, except a fractional section where the city now stands, but the buildings were generally filled every evening by people who had come for the purpose

of claiming land. Many of them made money by selling claims to people who were unfortunate in arriving in town after claims had been made, and, as Mr. Piper was one of these, he was compelled to go five miles back of town before he was able to procure a piece of land that had not been taken up.

In the following spring, he went after his family, returning in July and settling upon his claim, where they remained until the spring of 1837, when he determined to visit the Rock River country, and accordingly started thither in the month of June. He first visited Watertown, where he found a few log huts, inhabited by settlers, all strong in the faith of seeing that vicinity the head-waters of steamboat navigation within a few years. Encouraged by such flattering prospects, and being well pleased with the country, he concluded to make a claim on the river above Johnson's Rapids, and returned home. In September and October of that year, he revisited his claim, in company with his two sons, Harrison and Elijah, and built two log cabins, one for old Mr. Adams, the other for himself. In December, he again came out, this time in company with his son Samuel, finished his house, and, having disposed of his Milwaukee property, thereafter was recognized as the first settler in Ixonia. The town was included in Watertown for two or three years, when Towns 7 and 8, in Range 16, were set off into a separate town by the name of Union. These were again divided, and Town 7 called Concord, Town 8 Ixonia.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

The county history would be incomplete was not some reference made to the thousand and one accidents and incidents which attended its settlement. The hardships they encountered would terrify the modern type of the pioneer; but the "discussions" they had with want, the elements, the savages and other incidents, as also their "scapes by flood and field," were the peculiar concomitants to civilization in a country where, theretofore, savagery, if not uncondoned barbarism had prevailed. Supplementary to these annoyances, was the difficulty experienced in procuring the necessaries of life, and the cost thereof, which was, in some instances, extravagant beyond comparison with the choicest luxuries of the present day.

No better idea of the prices of commodities can be given, than by citing, among other facts, that two strangers out prospecting, in the spring of 1837, paid Mrs. Robert Masters \$1 per peck for oats. At that period, everything was in proportion. Pork was \$21 and flour \$41 per barrel. Oxen were \$150 a yoke, and cows \$40 per head. As one of the old settlers remarked to the historian, "those days were not as perfect as a day in June."

WOLVES, INDIANS AND TRIALS.

But if comforts were scarce and luxuries unknown, wolves and Indians were plenty. The latter were not specially dangerous, but wolves would often come up to within a few feet of the cabin doors, and steal the settlers' pigs and hens. During the winter of 1841, while Benjamin Piper was making his way home from Watertown, one moonlight night, he perceived a large gray wolf crossing the path immediately in front of him. Pretty soon another wolf crossed his way, and, skulking into a clump of bushes, began a blood-curdling howling. This was kept up until Mr. Piper reached the clearing opposite his house, when a special Providence scared his harassers off, and he escaped injury.

A similar experience befell the Rev. J. F. Ostrander while making a trip from Aztalan to Milwaukee in 1837. He had crossed Rock River on a raft, and followed one trail after another until he struck into a deer's trail which led into a thicket of bushes. Night was upon him, and gathering a lot of bark, he pitched his quarters in a felled treetop, first starting up a fire to dry his wet clothes and thaw his frozen boots. He soon discovered that he was surrounded by a pack of lank, lean, savage and hungry-looking wolves, who made night hideous, and reduced the unfortunate besieged to a condition of apprehension and discomfort, in comparison with which his previous experiences had been, as it were, days of innocent happiness. He had 10

gun with him, but having heard of the mortal fear possessed by the brutes for fire, he caught up first one brand and then another, cutting all manner of circles with them, capering about as actively as a dancing Dervishee, and accompanying the exercise with such yells that the wolves were put to flight, and he escaped to Pratt's tavern.

The Indians, though not as fierce, were equally annoying, and sources of constant wrong and solicitude to the settlers lest they should rob them of every portable article available for home consumption or utility. One day, while Dwight Foster was approaching his house with a rifle thrown over his shoulder, he discovered a number of Indians about a flour barrel, from which one of them was distributing the contents. Upon seeing Mr. Foster, the party of thieves escaped to their canoes, into which they jumped and were soon out of reach. The next day, the head man of the tribe visited Mr. F., and explaining that the act of the day before had not only been condemned by the tribe, but had entailed punishment on the guilty parties, asked him to smoke the pipe of peace, and bury the occurrence from memory. This was done, and Mr. Foster was never troubled again.

After getting to housekeeping, the same gentleman experienced the utmost difficulty in obtaining provisions. He had sent to Milwaukee after a lot, but, before its arrival, he was obliged to depend on his rifle for his daily supplies for the family. In this emergency, even that recourse was uncertain; but, on a lucky trip to the woods, it had supplied him with a coon, and it was not until the family was in the act of picking its last bones, on Christmas Eve, that the long-looked-for provisions arrived.

In the fall of 1835, Mr. Burnett and Mr. Clyman left Milwaukee for Rock River. In about a week, Clyman returned, having been wounded by the Indians, and reported Burnett to have been killed. On receipt of this news, Enoch G. Darling, with ten or twelve others, left Milwaukee with guns and knapsacks to find the body of Burnett and chastise the Indians. They pursued as far as the place where Mayville now stands, where they found the Indian camp where Burnett was killed, but no trace of the body, and, being unable to effect its discovery, returned to Milwaukee.

In the spring of 1836, the first post office in the county was established at Aztalan, and there being no mail route to accommodate it, George Hyer was authorized by the Postmaster at Milwaukee to carry the mail through. It was a heavy responsibility—a small leathern pocket, such as is now used for way bills, containing two letters and a half-dozen papers, secured as became a United States mail bag—and, with this charge Mr. Hyer mounted his pony, and took the trail for Rock River. The first day, he reached Prairieville, the second night he passed at Rock River Mills, and, the third day, having in crossing a creek mistaken a deer run for the trail, he passed the night in the woods, reaching Rock River the next morning at the cabin of Capt. Masters, where he was ferried across in a canoe by the Captain's daughter, his pony swimming after, thus conferring upon a female the honor of ferrying the first mail across Rock River. He reached Aztalan the same day, and the important event of overhauling the "pouch" was performed in the presence of the whole settlement, who individually enjoyed the privilege of looking at the letters, the papers being regarded as common property.

The first steamer to ripple the placid waters of the cheerful Crawfish and jump the rapids of Rock River, was that constructed by Capt. N. P. Hawks at Aztalan in 1839. During that season, the craft was launched and completed, and, under the pilotage of James L. Thayer, who, with his "gallant crew," proceeded in the direction of Jefferson, where, upon the boat's arrival, it was intended that the "merry maidens and the tar" would dream the happy hours away in worshipping at the shrine of Terpsichore. Thither sped the gallant craft until she had reached a place on the river a short distance above the objective point and nearly opposite the present Harvey Foster farm, when "rocks" in the river summarily checked her further advance, and there it remained until the cattle from adjoining "openings" were yoked up and these obstacles removed. The boat then continued to Jefferson, where a previously arranged programme was concluded, when she proceeded to the Mississippi, and for many years, according to report, breasted the angry waves of this inland sea.

The first ground broken for agricultural purposes in Jefferson is generally accredited to James Paine and Squire Brayton. Robert Masters, about the year 1837, procured a set of irons made for a breaking plow, at Milwaukee. Not knowing any one near that settlement who knew how to "wood" the plow, he procured the services of a man near Prairieville to do the job, for which he paid him a bagatelle of \$14; or rather he paid \$7 and got trusted for \$7, for which the laborer trusts him yet. While Capt. Masters was gone to the lakes, Mr. Paine and Squire Brayton borrowed the "tool," and thus was lost to the gentleman to whom the honor was exclusively due, the privilege he so dearly coveted.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

The first road constructed in the county is said to have been that from Watertown to Jefferson, Timothy Johnson, Philander Baldwin, Reeve Griswold and Charles Seaton being the builders, in the summer of 1836.

Judge Irvin is stated to have been the first Presiding Judge in the County; Dr. Lucius I. Barber the first Clerk, and E. N. Foster the first Sheriff.

Squire Brayton is the first Justice the County Records note as having taken the oath of office as Justice of the Peace; though it is a well-known fact that Alvin Foster officiated in that capacity previous to 1839.

The first suit mentioned in the files is an action of replevin, instituted in June, and tried at the November term of the Circuit Court, 1839.

Public worship is reported to have been inaugurated in the county at Aztalan, in 1837.

COUNTY ROSTER.

Sheriff.—E. N. Foster, from 1843 to 1845; L. A. Cole, to 1847; Royal Tyler, to 1849; Eneas D. Masters, to 1851; James Manville, to 1853; Austin Kellogg, to 1855; Joseph Giles, to 1857; Edward Rankin, to 1859; Joseph Giles, to 1861; H. Smith, to 1863; George Trucks, to 1865; C. K. Zimmerman, to 1867; Joseph Giles, to 1869; Austin Kellogg, to 1871; Ernest Schwellenbach, to 1873; Ernest Off, elected in 1872, served one year, when the office was vacated by his death, when Joseph Giles was appointed his successor, and at the ensuing election was chosen Sheriff, remaining in office two years, being succeeded by the election of Earl Newton, who remained in office until 1879, when Alonzo Brown, the present officer, was awarded the certificate.

Clerk of the Circuit Court.—J. A. Hadley, from 1849 to 1851, the first election for this office of which there is any record; H. F. Pelton, to 1853; W. H. Besley, to 1855; H. F. Pelton, to 1857; S. T. Clothier, to 1861, having served two terms; D. Ostrander, to 1863; John C. Kelley, to 1865, re-elected and remaining in office until 1867, when he was succeeded by P. N. Waterbury, who served four terms, ending in 1875; D. E. Baker, to 1877, re-elected, but died on July 1, 1877, and P. N. Waterbury appointed to the vacancy thereby created, remaining in office until the election and qualification of C. F. Krebs, the present incumbent.

County Clerk.—Lucius I. Barber, elected in 1842, the first Clerk of which there is any record, re-elected in 1843-44; F. A. Potter, in 1845; S. S. Keyes, 1846; Harvey Foster, 1847; H. F. Pelton, 1848, re-elected, in 1849, in place of D. C. Pinkham, removed; D. A. Colton, elected in November, 1850, and served during 1851-52; Charles Rogers, 1853-54; C. L. Smith, 1855-56; O. C. Merriman, 1857-58; I. W. Bird, 1859-60; W. P. Forsyth, 1861-62; G. D. Mead, 1863-64; W. H. Porter, 1865-66; D. W. Ballou, 1867-68; Jackson Jones, 1869-70; P. E. Kelley, 1871-72, re-elected and served in 1873-74; W. H. Hake, present officer, inducted into office in 1875, re-elected in November, 1876, and in November, 1878.

Register of Deeds.—Robert Masters, the first Register of Deeds who qualified in Jefferson County, was elected in September, 1839, and served until 1842, when he was succeeded by

G. F. Markley, who remained in office until 1845; G. H. Morrison, 1845; John E. Holmes, 1846; Jonas Folts, 1847; Willard Grant, 1848; thereafter, the election held biennially, A. H. Waldo being the first officer elected under the new law, and holding office for two years; W. H. Besley, chosen at a special election held June 15, 1851, to fill vacancy caused by J. W. Ostrander's failure to qualify; R. Tyler, 1852; Charles Stoppenbach, 1854, re-elected in 1856; G. Schnasse, 1858; F. G. L. Struve, 1860; Joseph Stoppenbach, 1862; A. J. Rankin, 1864; Joseph Berger, 1866; A. Scheuber, 1868; Henry Colonius, 1870, re-elected in 1872; Robert Hass, 1874; Daniel Rutledge, 1876, re-elected in 1878.

County Treasurer.—E. C. Montague, elected in September, 1839, took his office in January, 1840, re-elected the two succeeding terms, serving until January 1, 1843, and was followed by E. G. Darling, who served until January 1, 1845; R. J. Currier, 1845; G. F. Markley, 1846; Andrew Lansing, 1847; William Lanphear, 1848; George Dow, elected under the State law for two years, but was removed, and J. W. Ostrander elected in 1849, holding office until January, 1851, when Myron Smith qualified as his successor; Daniel Howell, 1853; Nelson Fryer, 1855; William Sanborn, 1857; D. F. Jones, 1859; W. Grant, 1861; S. Burns, 1863; W. S. Greene, 1865; Edmund Swecney, 1867; John Malloy, 1869; W. A. Greene, 1871; George Foster, 1873; Frederick Buchholtz, 1875; Gideon Ives, 1877; W. C. Waldo, 1879.

District Attorney.—No officer serving during the Territorial government of the county. The first officer elected after the admission of the State was Daniel Dodge, who took his office January 1, 1849, and served two years, when he was succeeded by William Dutcher, January 1, 1851, who was re-elected and continued in office until January 1, 1855; L. B. Caswell, 1855 to 1857; Daniel Hall, to 1859; Harlow Pease, to 1861; Hiram Barber, to 1863; Myron B. Williams, to 1867; D. F. Weymouth, to 1869; Myron B. Williams, to 1873; N. Steinaker, to 1875; W. H. Rogers, to 1877, re-elected; A. G. Steiner, present incumbent.

Surveyor.—The first Surveyor under territorial law was Milo Jones, elected in September, 1839, and continuing in office until January 1, 1845; L. P. Drake, 1845-46; Harvey Sanborn, 1847; J. W. Ostrander, 1848; Levi P. Drake, elected under State Law, serving from January 1, 1849, until January 1, 1851; Alonzo Wing, to 1853, re-elected; A. H. Waldo, to 1857; L. P. Gilbert, to 1859, re-elected; C. P. Goodrich, 1861-63; H. Steger, to 1865, re-elected; C. P. Goodrich, to 1869; K. P. Clark, to 1871, re-elected, and serving until 1877; J. D. Waterbury, elected, but failing to qualify, C. P. Goodrich was elected by the County Board to fill the unexpired term ending January 1, 1879, when he was succeeded by K. P. Clark, present Surveyor.

Coroner.—J. D. Waterbury, elected in September, 1839, and served until January 1, 1842; R. M. Nevins, 1842 to 1843; C. May, to 1844, re-elected; E. G. Darling, to 1846; Robert Masters, to 1847; E. G. Darling, to 1848; C. May, to 1849; L. O. Jones, elected for two years under the State law, but was removed, and Alonzo Wing qualified, remaining in office until January 1, 1851; C. B. King, to 1853; S. S. Keyes, to 1855; C. J. Bell, to 1857; John Jung, to 1859; George Foster, to 1861; R. A. Tubbs, to 1863; Earl Newton, to 1865, re-elected; Charles Stoppenbach, to 1869; C. W. Bieber, to 1871; James Manville, to 1873; William Higbie, to 1875; James Rogan, to 1877, re-elected; Nelson Fryer, present incumbent.

Members of the General Assembly.—Lucius I. Barber and James Sutherland, from 1840 to 1842; Robert Masters, 1843-44; Noah Phelps, 1845; Mark Clapp, William M. Dennis and Noah Phelps, 1846; James Giddings, 1847; Levi P. Drake and Horace D. Patch, elected to the special session, convened October 27, 1847, re-elected to the term of 1848. Members of the Assembly after the admission of Wisconsin into the Union—Wales Emmons, Peter H. Turner and Davenport Rood, 1848; Benjamin Nute, Jarvis K. Pike and William H. Johnson, 1849; Abraham Vanderpool, Austin Kellogg and Alva Stewart, 1850; Alonzo Wing, Patrick Rogan and S. F. Clothier, 1851; Thomas R. Mott, A. H. Van Norstrand and Jacob Skinner, 1852; P. Rogan, James H. Ostrander, D. J. Powers, W. W. Woodman and J. E. Holmes, 1853; C. J. Bell, D. L. Morrison, D. Reed, W. Eustis and Theodore Barnhardt, 1854; P.

Rogan, John Gibb, A. H. Van Norstrand, J. G. Merriam and Willard Grant, 1855; D. L. Morrison, W. Chappell, W. W. Woodman, H. C. Drake and D. Reed, 1856; Elatus M. Aspinwall, J. F. Ostrander, W. Chappell, W. M. Morse and K. P. Clark, 1857; Miles Holmes, G. C. Smith, P. Rogan, John Gibb and Harlow Pease, 1858; K. J. Craig, G. C. Smith, L. A. Cole, F. Wagner and S. J. Conklin, 1859; N. Horton, C. H. G. Hammerquist, H. Smith, H. H. Winter and J. Sutton, 1860; J. D. Petrie, H. B. Willard, T. Prentiss, S. Hoyes and S. M. Cone, 1861; P. Rogan, W. S. Greene, W. W. Reed and J. B. Crosby, 1862; Emil Rothe, N. S. Greene, L. B. Caswell and J. M. Bingham, 1863; Robert Hass, A. B. Smith, Joseph Powers and James M. Bingham, 1864; Jonathan Piper, Gardner Spoor, Alanson Pike and W. P. Forsyth, 1865; P. Rogan, John Mosher, W. W. Reed and Henry Harnden, 1866; Thomas Shinnick, G. H. Bryant, W. W. Reed and J. D. Petrie, 1867; Henry S. Howell, C. P. Goodrich, Jonas Folts and F. G. L. Struve, 1868; John Rutledge, S. J. Conklin, J. Winslow and J. M. Bingham, 1869; Daniel Hall, C. H. Phillips, R. H. Tousley and J. M. Bingham, 1870; Daniel Hall, W. L. Hoskins, N. Fryer and H. J. Ball, 1871; Daniel Hall, W. L. Hoskins and L. B. Caswell, 1872; Patrick Devy, C. H. Steinfort and J. W. Ostrander, 1873; Charles Becknal, Austin Kellogg and L. B. Caswell, 1874; Christian Mayer, Austin Kellogg and J. W. Ostrander, 1875; Thomas Shinnick, Charles H. Phillips and David W. Curtis, 1876; Hezekiah Flinn, Charles H. Phillips and Adolf Scheuber, 1877; Hiram J. Ball, John D. Bullock and Hezekiah Flinn, 1878; J. W. Ostrander, John D. Bullock and Hezekiah Flinn, 1879.

Senators.—Ebenezer Brigham, 1838; Daniel S. Sutherland, 1839-40; Ebenezer Brigham, 1841-42; Lucius I. Barber, 1843-44; John Catlin, 1845-46; John E. Holmes, 1847-48. The first session of the State Legislature was convened on Monday, June 5, 1848, at which and thereafter the county of Jefferson was represented by the following Senators and Members of the General Assembly: William M. Dennis, 1848; James Giddings, 1850; Alva Stewart, 1852; Daniel Howell, 1854; S. W. Barnes, 1856; William Chappell and Samuel C. Bean, in 1858, when the county formed a part of two Senatorial districts and so continued until 1862; William Chappell and E. D. Masters, 1859; Charles R. Gill and E. D. Masters, 1860; Charles R. Gill and E. Montgomery, 1861; E. Montgomery, 1862; J. D. Clapp, 1863-64; S. W. Budlong, 1865-66; G. T. Thorn, 1867-68; W. W. Woodman, 1869-72; W. S. Greene, 1873-74; W. W. Reed, 1875-78; November, 1878, Charles H. Phillips elected, died January following before the Legislature convened. At a special election held January 20, 1879, J. B. Bennett, the present incumbent, elected.

County Judges.—Thomas Brayton served during 1843-46; George Dow, 1847-49; William T. Butler, 1850-58; Samuel Baird, 1859-61; I. W. Bird, 1862-74; Aaron Rankin, 1875-78; Henry Colonius, the present incumbent, whose term expires in January, 1882.

School Superintendents.—J. K. Purdy, 1859-61; Alonzo Wing, 1861-63, re-elected and served until 1866; G. W. Bird, to 1868, also re-elected; Amos Squire, to 1871; S. A. Craig, to 1873, re-elected; C. J. Collier, to 1877—re-elected, present incumbent.

Commissioners under the Territorial Government.—John A. Chadwick, D. Little and John Richards, 1839; John C. Gilman, John Richards and William Sacia, 1840; Robert Masters, John Richards and M. R. Clapp, 1841, when the office was changed to Supervisor.

Assessors.—D. W. Kellogg, J. Crane and Benjamin Nute, 1839; D. W. Kellogg, G. P. Marston and S. D. Stiles, 1840; George Hebard, Milo Jones and D. W. Kellogg, 1841.

Collectors.—George Hebard, 1839; David Temple 1840.

Members of the First Constitutional Convention.—Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu Atwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner and George Hyer.

Members of the Second Constitutional Convention.—Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool and Jonas Folts.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court House.—During the days when Wisconsin was under Territorial government, court was held in the Jefferson House, also in the second story of Sanborn's building on Main street,

where the Sawyer House is now located. The last session was convened in this building in the spring of 1842, and the building itself was partially destroyed by fire on St. Patrick's Day, 1876, but has since been rebuilt and reconstructed and is now known as the Sawyer House.

On January 6, 1842, William Sanborn closed a contract with Robert Masters, John Richards and M. R. Clapp, Commissioners of Jefferson County, for the erection of a Court House, Jail and Sheriff's residence, on the public square. Mr. Sanborn employed George Crist and Daniel N. Miller to get out the timber and construct the building. These parties occupied the fall and winter of 1842 in preparing the material, and, early in that year, began to put it in place. This was completed during the spring of the same year, and, in June following, the frame of the Court House, which has since been occupied for judicial purposes, was raised, the same put under cover and sided up ready for the carpenters, the contractors receiving pay for their services in town lots. Immediately upon the completion of this preliminary work, the interior was put in order and made ready for occupation by Davenport Road. The dimensions of the building were 30x46 feet, containing a court room on the second floor, the first floor being used for county offices and jury rooms, and cost \$3,000, which was paid in full on January 4, 1844, by the transfer on that day of eighty acres of ground in the northeast fractional quarter of Section 11 to William Sanborn by Asa F. Snell, Benjamin Piper, M. Jones, John Richards, W. H. Lanphear, John Fuller and A. E. Horton, members of the Board of Supervisors.

The building was increased in size by the addition of a building to the east front of twenty-five feet in 1861, since when no further improvements or additions have been made.

The Jail was built during the year the construction of the Court House was commenced. It was composed of logs, and occupied a lot in the southeast corner of the public square. It was small for the purpose, containing two cells, and adjoined the Sheriff's house, which faced to the north, both of which improvements were put up and placed in order for occupancy by Crist & Miller. This served the purpose for which it was erected until 1850, when the building was pulled down and a brick edifice erected in its place by Waldo & Vanderpool, contractors, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1874. In July, the Board of Supervisors closed a contract with Charles Stoppenbach for the building and equipment of the present jail and Sheriff's residence, for the sum of \$12,000. But changes were made in the original plans, and improvements were added until, when the work was accepted by the County Board on the 4th of January, 1875, the cost thereof footed up a total of \$18,000. It is a massive brick, two and one-half stories high, containing ample accommodations for the Sheriff's office and residence, as also for jail purposes, and is a source of pride to the city of which it is an attractive ornament.

The Register's Office, together with the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, is contained in a one-story, fire-proof brick building on the public square, north of the Court House. The Register's Office was first located in a frame building on Main street, erected by George Crist for Alonzo Wing (the same building at present adjoining the Post Office on the south), in 1842. This was partially destroyed by fire on the 18th of February, 1845, and the Register of Deeds ran the gantlet of various unoccupied buildings until the completion of that now in use, which was accomplished in 1851, by Waldo & Vanderpool, when it was taken possession of by the county, whose representatives still claim title by occupation.

The Poor House.—In the early days of Jefferson, poverty was attended with industry and municipal aid in providing for the care of the distressed and afflicted was rarely invoked. As the settlement increased in size and importance, and the protection of the unfortunate poor became a necessity, means had to be provided in their behalf. At first they were taken care of at public expense; then the system of caring for the poor by town organization obtained, and continued until the county was charged with their support by legislative enactment. This latter system has been in force, with one exception, since 1854, or thereabouts, the exception being during the year 1877, when the town system was revived, lasting, however, but six months. The present County Poor House property was provided for at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, convened in the latter part of 1854, or early in 1855, at which a committee, of which the late Capt. E. D. Masters was chairman, was appointed and empowered to purchase land and

erect suitable buildings for the poor of Jefferson County. Acting upon these instructions, the committee purchased eighty acres of the present farm, located a mile west of the city from Capt. Masters, for \$4,000. In 1855, they commenced the erection of buildings, which were completed the same year and occupied in 1856. At that time the premises were 30x50, and ample for the accommodation of the county's wards. In 1863, the North Addition was completed by George Crist at a cost of \$1,000, and, in 1868, the accommodations were still further increased, and the buildings raised another story. In the same year, twenty acres of ground were added to the farm, from the Copeland property adjoining, at a cost of \$1,000. In 1872, the South Addition was built by George Crist, Jr., for which \$2,500 was paid, since which date the premises have not been enlarged. There are at the present writing (1879), a total of fifty-seven inmates deriving their sustenance from the county, twenty-eight of whom are insane, for the protection of which class of dependents ample facilities were provided for in the addition built in 1872.

The institution is supported partly from appropriations made by the county authorities, and partly by the productions of the farm, which, for the year 1879, aggregated 1,500 bushels of grain, 400 of potatoes, and the usual complement of vegetables. The annual expense involved in the care of the county poor is stated at about \$3,000. The buildings, grounds and immediate supervision of the inmates is under the control of a Superintendent, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and the following named gentlemen have thus far been honored with public confidence: James Barr, E. D. Masters, George Trucks, Christopher Grimm, John Whelan, David Baker and George Trucks, the present official.

The property, with improvements, is valued at about \$10,000.

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

The criminal records of Jefferson County have been comparatively free from the commission of felonies; especially is this true of murder. Though the crime has shocked the community at long intervals, and though the Schneeff, Borchardt and Murman murders are remembered with horror, there has been a singular absence of crime in Jefferson County, which argues well, not only for the peace, property and industry of the inhabitants, but also for the administration of justice and the enforcement of the law.

The first murder which occurred in the county, according to information derived from sources that should be reliable, took place during the fall of 1848, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Atkinson, an Indian being the aggressor, upon whom the penalty of death was inflicted at once, and who, with his victim, became subjects for the scalpel of surgeons, who have since attained to eminence in the practice of the profession.

At the time indicated, a number of savages, as the sequel showed, the opposite of gentle, belonging either to the Winnebagoes or Pottawatomies, en route from the timber to Black Hawk Island, halted at Fort Atkinson. At that season of the year, they were engaged in the collection of winter stores, a portion of which they levied tribute for at the island, and they tarried at Fort Atkinson for the procurement of ammunition and edibles. While thus engaged, two of the tribe became intoxicated, and in that condition proceeded to the lake. The savages dined at Fort Atkinson, and their festivities being prolonged to an unreasonable hour, it was not until 2 o'clock that they got once more under way. Everything remained harmonious, as is reported, until the murderers reached a point on Milo Jones' farm, about two miles below the city, opposite the farm of Aaron Rankin, where, to adopt the graphically expressive descriptive language employed by the narrator, "the fun began," consisting of tantalizing annoyances directed by a young buck toward one of the inebriated warriors. This procured an altercation, which resulted in blows and struggles, during which one of the aborigines drew a knife and plunged the keen blade into the neck of his antagonist, severed the spinal column, producing paralysis and causing almost instant death.

The victim fell in his tracks and while suffering the pangs of dissolution, his assassin, realizing the extent of the crime committed, sought safety in flight.

A brother of the dead buck, who had watched the battle from afar, when he comprehended the fatal issue, took up the gage of death which had been thrown down, and pursued the fugitive, knife in hand, to avenge the calamity which had been put upon his wigwam. The fleeing murderer increased his speed and, succeeding in reaching the river bank first, essayed to increase his chances of escape by crossing the stream in a canoe which lay moored in a lagoon that abutted into the shore.

But he had counted without results, for a canoe adjoined that he had seized, into which the avenging Nemesis sprang, when began a race between life and death in which the grim visitor, as the future realized to those who witnessed it, had the call against the field, for the pursuer struck shallow water as the boat of the fleeing assassin imbedded its prow in the opposite bank. The race was again resumed when both had gained terra firma, and, after a brief spurt, the murderer was run to cover on the farm of Aaron Rankin, and the brother's death avenged by the brother who had survived to pursue and thus adjudicate the law.

No sooner had the rigor of death affixed its seal upon the inanimate forms of those who but a moment before had rejoiced in a plenitude of life and health and strength, than the cause of science asserted its supremacy and claimed the bodies for anatomical demonstrations. The physicians above referred to secured their possession, and, hiding them in the loft of a barn, kept them from view until the excitement attendant upon the tragedy and the subsequent events connected therewith had been to some extent dissipated.

When the excitement had in a measure subsided, and the tribe to which the defunct Indians belonged sought the whereabouts of the bodies and found them not, the mourning over their mysterious disappearance was more vociferous, if less pronounced, than could have been the rejoicing over ninety and nine Indians who crossed not the pathway of the destroyer. The mourners would not be comforted with the assurance that they had not been disturbed by the pale-faces, nor with the suggestion that an enemy had done this, but, constituting themselves advocates, jury and Court, instituted the strictest examination into all facts bearing upon their disappearance, as also the secret places wherein it might be possible for them to be kept from view. But all to no purpose; hidden beneath the hay, they eluded the closest scrutiny and escaped detection. The Indians, after exhausting every remedy cunning could devise or demand suggest, continued their trip to the happy hunting-grounds, supposititiously on Black Hawk Island, accompanied by the fraternal avenger, while the Indians dead became subjects for medical colleges, and, with the memory of their deeds, have long been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets—forgetfulness.

Early in the spring of 1868, Adolph Schnepf was murdered on his farm in the town of Watertown. The first rumor concerning the bloody affair was that Schnepf had been missing from his home for several days, and this led a neighbor, named Clark, to make an investigation. Mr. Clark certainly had well-founded suspicions, and going to the spot where a large "log heap" had but recently been burned by Mr. Schnepf and his son, and where the missing man had last been seen, an examination of the ashes revealed pieces of charred bones, suspender buckles and metal pants buttons. Sheriff Joseph Giles was apprised of the fact, and young Schnepf was placed under arrest and taken to Watertown. The excitement was very great in the community, and threats of lynching were freely made. On this account, preliminary examination was waived, and the prisoner was hurried to Jefferson, where he was confined in the County Jail. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, and at the September term of court, an affidavit was filed by his counsel, asking for a change of venue, on the ground that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Jefferson County. The request was granted, and the trial held at Portage City, lasting nine days, and resulting in the acquittal of young Schnepf. The arguments of counsel for the defense were based upon the testimony of Prof. Carr, of Madison, who gave it as his opinion that a human body could not be completely consumed by fire in the short space of time elapsing between the burning of the log pile and the discovery of bones, buttons and buckles by Mr. Clark; and also upon the testimony of a Mrs. Kniessel, who swore that she saw the deceased three days after the revelations of the mysterious ash heap. During

the trial, one of the chief witnesses on the part of the prosecution hanged himself, and this was seized upon by the defense, who set up the plea, by inference, that the suicide was the real murderer. Counsel for defense were Hon. H. S. Orton, Henry Mulberger and Myron B. Williams; District Attorney Weymouth was assisted by Col. G. F. Thorn.

In December, 1874, the people of Jefferson County were again shocked by another bloody murder in the town of Watertown, the victim being a man named Borchardt. In the evening of the day the murder was committed, Borchardt's step-daughter, Johannah, went to the house of the murdered man's son, Charles, about one and a half miles south of the paternal roof, and told him that "a stranger had hit the old man on the head," and that he was very sick. The son notified the neighbors, who went to the house and found the old man on a lounge, dead. Officers were sent for, who came in company with a Justice and two physicians. A post-mortem examination was held, revealing the fact that Borchardt had come to his death by three blows upon the head, inflicted with a blunt instrument. A search of the premises was made, and a hammer, covered with blood, was found. The evidence pointed very strongly to certain members of the family as the perpetrators of the crime, and, accordingly, Mrs. Borchardt and her daughter, Wilhelmina, were taken into custody, and brought before Justice C. M. Ducasse, of Watertown, who held the mother for trial and discharged the girl. A few days later, District Attorney Steinaker visited the scene of the murder, made a thorough investigation of the premises and closely questioned the occupants. He discovered evidence, in his opinion, implicating the girl, Wilhelmina, and she was arrested and brought before Capt. Nelson Bruett, of Jefferson, and by him held without bail to appear at the February term of the Circuit Court. A joint information was entered by District Attorney Rogers (who had just come into office) against both the mother and daughter, and they were brought to trial. While in prison, Wilhelmina wrote a letter to her sister Johannah, of which the following is a synopsis: "You have always sworn against me and mother, and if you persist in doing so, mother will tell the whole story. You know a stranger came in and struck the old man; that we had nothing to do with it." The prosecution insisted that if the prisoners were guilty, it was murder in the first degree, and the jury so found. After a motion for a new trial, which was denied, both were sentenced to Waupun for life. The counsel for defense were Daniel Hall and C. H. Gardner. The District Attorney was assisted by Harlow Pease and N. Steinaker. Borchardt was a drunken and quarrelsome individual, and it is believed that his death resulted from an encounter with his wife and daughter.

The last murder occurred but two years ago, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:

Late on Sunday afternoon, December 16, 1877, the city of Fort Atkinson was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement that the body of a man had been found on the line of the railroad to Jefferson, the victim of a brutal murder. The body was found by A. Allen, lying near a brush heap in a grove a few rods west of the railroad track, and about opposite the cemetery. The body was described as that of a stranger, of medium height, dark hair, complexion, whiskers and eyes, and indicating his occupation by his general make-up and appearance to be that of a laborer. His bundle of clothes was scattered about over the ground, and on his person was found \$1.41 in cash, together with a paper on which was written "Milwaukee avenue 341, J. Christianson." From investigations in Chicago, the man's name was supposed to have been John Murman, as such a man left Chicago on foot a few weeks before in company with a companion named William Anderson, and came to Wisconsin, as they said, to cut Christmas trees, since which time nothing had been heard from them. His companion, William Anderson, was supposed to have been the person who committed the murder. The body of the deceased was covered over with brush, and the remains of a camp-fire were near by. He was evidently killed with an ax, and it was thought to have been the result of a quarrel.

Investigation was at once begun and additional facts were brought to light which fully established the identity of the murdered man as Chas. Peterson, brother of a Mrs. Christianson who resided at 341 Milwaukee avenue, in the city of Chicago. That lady, upon being interrogated,

stated to Sheriff Newton, of Jefferson, that Peterson left her house on Tuesday, December 11, 1877, to come to Fort Atkinson, where he hoped to obtain employment. When he left he had \$20 in cash in his possession; and, further, that he was a steady, hard-working, inoffensive man, who was not addicted to the use of liquor, and had not, so far as she knew, an enemy in the world.

The investigation was continued; the inquest held, but beyond the discovery of blankets, and some clothing supposed to have belonged to the murdered man, nothing definite was ascertained to locate the crime, until the 29th of December, 1877, when a young man by the name of Charles Whitney, living at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, confessed to a Mr. Rice with whom he was living, that he was an accomplice in the murder of Peterson. He afterward related the same story to Sheriff Leinan, of that county, by whom he was arrested and confined. Word was sent to Sheriff Newton, who went to Appleton and brought him to Jefferson on the following Monday. When arrested, he had on the boots belonging to the murdered man. He also gave information concerning one Ed. Eckart, whom he alleged was the instigator of the deed. Armed with the necessary authority, Sheriff Newton proceeded to Outagamie and arrested the man Eckart, whom he found seven miles from Appleton in the woods, engaged with a gang of men in getting out stove bolts. He was arrested and brought to Jefferson and safely lodged in jail on Tuesday.

He was represented as a young man apparently about twenty years of age, whose parents resided in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, and were bowed down to the earth with the weight of their affliction. The self-convicted murderer had passed most of his time in the northern part of the State, where he had led a reckless life, visiting Fort Atkinson the spring previous to the murder, where he was for a short time employed in the furniture factory. His story was substantially as follows: After leaving Fort Atkinson some time in the summer of 1877, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he fell in with this man Eckart, with whom he took a tramp to Little Rock, Ark. Thence they turned northward, working their way along. On the night of the 12th of December, they met Peterson on the railroad between Milton and Janesville. Peterson asked the way to Green Bay. Whitney told him to follow the track and it would lead him to that place. Eckart and himself then came on, and when they reached Kosikonong they got aboard of the night train which arrives at Fort Atkinson at 10 o'clock. Here they were put off the train, but went north of town a half-mile, where they stopped, kindled a fire, and after taking some boards from the fence, lay down. About 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, Peterson came along and, seeing the fire, came to them and lay down to sleep. Whitney states he was awakened by Eckart, who pointing to the sleeping man, said, "I am going to shoot him." To this, Whitney said, "Oh, don't!" Eckart made no farther reply, but drew his revolver and fired at Peterson's head. Peterson screamed "Oh! Oh!" and, springing to his feet, started to run. Eckart then tripped him down upon his face, shot him again in the head, and placing one hand on the back of Peterson's neck, held him down, while, with the other, he pointed the pistol at Whitney, and ordered him to strike Peterson with a hatchet, or he would kill him. Impelled by terror, Whitney states he struck Peterson one blow on the back of the head, and then threw down the instrument, declaring he would not strike another blow. At this, Eckart took up the hatchet and struck the victim a number of blows. They then dragged the body to the brush heap and left him covered with brush. When asked how it came that Peterson was found outside of the brush heap, he said he could not tell; that when they left him he was groaning, and if he got out, it must have been by his own struggles. Whitney farther stated that, after the murder, Eckart took Peterson's boots, blankets, a pair of pants, a pocket looking-glass, coat and a shirt. He does not remember seeing any money. They then started north on the track and, at the culvert near Cobb Creek, they secreted the blankets, shirt and several other articles. Eckart forced Whitney to travel ahead, threatening him with death if he turned back. On their arrival at Kaukauna, Whitney stopped with Mr. Rice; but the memory of the terrible deed he had witnessed, filled him with horror and remorse, until, as he expressed it, "I could see the murdered man in his sleep." Driven by this feeling, he at

last made the confession. When Eckart was arrested, he stoutly denied any part in the murder; but the fact that he had on a blue coat belonging to Peterson, placed his guilt beyond a doubt. He had a very bad, brutal appearance, and looked, as if by nature and education both, he was well fitted for such a deed. The murder, the circumstances attending it, the actors in the bloody tragedy, one of whom is a son of one of Fort Atkinson's respected citizens, all conspired to make a chapter in crime, the like of which has never been duplicated in this section of the State.

An information for murder was filed by the District Attorney on the 11th of February, 1878, to which defendants, when arraigned on the following day, pleaded not guilty, and issue being joined, the trial was proceeded with, beginning on the 9th of April and continuing five days. Hon. David W. Small presided; W. H. Rogers, of Fort Atkinson, prosecuting, and Harlow Pease, of Watertown, defending. Whitney turned States' evidence against Eckart, and upon the stand stated more particularly the facts connected with the commission of the crime. After detailing his acquaintance with Eckart, his roamings and the coming of Peterson to the camp Eckart and witness had prepared, near where the body was found, he continued, that: "In the night Eckart woke me and told me he was going to shoot Peterson. I told him not to, but he would not listen to me, and Eckart went over to where Peterson was sleeping, put his loaded revolver to Peterson's ear and fired. Peterson put his hand up and said, 'Oh,' and then Eckart fired again right back of the ear. Then Peterson began raising up, and Eckart shot him again in about the same place, and then Peterson got up on his knees, and Eckart shot his revolver right into his eye. And then the man got to his feet, and Eckart threw him down and jumped on his back, and put his left hand on the back of his neck, and cocked his revolver with the other, and then told me to strike Peterson with the hatchet, and I didn't move as quick as he thought I ought to, and he asked me if I was coming, and so I had to come, and so I struck him about four times with the back of the hatchet on his head. Then Eckart got off him, and Peterson got up and staggered against a tree, and Eckart told me to strike him again. I told him, no, I had struck him all I was going to. And then Eckart went up and struck him with the edge of the hatchet by the tree, and then when he had him down he cut him three more times with the hatchet, and then he pulled off the man's boots, and took a piece of tobacco out of his pocket, and then heaped a pile of brush over his body." Whitney further testifies that he and Eckart then started on, taking with them some of the clothing and blankets of Peterson, and went up north as far as Appleton, where they parted.

The manner in which the witness detailed his extraordinary statement on the witness stand strongly impressed the jury with its entire truthfulness. All the circumstances, moreover, corroborated his evidence. The body of Peterson was exhumed, and, on a more careful examination, the physicians found the bullets in several places in his head, as stated by Whitney. They were fired from a small kind of revolver, and would not of themselves have produced death. But the strongest evidence of the guilt of Eckart was his own conduct and course of action upon the trial. Throughout the entire proceedings, he manifested the most entire indifference, and even refused to avail himself of his right and privilege to take the witness stand in his own behalf, and deny the fearful charges made against him by Whitney.

After being summed up by the respective counsel, the case was given to the jury, under a clear and impartial charge by the Court, and, after a brief deliberation, they returned a verdict of guilty.

A motion for new trial was made by counsel for defendant, but denied, and on Saturday, the 13th of April, sentence was pronounced. His Honor, upon the prisoner's being presented for final action, asked him if he had anything to say, to which he responded, "No," and Judge Small thereupon commented briefly upon the leading features of the most wanton, deliberate and atrocious murder ever known, and tending to an entire absence in the defendant of the ordinary sensibilities of humanity. Nothing remained for the Court but to impose the penalty prescribed by the law of the land, which was as follows: "The sentence of the Court and the law is that you, Edward Eckart, be imprisoned, at hard labor, in the State Prison of this State,

for and during the term of your natural life, and that the first day thereof be in solitary confinement."

The prisoner was soon after taken to Waupun, where he now is serving a life sentence.

THE TEMPEST'S TRACK.

One Thursday afternoon, in 1878, a terrible tornado swept across the State from Iowa, taking Jefferson County en route, killing one man and injuring several others, besides inflicting damage to houses and farm property estimated at \$50,000. The columns of the *Banner* and *Union* of that date contained graphic accounts of the terrible visitation, from which the following selections are made. After reference to the unexpected and unprecedented violence of the storm, the journalists note the strange agitation that was observed in the clouds, and that a deep roaring sound, accompanied by an incessant faint glimmer of lightning, filled the hearts of all with alarm. It soon became evident to those who are posted in such things that a tremendous cyclone was approaching from a point a little south of west. As the track of the storm became more defined, it was seen to pass north of this city, about two miles. The fearful, ominous roaring, that filled the air with an oppressive, overwhelming sound, gave ample token of the terrible disasters that lay in the path of this monster of the air. An extraordinary discharge of rain accompanied the storm, although the air was cleared in an hour. Soon, messengers began to come in for medical assistance, and the town was full of rumors of the destruction to life and property that had taken place.

The tornado is supposed to have started near Dubuque, Iowa, and, after passing through Mineral Point, entered Jefferson in the township of Oakland from Christina, Dane County. Here it passed across a part of Cedar Lake, and those who saw it state that the water was drawn up to the clouds, creating a sight fearful and grand to behold. The water thus sucked up by the cyclone was precipitated, with immense force, upon the land farther to the east. The country there looks as if it had been swept by the Mississippi. Gathering force with every current of air, it struck the large barn, 36x54, lately built by William Ward, and crushed it like an egg-shell. In the barn were three horses, two of which were instantly killed by the falling timbers. Although the house was next east of the barn, it was but little injured; yet large hickory, oak and poplar trees, standing all about the house, were twisted into basket-stuff. Mr. Ward's orchard lies south of his house, and was completely ruined. His damages could not have fallen far short of \$3,000. A few rods east is what is known as Oakland Center, where stood two churches, a brick schoolhouse and the parsonage of the Free-Will Baptist Society, occupied by Rev. O. H. True. In a short area of space, the havoc was tremendous. The Baptist Church was a large, square two-story brick building, with the upper story occupied as a dwelling by Widow Hall and her daughter. In an instant and without any warning, the entire upper half of the building was crushed to atoms down to the second floor. Both of the women were overwhelmed in a whirling avalanche of bricks and timbers. Mrs. Hall was caught under a part of two walls and her left collar-bone broken, besides being severely cut about the head with flying bricks. The daughter managed to go through the terrible ordeal with less bodily injury. Finding she could not extricate her mother, who was crushed under the ruins, she screamed for help. Rev. O. H. True heard her cries, and, with others, finally succeeded in taking both from their perilous situation. The brick schoolhouse and the new brick Moravian Church were quickly demolished, the latter an absolute mass of ruins; a part of the west wall and the ends of the schoolhouse only remaining. The parsonage was moved over a foot to the east, the west side badly injured and the west cellar wall blown in. Mrs. True stated that the cyclone seemed to her as if some mighty power had struck the house a sudden blow with a weight like a mountain. Mr. True, while attempting to go to the assistance of Mrs. Hall, was caught by a second gust, but seized a limb of a tree to hold on, when the force of the wind straightened him right out in the air. His two children, Edgar and Lucy, were in a small outbuilding, with a young man by the name of Johnson. Johnson



S. S. Curtis

FORT ATKINSON

was blown over the fence into the road, a distance of five rods. Edgar was blown against a tree, and managed, by holding on, to save himself from being drawn up into the air. Lucy was blown against the road fence.

Farther to the westward was the Cambridge stage, which was struck with the storm and overturned, frightening the horses so that they broke loose and ran. There was a lady passenger in the coach, who was uninjured, however. The barn of George Champney was next unroofed, and considerable damage done to his other farm buildings. The track of the tornado from here lay for a mile and a half through timber and open fields. Old veteran oaks, three feet in diameter, were twisted and broken like pipe-stems. The barn of S. Chapman was partly unroofed; also that of P. Eversohl. Striking the hill on which stood the house of John Daniels, it demolished a large new barn, hop-house and wind-mill. The house standing near the scene was uninjured, except in the loss of chimneys. George Horton was in the basement of the barn, standing close in one corner, when the barn came down. He barely escaped being killed, as a large beam struck the ground, passing close to his body. There was a terrible desolateness seen at the residence of R. Hawk. When it struck this place, John Daniels, Willie Daniels, Mrs. Kreuger, George Hallan and a hired man by the name of Charles Schmidt, were in the barn. In an instant, the barn was crushed into fragments, and Schmidt, who was standing near Daniels, was struck on the head by a falling piece of timber and instantly killed. Mr. Daniels caught hold of a post and held on to it. The two boys, Willie Daniels and George Hallan, slid down into the basement, and escaped unhurt. Mrs. Kreuger was dashed against a beam, and somewhat injured, her clothing being completely stripped from her person, except a small portion at the waist. That any of the occupants of the barn escaped death was considered a miracle. A valuable horse and cow were killed in the basement. Near the house of Mr. R. Hawk stood a large oak-tree, which was blown across the roof, partially crushing it in, but preventing, no doubt, its farther destruction. Mrs. Hawk was blown through a bedroom door, and against the north end of the house. A large oak rail was driven into the roof endwise, like an arrow. The house was moved from its foundations, and badly racked. All about is a wide-spread scene of destruction. A large pasture lot was covered with the fragments of the barn and outbuildings.

Next east in the track of the storm was a log house and stable occupied by Mr. Kreuger, a tenant of Mr. Hawk. Everything was completely wrecked here. Mrs. Witchie, an old lady, was taken up bodily, carried a distance of eight rods, and dashed with great force against the road fence, two of her ribs broken, and she receiving such injuries about the head and breast as rendered it for awhile very doubtful if she lived. The house of William Northy, a log tenement, was next made the scene of disorder. The cyclone swept the house from its foundation, burying three occupants in the ruins. Mariette Frary, who had called in, was caught by a falling stove, resulting in a fracture of her right leg. No other persons were injured. The cyclone here seemed to have changed its course, striking the residence and barns of Christian Gross, with all the power of its center vortex. The scene here baffled description. The whole premises were a wreck, and the fields for a half-mile covered with broken boards and building material. The family, at the time, were in a room in the south half of the house. The wind moved the upright portion of the house clear from the cellar, and dropped it on the ground on the east side. That portion in which the family were was unroofed, and the beds blown no one knows where. The stove was thrown down, and the fire scattered about the room. The doors were so jammed together as to prevent any chance of getting out, and the family was in imminent danger of being burned alive. Mr. Gross, although very ill at the time, managed to get hold of a peck measure, and with the contents of a swill barrel standing in the room, put out the fire. A large barn, 50x32, a smaller barn, three granaries, a smokehouse and a wind-mill were blown to atoms in a moment. The smokehouse was full of meat, but not a vestige of the same could be found. A hired boy, who had just taken the team into the basement of the large barn as the storm struck it, was lifted into the air, carried sixty rods and

landed against a fence. He was rendered completely dazed by the occurrence, and for hours could scarcely speak. Another boy stated that he saw the hired man carried over the wind-mill. A field of rye lay to the east of the house, and this was stuck full of broken lumber. The heads of the rye in the track of the storm were cut clean off, as with a reaper. An oak-tree, as large as a man's body, was broken off and landed fifteen rods away in the rye field. One granary contained 300 bushels of oats, and not a kernel of the grain could be found. A large farm wagon was carried twenty rods from the barn. The damages to Mr. Gross cannot be less than \$3,000. At this point the cyclone took a due east course, and struck the new barn of Fred Musschel, on the Jefferson Road, two miles north of Fort Atkinson, completely demolishing the same, unroofing the barn of widow Hopson, and tearing up a number of trees in front of her house. A lumber wagon was standing but a few feet from Mr. Musschel's house, which was landed fifty rods east on the marsh, yet, strange to say, the house was not injured in any manner. After crossing Rock River in a due east course, the cyclone demolished the barns of A. Hake and E. Hake, and continued on through the towns of Hebron and Sullivan, occasionally striking the earth and tearing things to pieces wherever it touched.

The track of the cyclone varied from ten to 150 rods in width. Its center was a whirlwind of awful power. This can be seen by the manner in which trees and other articles are whirled in all directions. In one instance, a piece of a fence-board was driven over two feet into the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees. On the farm of S. Chapman, in Oakland, an oak-tree nearly three feet in diameter, and perfectly sound, was broken off six feet from the ground. At a moderate estimate, the damage done to farm property in Jefferson County amounted to over \$50,000, most of which is in the town of Oakland. No such visitation has ever before occurred in this portion of the State since about 1851, when it is reported a similar tornado passed through the northern part of the country.

THE FIGHTING FINCH FAMILY.

In 1832, when a call was made by the Government for volunteers to fight that redoubtable warrior, Black Hawk, a family named Finch, then residing in St. Joe, Mich., immediately offered all its available war material—the father and twelve sons. Finch, Sr., was rejected, but all the juniors were mustered in. They passed through the conflict without a scratch, returning to their home delighted with what they had seen in the vast territory over which they had traveled, and determined upon removing to the west side of the great lake, for the purpose of permanent settlement, as soon as practicable. Accordingly, in 1838, the Finch colony settled in the southern part of what is now Jefferson County, on the east side of Lake Koshkonong. Their departure from St. Joe was a source of considerable relief to the timid citizens of that place, for the young Finches were wont to indulge in periodical "war-dances," and on such occasions it became necessary for all other inhabitants of St. Joe to bar their doors and windows and remain in seclusion until the "fun" ceased. Coming to Wisconsin, the Finches left none of their eccentricities behind. In point of population, they acted upon the belief that there was room for no one else except a Finch in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong. An inoffensive Norwegian, who, unfortunately, happened to have been a previous settler in that locality, was unmercifully beaten and finally driven from his home by them, within a few days after their arrival. Sheriff Bird, of Dane County, hearing of the affair, repaired to the dominion of the Finches, for the purpose of asserting his power as an officer of the law, but he found the belligerents to be so numerous that he wisely concluded not to make a single-handed attack. Returning to Madison for re-enforcements, he met and informed Gov. Dodge of the situation.

"Exhaust the power of the county, sir," replied the Governor, in his usual brusque and emphatic manner. "and if that don't do, I'll call out the militia, by G—d, sir. If that Finch tribe is going to run this Territory, I'll find it out mighty soon, now I tell you."

These instructions were capable of no misconstruction; the Sheriff's course was clear. Summoning the aid of Luther A. Cole, then Deputy Sheriff of Milwaukee County (to which Jefferson County belonged), and a Madison constable, the intrepid official set out for Finchland, determined upon the capture of the offenders. The officers first went to a house of a man named Stevens, who was in some way implicated in the affair. They found the door of the house closed and locked, with Mrs. Stevens' airoirdupois resting firmly against its inside. Their demand for admission was positively refused, and, there being no other alternative, the door was kicked from its hinges, Mrs. Stevens being summarily disposed of in an opposite corner of the room, from which she immediately came forth with a freshly-primed Queen Ann musket. While in the act of "drawing a bead" on Sheriff Bird she was disarmed by Mr. Cole. Stevens was found in bed, feigning a violent attack of sickness, but was arrested and sent in charge of the constable to Madison.

The next morning, at daybreak, Sheriff's Bird and Cole moved upon the domicile of one of the Finches, but found no one at home. Proceeding some distance further, they came upon a solitary member of the numerous brotherhood, cutting house-logs in the woods, where his arrest was effected by the exercise of considerable strategy on the part of the officers. Had he known their purpose, the keen blade of his ax would certainly have tasted their blood, but he was completely disarmed of any suspicion by the inquiry from one of the officers as to the nearest route across the lake. Dropping his ax upon the ground, he proceeded to give the information, but, before he had finished, Sheriff Cole closed in upon and seized him, while Sheriff Bird read the warrant for his arrest. The officers, with their prisoner, started at once for Fort Atkinson, where they arrived shortly before noon.

During these proceedings, Mrs. Stevens had not been idle. Although the ground was covered with snow and the weather was biting cold, it afterward transpired that she walked several miles through the woods to the cabins of Ben and Nat Finch and spread the news of the arrest of her husband, adding the startling information that the officers had left her house in search of some of the Finches. Such an outrage could not be tolerated, and Ben and Nat were soon astride their chargers and on the trail of the daring officials.

Sheriff's Bird and Cole, with their prisoner, had just sat down to a smoking hot dinner at "the port" when two horsemen rode up and alighted. Their names were Ben and Nat Finch, and, as they stepped into the dining-room, Bird and Cole were upon their feet, their hands upon their pistols. The Finches were thrown entirely upon the offensive; in other words, the officers "had the drop on them." It would have been a happy moment for an artist and a thrilling subject for his canvas.

"Have some dinner?" interrogated Sheriff Bird, breaking the awful silence.

"If it's all the same to you, we will," replied Ben Finch. "Which way you travelin'?"

"Going to Madison," said the Sheriff.

"Takin' my brother, 'spose?"

"We are."

"Arrested?"

"Yes."

"Recon you know the law says crimes shall be tried in the county where the act is committed, don't you?" remarked Ben, with an air of legal wisdom.

"We'll ask Gov. Dodge about that," answered Sheriff Bird.

"Maybe you will, and maybe you won't," retorted Finch, rising hurriedly from the table, and motioning his brother Nat to follow him.

Again Bird and Cole were upon their feet, and again their firm right hands clasped their pistols' handles; but the two Finches had vanished, and, a moment later, were in their saddles and had disappeared in the direction from whence they came.

There was no time to be lost. The purpose of Ben and Nat Finch was too apparent to admit of any doubt or delay on the part of the officers. Hastily securing the services of a teamster, and instructing him to drive to Lake Mills with all the speed at his command, Bird

and Cole, with their prisoner, were soon on their way toward Madison; but the almost impassable condition of the road was a source of serious delay, and when the party reached Lake Mills their horses were completely exhausted. The proprietor of the tavern was informed of the situation, and instructed, if any one came that way inquiring for "three men in a wagon," to say that they had taken "the old road to Madison." A new road had recently been opened from Lake Mills to the Capital, and it was by this route the officers, having called into requisition a fresh relay of horses, left for their destination.

The noise of the wagon rolling over the frozen earth had scarce died away in the adjacent forest, when ten men, armed with rifles and pistols, each mounted, appeared in front of the tavern door at Lake Mills. It was the Finch brigade. Alighting from their jaded animals, they filed into the bar-room, and, by way of introducing themselves to the affrighted inn-keeper, called for "the best in the shop."

"Did you see three men in a wagon pass this way?" queried Ben Finch, diving into the inner recesses of a corduroy coat and bringing forth a roll of "wildcat scrip" with which to settle for the drinks.

"Yah! Tree wagons and a men—de old road py Madison," quickly replied the officiating Teuton behind the bar, as if imparting a terrible secret.

"The old road, eh? Then give us another dose, and we'll take the same route," replied Finch, drawing his slouch hat mysteriously low upon his weather-beaten brow.

To the great relief of the inhabitants of Lake Mills, the Finch cavalry were soon in their saddles and galloping away over the hills in the direction of Madison.

"That occurred many years ago," said Mr. Luther A. Cole, "but I shall never cease to thank that honest Lake Mills fellow for the manner in which he carried out our instructions, thus averting what certainly must have been an awful tragedy. We reached Madison with our man, and were congratulated by Gov. Dodge for the strategy we had displayed. It cost Finch his eighty acres of land, and six or eight months in jail. Ben Finch, who, it afterward transpired, was the ringleader in the unprovoked assault upon the Norwegian, escaped to Michigan, and was never caught. The rest of the family scattered about in different directions, and, I believe, became good citizens."

SCHOOLS, RESOURCES, POPULATION, ETC.

In few counties in Wisconsin can so many flourishing and attractive villages be found, all being eligibly located, constantly improving, irrefutably indicating not only a healthy condition of affairs, but an increase of intelligence, refinement, enterprise and wealth. Newspapers, schools and churches are distributed throughout the county, and, with other sources of moral and intellectual development, are generously encouraged and abundantly patronized. The educational interests, particularly, are attended to with the greatest care and diligence, school buildings that are creditable to the taste and liberality of the communities in which they are located are found in every hamlet, and, with the public schools, are under the control of experienced and capable teachers. The University is supplied with an able faculty, and, through the means afforded by the public and private institutions of learning, the youth of both sexes are provided with facilities for the acquisition of a classic and scientific education. The extent and importance of this subject can be better illustrated, perhaps, by reference to the last report of C. J. Collier, County Superintendent of Schools. After stating the number of his visits to schools at 222, he expresses himself as happy to report improvement, during the past year, in school work, as evinced by the following items in the report:

Although schools, as a general rule, are among the first things to be affected by "hard times," yet he is able to report 10 per cent increase in the average length of the school term, and, with a 3 per cent decrease in number of children between the ages of four and twenty, a 6 per cent increase in the number registered, and a 10 per cent increase in the average attendance; also, from the teachers' reports, that the number of visits made to schools by School

Boards and patrons have been increased more than 50 per cent during the last year. More care has been taken by the patrons to provide suitable buildings and furniture for the comfort and convenience of the pupils, as is shown by the increased valuation of school property. Each of these items of improvement, although small, is a step in the right direction.

TEACHERS.

During the past year, 232 teachers were employed; 703 persons examined, and 298 certificates granted; of this number, 10 were first grade, 38 second, 210 third, and 40 limited. Many of the applicants were students of the high and graded schools, and only desired to obtain standing, while others who passed a fair examination were too young to be fully qualified as to judgment and many other points of vital importance to a teacher.

In conducting examinations, Mr. Collier endeavored to ask such questions as would test the applicant's knowledge of principles, rather than facts, and although those teachers having experience, and those who have had some special preparation, either by institute work, or at school, have had no difficulty, beginners have found the work somewhat difficult; yet all seemed resolved to do their best in acquiring and using practical ideas instead of theoretical.

The institute at Fort Atkinson, commencing August 5, was remarkable for the average age and experience of the teachers in attendance, and its effect will be felt in the schools during the winter. The institute was conducted by Profs. Salisbury, Emory and Maxson. Of the first two, nothing need be said, as it is well known that their presence at an institute insures good work; but of Prof. Maxson, the Superintendent felt called upon to speak a word, he being a new worker among them; his thorough scholarship, his happy illustrations of his work, his practical knowledge of a teacher's requirements, attainments and duties, and his genial manner, won him many friends, and the teachers of this county would be pleased to meet him often in the future, and to listen to his instruction.

The number of districts that have adopted a series is 44; that loan books to pupils, 17; that sell to them, 10; that have adopted the plan of free text-books, 4.

During the year, \$14,752 was paid to male and \$16,721.77 to female teachers, which with interest on the school property, valued with improvements, sites and apparatus, at \$131,179.00, Superintendent's salary, printing and stationery, made the total expenses for the year \$55,968.71. The expenses, per capita, of school population is \$5.27; of pupils enrolled, \$8.57; of average attendance, \$11.65. The expenses, per capita, in each town, he states as follows:

TOWN.	Total Amount Expended.	Per Capita of School Population.	Per Capita of Pupils Enrolled.	Per Capita of Average Attendance.	Whole Number between the age of 4 and 20.
Aztalan	\$1,249 90	\$2 33	\$4 64	\$7 83	536
Gold Springs.....	1,235 41	4 77	5 91	8 43	259
Concord.....	2,220 04	3 79	4 55	6 17	588
Warminster.....	2,148 21	2 31	6 13	8 97	932
Lebron.....	2,022 28	4 33	5 93	7 52	467
Genoa.....	2,044 18	2 74	6 08	7 43	746
Jefferson.....	5,196 89	3 69	6 70	8 14	1406
Woshkonong.....	8,023 52	6 67	9 71	12 13	1203
Lake Mills.....	3,098 94	6 24	6 80	9 93	494
Wilford.....	1,912 89	3 75	5 29	9 51	510
Wakland.....	2,077 51	5 14	7 58	11 23	412
Almyra.....	2,564 35	4 20	6 31	9 16	598
Lullivan.....	2,221 92	3 91	5 47	7 42	594
Wimmer.....	777 51	4 29	5 89	6 88	179
Waterloo.....	898 26	1 99	3 95	7 55	450
Waterloo Village.....	1,585 41	5 21	8 21	11 01	304
Watertown.....	2,516 77	2 70	5 91	6 48	930

The following statistics from the report of the Secretary of the State for 1878, bearing directly upon the schools and other interests, will serve to confirm what has already been cited

concerning the prosperity of the county. Among the general disbursements the High School at Fort Atkinson received \$169.85; at Lake Mills, \$299.55; at Watertown, \$661.25. The Central Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association received \$100. The Jefferson County Agricultural Society, \$100. Out of the \$9,734 paid for bounties on wild animals in the several counties of the State, Jefferson County received \$20 on wolves paid to Smith & Howard. The school apportionment of the county amounted to \$5,309.10. The apportionment from the delinquent tax fund, \$13.26. The average value of stock and real estate in the county is as follows: Number of horses, 9,774; value, \$473,533; average value, \$53.96. Neat cattle, 28,186; value, \$500,729; average value, \$17.76. Mules and asses, 167; value, \$10,635; average, \$63.68. Sheep and lambs, 37,946; value, \$63,403; average, \$1.67. Swine, 23,381; value \$49,913; average, \$2.12. Wagons, carriages and sleighs, 4,963; value, \$126,654. Watches, 550; value, \$9,715. Pianos and melodeons, 571; value, \$33,063. Shares of bank stock, 1,815; value, \$247,236; value of merchandise stock, \$429,354; value of all other personal property, \$619,883. Total values of all personal property, \$2,554,835. Number of acres of land, \$42,506; value, \$8,217,996; average value, \$24.29. Value of city and village lots, \$2,193,760; value of all real estate, \$10,511,666; total value of all property, \$13,066,591. State tax, \$17,875; county tax, \$29,433; county school tax, \$5,702. The bonded indebtedness for railroad aid is \$322,800; roads and bridges, \$4,220; other purposes, \$9,050; interest unpaid, \$1,684; indebtedness of school districts, \$4,421.06; total indebtedness, \$342,175.06. Number of acres of land sold in county in 1878, 12,482; consideration in deeds, \$380,279.60; average per acre, \$30.47; assessed value of same, \$209,357; average, \$16.77. Number of city and village lots sold, 293; consideration, \$133,316.69; average per lot, \$467.29; assessed value, \$74,110; average per lot, \$250.47. Number of acres under wheat, 37,496; corn, 24,991; oats, 15,249; barley, 4,993; rye, 1,163; potatoes, 1,776; root crops, 98; apple orchard, acres, 248; number of trees, 87,240; hops, 576 acres; tobacco, 75 acres; grapes, 36 acres; growing timber, 35,781 acres. Number of milk cows, 15,444; value, \$342,779. Bushels of wheat, 499,192; corn 794,200; oats 548,120; barley, 176,642; rye, 108,302; potatoes, 185,377; root crops, 24,726; cranberries, 40; apples, 15,256; clover seed, 7,922; timothy, 206; hops, 528,126 pounds; tobacco, 92,375; grapes, 81,617; butter, 607,125; cheese, 1,744,861.

The most casual observer of passing events cannot but have noticed a marked improvement in all the departments of industry during the past five years. Not only has more soil been brought under cultivation, but the tillage has become more thorough and systematic. The farmers, as a rule, have manifested a disposition to avail themselves of the inventions and labor-saving machinery which American skill is constantly providing to lighten the toils of the husbandman. As the sickle was abandoned for the cradle, so was the reaper in turn substituted for the cradle, accomplishing more in a day among the broad fields of waving grain than the primitive harvester could have garnered in a season.

Fruit is receiving very general attention, and remedies removed the causes of previous failures. With ordinary care, every species of fruit known to the climate can be raised in abundance and thrifty orchards be cultivated "things of beauty" to the landscape, as also "joys forever" to the household in yielding a plentiful abundance of fruits that at one time could only be procured abroad.

The dairy interests have also become prominent factors in the prosperity of the county, and the product of the cheese factories located at various places is said to be in constant and growing demand for the European markets.

Hops and tobacco are grown successfully at any point in the county, where they are carefully cultivated. The superior quality of the former has placed them among the best grades of the staple, and secured for them a reputation on the market that commands the preferences of buyers. The number of bales raised the present year will be about 1,200, and they will weigh an average of 200 pounds to the bale, worth, at present prices, about \$60,000. Nearly half the crop has been sold, at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents. The crop is one of the best in quality that has been raised in this county for a number of years.

Stock-raising is also receiving the attention the case of its nature demands, and the annual exhibitions of pure breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine at the county fairs are indications of the interest taken in a branch of farming that has, until late years, been supposedly confined to the celebrated "Blue Grass" region of Kentucky.

Building materials are easily procurable, and flouring-mills, furniture, bedstead, chair, broom, boot and shoe, woolen, cigar and other factories, lumber and brick yards, saw and planing mills are monthly contributing to swell the population, wealth and material resources of the county.

From the date of its settlement, the population has yearly increased, as will be seen from the following figures, and, with the return of better days, the prediction is ventured that the increase will be proportionally greater: 1838, 468; 1840, 914; 1842, 1,638; 1846, 8,680; 1850, 15,339; 1855, 26,869; 1860, 28,771; 1865, 30,597; 1870, 34,042; 1875, 34,908.

In 1850, there were 2,933 dwellings, 25 manufactories, and 1,042 farms. In 1870, the dwellings had increased to 6,606, the farms to 3,142, and the factories to 561.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

was first organized at a meeting of prominent dairymen, held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Fort Atkinson, on the 20th of December, 1870, at which Milo Jones presided, and W. D. Hoard, of Lake Mills, officiated as Secretary. After a canvass of the subject, S. Favill, of Lake Mills, A. Jenkins, of Koshkonong, and D. M. Aspinwall, of Farmington, were appointed a committee to draft a plan for permanent organization. At an adjourned meeting, held at the same place, January 10, 1871, a constitution was adopted and the following board of officers elected: Milo Jones, of Fort Atkinson, President; S. Favill, of Lake Mills, and J. M. Case, of Cold Springs, Vice Presidents; Q. C. Olin, of Oakland, Secretary, and Daniel Holmes, of Fort Atkinson, Treasurer.

The organization continued in active existence for several years, and by its discussions, which were published at length in the county papers, exercised a marked influence in diffusing a right understanding of dairy agriculture. It was in this association that the idea originated for the formation of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, through a resolution offered by W. D. Hoard, January 26, 1872, which has since grown into one of the most important institutions of its kind in the Northwest.

The County Association is prospering, the present officers being E. P. May, President; Q. C. Olin and C. S. Cartwright, Vice Presidents; H. C. Drake, Secretary, and R. F. McCutchen, Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was the outgrowth of a meeting held during the latter part of August or early in September, 1853, at the grist-mill in Hebron. After some informal discussion, it was decided to issue a call for the meeting of all interested in the holding of a town fair. The meeting was convened on the 10th day of September, 1853, and, after a full discussion of the situation, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following list of officers elected ("The Jefferson County Society" was thus launched upon the tide of agricultural time): President, Milo Jones, Koshkonong; Vice Presidents, Peter Harsh, Milford, and Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Treasurer, George P. Marston, Koshkonong; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, S. C. Writer, Koshkonong; Executive Committee—C. Bartlett, Milford; H. H. Meas and John Wentworth, Koshkonong; N. P. Parsons, Cold Spring; George Blanchard, Lake Mills; Gerard Crane, Oakland; J. R. Dye, Hebron; Myron Smith, Sullivan, and Enias D. Masters, Jefferson.

The first annual fair of the Society was held on the grounds adjoining the Green Mountain House, in the village of Fort Atkinson, September 29 and 30, 1853, D. F. Weymouth, of Jefferson, but now a resident of the State of Minnesota, delivering the annual address. The displays of stock, farm products, etc., were alike creditable to the exhibitors, as also to those who had the matter in charge, though their facilities were of the most meager character, the Society depend-

upon the sales of annual membership tickets, which were rated at \$1 each, for the means to defray expenses and pay premiums.

The second annual fair was held on the same grounds, and was attended with a success more gratifying.

At a meeting held Saturday, December 9, 1854, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing years, and the President was instructed to correspond with the several members of the Executive Committee with a view to ascertain which town was prepared to submit the most favorable terms for the holding of the next annual fair: President, Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Vice Presidents—Asa F. Snell, Koshkonong, and J. D. Clapp, Milford; Treasurer, Erastus Willard, Koshkonong; Secretary, Milton Snell, Jefferson. Executive Committee, Enias D. Masters, Jefferson; George W. Blanchard, Lake Mills; W. J. Barrie and H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; Gideon Ives, Oakland; N. P. Parsons, Cold Spring; William Reynolds, Hebron, and George Hyer, Aztalan.

At a meeting of the Committee held at the Court House, in Jefferson, March 2, 1855, the fair was located at Jefferson for five years, on grounds appropriated from the farm of William A. Whipple, in the eastern portion of the village, immediately beyond the village plat, where the annual fair was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th days of September of the same year.

On the 5th of February, 1856, the following Board of officers was elected: President, Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Vice Presidents—N. P. Parsons, Cold Spring, and E. D. Masters, Jefferson; Secretary and Treasurer, Milton Snell, Fort Atkinson. Executive Committee—Kelly Atwood, Lake Mills; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; William Sanborn, Jefferson; G. Crane, Oakland; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; C. D. Topping, Waterloo; Giles Kinney, Cold Spring; C. Bartlett, Milford; Peter H. Turner, Palmyra; John H. Wileox, Hebron; J. A. Hadley, Watertown; J. F. Ostrander, Aztalan; H. L. Colton, Concord; J. Nutter, Sullivan, and E. R. Adams, Ixonia; the Committee being increased to fifteen, each town being represented therein.

During that year, the Society received the \$100 appropriated by legislative enactment to each county agricultural society that held an annual fair and made a report to the Secretary of State.

The fourth annual fair was held on the Society's grounds in the village of Jefferson, October 2 and 3, 1856, J. F. Ostrander delivering the address; and at a meeting held December 23 following, the annual Board was elected, viz.: President, Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Vice Presidents—E. D. Masters, Jefferson, and Milo Jones, Koshkonong; Secretary and Treasurer, Milton Snell, Jefferson. Executive Committee—A. B. Smith, Lake Mills; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; George Hyer, Aztalan; Nelson Freyer, N. P. Parsons and Giles Kinney, Cold Springs; O. P. Dow, Palmyra; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; Gerard Crane, Oakland; Myron Smith, Sullivan; John A. Wileox, Hebron; C. Bartlett, Milford; John Crosby, Waterloo, and William Sacia, Concord.

During the following year, the grounds were enlarged by the addition of one acre, and the fifth annual exhibition held on the 17th and 18th of September, 1857, the terms of admission allowing the holder of a member's ticket to compete for premiums being \$1.

At a meeting of the Society held January 22, 1858, the following ticket was elected: President, Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; Vice Presidents, D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington, and A. B. Curtis, Jefferson; Secretary and Treasurer, Giles Kinney, Cold Spring. Executive Committee—Kelly Atwood, Lake Mills; H. H. Wilds, Fort Atkinson; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; James Barr, Jefferson; Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Edwin Montgomery, Farmington; N. P. Parsons, Cold Spring; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; Gerard Crane, Oakland; Peter Tubbs, Sullivan; John A. Wileox, Hebron; C. Bartlett, Milford; John Crosby, Waterloo; and William Sacia, Concord.

The sixth annual fair was held at Fort Atkinson about the last of September, and the following officers were elected January 10, 1859: President, Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; Vice Presidents, E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, and Benjamin Nute, Milford; Secretary, Robert Fargo, Lake Mills; Treasurer, D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington. Executive Committee—H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; James Barr, Jefferson; C. Bartlett, Milford; —

Lamb, Waterloo; Giles Kinney, Cold Spring; George W. Blanchard, Lake Mills; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; and Edward Ward, Oakland. The seventh annual fair was held at Lake Mills, September 22 and 23, 1859, at which Giles Kinney, of Cold Spring, delivered the address, the receipts aggregating \$154.36.

At the annual meeting, held December 10, the following officers were chosen: President, Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; Vice Presidents, H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong, and J. F. Phillips, Lake Mills; Secretary, Robert Fargo, Lake Mills; Treasurer, A. B. Smith, Lake Mills. Executive Committee—G. W. Blanchard, Lake Mills; Lewis Squires, Waterloo; Edward Ward, Oakland; Cromwell Bartlett, Milford; H. J. Munro, Hebron; Milton Snell, Jefferson; Joseph Lindon, Watertown; Marcellus Finch, Koshkonong; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; and Giles Kinney, Cold Spring.

The eighth annual exhibit was given at Lake Mills September 19 and 20, 1860, and the officers elected at a meeting which convened at Jefferson February 19, 1861, were, namely: President, H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Vice Presidents, Justus Carpenter, Palmyra, and A. B. Smith, Lake Mills; Secretary, James Barr, Jefferson; Treasurer, A. H. Van Nostrand, Jefferson. Executive Committee—E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills; George C. Smith, Oakland; D. Folsom, Waterloo; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; E. D. Masters, Jefferson; Milo Jones, Koshkonong; W. W. Woodman, Farmington; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; Joseph Lindon, Watertown; J. R. Dye, Hebron, and H. E. Coon, Palmyra.

The ninth annual fair was held on the farm of Cyrus Whitney, one mile south of the city of Jefferson, and was liberally patronized. The lot on which it was held was but partially inclosed, and, considering the prevailing excitement incident to the war, the success was most gratifying.

The officers for the ensuing year were: President, Giles Kinney, Cold Spring; Vice Presidents, E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills, and H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Secretary, James Barr, and Treasurer, George L. Chapin, both of Jefferson; Executive Committee—J. B. Cooper, Lake Mills; D. Folsom, Waterloo; O. P. Hyer, Aztalan; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; M. R. Clapp, Milford; H. J. Munro, Hebron; Justus Carpenter, Palmyra; Thomas Rutherford, Oakland, and Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring. At a meeting of the committee, held September 17, 1862, it was decided to indefinitely postpone the holding of the tenth annual fair, the existence of the war doubtless being the moving cause, and, at an election of officers held in 1863, the following ticket prevailed: President, M. R. Clapp, Milford; Vice President, H. H. Wilds, Fort Atkinson; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Fargo, Lake Mills. Executive Committee—E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills; H. J. Munro, Hebron; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; D. Folsom, Waterloo; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; Robert Masters, Jefferson; O. P. Dow, Palmyra; A. H. Nichols, Watertown; Marvin Robberts, Oakland, and E. P. May, Fort Atkinson.

The tenth annual fair of the Society was held September 17 and 18 of this year (1863), the receipts amounting to \$286.85.

At the annual meeting held in Jefferson, May 31, 1864, the following ticket was elected; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Vice Presidents, Daniel Folsom, Waterloo, and Joseph Lindon, Watertown. Executive Committee—Robert Masters, Jefferson; Milo Jones, Koshkonong; H. J. Munro, Hebron; Austin Kellogg, Concord; E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills; Josiah Drew, Waterloo; Hiram Ward, Oakland; A. H. Nichols, Watertown; S. Wright, Cold Spring; M. R. Clapp, Milford; J. B. Waite, Farmington; H. E. Coon, Palmyra; John Perry, Ixonia; E. Schuyler, Aztalan; Charles G. Hammerquist, Sumner, and W. P. Forsyth, Sullivan.

The fair was located at Watertown for the three following years, the first of the series being held October 4, 5 and 6, 1864, the annual election for officers occurring during its continuance and resulting as follows: President, Daniel Jones, Watertown; Vice Presidents, Joseph Sinclair, Watertown, and J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; Secretary, Robert Tompkins, and Treasurer, L. A. Cole, both of Watertown. Executive Committee—Captain Robert Masters, Jefferson; Hiram E. Coon, Palmyra; W. P. Forsyth, Sullivan; H. J. Munro, Hebron; Alanson Pike, Cold Spring; S. W. Budlong, Waterloo; John Whittet, Jr., Sumner; Hiram Ward, Oakland;

H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; O. P. Hyer, Aztalan; Henry Francisco, Lake Mills; Harrison Koons, Concord; E. P. Ingalls, Milford; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; E. R. Adams, Ixonia, and H. H. Nichols, Watertown.

The annual fair was held September 13, 14 and 15, 1865, Hiram Barber, Jr., at present a Representative in Congress from Chicago, delivering the address, and \$110 being paid in trotting purses.

An election for officers was held in Watertown, March 3, 1866, resulting as follows: President, M. R. Clapp, Milford; Vice Presidents, J. Lindon, Watertown, and E. B. Fargo, Lake Mills; Secretary and Treasurer the Hon. Patrick Rogan and A. H. Nichols, both of Watertown. Executive Committee—J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; William Sacia, Concord; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; J. B. Waite, Farmington; Amos H. Burnham, Hebron; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; E. D. Masters, Jefferson; Milo Jones, Koshkonong; Homer Cook, Lake Mills; E. P. Ingalls, Milford; L. Stetson, Oakland; H. E. Coon, Palmyra; Myron Smith, Sullivan; C. G. Hammerquist, Sumner; Clark M. Whitney, Watertown; Col. Henry Bertram, Watertown City, and James K. Ryder, Waterloo.

The Treasurer's report, as submitted at the annual meeting, showed a net indebtedness of \$37.64. The annual fair was held October 4, 5 and 6, 1866, at which the receipts from all sources amounted to \$446.97; the disbursements to \$453.57. Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Madison, delivered the address, receiving therefor the sum of \$30. The Society decided to hold the fair at Jefferson for a period of ten years, and the following officers were elected for the year 1867: President, H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Vice Presidents, J. Lindon, Watertown, and O. Manning, Lake Mills; Treasurer, George Trucks, Jefferson. Executive Committee—E. P. Ingalls, Milford; William Eustis, Oakland; George W. Blanchard, Lake Mills; Elias Schuyler, Aztalan; Milo Jones, Koshkonong; C. S. Crittenden, Hebron; C. G. Hammerquist, Sumner; H. E. Coon, Palmyra; Alanson Pike, Cold Spring; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; D. Folsom, Waterloo; Joseph L. Hall, Watertown; A. H. Nichols, Watertown City; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; William Sacia, Concord; Earl Newton, Sullivan, and J. Barr, Jefferson.

At a meeting of the committee held June 11, 1867, it was decided to locate its fair grounds one-half mile northwest of the village, which was done, and the exposition held thereon October 9, 10 and 11, J. C. Converse, of Beloit, delivering the address.

The officers for 1868 were: President, D. Folsom, Waterloo; Vice Presidents, D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan, and E. P. May, Fort Atkinson; Secretary, George J. Clapp, Milford; Treasurer, William Eustis, Oakland; Executive Committee—E. P. Ingalls, Milford; Robert Thomas, Lake Mills; Harvey Foster, Aztalan; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; H. J. Munro, Hebron; John Whittet, Jr., Sumner; H. E. Coon, Palmyra; N. Freyer, Cold Spring; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; J. C. Leonardson, Waterloo; Clark M. Whitney, Watertown; Walter Pease, Watertown City; J. Aspinwall, Farmington; J. Frank, Concord; D. Reed, Sullivan, and Orrin Henry, Jefferson.

During the summer of 1867, a contract was executed between the Society and Orrin Henry, by the terms of which the permanent occupation of the grounds whereon the Society held its fairs was secured to the latter (the Society) for a consideration of \$1,000. Thereafter the grounds were handsomely inclosed, buildings for Horticultural and Floral Halls erected, a half-mile track raised and graded, and such other improvements perfected as were necessary to a satisfactory occupation of the premises. At the annual fair held September 22, 23 and 24, 1868, "Clementine," a now celebrated trotting mare, well known to the public for superiority in style, gait, action and speed, made her first appearance in public on this track, when her fine points and superior excellence were exhibited. She was then owned by S. B. Higgins, Budd Doble being her present proprietor.

The annual election that took place at Jefferson, January 9, 1869, resulted as follows: President, Q. C. Olin; Vice Presidents, E. P. May, Fort Atkinson, and Charles Stoppenbach, Jefferson; Secretary, George J. Clapp, Milford; Treasurer, William Eustis, Oakland; Executive Committee—Cromwell Bartlett, Milford; Hiram Ward, Oakland; C. H. Phillips, Lake

Mills; J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; H. J. Munro, Hebron; John Whittet, Jr., Sumner; O. F. Weed, Palmyra; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; D. Folsom, Waterloo; J. K. Ryder, Waterloo Village; Walter Pease, Watertown; Clark M. Whitney, Watertown City; James Kelmer, Farmington; William Sacia, Concord; E. Newton, Sullivan; E. D. Masters, Jefferson; Orrin Henry, Jefferson, and W. M. Barrie, Fort Atkinson.

The annual fair was held one week prior to the State fair, and the Jefferson County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$400 to the Society.

The officers elected in 1870 were: President, Q. C. Olin; Vice Presidents, C. Stoppenbach, Jefferson, and J. D. Waterbury, Aztalan; Secretary, Jackson Jones, Jefferson; Treasurer, William Eustis, Oakland; Executive Committee—O. Manning, Aztalan; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; William Sacia, Concord; H. J. Munro, Hebron; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; C. Copeland, Jefferson; W. W. Woodman, Farmington; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; J. D. Royce, Oakland; S. B. Higgins, Palmyra; George W. Blanchard, Lake Mills; N. S. Green, Milford; John Whittet, Sumner; D. Folsom, Waterloo; H. Van Slyke, Waterloo City; C. M. Whitney, Watertown; Walter Pease, Watertown City; F. Towne, Lake Mills Village, and F. C. Webb, Palmyra Village.

The fair was held in September, 1870, and was reasonably successful.

The officers elected February 8, 1871, were: President, Q. C. Olin, Oakland; Vice Presidents—R. Schwellenbach, Jefferson; A. D. Favill, Lake Mills, and S. B. Higgins, Palmyra; Secretary, W. R. Harvey, Lake Mills; Treasurer, Solon Brown, Jefferson; Executive Committee—E. Schnyler, Aztalan; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; W. H. Tousley, Jefferson; Chas. Copeland, Jefferson Village; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; Homer Cook, Lake Mills; S. Lewis, Lake Mills Village; Joshua Thayer, Palmyra; Miles Wilber, Palmyra Village; Charles Woolensaek, Watertown; Walter Pease, Watertown City; H. M. Mead, Waterloo; J. Hazen, Waterloo Village; D. Gardner, Milford; William Eustis, Oakland; Darius Reed, Sullivan; H. J. Munro, Hebron, and John Whittet, Sumner.

The annual fair was held on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September, 1871, and the total receipts were \$996.25.

The officers elected at the Court House January 10, 1872, were: President, Q. C. Olin, Oakland; Vice Presidents—E. Newton, Sullivan; E. D. Masters, Jefferson, and H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Secretary, David E. Baker, and Treasurer, James Barr, both of Jefferson; Executive Committee—E. Schnyler, Aztalan; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; Austin Kellogg, Concord; D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; Charles Copeland, Jefferson; William Zohlaut, Jefferson City; E. H. Bingham, Koshkonong; D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; Homer Cook, Lake Mills; Samuel G. Lewis, Lake Mills Village; D. Gardner, Milford; William Eustis, Oakland; Joshua Thayer, Palmyra; S. B. Higgins, Palmyra Village; Robert Hays, Sullivan; H. J. Munro, Hebron; C. G. Hammerquist, Sumner; Charles Woolensack, Watertown; Walter Pease, Waterloo Village; D. Folsom, Waterloo, and J. K. Ryder, Waterloo Village.

The annual fair was held September 17, 18, 19 and 20th, with gratifying results.

Officers elected at Jefferson February 8, 1873, were: President, Q. C. Olin, Oakland; Vice Presidents—D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; E. D. Masters, Jefferson, and Walter Pease, Watertown; Secretary, D. E. Baker, and Treasurer, James Barr, both of Jefferson; Executive Committee—E. Schnyler, Aztalan; William Mulks, Cold Spring; H. J. Munro, Hebron; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; Chas. Copeland, Jefferson; W. W. Reed, Jefferson Village; H. H. Wilds, Koshkonong; Ed. Rankin, Fort Atkinson; Joshua Thayer, Palmyra; S. B. Higgins, Palmyra Village; Daniel Metcalf, Watertown; S. G. Randall, Watertown City; Daniel Folsom, Waterloo; C. P. Mead, Waterloo Village; C. G. Hammerquist, Sumner; D. Reed, Sullivan; Homer Cook, Lake Mills; George J. Clapp, Milford, and Hiram Ward, Oakland.

The fair was held during the latter part of September.

The annual meeting was convened in the Court House at Jefferson on Saturday, January 3, 1874, at which a resolution, offered by W. D. Hoard, Esq., editor of the *Jefferson County Union*, providing that, in the future, the officers of the Society should consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Board of Directors, consisting of one from each town and incorporated village (seven of which should constitute a quorum), and an Executive Committee of five, appointed by the President, was adopted, and the following officers elected under its direction: President, Q. C. Olin, Oakland; Vice Presidents—William Eustis, Oakland, and N. S. Green, Milford; Secretary, D. W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson; Treasurer, no record of any election; Board of Directors—E. Schuyler, Aztalan; — Knopf, Concord; N. S. Cornish, Cold Spring; C. B. Scott, Farmington; H. J. Munro, Hebron; E. R. Adams, Ixonia; Charles Copeland, Jefferson; George Trucks, Jefferson City; J. F. Morrison, Koshkonong; Edward Rankin, Fort Atkinson; H. E. Coon, Palmyra; S. B. Higgins, Palmyra Village; Stephen Favill, Lake Mills; Charles H. Phillips, Lake Mills Village; David Folsom, Waterloo; S. J. Conklin, Waterloo Village; James Whalen, Watertown; Walter Pease, Watertown City; George J. Clapp, Milford; Hiram Ward, Oakland; Earl Newton, Sullivan, and Edwin Krump, Sumner; Executive Committee—William Eustis, Oakland; Stephen Favill, Lake Mills; George J. Clapp, Milford; S. B. Higgins, Palmyra, and Orrin Henry, Jefferson.

The fair was held September 23, 24 and 25, and was conceded a pronounced success, the receipts totalizing upward of \$2,000. Premiums were largely increased in amounts on blood stock, and \$50 paid as premium on butter and cheese.

A large number of improvements were made in the buildings of the grounds, the cattle-sheds, stalls, etc. A Rockford artist, at the instance of the Society, gave stereoscopic views during the continuance of the fair, and there were many other features of interest to visitors. Among the latter were members of the different Grange organizations throughout the county, who, on the last day of the exhibition, formed an escort to the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, the orator of the day.

At the annual meeting, held at Jefferson December 19, 1874, the following list of officers was elected: President, Charles Stoppenbach, Jefferson; Vice Presidents, David Gardner, Milford; William Phillips, Lake Mills, and Daniel Folsom, Waterloo. A Board of Directors, consisting of one from each town, was also elected; and the annual fair was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1875, which added largely to the Society's resources.

The annual meeting was convened at Jefferson December 21, 1875, at which several important amendments, recommended by a committee consisting of W. H. Porter, of Jefferson, W. S. Green, of Milford, and Q. C. Olin, of Oakland, were adopted and the election held. Among the most important of the amendments was the one providing that thereafter the life membership fee should be \$10; conferring the management of the Society's affairs upon a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who, with five Trustees, to be elected annually, were to constitute the Executive Committee, the interests of the Society in the several county towns being delegated to a Board of Directors made up of members from each town. The officers elected were: Charles Stoppenbach, of Jefferson, President; W. S. Green, of Milford, Vice President; George J. Clapp, of Milford, Secretary; Solon Brown, of Jefferson, Treasurer, and J. D. Bullock, of Farmington; Henry Haskell, Jefferson; N. Freyer, Cold Spring; Edward Rankin, Fort Atkinson, and Robert Fargo, Lake Mills, Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Jefferson January 15, 1876, O. S. Cornish, of Fort Atkinson, and William Phillips, of Lake Mills, were appointed Trustees, vice Edward Rankin and Robert Fargo, resigned.

The annual fair was held on the 18th, 19th and 20th of September, 1876; but, beyond good exhibitions of speed and a match game of base-ball, no new features were presented. The receipts aggregated upward of \$2,000.

The annual meeting was held at Jefferson January 9, 1877, when the election for officers was held, as follows: W. S. Green, of Milford, President; Charles Stoppenbach, of Jefferson,

Vice President; D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Secretary; S. Brown, of Jefferson, Treasurer; J. D. Bullock, of Farmington; L. M. Goodhue, Koshkonong; Nelson Freyer, Cold Spring; H. C. Drake, Milford, and D. M. Aspinwall, Farmington, Trustees.

The Society, through its Executive Committee, purchased one-third of an acre of land from C. D. Fuller, and three acres of Joseph Puerner, for \$680, which gave them a beautiful grove and furnished accommodations for all of the buildings outside the track.

The annual fair was held at the usual dates in September, 1877, the entries being in excess of those of any previous year. All the departments were well filled, especially Floral Hall, which was very attractive. A. McDonald, of Chicago, gave a chariot race daily, which was highly applauded, and all things combined to render the undertaking additionally successful, the receipts footing up \$3,748.78. One feature of the fair this year was the exhibition of butter and cheese, which exceeded that of any previous season.

The annual meeting convened at Jefferson, January 8, 1878, and elected the following officers: W. S. Green, of Milford, President; J. D. Bullock, of Johnson's Creek, Vice President; D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Secretary, and Solon Brown, of Jefferson, Treasurer; Robert Fargo, of Lake Mills; L. Stetson, Oakland; A. T. Seaver, Jefferson; R. S. White, Koshkonong, and J. C. Wilson, Palmyra, Trustees.

During the summer of 1878, additional improvements were made upon the grounds and buildings, and the officers contributed by every available means at their command to make a success of their undertaking that deserved encouragement. The season opened on September 17, concluding on the 20th, and the display of each department, notably that of butter and cheese, was especially fine. Floral Hall was a creation of artistic loveliness, and the Indian relics exhibited by Henry Haskell, of Jefferson, and Dr. E. W. Stone, of Fort Atkinson, attracted the admiration of the student and layman, for in them he saw the unwritten language of heroic deeds and tribal relations. A. McDonald illustrated in his chariot races a type of life which departed with the Conscript Fathers, and Signor Pedonto, a daring aerial navigator, that type of life which is rapidly attaining its solution.

On January 17, 1879, the annual meeting of the Society was held at Jefferson, when an election of officers occurred, with the following result: R. S. White, of Fort Atkinson, President; J. D. Bullock, of Farmington, Vice President, and D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Secretary; Henry Haskell, of Jefferson; Hiram Ward, Oakland; J. C. Willson, Palmyra; Robert Fargo, of Lake Mills, and C. S. Cartwright, Sullivan, Trustees.

The fair for 1879 was held on the company's grounds September 16, 17, 18 and 19, and was largely attended, the entries being liberal in all departments, particularly the agricultural and horticultural products. Floral Hall was especially attractive, being filled with the handiwork of the housewife, maiden and little miss. The department of fine arts was also generously filled with works of art contributed by friends and patrons of the association.

Among the features commanding notice was the Swarts steam road engine, which furnished power for a large portion of the machinery exhibited, and the Indian relics, specimens of Lake Superior ores, etc.

On Thursday, the 18th, Prof. Clark made a successful balloon ascension, starting from the grounds about 3 o'clock and pursuing a southwesterly direction until the farm of Zebina Wilson near the town of Palmyra was reached, where he landed, making the distance, eight miles, in forty minutes. Addresses were made by Gov. William E. Smith, of Wisconsin, and the Hon. L. B. Caswell, member of Congress from the Fort Atkinson District, which were to the point and well received.

The educational department, under the supervision of C. J. Collier, County Superintendent, was creditable to himself, the teachers and the county, the exhibits meriting and receiving much attention.

The total receipts of the fair from all sources were \$3,800, while the prizes were of the most liberal character.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The general practice of the farmers of the county is to crop the uplands with wheat, corn and oats, the two first mentioned being the principal crop relied upon for market. The prairie and burr oak lands, as a general rule, are the best for corn; the white oak for wheat; the timbered and marsh lands for grasses. Clover is successfully grown, in favorable seasons, on the prairie and more compact soils, but is more reliable on the light and sandy portions and the timbered lands. Oats grow well in all parts of the county. The crop of this grain is usually good, except in dry summers. Spring wheat, too, is generally a fair crop. Winter wheat, which, at an early day, was usually a heavy crop and of fine quality, after awhile began to prove a failure, caused by dryness of winters and want of snow, as well as by continual cropping in succession. There are now indications of a return to the successes of former days in this crop. Corn is generally a fair crop—never an entire failure. The substitution of sheep husbandry for exclusive wheat growing, has been found profitable on the best grass lands. Stock-growing for dairy purposes has been found profitable in all cases where proper attention has been given to the selection of animals, and proper provision made for their care and feed. The root crops used for feeding, grow luxuriantly with deep and clean culture, and produce bountifully on all dry lands not over-cropped.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1865.

	Acres.	Bushels.	Valuation.	Pounds.	Tons.
Wheat.....	28,087	268,184	\$205,909		
Barley.....	836	4,830	6,336		
Rye.....	1,485	9,704	12,349		
Oats.....	8,905	215,994	99,137		
Corn.....	7,873	238,372	151,510		
Clover Seed.....			9,343	57,813	
Hay.....	21,098		172,422		25,486
Potatoes.....		109,167	63,116		
Butter.....			72,221	338,587	
Cheese.....			4,523	96,656	
Sorghum Molasses.....			8,863		
Maple Sugar.....			10,495		
Wool.....			80,347	102,346	

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1877.

Wheat.....	Bushels. 409,192	Clover Seed.....	Bushels. 7,926
Corn.....	794,200	Timothy Seed.....	205
Oats.....	548,129		
Barley.....	176,642	Hops.....	Pounds. 528,126
Rye.....	108,302	Tobacco.....	92,375
Potatoes.....	185,377	Grapes.....	81,617
Root Crops.....	24,726	Butter.....	607,125
Cranberries.....	40	Cheese.....	1,744,861
Apples.....	15,256		



WAR RECORD.

When Pericles was called upon to deliver the oration over those who had fallen in the first campaign of the Peloponnesian war (according to Thucydides), he began by extolling Athens, and having expatiated upon her glories, her institutions and her sciences, concluded by exclaiming, "For such a republic, for such a nation, the people whom we this day mourn fell and died." In referring to the "roll of honor" which nearly twenty years ago combined to defeat treason in this our native land, it may not be inappropriate to recur briefly to the condition of that country when the mighty arm of military power was invoked that the majesty of the law might be maintained.

The nineteenth century dawned upon this nation glorious in the promise of a prophetic infancy. Tyranny and oppression, twin offspring of an inhuman parent, had been strangled but a few years before. In 1860, the development of the resources of the States was but just beginning, and, under an acceptable and wholesome form of government, progressing rapidly. The finances of the country, notwithstanding the panic of 1857, were in a healthy and promising condition. Money was plenty, times "flush," to use a suggestive expression of the day; the factory and loom made music all the day long, and the voice of the husbandman was heard amid the fields of ripening grain. Everywhere and on every side evidences of prosperity were manifest. In bleak New England and the Sunny South, at the East and in the city beside the bay whose waters ebb and flow through the Golden Gate, comfort, contentment and happiness was the trinity to be found at every fireside. The commercial and marine interests were second to no nation on the globe; its paper was "gilt-edged," to express it commercially, and the white sails of America's shipping were almost as numerous on the seas as the white caps that crested the waves. Immigration from continental Europe landed on our shores in an endless stream, contributing to the wealth as also to the horny-handed element of strength and industry, without which nations go down to welcome penury and forgetfulness. At every hearthstone and in every household, when the thoughts of home and country came, a prayer of thanksgiving went up to the Great Father that our love was not lavished in vain, and man was enabled to rise from the sorrows and disappointments of his every-day life as sunset's red glories or the moon's silver hair floating down the broad-breasted mountains.

This was the condition of affairs.

The rumbling of the coming storm had been heard at intervals in the halls of Congress, on the stump, in the pulpit, at the hustings, when a Toombs or a Yancey lifted up a voice in defense of the slave power and its extension into the Territories. But its admonitions came and went as the idiosyncrasies of radical intolerance. As a result, many have gone before, and wait upon the threshold of Paradise for the coming of those loved ones left behind, who have exchanged the feeble pulses of a transitory existence for the ceaseless throbbings of eternal life. Faithful and fearless on the march, in the strife and at the 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 unto the just.

These "idiosyncrasies," as will be remembered, culminated on the 12th of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter, off Charleston, was fired into by the rebels. Notwithstanding this overt act of treason, this first act in the bloody reality which followed was looked upon as mere bravado; but when, a day later, Maj. Anderson's surrender was announced, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dream of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind all there was a dark, deep and well-determined purpose to

destroy the Government, and upon its ruins erect an oligarchy, the corner-stone of which should be "slavery." But the dreams of these marplots were doomed to disappointment. Their plans for the establishment of a "Southern Confederacy" were to be overthrown, if not in their inception, before realization.

Immediately upon the promulgation of the news of the surrender. President Lincoln, who but a few short weeks before had taken the oath of office, issued his call for troops in the following

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are, violently opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all lawful citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures of public safety, which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States.*

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

The gauntlet thus thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted in a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The world knows with what ready assent the people of the North responded to the call for the defense of that Union they hoped to preserve. The world knows how they, in the strength of this hope, struggled and fought with the legions of wrong till the armor of many was caught in the glint and sunlight of eternity, ere the dews had gone to heaven or the stars had gone to God.

War meetings were held all over the county, and the scenes witnessed in the cities and surrounding country were not different in any respect from those which occurred throughout the North. The press, the pulpit, the bar and the assemblies of men, both public and private, teemed with well-timed and patriotic expressions in behalf of the enforcement of the law and maintenance of the Union. In the city of Jefferson, meetings were held at the Court House and in the various churches, which were addressed by Gov. Washburn, T. O. Howe, G. B. Smith, Lieut. Gov. J. E. Holmes, D. F. Weymouth, A. H. Van Norstrand and others, and the sentiments of patriotism which here found expression were taken up and borne to the furthest parts of the county.

At Fort Atkinson, meetings were convened in the Town Hall, the schoolhouses and at other eligible points, at which speeches were made by Thurlow Weed Brown, L. B. Caswell and others; funds were subscribed for the equipment of volunteers, and a company, the "Black Hawk Rifles," enlisted for active and immediate service, as Virginia, the last link upon which hung all hopes of a reconciliation, seceded.

What was true of Jefferson and the Fort will apply to the township, villages and hamlets generally. The people throughout the county were keenly alive to the gravity of the situation, and, so far as they were able, contributed to the demands made upon their resources. What was true, in all respects, of the cities mentioned, was true of Aztalan, Hebron, Palmyra, Waterloo, Ixonia, Johnson's Creek, and at less prominent and frequented points. Money was subscribed, enlistments went forward to the field, societies were organized, and the inhabitants seemed each to vie with the other in emulative enterprise for the promotion of the business in hand.

It is impossible for the historian to do that justice to the people their merits deserve. The task of compiling an imperfect record of the part taken by Jefferson County in the contest for national supremacy has been attended with extreme diffidence and embarrassment, and its accomplishment with extreme difficulty. Her soldiers sleep on nearly every battle-field, and, as the slumbers of night enfold us in their embrace, the curtain lifts to reveal to us the white shore against which the pale waters beat—beyond which, in the gleams of a morning-lit land, are seen fathers and brothers and lovers and friends in peaceful, sanctified rest, wondering, if



L. Russell
FORT ATKINSON

wonder they can, why mortals cling to their frail clay with sighs, for journey over the beautiful river into the unknown and to those we love, though lonesome, is brief; many went yesterday, more will go to-day, and there are dews to be shed for the departures of to-morrow. Those who survived returned to the welcome of loving hearts and homes, their faces dimpled as by the fingers of joy. They traveled through strange and weary paths, from trials and toils and defeat and death, to the unutterable happiness of a mother's love, a sister's embrace or the halloved affection of a wife.

As the days of the strife became months, and months lengthened into years, and demands for men and money were repeatedly levied upon the inhabitants of the county, such levies were promptly responded to. The choicest that remained after the constant strain made on these resources replied as cheerfully as they did to the first call to arms, and hurried to the scenes of strife where men died and made no moan and only the wounded were known by their voices. The world never witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such a unanimity of sentiment, such willingness to make every sacrifice for a continuance of that republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution. Age forgot its crutch, labor its task, to join in the defense of the Union, and all the available sources of supply combined to accomplish the end in view—an honorable peace with that Union preserved.

And what can be said of the volunteer soldiers who bore the weight of battle? What words can the pen employ to do them justice? What notes of the most exquisite harmony can sound their heroic valor? Home, with all its sacred associations and comforts, was given up—wives and little ones were surrendered to the care of the State; fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, like the Gracchi of old, yielded up their blood upon the altar of their country's need, and wept not at the sacrifice. Time has gone on with the living since the sad days when it stood still with the dead, but the widow and the orphan know that the husband and the father, life's shadows ended, will meet them at eternity's gate, and that an exceeding peace will some timesucceed the grief that is at times too dark for faith.

Thousands of those brave men are sleeping their last sleep amid the palms and crosses until resurrection day. Visit not their tombs in tears, yet deeply burn in the Pantheon of the heart those memories which bind their lives and deaths. "Smother me with flowers; let the air resound with music, as go I to my eternal sleep," said the Count de Mirabeau eighty years ago. For the dead soldiers let there be songs not sighs, fresh flowers not badges of mourning—neither tears nor clouds, but bright dews and bright dawns together. Let the memory of their immortal deeds be their monuments, reminding those who survive of the blood they were a part of. In the morning, before the king of day surrenders his golden banners, in the noontide and as the twilight advances through meadow and woodland, let that memory be ever present and impel the American citizen, disarmed of resentment, to a confidence and brotherly love that shall shine with irresistible splendor—a Union restored, reform triumphant and a government vindicated.

Recruiting for the First Cavalry was begun June 30, 1861, and the first regiment of this branch of the service, recruited in Wisconsin, is indebted to Jefferson County for some of its most valuable material. Companies D, F and I, were commanded by officers and in part made up of soldiers enlisted in this county. Company D was officered by Capt. Nelson Bruett, at that time and still a resident of the city of Jefferson, where he is at present engaged in the practice of law; the latter companies being recruited at Fort Atkinson, Koshkonong, Hebron and at points more distant, commanded in part by Capt. Newton Jones, who was mustered out as Major of the regiment, and Lieut. J. H. Morrison, who resigned March 25, 1862, together with Surgeon Gregory, all of whom were from Jefferson County.

The regiment was organized at Kenosha, during the winter of 1861-62, where, after a period of drill, discipline and preparation, it was mustered into service on the 10th day of March, in the latter year, and proceeded September 17 following to St. Louis, there being quartered at Benton Barracks. A brief halt was made here, when, the troubles in Southern Missouri requiring the presence of a force to maintain a more healthy Union feeling, the First was sent thither

for that purpose, and camped at Cape Girardeau. From thence it was dispatched to Bloomfield, where the Confederate camp of Col. Phelan was distributed about the country, the main force, however, fleeing into Arkansas, pursued by the First. The pursuit was attended with the loss of Surgeon Gregory, who, while watering his horse in the St. Francis River, near Chalk Bluff, was shot and mortally wounded, his death occurring a day or so thereafter.

From Bloomfield the regiment was scattered in various directions, meeting with hardships and privations innumerable, until July 8, 1862, when it made a second advance into Arkansas, accompanied by a wagon train. After a campaign which was not altogether free from hair-breadth escapes by flood or field, the regiment went into camp at Helena, where it remained from August 8 to September 22, when it was returned to Cape Girardeau, in a condition of depletion caused by disease and death, almost unprecedented. The regiment did scouting duty until October, 1862, and then put to flight Col. Boone, who, with 600 cavaliers, was encamped in the neighborhood of Patterson.

On the 31st of May, 1863, the regiment embarked for Nashville, where it landed on June 15, and three days after was assigned to McCook's Brigade, Mitchell's Division, Stanley's Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Previous to this, and in January of the same year, it was detached from Gen. Benton's force and sent to Pilot Knob, thence to St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and Bloomfield, where it became a part of Gen. McNeil's command, with which it participated in the battle of Cape Girardeau. Its first movement after being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, was in the direction of Murfreesboro, en route to which point it camped on the battlefield of Stone River, and united with the Union forces at Triune. On the 24th of June, Gen. Rosecranz attempted to rescue East Tennessee from the possession of Gen. Bragg by an attempt to drive the Confederate forces back into Georgia. As is known, he flanked the rebel chief at Tullahoma, and again at Chattanooga, after passing the Cumberland Mountains, concluding the campaign with the battle of Chickamauga. In all of these marches and countermarches the First Regiment took an active part; after the battle of Chickamauga falling back upon Chattanooga, where it crossed the river under the fire of a rebel battery.

In Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, the First remained attached to McCook's Brigade of cavalry, participating in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw and elsewhere.

On the 17th day of October, 1864, the regiment moved to Louisville under orders, where it was re-uniformed, re-mounted and returned to Nashville, going thence to Alabama, engaging in a bout with Forrest and passing through Montgomery, West Point and Macon, where the surrender of Lee and the army of Northern Virginia, previously announced, was confirmed; proceeding thence in pursuit of Jeff Davis, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hamden. At Abbeville the detachment fell in with a squadron of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Col. Pritchard, after the same game, but separated, and thereafter succeeded in effecting the arrest of the late Executive of the rebel States, notwithstanding the decision of a committee that his apprehension was due to the vigilance and untiring efforts of the Michigan troopers.

The regiment remained in and about Macon until May 24, 1865, when it proceeded to Nashville, where it arrived June 14, and on July 19, following, was mustered out and discharged from the service.

The Fourth Cavalry received accessions to its ranks from Jefferson County in the complement of Companies A and I, the former being recruited from Fort Atkinson and the surrounding country, while Company I included representations from Watertown, Jefferson, Cambridge, Lake Mills, etc., being commanded by W. P. Moore, with S. B. Tubbs and H. B. Lighthizer, Lieutenants. The regiment was organized in June, 1861, and quartered at Camp Utley, where it was mustered into service on July 2 thereafter. Its first experience with grim-visaged war was in the suppression of the bank riot at Milwaukee. At the conclusion of this informal sortie made by frenzied depositors, the regiment was ordered East, and departed at once for the scenes of active duty, arriving at Harrisburg, Penn., about the middle of July, where it was attached to the Eastern Department, with headquarters at the Relay House, near Baltimore,

Md. Here and in the vicinity it remained until about January 29, 1863, experiencing the fatigues of war, when it became a part of Duryea's brigade, and on the 5th of the following March embarked at Fortress Monroe for New Orleans, in which city it became identified with the Second Brigade, Army of the Gulf. From its arrival in the Crescent City to its departure therefrom, on the 25th of June, the Fourth Cavalry became familiar with every phase of life to be experienced in a captured city. On May 2, it occupied the post of honor as guard opposite the St. Charles Hotel, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, during the conference between the Commanding General and John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city, who with the Hon. Pierre Soule, and other prominent residents of New Orleans, were granted an audience by Gen. Butler. At its close, the regiment returned to the Custom House, and thereafter did provost duty, guard and other service, until the 8th of May, when it was sent to tear up the track of the Jackson & Great Northern road, afterward serving in Baton Rouge, Natchez, Fort Adams, Warrenton, and elsewhere, until late in June, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, and from the trenches witnessed the bombardment of that beleaguered city by Davis and Farragut; also the subsequent operations for its reduction, until the spring of 1863, when the regiment was ordered back to New Orleans, soon after going to the Teche country, where it became engaged in the battle of Camp Besland.

Its next important move was in connection with the Red River expedition. After the retirement of Banks, the Fourth was ordered to Baton Rouge, the vicinity of which city was made the regimental camp-grounds for a season of respite, recuperation and re-equipment as a cavalry regiment, having previously served as mounted infantry. With its reconstruction the regiment resumed active duty, being attached to the cavalry command of Gen. Lee, and serving in the extreme Southwest until May, 1865.

At that date, orders came for its transfer to Texas, to which department it proceeded without delay, by way of Vicksburg and Shreveport, going thence through Texas, and finally halting at San Antonio. Here the regiment was consolidated into eight companies, and after a campaign, lasting until May, 1866, remarkable for an absence of the excitement with which they had hitherto been familiar, the regiment was mustered out and arrived home June 17, 1866, after five years continued and active service.

Companies D and F, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, were raised in Jefferson County, also. The former company hailed from Fort Atkinson, Koshkonong and the immediate neighborhood, with D. W. Curtis, at present residing in Fort Atkinson, as one of the Lieutenants, while Company F was recruited in Jefferson, Aztalan and that section, and officered by Charles A. Holmes and Emil Stoppenbach, both of the city of Jefferson, Captain and First Lieutenant, with John B. Scott, of Aztalan, Second Lieutenant. Captain Holmes was wounded at Champion Hills May 16, 1863, and mustered out June 22, 1865. Stoppenbach resigned July 31, 1863, and Scott May 1, 1865. The regiment went into camp at Madison, where it was mustered in September 27, 1862, and in November following moved to Helena, Ark., going thence to Friar's Point in December, but returning to Helena, where it was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and went to Milliken's Bend. On the 16th of April, the regiment crossed the river below Grand Gulf, and proceeded to Port Gibson. The regiment next fought the battle of Champion Hills, and on the 21st of June, 1863, marched to the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the assault made on the following day. During the remainder of the siege, it was employed against the advanced works, and, after the surrender, fought the second battle of Jackson. The next move was down the river, camping at Carrollton, above New Orleans, but changing its base on September 14, and serving in Southern Louisiana until January, 1864, when it engaged in the Texas expedition, proceeding as far as the Rio Grande, and returning to Algiers in time to take part in the sortie up Red River. After the retirement of that expedition, the Twenty-ninth returned once more to Algiers, whence it went to Port Hudson, Clinton, mouth of White River, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock and Memphis, reaching the latter city November 28, 1864.

On New Year's Day following, the regiment embarked for New Orleans, in which city it remained until February 5, when it proceeded to Dauphin Island, where it was assigned to the

First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and was the second regiment to enter Mobile after the capture of that city.

On May 26, 1865, it embarked for Shreveport via New Orleans, where it performed pro-
vost duty for two weeks, when it was mustered out of service, and returned to Madison, arriving
there July 5, 1865, with 465 men.

W. W. Reed, M. D., of Jefferson, declined the commission of Associate Surgeon; John W.
Blake, also of Jefferson, became Adjutant, was promoted Captain September 25, 1863, finally
becoming Major of the Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. L. W. Ostrander, of the
same city, was promoted Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1864.

Company G, of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, was also, in part, recruited in Jefferson
County, as were Companies I, Forty-eighth, and H, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

Company G was of the hundred-days' service, one of the Lieutenants of which—John K.
Purdy—was identified with the educational interests of Fort Atkinson. The company served in
Tennessee, repulsed Forrest on his raid into Memphis, and returned to Madison at the expira-
tion of its term of service, where it was mustered out September 16, 1864, losing but thirteen
men during its term of service.

Company I rendezvoused at Milwaukee in February, 1865, whence it was sent to St.
Louis, where it was mustered into service and proceeded to Fort Scott. During the months of
May, June and July, it was engaged in strengthening this station, after which it marched to
Lawrence and other points in Kansas, remaining there until February 19, 1866, when the com-
pany was mustered out and disbanded.

Company H, commanded by Capt. H. O. Pierce, was mustered into service, and left the
State for Benton Barracks March 8, 1865, reaching the latter point March 10. In July, it
was sent to St. Louis to perform guard duty. In August, the major portion of the regiment
acted in that capacity about Gratiot Street Prison. After the fall of Richmond, the regiment
was retained for several months in that line of duty, but finally returned to Madison, where, on
the 8th day of November, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

In addition to the foregoing, that portion of the county about Koskonong and Fort Atkin-
son, etc., contributed to the complement of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, to the gun-boat,
naval and secret service. Jefferson and that portion of the county thereabouts furnished
recruits to the heavy artillery, to the Third Wisconsin Light Artillery and to other branches of
the service, but, owing to the reasons cited, the facts more particularly in reference thereto
could not be obtained.

The history of Jefferson County in the war is a tale of heroic deeds, of which the surviv-
ors have reason to be proud.

WATERTOWN'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Watertown Rifle Company.—Organized April, 1861. Commissioned officers—Captain,
Darius S. Gibbs; First Lieutenant, John Forsyth; Second Lieutenant, James T. Myers; Third
Lieutenant, Joseph Crandall.

Non-commissioned officers—Sergeants, George R. Huff, Robert J. Forsyth, John Hains
and Joshua B. Harris; Corporals, Luther May, William H. Hains, George W. Rockwood and
Porter Gibbs.

Privates—B. G. Miller, G. W. Brainard, R. Hart, E. F. Proctor, T. Brynildsen, P. J.
Thompson, G. W. Rockwood, W. M. Forsyth, J. C. Dervin, L. C. Green, Alpheus Lucas, A.
Hanoeh, A. Siebell, W. H. Burns, N. Tuttle, D. A. Tuttle, S. Karboch, H. Tracy, S. Cases,
N. W. Dayton, J. B. Harris, H. Wooden, J. H. Tubbs, G. Forsyth, James Johnson, F. Ryal,
Samuel Baldwin, Arthur Morgan, Andrew Holmes, Jesse Monroe, Amos Bruce, John Corwin,
Alexander Anderson, Moses Frost, G. C. Marvin, J. T. Hilliker, M. H. Ashley, M. J. Kane,
A. Byrne, J. E. Anderson, H. Bennett, S. Reed, L. Bennett, N. Liskun, R. J. Taylor, R.
Griffith, Lyman Cook, W. T. March, R. S. Howard, J. B. Brainard, S. Wixon, F. L. Tuttle,
P. Janish, P. P. Gibbs, H. Sperry, C. Newhouse, O. A. Boughton, Levi Frost, James Lisdale,

John Morrill, Patrick McDonald, Mitchell McDonald, Calvin Jones, Jesse Weed, Linus Corwin, Alpheus Richards, Johnson Roods and Alonzo Bruce.

The company held daily drills at their headquarters in Gen. Chappell's Block. Each of the volunteers wore a red, white and blue rosette, presented by the ladies of Watertown. May 12, they were furnished by the State with their first uniforms, and allotted to the Third Regiment, as Company A. Their headquarters were also transferred to Mud Tavern, about one and one-half miles west of the city, soon afterward known as Camp Bertram, where the company remained until June 7, when they received orders to report at the headquarters of their regiment, then stationed at Fond du Lac, under command of Charles S. Hamilton. Two months of camp life, however, had caused numerous changes in the original rank and file of the Watertown Rifle Company. The realities of war—the prospect of leaving wives and sweethearts, fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters, homes, all—served to test the “fighting patriotism” of a large number of those who, in the excitement of the hour, penned their names to the company's roll. But there was no lack of new recruits, and Watertown's first volunteer company took its place at the head of the Third Wisconsin, composed of the following individuals:

Commissioned officers—Captain, Darius S. Gibbs; First Lieutenant, Henry Bertram; Second Lieutenant, John Forsyth.

Non-commissioned officers—Sergeants, J. Drew Goodrich, George R. Hubb, Robert J. Forsyth, William H. Burns and James T. Myers; Corporals, Lyman Cook, Daniel A. Tuttle, Ed F. Proctor, Orin S. Howard, Sala P. Webb, Fred Gleaser, Zadock S. Putney and Thomas McKenna; Musicians, Stephen F. Burroughs and John Wisert.

Privates—Andrew Byrne, John P. Brainard, Jared Hains, Abner Wood, Warren W. Nigus, Lewis C. Green, Alpheus Lucas, E. C. Marvin, Isaac Flannagan, Charles Rollhagen, William Forsyth, Johnson Anderson, John Zanes, William Marsh, Nathan Nettleton, Abner J. Gould, Addis Bragg, Emil Stabelfeldt, John C. Dervin, William B. Whipple, Robert Hart, David Buchterkirchen, Hobart Hart, William Conly, William Hutchinson, Nathan Tuttle, Henry Wood, Patrick Goman, Arnold Mann, Anson Wales, Ezra Reed, Andrew Byrne, Elmore Vanderwort, Hermann Becker, Sidney J. Thompson, Henry Montaney, Robert Schroeder, Sidney N. Lund, Alexander Allison, James Terry, August Klopping, Alexander Darward, William Kethsen, Daniel Strohn, Lyman C. Farmer, Franklin L. Tuttle, Peter Hauf, Charles Perkins, Hermann Opitz, Marshal Kane, R. T. Ricker, John T. Hillieker, George Forsyth, George W. Brainard, Killian Rupp, August Zeibell, Tollef Brynildsen, George S. Lockwood, Robert Van Slyke, Elisha Tuttle, Charles Farmer, Charles F. Curtis, John Hickey, Henry Sperry and Julius Wallardt.

July 12, the Third Regiment passed through Watertown en route for Elmyra, N. Y., where they were to receive their arms and equipments, and then proceed to Washington for active service. Before leaving their camp at Fond du Lac, they were paid by the State \$37,000, for past services. The regiment numbered 1,011, officers and men. The regimental and staff officers were as follows:

Colonel commanding, C. S. Hamilton; Lieutenant Colonel, L. H. Ruger; Major, B. Pinckney; Adjutant, L. H. D. Crane; Quartermaster, S. C. Lefferts; Sergeant Major, James Woodford; Surgeon, D. A. Raymond; First Assistant Surgeon, R. O. Crane; Second Assistant Surgeon, J. B. G. Baxter; Chaplain, Rev. W. L. Mather. A brass-band of twenty-four pieces and a full drum corps accompanied the regiment.

Commenting upon the appearance of the regiment as it passed through Chicago, the *Tribune* of that city said that “the men were a noble and stalwart set of fellows, inured to labor in the mines and pineries.”

On their arrival in Chicago, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company had ready for the troops 145 gallons of coffee, 700 loaves of bread and 15 hams, made up into sandwiches, which were distributed to them in the cars.

The next news of importance concerning the Watertown Rifles was contained in a letter from John C. Dervin to his brother Thomas, residing in Watertown. It was dated "Camp Hamilton, Hagerstown, Maryland, July 16, 1861," and was as follows:

* * * "We arrived at our home this morning, and expect to be here for some time. We are within a mile of the enemy's camp. Last night, the First Wisconsin Regiment had a battle. They killed thirty 'rebs' and took 600 prisoners, and lost only one man in the contest. We are here in danger that no one would think of. We expect to be in the field of battle in a short time. The men are all ready, but as the hour of trial draws near, a deep sadness seems to shadow most faces, but we will do our duty in any event."

Several early promotions occurred in Company A, among them being that of Lieutenant Bertram, who was appointed Adjutant, to succeed Adjutant Crane, appointed to the post of Major. In September, Captain Gibbs resigned, and Adjutant Bertram was appointed in his stead.

Among other duties, the Third Wisconsin was assigned to look after the Maryland Legislature at Frederick City. In September, the secession members of that body were taken prisoners, and a bonfire was made of their treasonable documents.

It also took a prominent and gallant part in the battle of Bolivar Heights in October, 1861. In that engagement, Privates F. L. Tuttle, Jared Harris and Henry Clemens, of Company A, were killed. The regiment went into winter quarters in December at Fredericksburg, Md.

The following from the *Watertown Democrat* of June 19, 1862, will give some idea of what "the boys" were doing:

"Captain Bertram's company, Third Wisconsin Regiment, was with Gen. Banks during his recent retreat. The company was on duty as provost guard, and was under fire during the retreat. Sergeant William Whipple was made a prisoner at Winchester, while Corporal Lyman Cook and Privates Louis Burving, George Lockwood, Sidney Lund, W. W. Atterson, William Rupp and Elisha Tuttle are missing."

Captain Bertram was soon afterward appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentieth Wisconsin. This promotion was a recognition of his bravery and efficiency as an officer in a fight at Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, where he commanded two detached companies and captured a cannon from the enemy. Upon receiving his commission, Col. Bertram returned to Watertown on a brief furlough, and was warmly received by his friends.

The Third Wisconsin bore an important part in the battle of Culpepper, in August, 1862. It went into the fight with 500 men, and when the conflict subsided the ranks had been thinned to 225. Lieut. Col. Crane was killed and Maj. Scott and Capt. Hawley wounded. It had the extreme advance of the Twelfth Corps in crossing the Rapidan, and fought bravely on the 1st, 2d and 3d of May with the rest of Gen. Ruger's troops, stubbornly maintaining its ground when others fell back, and finally covering the withdrawal across the Rappahannock.

This regiment distinguished itself in many of the desperate battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1864, those of its members who had survived re-enlisted for three years under a call for volunteers. These brave defenders of the Union were given a thirty-days' furlough that they might return to their homes for a brief period before again taking the field.

Upon returning to Virginia, the Wisconsin boys were always to be found in the thickest of the shot and shell. They participated in all the memorable battles which decided the fate of the rebellion, including the fall of Richmond.

Watertown German Volunteers.—On Monday, August 11, 1862, the Germans of Watertown commenced the work of organizing a company for the Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment, and on Friday, the 15th, the work was completed. The company numbered 106 volunteers, and was composed mostly of young men residing in Watertown. At noon of the 16th, they were escorted to the depot by a large body of citizens, where they took the train for Madison. Few were the tearless eyes and untouched hearts in all that vast assembly, as the husband parted with the wife, the father and mother with the son, and the brother with the sister, or the

lover with the sweetheart. Following is a list of the officers and members of the company :

Commissioned Officers—Captain, John Weber ; First Lieutenant, Frederick Kusel ; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Menges.

Non-commissioned Officers—Sergeants, August F. Bohr, August Kusel, Frederick W. Voedisch and Henry R. Sommers ; Corporals, George T. Bergold, Cool Roth, John Muth, John G. Kirsch, Julius Werlich and Edward Schunemann.

Privates—John Valdemann, Frederick Paul, G. Henze, John Thoma, Godfred Mustard, Henry Kruger, Louis Fischer, William Camin, A. Schulermann, Hermann Wettmer, Henry Lohr, Julius Weicht, Frank Schneider, Otto Frigloff, August Fritz, Henry Hose, John Lehmann, Carl Borchart, Wilhelm Trachte, Carl Reichart, Carl Grutzner, Hermann Rose, Karl Fischer, August Melcher, Conrad Godeke, John Krisensky, August Wenzel, William Frank, Carl Hamann, Robert Weber, Carl Brix, August Butow, Albert Butow, Franz Zwiner, Andreas Ambrose, Bernhard Kreete, Julius Steindorf, William Hahn, Henry Muselmann, Fred W. Bernhard, Louis Zandner, William Eichel, August F. W. Buth, A. Walther, Gabriel Remestad, William Mohr, Karl Pettig, Gustavus Triegloff, Frederick Weber, Martin Grun, John Henry Frank, Charles Hoeffner, Valentine Rehn, Vinzenze Wurm, John H. Koch, Charles Kunitzer, August Kluge, Henry L. Volkemann, Henry Muller, John M. Ramsay, John H. Roth, John A. F. Schroder, Julius Drager, Joseph Menzel, Frederick Schneider, Albert Ziebell, John Hanswith, Ernst Schnasse, Julius Ziebell, Carl Dams, William Wodke, William Wegner, Ferdinand Tolk, George Boughton, John Wehl, John Kercher, Ernst Drager, Ludwig Bluhm, Michael F. Wette, John Swanky, William Ziebell, Frederick Duwe, Gottfred Graszel, Ernst Krumsich, Carl Wegner, Emil Kaufmann, Peter Nettesheim, August Schmutzler, August Horniuel, Henry Bollow, Ferdinand Volke and G. Werschütz.

This company went to the front immediately as Company E of the Twentieth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Henry Bertram. December 7, 1862, it acted a distinguished part in the desperate battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark. Following are the names of those who fell in that engagement :

Killed—C. Werlich, John R. Ramsay, Adolph Mustar, August Butow, John Wurm and Julius Weight.

Wounded—Col. Henry Bertram, Capt. John Weber, William Carmin, Ernst Schnasse, Peter Jarish, Carl Rettig, Henry Muller, William Taucke, L. Zandner, William Baudle, August Kluge, Henry L. Volkman, William Hahn, William Wodke, August Schuelermann, Frank Schroeder and Henry R. Sommers.

Missing—Robert Weber, Frederick Voelker and Ferdinand Voelker.

Col. Bertram had a horse shot from beneath him, and received a slight contusion of the thigh. Capt. Weber received three bullets in his legs, from which he died within a week. The rebels were pursued to Van Buren, Ark., where 800 prisoners, two steamers and a ferry-boat loaded with provisions were captured.

Lieut. Frederick Kusel was appointed Captain to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the gallant Weber. Second Lieut. Charles A. Menges succeeded Kusel, and Sergt. Alfred H. Baehr was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy. Menges was subsequently appointed Adjutant.

The Twentieth took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the expedition up the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, Miss., where about 500 prisoners were captured. Also engaged at Spanish Fort, Mobile and Brownsville, Texas.

Watertown Irish Company.—Organized August, 1862. This company was but partially filled by citizens of Watertown, owing to a large number of Irish having previously enlisted in other companies. It was recruited by E. Johnson and Valentine Sweeney. Its members reported at headquarters in Madison September 20, 1862. Their names are as follows: Michael J. Gallagher, Michael Carey, Michael Murphy, Michael Butler, Thomas McAviley, Michael McGill, John Reynolds, Daniel Ford, John Forsyth, Joseph Kenzie, Thomas D. Reed, William Dolan,

William Wilson, Thomas Cross, Daniel Sullivan, Charles Masterson, John Devereux, Matthew Carroll, Thomas Delaney, William Mansfield, Patrick McQueen, Erasmus W. Hill, James Coyle and Jeremiah Bechan.

There were sufficient accessions to the ranks of this company from other sources within a short time after it took up its quarters at Camp Reynolds to complete the required number, and it was mustered in as Company D of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, afterward known as the "Irish Brigade." It rendered invaluable service in many of the greatest battles of the rebellion, the Watertown boys acquitting themselves with honor, and returning to their homes at the close of the war covered with scars and glory.

Watertown American Volunteer Company.—Organized September 2, 1862. Composed of some of the best citizens of Watertown.

Commissioned officers—Captain, Thomas R. Mott; First Lieutenant, Charles Wood; Second Lieutenant, Royal P. Bronson.

Non-commissioned officers—Sergeants, Calvin B. Scott, James McCulley, John H. Reed, Julius N. Bartlett and Norman Humphrey; Corporals, Darius S. Gibbs, Julius H. Keyes, Leonard W. Bennett, Allen Welcher, Alonzo Crandall, William Phelps, Frederick B. Northup and Charles Turner.

Privates—David Griffith, Orrin E. Welton, Cyprian B. Young, Allen Rutherford, William Booth, Warren A. Reed, James P. Nichols, Ansel Norton, George Parker, George Chapin, John P. Smith, William E. Adams, John Bailey, William Terwilliger, William J. Fitch, Joseph H. Barber, Job Bailey, William Wiseman, Joseph Karr, Ed. K. Webb, Amos Weaver, Peter Knight, John Moore, Andrew Woolensack, Delos T. Haling, Peter La Rock, Matthew Marshall, John R. Hayhurst, Walter J. Beasant, Williston H. Wright, Samuel Vaux, Almon Chapin, William Middlestates, C. A. Middlestates, William Marsh, Hiram S. Thompson, George W. Rockwood, James McLaughlin, Brayton Whitney, Wordsey Holcomb, John Roberts, Henry Bennett, Ransom Meade, August E. Needham, Henry Yarrington, John L. Urtubees, Israel Dudley, Henry Hungerford, Oscar F. Herron, Peter Frank, S. J. Blanchard, A. R. Hungerford, Rothelan Blanchard, William Hungerford, Ashbel D. Griffey, Richard Owens, Robert H. Roberts, Arthur Alexander, Bradley Richards, Chauncey Cummings, Marcellus Bartlett, William G. Dailey, William J. King, Michael Gegenheimer, Albert S. Visgar, Lewis Brown, James Burke, John E. Weisert, Edward B. Hawes, Cyrus M. Griffey, Peter Schenk, John Lloyd, James S. Balsler, Sidney Smith, Calvin B. Scott, Warren G. Reeve, William Phelps, Merrina C. Scott, Albert Chapin, Frederick M. Webb, Rinaldo W. Cole, William Millum, Henry Weaver, James S. Irvin, Calvin Barnett, Thomas Martin, Corydon Blaisdell and Howard Tuttle.

This company became Company B, in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin. The regiment received marching orders and left Camp Randall, at Madison, November 2, 1862, proceeding South. While at Cairo, Ill., they voted for State officers in Wisconsin. The regiment arrived at Helena, Ark., November 6, and went into camp. It remained there until April, 1863, when orders were received to the effect that its presence before Vicksburg was necessary. May 1, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Port Gibson, in which the rebels were routed and the place captured. In this fight, Matthew Marshall, Robert H. Roberts and Edward B. Hawkes, of Company B, were killed, and George Parker, Lewis Urtubees, John Lloyd and Allen Welcher, wounded.

On the 16th of the same month, the Watertown boys of Company B were again engaged. Following is an extract from Col. Gill's official report of the part the Twenty-ninth took in this battle. It is dated Champion Hills, Miss., May 18, 1863:

* * * * "During the engagement, my regiment captured and sent to the rear one stand of colors and about three hundred prisoners. We numbered, when the action commenced, 491 men and officers. Our loss is 19 killed, 95 wounded, and 1 missing. Among the wounded are Maj. Hancock, Capts. Bissell, Holmes, Mott and Delamatyr, Lieut. Ray and Commissary Sergt. Wilson. My officers and men displayed great gallantry and bravery. Capt. Bissell, of Company D, while lying upon the ground wounded and still exposed to the enemy's

fire. refused assistance from the field, but kept cheering on his men. * * * We are willing to fight until the last armed foe expires."

After the capture of Vicksburg, the Twenty-ninth was ordered to New Orleans. It was subsequently engaged in the Red River expedition, and was at the battle of Mansfield, La. In that engagement. Company B suffered the following losses: Killed, Almon Chapin; wounded—Thomas Martin, Sidney Smith, James Haskins and Anson Weaver; missing—Corydon Blaisdell, A. C. Crandall, Hiram Thompson, James Irvin, George Holcomb, C. B. Young, James Burke, Calvin Barrett, William Wilson, William Millum and Oscar Herron.

The Twenty-ninth was soon afterward engaged in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. J. H. Haskins, Oscar Herron and Hiram S. Thompson, of Company B were wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, but were subsequently paroled and sent to New Orleans, where Thompson died.

December 15, 1864, Corydon Blaisdell, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Mansfield, was released, and, upon his arrival in New Orleans, he wrote as follows to his relatives in Watertown:

* * * * "The rebels kept me eight months and five days. The whole time our rations were one pint of corn-meal, three-fourths of a pint of corn-meal and a little salt—no coffee or anything else. The living is nothing compared with the abuse we have received during the term of our prison life. Of the six captured out of Company B. only William Millum and myself lived to get back to New Orleans. Cyprian B. Young, Alonzo C. Crandall, James S. Irvin and George Holcomb died in prison."

At the storming of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, private Porter Gibbs and Musician Allen Rutherford, of Company B, were taken prisoners, and private Godfrey Dayley, of the same company, had one of his great toes accidentally cut off while making breastworks.

On July 5, 1865, the Twenty-ninth returned from the South. Company B was received in Watertown with all the honors that it was possible for a liberty-loving people to shower upon the defenders of their country. A reception festival was held July 13, at which the sun-browned heroes were the admired of all admirers. D. W. Ballou, editor of the *Democrat* delivered a stirring welcome address.

The Union Guards.—Organized in the fall of 1861, with the following officers: Captain, O. D. Pease; First Lieutenant, Edward E. Roys; Second Lieutenant, William A. Greene. Sergeants—John Hazen, R. C. Rowe, Theron Holt, William Faville and John Bean. Corporals—Michael Walrod, Hiram Dayton, James M. Fillmore, W. M. Taylor, Charles H. Visgar, Charles A. Keyes, Joseph B. Harris and Mich. Traynor. Musicians—Star Loveland and John J. Downey.

Privates—Michael Anthony, Jacob Beck, Neal Bresland, M. W. Burdick, R. H. Baker, E. E. Cummings, F. Casebeer, G. B. Crist, James Cook, A. E. Cook, E. L. Chapman, John Clark, D. Clark, J. R. Devine, Benjamin Dehn, O. L. Dudley, D. Delanty, J. Edwards, I. M. Ellsworth, D. G. Eastwood, M. Fillmore, W. Fisher, J. C. Fisher, Simon Fuller, Harrison Fuller, Napoleon Fuller, Lyman Fuller, M. Farrington, L. Flaschbine, J. W. Fields, R. Geary, W. Gilbert, H. Gerecke, J. W. George, L. C. Greene, E. Halverson, C. W. Haskins, Henry C. Hadley, W. Hamilton, D. Hallahan, C. Holman, A. Harrington, W. G. Holdrege, G. Kilbourn, E. Keough, D. O. Kelly, A. Kinney, J. M. Lyons, H. G. Lomison, S. Lloyd, M. Maloney, W. McConnell, George Mills, T. Nichols, A. H. Noble, H. Phillips, L. Pettis, E. Pierce, A. Pries, E. Palmer, H. Rigger, J. Reynolds, M. Ryon, R. Ross, J. D. Reed, J. Schaller, D. B. Sowards, J. Saintonge, J. Steinman, E. A. Solomon, M. Saunders, C. B. Stone, H. Tracy, C. H. Tracy, R. S. Towsley, N. R. Towsley, B. R. Torrey, Charles Tebant, O. Turner, W. H. Vorce, O. V. Whitmore, J. Warren, E. Wolf, T. M. Wilson, A. Wollene, A. G. Wood, H. B. Whitney and T. J. Winston.

Capt. Pease's company formed a part of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. After remaining in camp at Madison for several weeks, it received orders to move down the Mississippi, and on the 1st of April, 1862, found itself encamped at Savannah, Tenn, within the borders of secession.

The next heard of the company was its engagement in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where the gallant Capt. Pease was mortally wounded while leading his men to the very mouth of the enemy's cannon. The members of his company who fell in that memorable battle are as follows: Killed—Capt. Oliver D. Pease; Corp. William M. Taylor; privates Alphonse Harrington, August Wollene, Louis Pettis, Chester W. Haskins. Wounded—Sergt. John S. Bean, Corps Charles H. Visgar and Michael Walrod; privates J. Edwards, J. M. Lyons, Harrison Fuller, N. R. Towsley, W. Hamilton, M. Farrington, O. Brien, E. Cook, Dennis Delanty, Josiah W. Fields, Herman Gerecke, C. H. Tracy, — Mertz, E. Halverson, — Thompson, J. Cook, Daniel Hallahan, E. Price and J. D. Reed. Missing, Louis Flasebbine.

The company was in many of the hard-fought battles, including that of Corinth, and aided materially in putting down the rebellion.

The Draft.—When the order for the first draft was made, in September, 1862, the quota for Jefferson County was sixty-three. Watertown, having already furnished twenty-five more men than the call demanded, was exempt. There was, of course, no excitement. While many other portions of the State were sadly depopulated, the people of Watertown could not but feel proud of their record. The town of Watertown drew two—August Hunemann and Henry Mergel being the victims.

The draft of November 12, 1863, however, was the source of considerable uneasiness. The drawing took place at Janesville, and a large number of the citizens of Jefferson County were present. The following individuals, citizens of Watertown, "drew prizes:"

City of Watertown (278 names in the wheel, of which 40 were drawn)—O. B. Sanford, Fred Bloodel, Henry B. Burdick, G. Schamberg, Adolphus Miller, George Alcott, Charles Reubhousen, Leopold Karherr, Gustavus Schnasse, Ed. M. Hall, Henry Holstein, Fred Schipp, Thomas Rosch, William T. Mayhew, John C. Rhodes, James Balles, Henry Kees, John Kaltenbrun, August Tauck, Herman Freischmidt, Dusten Bosford, Henry Bode, F. P. Brook Porter Gibbs, Jr., John McGrill, Stillman Ford, John Dunnigan, H. Hyer, Elnathan Breckenridge, Lawrence Nugent, William Beman, Andrew McKeg, John Folcanbridge, Hugh Murphy, Patrick Killan, — Bathrick, Thomas Baxter, Washington Snow, Wave Moody and John Driescent.

Town of Watertown (167 in the wheel, 28 to be drawn)—Franz Fredericks, Frederick Volkner, John O'Donalds, Peter Kelley, August Cholhoff, John F. Schultz, John Warner, Frederick Strehlow, Jr., Adolf Boerschel, John Corpenus, Chris Mercus, William P. Perry, Reinhard Panz, Henry Kumfrick, John Barrett, Richard Sninniks, Gotleib Gullet, Charles Raymorn, Frederick Moerke, Henry Wegner, William Cinnamon, Ernest Huns, Christian Trachte, Henry Lenas and William Leteaman.

Fifth and Sixth Wards of Watertown (Dodge County)—S. Reed, W. Herbert, H. Hildermann, D. David, H. Bogel, W. Gamm, A. May, C. Folsom, F. Otto, F. Achtenbogen, C. Dipfel, F. Zipfel, H. Zidert, D. Piper, R. Weig, J. Farncof, J. Brunner, Ph. Burns, H. Kroning, C. Plunger, W. Zohn, W. Berfenhagen, P. Binte, G. Currad, J. Janssen, F. Zifora, E. Williams and E. Jones.

In the draft of September 22, 1864, the following citizens of the Third and Seventh Wards of Watertown (the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards having filled their respective quotas by enlistment) were drawn:

Third Ward—Henry B. Gallup, James M. Morris, Amos Baum, John Cummings, Michael Sweency, Owen Connors, Frederick Butler, Jacob Zimmerman, Andrew McKey, George Low, Edward Carley, Fritz Kanell, Hugh McMahon, Patrick O'Reily, Michael Kernel, John Loovey, Edward Johnson, Thomas Dervin, John O'Reily, Michael McHugh, John Humbler, Michael Sullivan, Ferdinand Groff, John O'Neil and Edward Nixon.

Seventh Ward—Edward McKey, Frederick Biehle, August Karn, Osborn Bradbury, Warren Bradbury, H. Breckenridge, Fabius Colly, Philip Quentmeyer, Henry Prill, Michael Tracey, Charles Moch, Luther May, Frank Harteke, Michael Merrin, John Colmetz, Thomas Shellcox, John Dunnigan, William McGraw, Mack Hadnell, John Browley, Thomas Duffy, Albert Hart,

Thomas McCabe, Henry H. Coy, Henry Kronitz, Thomas Kelley, William Bushman, T. Forkenbridge, John Driescent, William Riley, John Draymond and Thomas Merrih.

Town of Watertown—Henry Jasel, Alom Hoof, Mathias Dwosak, F. C. Curtis, Fred Larza, John Boethcher, August Gillis, Porter Lewellin, Cornelius Crowley, Justus Hawke, Thomas Gerety, Jr., Frederick Lehmann, Godfried Cashbury, Frederick Kirsch, Peter Sherrer, Ludwig Podewell, Ferdinand Siedow, John O'Connor, Frederick Buckholz, John Sloan, Christof Homan, August Hilkee, George Sutton, Chris. Homer, George Spingberg, John Hazteman, Charles Rush, Julius Knispee, John McLaughlin, Christian Steans, John Bradley, John Hartwell, Daniel Friedee, Philip Platz, Richard Sutton and Charles H. Woolensack.

On October 15, 1864, a supplemental draft was made in the Seventh Ward, as follows: John McGoldrich, Peter J. Messic, Livingtone Stevens, Thomas Aplit, John McDonald, Christian Clarkin, Barney Cohoe, Luke Butler, Sylvester Coy, Amos P. Wood, Frank Coshern, August Nook, John Dwire, Philip Wright, Joseph Wood, Isaac Smith, John Sprague, John O'Connell, Samuel Rusten and John Frail.

It was announced that supplemental drafts would be made in every subdistrict until the full quota of each was full. "If those first drawn run away or are rejected, this process will go on indefinitely."

Accordingly, a supplemental draft was made of the town of Watertown, as follows: Charles Lamkee, John Owen, James Lavy, Francis Wegner, Frederick Ashereen, Hermann Schroeder, Frederick Trachte, Alanson H. McMillan, Ludowig Cordes, Ernest Barrand, Henry Krammy, Thomas Sloan, Frederick Deitzel, Gottlieb Halkney, Ferdinand Ulealt, John Buck, Joshua Newman, Timothy Daly, Frederick Rowe, Gotifield Riochley, John Hughes, August Neno, Richard Shinnick and Talbert Bailey.

Early in December, a supplemental draft took place in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, with the following result:

Fifth Ward—John Gutzloff, John Monreau, Carl Clinberg, Ferdinand Lodhammer, Alex J. Jarvis, Hezekiah Flinn, Frederick Brusck, Martin M. Barber, Michael McCane, Christian F. Busch, Joseph Rohn, Wilhelm Dunitmeyer, Carl Rich, Fred Kehl, Ferdinand Ott, Carl Meklenberg, John Canradis, Carl Bulow, J. Marstet, Ludwig Lamp, Joseph Egard, Franz Sachammer, Fred Englebright and Emil Hans Jager.

Sixth Ward—John Burns, August Lambrecht, Frederick Heute, William Graves, Fred Seple, William Ramieu, Elijah Williams, William Granits, John Schent, Jacob Coner, Philip Burns, Godfried Stillman, William Weidenhuft, Henry Rahn, Ferdinand Bartel, John Schmidt, Henry Sally, Christof Gretsloff, Charles Rod, Carl Heute, Charles Morquart, Joseph Battiss, G. Sictander, Robert Spielman, Joseph Jaeger, Joseph Kopp, Charles Kruger, William Beeberman, Hermann Otto, John Eceleberg, Carl Glamm and F. Hoeper.

Elections were held in the first four wards of Watertown February 13, for the purpose of voting bounties to aid in filling their quotas, at which Commissioners were also chosen to carry the object into effect. The result was:

First Ward (amount to be raised \$5,000)—H. Barber, Jr., J. T. Moak and G. Werlich were chosen Commissioners. The vote for the tax was 92; against, 5.

Second Ward (\$3,000)—Commissioners, F. Fischer, P. Smith and C. Amberg. For the tax, 104; against, 1.

Third Ward (\$2,200)—Commissioners, M. Quigley, E. Johnson and J. Zimmerman. For tax, 58; against, 0.

Fourth Ward (\$1,200)—Commissioners, August Kusel, John Spohn and Edward Davis. For tax, 48; against, 0.

April 30, 1865, the draft in the Seventh Ward took place, with the following result: Thomas Shelcox, William Spencer, Philip Wright, Osburn Bradberry, William McLaughlin, Ulrich Haushur, John Crowley and Winthrop Greene.

The First, Second and Fourth Wards escaped the draft by filling their quotas.

Another draft took place the last of March in the town of Watertown, resulting as follows: Ferdinand Ulm, William Estrach, Frederick Kanile, Henry McLaughlin, August Marquart, Ferdinand Calhoff, Frederick Rose, Norbert Hoffman, Famin Emerson, William Loomis, Christ Keeger, August Kelm, James Gormerley, Hugh Managhan, Jr., Joseph Plasil, Stephen Penleny, Lemand Berdick, Jacob Urdermann, Frederick Trachte, William Betkee, Frederick Schullepfonney, Henry Merrill, John O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Clanke, Rufus W. Crouch, Calvin Maroon, Henry Ryff, Lewis Moseth, Jacob Gillite, Gotlieb Ferk, Joseph S. Clark, Peter Palsher, Thomas Smith, Thomas Howler, August Chamm, Ludwig Rothe, Ludwig Cordes, August Warnike, Charles A. Pross, Henry Linneske, August Hennemann, Michael Sullivan, August Scholl-schnord, Michael Dresbark, Richard Hussey, Frederick Borkenhaden, Ferdinand Knutes, Edward M. Mulick, William Nerey, Jacob Christie and August Helker.

Happily the services of the foregoing "victims" of this last draft were not needed. The capitulation of Vicksburg, the fall of Richmond, and the subsequent capture of Jeff Davis spared them to their homes and the pursuit of wealth and happiness.

Scraps of War History.—Following are a few of the minor events connected with the war history of Watertown. They will recall many recollections of the "times that tried men's souls," during the great rebellion, and the whole must prove a valuable record in the annals of that bloody strife:

1861, April.—A company of Minnesota militia passed through the city, en route for the field of conflict. This seemingly insignificant incident gave a wonderful impetus to the patriotic feelings of the citizens. A public meeting held for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the families of those who enlisted in the service of their country; Mayor Williams presided. Carl Schurz (now Secretary of the Interior), State Senator Gill and Hiram Barber were among the speakers. Unbounded enthusiasm. Brig. Gen. Luther A. Cole, Second Brigade Wisconsin Militia, organized his staff as follows: Maj. Enos Salsich, Aid; Maj. Hiram W. Blanchard, Brigade Inspector; Maj. Myron B. Williams, Judge Advocate; Maj. William G. Wedemeyer, Engineer in Chief; Maj. Hiram Barber, Paymaster; Maj. Charles Wood, Quartermaster; Maj. Ira Leonard, Commissary; Maj. W. C. Spalding, Surgeon; Capt. and Rev. J. J. McIntyre, Chaplain. Master Willie Dennis frightened his parents almost to distraction by climbing to the top of his father's house and nailing the Stars and Stripes to the gable end.

May.—Employees of the Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company raised a flag-staff, 100 feet in length, near their machine shops, and unfurled from its top a beautiful banner, 30x18 feet in size. A committee of ladies—Mrs. J. T. Moak, Mrs. James Tremain and Miss Susan Hadley, drew the starry emblem to its lofty position, at the same time singing the "Star Spangled Banner," amid deafening cheers.

June.—Ladies of Watertown make 500 flannel shirts, at the request of Gov. Randall, to be distributed among the Wisconsin volunteers. The task was completed in five days, and the garments sent to the Governor ready for use. Bibles purchased by citizens and presented to Watertown's patriotic sons.

July.—Meeting and organization of a Home League. Officers elected: Samuel Brown, President; A. M. Thompson and C. C. Cotton, Secretaries; C. Cleaveland, Treasurer.

August.—Ernest Off authorized to raise a cavalry company, and a recruiting office opened.

September.—W. G. Wedemeyer received a Lieutenant's commission to raise a company of infantry. Edwin D. Coe, James A. Morris, De Witte Moak, Herbert Lord, Eugene Bond, R. J. Forsyth and Harrison and Clifford McMellen joined Col. Daniel's cavalry regiment at Ripon.

October.—O. D. Pease received a Lieutenant's commission from Gov. Randall, authorizing him to raise a company of volunteers for three years. Thomas McMahon appointed Major of the Seventeenth Wisconsin. James McHugh received a Lieutenant's commission to raise a company of volunteers. Webster A. Bingham, of Watertown, joined the cavalry regiment then forming at Ripon. Capt. D. D. Scott and Lieut. James Bergin opened a recruiting office in Fischer's Block. Ernest Off commissioned Captain, with authority to raise a company of

volunteers. Sela P. Webb, a Watertown volunteer, of Company E, Sixth Wisconsin, died in the hospital at Arlington Heights, Va.

November.—Charles H. Lord appointed Assistant Surgeon First Wisconsin Cavalry. Capt. Off finished recruiting his cavalry company, known as the Barstow Guards, and went into camp at Janesville.

December.—Capt. Prescott left for Columbus, Ohio, with thirteen recruits for the regular service, among whom was William G. Wedemeyer.

1862, January.—Sergt. O. S. Howard, Company A, Third Wisconsin, commissioned Second Lieutenant.

February.—Irwin W. Potter, of Watertown, confirmed by the United States Senate as First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth U. S. Regiment for gallant conduct at the battle of Manassas. Corp. Henry C. Hadley, Company E, Sixteenth Wisconsin, appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant. L. M. Rose, formerly one of the editors of the Watertown *Chronicle*, wounded in both hips and in the left shoulder and hand at Fort Donelson.

March.—Curtis B. Stone, foreman of the Watertown *Republican* office, joined the Watertown Guards. Capt. D. D. Scott presented with a sword by the citizens of Watertown. John Haines appointed blacksmith of Gov. Barstow's regiment. Sebra Howard, of the Third Regiment, died in the hospital at Elyria, Ohio, en route for the South.

April.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing, where the rebels drank whisky and gunpowder and fought like demons, and in which Capt. Pease was killed.

May.—Arrival and burial of the remains of Capt. Pease. Private N. R. Towsley, Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin, returned with a finger shot off, at the battle of Shiloh. Private Harrison Fuller, same company, returned with serious wounds received at Shiloh. He died soon after his arrival.

June.—Lieut. Royce, Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin, promoted to Captain in place of Capt. Pease, killed. Private John Cawley, Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin, died from disease contracted in the South. Dr. Charles Lord appointed Post Surgeon at Cape Girardeau, Illinois.

July.—Gov. Solomon appointed Miles Joice Second Lieutenant Company H, Seventeenth Regiment.

August.—Enos Salsich, Hiram Barber, ex-Senator Gill, Frederick Kusel and Edward Johnson received authority to raise volunteer companies. Gill returned his commission and enlisted as a private. Meeting of taxpayers at which resolutions were adopted authorizing the levy of a tax for the support of the families of volunteers, and commanding the City Treasurer to pay \$25 to the family of each volunteer who enlisted under the calls of June 2 and August 4. Henry C. Hadley, of Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, returned honorably discharged, on account of an affliction of the eyes incurred by forced marches in the "Sunny South." Sheriff Smith, of Jefferson County, in accordance with instructions, made arrangements for making an enrollment of those subject to draft. Following enrolling officers appointed: First Ward, Calvin Cheeny; Second, Eugene Winggenhorn; Third, John A. Chadwick; Fourth, D. Kusel, Jr.; Fifth and Sixth, Charles Walthers; Seventh, A. P. Wood, town of Watertown, J. Q. Hull. L. A. Cole appointed Commissioner, and Dr. W. W. Reed, Surgeon, for the draft in Jefferson County. Joseph Giles and Calvin Cheeny appointed recruiting officers to fill the depleted ranks of old regiments. Charles R. Gill appointed by Gov. Solomon Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin. Samuel Baird appointed Quartermaster; William C. Spalding, Surgeon; William Tompkins, Sergeant Major, and William Summerfield, Hospital Steward, same regiment.

September.—Festival given in honor of the American Volunteers. Capt. Mott presented with a sword from the German citizens. Col. Gill presented with a horse by the Watertown Volunteers.

December.—De Witte C. Moak discharged on account of ill health. Lieut. Col. Henry Bertram appointed Colonel of the Twentieth Wisconsin. Maj. Thomas McMahon appointed

Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth. Bernard O'Byrne received a seventy-pound bell from some Watertown boys then fighting in Mississippi, accompanied by the following inscription: "This bell was achieved by the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Regiment on a deserted plantation in the State of Mississippi. Its former owner is in rebellion against his Government—founded on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It was wont to arouse slaves to unrequited toil; let it now call freemen to duty." Noble sentiments! Private James Karr, Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment, died in the hospital at Helena, Ark.

1863, January.—Private Wm. E. Dervin received four balls in his right leg at the battle of Murfreesboro. Cass Green, Sixteenth Wisconsin, returned home, discharged on account of sickness.

February.—Meeting Ladies' Aid Society. Officers elected: Mrs. Theodore Prentiss, President; Mrs. Samuel Baird, Vice President; Mrs. J. T. Moak, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—Mrs. C. A. Sprague, Mrs. S. P. Day, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Daniel Hall, Mrs. J. J. Enos, Mrs. Ernest Off, Mrs. O. B. Sanford, Mrs. Otis Hall. A resolution was passed that the members of the society turn their attention toward the preparation of pickles, preserves, etc., to be sent to the brave boys in the South then engaged in crushing the rebellion.

March.—William H. Blanchard left Watertown with over ten tons of delicacies to be distributed among the members of the Twenty-ninth, then encamped at Helena, Ark. Daniel Griffith, of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment, died in the hospital at Helena.

April.—Lieut. R. P. Bronson, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, returned, having resigned on account of ill health. Lieut. Col. Jussen, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin, resigned; ill health. Adj. Sweeney, of the Twenty-ninth, returned to Watertown on a sick furlough and died a few days after his arrival. Ernest Schnasse, Company E, Twentieth Wisconsin, died in Missouri from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Prairie Grove. Bradley Richards, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, died in the hospital at Helena.

May.—Corp. William Dervin, Sixteenth United States Infantry, returned discharged in consequence of a dangerous wound received in the battle of Stone River. When the news was received that Gen. Grant had fought five successive battles and gained as many decisive victories over the rebels in the vicinity of Vicksburg, there was great rejoicing in Watertown. The brass band came out and paraded the streets, salutes were fired, and a general feeling of delight could be read in almost every face.

June.—August Hintz, Company B, Seventeenth Wisconsin, shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter, while working in the trenches before Vicksburg. Lieut. Charles Wood, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, resigned his commission. Sergt. Norman Humphrey appointed to fill the place of Corp. Darius Gibbs, promoted to Second Lieutenant. Second Lieut. Calvin B. Scott, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, resigned on account of injuries received at Champion Hill, Miss.

July.—Col. Gill resigned on account of sickness. The surrender of Vicksburg announced; one hundred guns fired. A Ladies' Union League organized in Watertown, with Mrs. P. Nichols as President, and Mrs. A. Peterson as Secretary. William Phelps, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, died of typhoid fever in the hospital at Vicksburg. Dr. W. C. Spalding, Surgeon in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, resigned his commission on account of ill health. Dr. D. Dubois was appointed in his stead, and William T. Summerfeldt appointed Assistant Surgeon in place of Dubois, promoted.

August.—Capt. Donald D. Scott appointed Major of the Seventeenth Wisconsin, in place of Maj. Plunkett, resigned.

September.—Private Chauncey Cummings, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, died at Centralia, Ill., while on his way home.

October.—Darius Gibbs appointed First Lieutenant Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, in place of Norman Humphreys, resigned. Corp. Julius H. Keyes, wounded at Champion Hill, returned home on a furlough.

November.—John Little appointed First Lieutenant Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin. Lieut. Col. McMahon, Seventeenth Wisconsin, assigned to the command of the Second Brigade,

First Division, of the Seventeenth Corps, under Brig. Gen. Dennis, of the Army of the Cumberland. Lieut. A. F. Baehr promoted Captain Company E, Twentieth Wisconsin, in place of Capt. F. Kusel, resigned, and Second Lieut. G. Bauman appointed First Lieutenant, in place of Baehr, promoted.

December.—Sergt. H. D. Carlin, Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin, opened a recruiting office in the Watertown House, to fill the depleted ranks of the "Irish Brigade."

1864, January.—Sergt. Hinze, Company E, Twentieth Wisconsin, opened a recruiting office for the same purpose.

February.—Col. Henry Bertram opened a recruiting office, offering a bounty of \$402 for veterans and \$302 for fresh men, together with the \$100 to be voted by the taxpayers of Watertown. Henry C. Hadley, formerly of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, re-enlisted in the Twenty-ninth. Watertown authorized by the Legislature to levy a tax to pay \$100 bounty to volunteers. Capt. Off's company, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, re-enlisted. Lieut. Col. W. A. Greene appointed Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, in place of Col. Gill, resigned. Sergt. Maj. Thompson appointed Second Lieutenant Company C. Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers re-enlisted. Henry C. Hadley appointed Adjutant of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin.

March.—Capt. Mott, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, resigned on account of sickness; succeeded by Lieut. Gibbs; Gibbs by Sergt. F. B. Northup. Dr. J. S. Potter appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth.

April.—James P. Nichols appointed Second Lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin. Maj. Bradford Hancock appointed Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, in place of William T. Greene, promoted. Sergt. Henderson Colvin appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin.

June.—H. S. Ransom, formerly of Watertown, who went as Captain of a volunteer company from Whitehall, N. Y., had his arm shattered by a shell, and a minie ball passed through his right lung, in a fight between Gens. Butler and Beauregard. Sergt. David L. Cole, Company H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, killed in Virginia. He went from Watertown as a substitute.

July.—John C. Dervin returned, having served three years. Watertown filled her quota under the call for 500,000 volunteers. Lieut. McMahon returned; resigned after having marched with Sherman "to the sea." Sergt. James A. Norris, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, returned, having served three years. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, and helped to capture Atlanta.

November.—Sergt. W. A. Bingham, of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, returned, after three years of faithful service. Thanksgiving dinner given by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

December.—Citizens of the First Ward raise a special fund to pay substitutes to serve in place of those to be drawn in the call and draft for "300,000 more."

1865, January.—Adj. Crane, of the Seventeenth Wisconsin, returned from Savannah, having been with Sherman during his famous march through Georgia.

February.—The Legislature passed an act authorizing the wards of Watertown to raise a separate tax to pay for volunteers. Col. Bertram, of the Twentieth Wisconsin, returned from Mobile to follow his wife to the grave. Capt. E. Off and Lieut. J. P. McDonald, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, returned; time expired. Col. W. A. Greene, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, returned from Kennersville, La.; time expired.

April.—The fall of Richmond! Great enthusiasm and the wildest excitement in Watertown. Private residences illuminated, and the streets ablaze with bonfires; and the excitement did not subside when the joyous news was received that Lee had surrendered. The prospects for peace and an undivided Union were true sources of exultation. Main street presented a bewildering scene, on the 10th of April, when a grand procession paraded from one end to the other, and back again, with banners flying, music playing and the multitude shouting itself hoarse, the whole demonstration being a spontaneous and overflowing outburst of the patriotic emotions of the popular heart.

But all this joy was turned into the deepest sorrow a few days later, when the news was flashed over the wires that President Lincoln had been assassinated. The 26th of April, the date of the obsequies of the martyred President, was appropriately observed. All places of business were closed, most of them being heavily draped in mourning, and services were held in all the churches.

May.—The killing of Booth, the assassin, and the capture of that arch-traitor, Jefferson Davis, in woman's clothes, seemed to partially relieve the people of their sorrowful looks and feelings.

June.—A minie ball taken from the right nasal cavity of Julius H. Keyes, where it had been imbedded for two years, received at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Every day began to bring the familiar face of some battle-worn veteran, returning from the war. "The late rebellion" soon became a favorite term applied to the bloody conflict which had raged for over four years. Peace and quiet and prosperity had returned to the land, let us hope to remain forever.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

[BY A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.]

The Democratic party early gained the ascendancy in the county, and has generally maintained it, although, in the early conflicts, the Whig party, and later the Republican party, have won some victories over it, and obtained some temporary advantages.

The causes for such early and steady adhesion to the fortunes of that party, if sought for, will be found in the fact that the pioneers of the county—those who acted leading and important parts in organizing the county, opening its roads, bridging its streams, locating and founding its cities and numerous villages, and building its mills and bringing in settlers, and helping and encouraging them under the work and discouragements attending the settlement of a new county—were Democrats, and were men of good, strong sense and of resolute nature, and such results were among the most natural things; for brains and force together seldom fail to impress themselves upon milder and more gentle material, and hence the settlers of a new country are always found following, in a certain sense, the most forcible character which they find in their communities. In this way, we can easily account for the establishment of any peculiar social or political ideas in a community.

The men elected from the county to the Constitutional Convention, which framed our present Constitution, were all Democrats, and were influential in that body of able men. Of those delegates, there remain Milo Jones, of the city of Fort Atkinson, and Theodore Prentiss, of the city of Watertown. Mr. Jones is a man of sturdy nature, and whether in business or politics, does nothing haltingly. Possessing great energy of character, and in the early times, in shaping the social and political situation, he justly exercised a wide and permanent influence. Mr. Prentiss carried into that convention one of its most sagacious heads, a thoughtful and trained mind and pleasant and courteous manners. Mr. Vanderpoel was an apt and adroit man, and could acquit himself well in all places. Mr. Folts (now dead), of the town of Hebron, was wise, conservative, safe in counsel and useful in suggestion. To this list of Democratic names should be added those of many cotemporaries, in all the towns of the county, such as E. G. Darling, William Sanborn, Alonzo Wing, Capt. Robert Masters, Capt. E. D. Masters, of Jefferson, the Rogan brothers, Hon. William M. Dennis, Peter V. Brown, and many others, of Watertown; Hon. Austin Kellogg, and others, of Concord, and the Hon. W. W. Woodman, of Farmington—the very Achilles of the Jefferson County Democracy; active, alert, persevering; coming always fearlessly to the front, and having a voice in all things affecting the honor or interests of the county, whether it be to watch the taxation, fill a quota or rout the Republicans at the polls. These, with hundreds of others in all parts of the county, of whom we have not space to make personal mention, constituted the leadership of the Democratic party, and to those who know them, their success in the respects mentioned is no subject of wonder or surprise; it



J W Cole
WATERTOWN

was only the work of their well-known broad and generous natures, their helpful and kindly sympathy with the poor early settlers.

Another cause operating to make Jefferson County Democratic, proper to be mentioned here, was a tendency on the part of persons identified with the Whig party to sympathy with the objects and aims of the Know Nothings. Not that any organization of the kind existed in the county, but the foreigners, who were rapidly filling up the country, strongly suspected the Whig party of illiberal tendencies, and that, whether well or ill founded, served to settle the question as to where our foreign-born citizens would ally themselves, and so, with rare exceptions, they are attached to the Democratic party.

The history of the early contests in the county between the Whig and Democratic parties shows that, at an early time, the former had able and sagacious leaders; indeed, many of the early pioneers of the county were Whigs, and were men of great worth as citizens, notably the Cole brothers, in Watertown; many of the settlers in the towns of Oakland and Lake Mills, and also in the towns of Koshkonong and Palmyra. The last battle under those names was fought in 1854, the Democrats carrying the county. In 1856, the young Republican party came into the field and made a good fight, but gained no permanent advantage, except that it found its leaders and learned that it could strike heavy blows. In 1858, the Democrats again carried the county. In 1860, the long struggle over the Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise gave great energy and vigor to the new party, and it carried the county by a fair majority, for the first time. In 1862, the Democrats recovered their lost ground, and again, in 1864, asserted their supremacy at the polls. In 1866, the Republican party made a vigorous campaign, worked with great energy and determination; but failed, excepting that their candidate for County Treasurer, Mr. Edmund Sweeney, of Watertown, was elected. The majorities of most of the Democratic candidates were run down very low. Mr. Sweeney was a very liberal and popular man, and outran both his opponents and his friends, being justly held in high esteem by men of all parties.

Since 1866, the Republicans have not made a strong effort to carry the county, but have mainly confined their efforts to breaking the Democratic ranks, here or there, where they have thought they discovered a weakness, but not with any success until 1878. The trouble so sure to attend great majorities has now fallen upon the great and once invincible Jefferson County Democracy. Bad faith among leaders, selfishness among candidates—of which a dominant party is always possessed of a surplus, and with whom the interests of the party are secondary in importance—have done their work, and the party lately so proud and strong presents a most humiliating spectacle of disorganization and helplessness. In 1878, the county elected a Republican Senator, by a larger majority than was ever given to a Democrat; elected Republicans in two of the Assembly districts which had been Democratic; gave the Republican candidate for Congress a large majority; defeated the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, and reduced the majorities of all the candidates. So far as it went, the rout was complete. This is not the time or place to inquire into the causes for such a defeat, but it is safe to say it suggests a necessity for reform in the methods of party management.

The Republican party in the county is in the hands and control of an exceedingly able and sagacious body of men, and they promptly seize upon the mistakes of the majority and turn them to account; and, however overwhelming a defeat may overtake them at the polls, they close up the ranks, scan closely the causes, and challenge the old enemy anew. The officials of the General Government, in the county, are fit and competent men, next to the consideration of which the most common purpose of their appointment is utility and willingness to work for the party. The effectiveness of such work is most clearly pointed out in the results of the late election (1879). While the Democratic candidate for Governor carries the county by a reduced majority, the candidate on the ticket with him for County Superintendent of Schools is defeated, and the candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court barely escapes defeat. These are the only county candidates running at this election. A Republican is elected by a large majority in the First Assembly District, which is usually Democratic by 600 majority; and a Republican is

also elected in the Second District by an estimated majority of over 400, which usually gives 125 Democratic majority.

It has been said by eminent political philosophers that it is impossible for a political party to correct abuses and reform itself while it holds power in its hands. It remains to be seen whether the Democratic party in the county, as well as in the State and nation, can perfect and accomplish internal reforms in itself while out of power and smarting under most inglorious defeat.

WATERTOWN.

Fortunately for posterity, Timothy Johnson, the first white settler in what is now the city of Watertown, has left us a sketch which will shine in these pages as a jeweled monument to his memory until age and the fingers of unborn generations shall have faded and worn them beyond man's power of transcription. Already the documents handed down to us by this earliest of early pioneers begin to show signs of decay and emit the musty odor of age. Who, could they behold them, would say that the advent of the compiler is untimely, or that the preservation of these historical fragments is not a commendable deed for a worthy object? Let us hope that some future historian will perpetuate the memory of Timothy Johnson and his companions of 1836-37, by collating this record with the spirit of duty and pride which should animate the breast of every student of research.

Luther A. Cole, one of the very few early settlers of Watertown now living, came from Milwaukee to what was then Johnson's Rapids (now Watertown), in 1836, arriving in company with Reeve Griswold (who now lives a short distance south of Watertown), Philander Baldwin and Amasa Hyland. Mr. Cole was born in West Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt., November 1, 1812. He says that previous to 1836, very little or nothing was reliably known of the spot where the city of Watertown now stands. It is reported that a Frenchman had established a trading-post on the west side of Rock River, in what is now the Third Ward, on a rise of ground where Timothy Johnson built the first dwelling-house ever erected by an American within the present limits of the city. Near the Frenchman's deserted and decaying cabin, was an Indian burying-ground, containing several graves. At the head of one of them stood a rude wooden cross, which tradition says was the last resting-place of the solitary trader, who had been murdered by the Indians in a fierce impulse of passion, to avenge some real or fancied injury, or to get an opportunity to plunder his stock. It is well known that Indians sometimes pay their debts in that way, and at the same time supply their wants. Who the trader was, where he came from, how long he had been here, what acts aroused the fatal resentment of his savage neighbors, are inquiries so deeply involved in mystery that they can never be answered.

When Mr. Cole came to Johnson's Rapids, he found the west side of the river occupied by Winnebago Indians, and the east side in the possession of Pottawatomies. Scattered about here and there, were several acres of cleared land which had been cultivated as cornfields by the Indians, and the old hills, where the corn had been planted, he says, were plainly visible. They were strongly attached to this region; it had long been their home, and here were the graves of their ancestors. They surrendered it with regret and left it unwillingly.

It is related that in the summer of 1833, a detachment of soldiers, commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, crossed the river a few rods north of Main street bridge, in pursuit of that celebrated war chief, Black Hawk. Evidence of this was found in the form of an old, broken-down Government wagon which had been abandoned by the troops, half a mile east of the river. The red men of the forest, who dwelt in this beautiful valley before the advent of civilization, have, many of them, gone to "the happy hunting-grounds." A few of them still linger about the scenes of their youth and gaze, seemingly, with regretful eyes upon grand structures standing upon the ground once warmed by the ashes of their campfires.

TIMOTHY JOHNSON.

A few of the incidents connected with the experience of Timothy Johnson, before he settled on the site of Watertown, are identical with the subject of this chapter. Mr. Johnson, not long before his death, wrote a narrative of his experience here, from which the subjoined facts are taken. He was a native of Middletown, Conn., born June 28, 1792. After traveling over and living in many parts of the South and East, he found himself, in the fall of 1835, in the village of Racine, at that time composed of but a few shanties. In January, 1836, undeterred by the severity of winter storms, he continued his march westward, striking the Rock River Valley in the vicinity of Wisconsin City, a "paper village" with one inhabitant, the site of which is now embraced within the limits of Janesville. Going to Rockford, Ill., for a supply of provisions, he returned to Wisconsin City, and, in February, renewed his journey, following the course of the river northward. Stopping about two miles below the present site of Jefferson, Johnson erected a small log shanty. He occupied his time by clearing a small spot of ground, and in making short excursions about the country. During one of these exploring expeditions, he discovered what was soon afterward known as Johnson's Rapids (now Watertown). The banks of the river at this point were fringed with a beautiful growth of red cedars, the background being thickly wooded, on the west side with stately oaks and on the east with a forest of maples, elms and ash. The eastern half of the stream was covered with a sheet of glistening ice, and, felling a tree across the unfrozen current, the solitary adventurer crossed over the rippling waters and returned to his shanty. While on this expedition, Johnson was robbed of the provisions he carried with him by a band of red-skins, and was without food forty-eight hours.

Johnson visited "the Rapids" again within a few weeks, and staked out a "claim" of about one thousand acres, whereon the principal portion of Watertown now stands. In June, 1836, he made a trip to Milwaukee, where he purchased a fresh supply of provisions, a yoke of oxen and a wagon. He returned to his shanty on Rock River by way of Fort Atkinson, bringing with him Philander Baldwin, Reeve Griswold and Charles Seaton. During the summer, they cut a road from Johnson's shanty up the east side of the river to "the Rapids," and soon afterward built a log cabin on the west side of the river, below the railroad junction, on the site now occupied by Mr. Carlin's residence. Seaton, Griswold and Baldwin were permitted by Mr. Johnson to make claims within his thousand-acre plat, and temporary cabins were erected thereon. In the fall, Johnson sent word to his family in Ohio to meet him in Milwaukee, and, about the time he calculated they would reach that point, he took his departure from "the Rapids," on horseback, for the purpose of joining them, following the Indian trails through Ixonia, Oconomowoc and Summit to Prairieville (now Waukesha). While crossing the river, Mr. Johnson was thrown from his horse, receiving a thorough wetting and rendering useless his fire-matches. Being without a supply of "fire-water," he passed a cold and disagreeable night beside a fallen tree near the junction of the Twin Lakes.

A DIFFICULT VOYAGE.

On reaching Milwaukee, he found his family awaiting him. Procuring their conveyance to the upper lake on the Oconomowoc, Mr. Johnson, on his Indian pony, returned to that point by a less circuitous route than the one to be traveled by his family. Arriving there on "schedule time," he met, as per previous arrangement, Reeve Griswold and Richard Miller, the latter having in the mean time joined the settlers at "the Rapids." Here the trio, armed with the necessary edged tools, dug three poplar canoes, each being thirty-one feet in length. A cedar raft was then constructed capable of carrying several tons, and the primitive fleet was launched and then lashed together. With this catamaran Mr. Johnson anticipated but little trouble in floating his household goods down the Oconomowoc and Rock Rivers to "the Rapids." But the voyage proved to be anything but a pleasant one. Passing out of the lake, they found the

water quite shallow, and some days they did not travel to exceed eighty rods. After five days of tribulation, the party reached what is now the village of Oconomowoc, at the head of the lower lake. The next morning the lake was covered with ice, and further progress was impossible. Abandoning the project of reaching their destination by water, Johnson and Miller set out to procure a team with which to complete the journey. Returning to the spot where his family was temporarily encamped, Mr. Johnson filled his wagon with the most necessary articles comprising the cargo of his peculiar craft, including his wife and children, and started for "the Rapids." At the crossing of a stream, afterward known as Battletown Creek, about three miles from the lake, it was found necessary to build a bridge in order to get the wagon and team over. The weather was intensely cold, and a temporary cabin was constructed to shelter the party while the work of bridging was going on. During his stay at this point, Johnson had "a slight unpleasantness" with a man in his employ named Gardner, which ended in an old-fashioned fisticuff, in which Gardner was defeated. The next morning, Reeve Griswold wrote with a piece of red chalk, across the face of a fresh-cut stump, the word "Battletown." From this incident Battletown Creek took its name.

The bridge finished and the stream crossed, it was found necessary to cut a road through the woods the remaining thirteen miles to "the Rapids," and on the 10th of December, 1836, three weeks and three days from the time the poplar canoes and cedar raft were launched, the party reached their final destination.

These are but a few of the incidents attending the first settlement of Watertown, about all of which there is any record from the pen of Timothy Johnson. Thus they are born again to live, let us hope, for all time to come.

LUTHER A. COLE.

A few years ago, Luther A. Cole wrote a sketch upon the subject of his experience in Wisconsin. He premised his remarks by saying he left his home in Vermont at the age of twenty-two, and landed at Detroit in 1834. From there he went to Grand Haven, where, in company with Philander Baldwin and Elisha M. Osborn, he went to Chicago. From that village the trio started on foot for Milwaukee, following the Indian trails most of the way, and arriving there May 10, 1836.

"I worked," says Mr. Cole, "at the carpenter and joiner business until December, with the exception of about two months, which I devoted exclusively to the ague. Taking my blanket and provisions upon my shoulder, I started for Johnson's Rapids, passing over the road which had been cut out by Mr. Johnson a few weeks previous. Amasa Hyland accompanied me. A few months before, I had, through the agency of a friend, made two claims at the Rapids, one covering the farm now owned by John W. Cole, and the other the farm now owned by heirs of Benjamin J. Morey. In January following, I purchased, at Milwaukee, three barrels of flour and three of pork. I paid \$20 a barrel for the flour and \$40 a barrel for the pork. Building a cabin in company with Mr. Hyland and my brother, John W., we commenced keeping what we called 'bachelors' distress.' The peculiar luxury of this method of living can only be appreciated by those who have enjoyed it. We made it a point not to wash our dishes until we could count the mice tracks upon them.

"The season of 1837, I worked on the saw-mill and dam of Charles F. H. Goodhue & Son. From that time until the fall of 1839, I was occupied mainly at lumbering and farming. In November of that year, Mr. Hyland, J. A. Chadwick, David Griffith, William P. Owen, William Stanton, Jr., Brice Hall, John Dimmick and myself went to Arkansas for the purpose of spending the winter in chopping steamboat wood. We floated down Rock River in a skiff, and were eight days reaching the Mississippi. We remained in Arkansas until the following spring, each of us making a clever-sized 'pile,' when we returned to Watertown.

"In 1841, my brother John W. and myself erected the building on the corner of Main and Second streets, and opened the first store in Watertown. The next year, Mr. Bailey and myself

purchased of Selvay Kidder (he having previously purchased of the Goodhues) 750 acres of land on the east side of the river, included in the present site of the city, with the mill and water-power. We were to pay 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Beloit within seven years. We associated with us, the next year, Linus R. Cady and my brother, Ebenezer W., and in three years and a half from the date of the purchase we made the last payment.

* * * * "In the spring of 1838, provisions and money were scarce. We had but little pork in the settlement, and subsisted mainly upon fresh fish, with which Rock River abounded. Our flour having failed us, at one time we were nearly a week without bread.

"The Winnebago Indians committed many petty thefts for some time after Watertown was first settled. One of them having stolen a watch from Mr. Griswold, a pair of mittens of Peter V. Brown, and a quantity of tobacco from me, we thought it best to make an example of him. Forming a ring and stripping him of his blanket, Griswold and I took turns in applying the lash to his back. But we tempered justice with mercy; no blood was drawn. The expedient worked like a charm. After that, Indian thefts were hardly known in the settlement."

A MILD REVENGE.

Timothy Johnson has also left some sketches regarding the unpleasant features of having Indian neighbors. "In January, 1837," he says, "I bought a load of provisions at Milwaukee. One barrel of flour I could not get into my shanty, and I left it, for the night, outside the door. In the morning, it was gone, as was also a bed-cord I had used to bind the load. I could easily determine, from the tracks in the snow, that the thieves were Indians. I followed them nearly to the present village of Lowell, but, not overtaking them, gave up the chase. About two years afterward, I ascertained the name of the mover in the theft. He said that he and his company lashed two poles together with the bed-cord, and, fastening them to the pack-saddles of two ponies, placed the flour upon them. The reason he assigned for the theft was that, while I was in Milwaukee after my provisions, he had sold a pony to my son for five gallons of whisky, which, he said, he found to have been watered. He maintained that the flour would no more than make good the supposed cheat.

AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE.

"In the spring of 1837, six drunken Indians and their squaws came to my log house and asked for whisky, saying, in their native language, that they were 'whisky hungry.' I refused to let them have any. This exasperated them, and one of their number, catching up an ax, aimed a blow at my head; but I warded it off, and, jerking the ax from him, threw it at some rods distant. I then seized a pitchfork, and, striking him over the head, felled him to the ground. Drawing to strike again, the instrument was caught by the remaining five Indians, and neither party was able to wrench it from the other. Letting go with my right hand, I used my fist upon the red-skins, and, knocking them all down, rushed into the house and bolted the door. One of them got the ax, and, approaching the door, gave it a blow, the mark of which is visible to this day. I told him I would assuredly shoot him if he broke in the door. A consultation took place between them, and, picking up the Indian whom I had first struck, they departed, encamping for the night near the present residence of William M. Dennis. Early the next morning, the father of the wounded Indian visited me, and said he wanted some whisky with which to wash his papoose's head, as he was 'much hurt.' I told him he could not have the whisky, but that I would go up and see the fellow. I did so, and found the camp thirty rods strong. I examined his skull, but found it was not broken, although it had been laid bare by the blow from the pitchfork. I assisted in dressing the wound, and then left. Had not the father of the young man voluntarily proclaimed that he was 'a bad papoose,' the affair might have been attended with serious consequences; as it was, I heard no more of it."

AN ANCIENT MARINER.

Capt. James Rogan is one of the few who still live to relate the circumstances of Watertown's first settlement. The Captain is now seventy-eight years of age. He converses upon the subject of pioneer days in Wisconsin in the manner of one in the possession of a good memory, and is gifted with the faculty of depicting the early events with wonderful detail, and coloring them with that happy Munchausen hue so faithfully employed by writers of the modern daily press. He acquired the title of Captain through being the commander of a schooner which plowed the treacherous waters of Lake Michigan, and belongs to that army of "old salts" whose weather-eye is ever on the alert for Fortune Harbor. In 1835-36, the Captain made several trips in his vessel from Cleveland, to Milwaukee, and in the latter year he abandoned the mission of a mariner when in port at the latter village, establishing himself there in the general merchandise business. In the summer of 1836, Charles Seaton, who, as already related, came to the present site of Watertown with Timothy Johnson and Reeve Griswold, and located a claim, returned to Milwaukee, where he met Capt. Rogan. The beauties of Rock River Valley were narrated by Seaton with such eloquent effect that the Captain concluded to cast his lot in that direction. Exchanging his schooner, which rode at anchor in the lake, for Seaton's land claim, he made preparations to remove, with his family, to the spot predestined to be their home for many years. In January, 1837, the Captain came to the Rapids, made a claim on the west side of the river, built a house thereon, and returned to Milwaukee for his family and friends. The party consisted of Capt. Rogan, his wife and two daughters (the eldest of whom afterward became the wife of Dr. Cody), Peter Rogan and Ezra Dolliver. They arrived at Johnson's Rapids on the 2d of March, 1837, and camped on the west side of the river. Their first work was the construction of a double log house on the site now occupied by Woodard & Stone's bakery. The Captain's shanty at once became the headquarters of all new arrivals, and was for some time regarded as "the leading hotel at Johnson's Rapids." Gov. Ludington and his uncle, Harvey Burchard, and John Hustis, are among those who have roasted Irish potatoes (the Captain's native fruit) in the hospitable fireplace of the Hotel de Rogan.

"Potatoes cost me twenty shillings a bushel in Chicago," says the Captain, "and four shillings a bushel to bring them here from Milwaukee; but I consider them cheap even at that price, when I think of the good solid comfort we had baking them in the ashes and eating them with the jackets on. When I came here," continued the Captain, after a solemn pause, "there were over four hundred Winnebago Indians camped within half a mile of the place whereon I built my shanty. But they were the best neighbors I ever had. I brought with me from Milwaukee a large supply of that indispensable concomitant which figures so largely in the complete commissariat of every frontiersman. It was of a good quality, too, and when I sold or traded it to the Indians I refrained from the reprehensible practice of diluting it with water—a practice which, I am sorry to say, is a prevailing one among dealers of the present day. The Indians all liked me and my whisky; and even now the remnants of their race still living in this vicinity, when they visit Watertown, come to my house, and they never go away thirsty. * * * * This was the prettiest valley I ever saw—standing boldly out in its native grandeur; grand groves of oaks and elms and maples and basswood; the banks of the river on either side fringed with red cedars, resembling hedge fences. Within the forest abounded herds of deer. I have seen at one time over one hundred of these animals gamboling over the very spot where St. Bernard's Church now stands."

The Captain also relates the following "fish story:" "The waters of Rock River were alive with fish. When the first dam was built the stream below it was left very shallow, and it was a favorite place for teamsters to cross from one side of the river to the other. If you'll believe me, the fish were so thick that hundreds of them were killed by the feet of the teams, while others would be thrown into the air by the spokes of the revolving wheels."

THE FIRST DEATH AND THE FIRST BIRTH.

It is to be regretted that the first death of a white person in Watertown was the result of intemperance. Far better had it been a tragedy—if tragedy it must be—of a bloodier nature. The victim was Thomas Bass. He was burned to death in January, 1837, in a cabin which stood near the old site of Virgil D. Green's wagon-shop. Bass and two or three others had passed the afternoon and evening by drinking and carousing. Their debauch was prolonged far into the night, and the next morning Bass was found near the fire a corpse, one arm being nearly burned off, and other parts of his body badly charred. A coffin from hewn pieces of basswood was prepared, and the remains were interred not far from the site of the old school-house. William Brayton, of Aztalan, recited a prayer on the occasion of the funeral. Rumors having been circulated that violence was the prime cause of the horrible affair, the Coroner of Milwaukee was sent for, the remains disinterred and an inquest held. As a result of the inquest, two men, who were with Bass on that tragic night, were arrested and taken to Milwaukee for trial, but they were acquitted.

There is a diversity of opinion as to who was the first white child born in Watertown. Capt. James Rogan states, with characteristic positiveness, that to Alzenia Johnson, daughter of Timothy Johnson, and who is now believed to be residing in Florida, belongs the honor. The Captain says his wife was present when the infant Alzenia came into the world, and he gives as the date of the event, June, 1837.

By others it is asserted that a daughter of Isaac Hammerson, now believed to be living in Eau Claire, was the first white child who saw the light of day in this portion of Rock River Valley. Mr. Luther Cole states that Alzenia Johnson was two years old when the family came from Milwaukee, and that her father carried her over the mud-holes upon his back.

THE FIRST DEED.

Capt. James Rogan claims to hold the first deed to any land within the present limits of the city of Watertown ever conveyed to any person. He says it was given to him by John Hall, of Michigan, who accompanied a Government Surveyor named Brink on a surveying expedition operating in the Rock River Valley in 1835. The Captain says it is dated July 9, 1833. The land covered by the deed was the northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 9, Range 15. The second deed to the property was received for record August 26, 1836, at 11 A. M., by Cyrus Hawley, Deputy Register of Milwaukee County, and was made between Charles Seaton, of Milwaukee, of the first part, and James Rogan, of the same place, of the second part. The consideration was \$1, and "this indenture assigns forever, *all* one equal undivided sixth part of six claims on Rock River, made by Messrs. Johnson, Griswold, Orr, Tucker, T. Holmes and Seaton."

GROWTH OF WATERTOWN.

In 1868, at the request of the editor of the *Democrat*, Luther A. Cole furnished a sketch for publication in that journal, which contained some valuable information relative to the progress of Watertown. "In the latter part of 1836," says Mr. Cole. "Charles F. H. Goodhue and George J. Goodhue came up Rock River from Beloit and purchased the claims of Timothy Johnson and others, on the east side of the river. During that fall and winter, and the spring of 1837, ten or twelve log houses, or cabins, as they were called, were hastily put up and roofed with shakes, there being no lumber or shingles here then. In the spring of 1837, the soil was broken and the first seed put into the earth. Small quantities of corn, potatoes and beans were raised and harvested, but most of our breadstuffs had to be brought from Milwaukee, through a dense and unbroken wilderness, at a great cost of time, trouble and labor, to say nothing of the high price that was originally paid for them, flour being worth \$25 per barrel. In the spring of 1837, James Rogan and two or three other families came here, in addition to Mr. Johnson's family.

In May of that year, George J. Goodhue came here with his millwrights, built a double saw-mill and put a dam across Rock River—the first ever built on that stream, either in Wisconsin or Illinois. The mill was ready for sawing and began to turn out lumber in December following. At that time, the inhabitants here numbered about seventy persons.”

FIRST SETTLERS.

Mr. Cole then proceeds to give from memory, a list of those who had come to Johnson's Rapids for the purpose of settling, to December, 1837: Timothy Johnson (dead) and family; William H. Acker, dead; Ezra Abell, whereabouts unknown; Peter V. Brown, Watertown; Joel Boughton, dead; Edmund S. Bailey, Minnesota; Philander Baldwin, dead; Lawrence Beaulieu, dead; Victor Beaulieu, Concord, Jefferson County; Louis Beaudrie, unknown; Thomas Bass, dead; Luther A. Cole, Watertown; John W. Cole, Watertown; John A. Chadwick, Watertown; Cyrus Cummings, Vermont; Ambrose Comstock, dead; Dr. Colbough, Canada; William M. Dennis, Watertown; Peter De Coursey, Minnesota; Ezra Dolliver, dead; Patrick Durfey, dead; George J. Goodhue, Iowa; John B. Geaundern, dead; William T. Goodhue, dead; Charles F. H. Goodhue, dead; John C. Gilman, dead; Reeve Griswold, Watertown; Manonah Griffin, dead; Stephen Gray, Manitowoc; Darius Healey, dead; Amasa Hyland, dead; Isaac Hammerson, Eau Claire; Dudley Little, Chicago; Richard Miller, dead; William Maitland, dead; Benjamin F. Morey, dead; Silas W. Newcomb, Ohio; Stephen Peck, dead; Louis Paupaux, unknown; James Rogan, Watertown; Peter Rogan, California; Patrick Rogan, Watertown; Volney Raymond, South; John Richards, dead; Charles Seaton, dead; William Stanton, dead; Mr. Sumpter, South; Benjamin Severns, dead; Samuel B. Vinton, Waterloo, Iowa; Nelson Waterman, Camp Douglas, Wis.; Clark Waterman, dead; Jacob Wedeman, dead, and Vivalda Wood, Ohio.

Mr. Cole's sketch concludes as follows: “The roads were very bad and frequently impassable. In the month of July, 1837, a company of fifteen men went out east toward Milwaukee, and spent two weeks in the woods in constructing bridges and causeways, so that teams could pass with wagons. At this day, some people think they suffer in coming here over the railroads now running in every direction; a slight touch of pioneer experience would show them the difference between traveling then and now. Our city did not improve very rapidly for some years; most of the lumber manufactured here being taken in rafts down the river to Janesville, Beloit and Rockford. In 1841, James Rogan erected another saw-mill on the west side of the river. In the fall of 1842, the property on the east side of the river was purchased by Cole, Bailey & Co., who, during the following year, erected what was long known as the old yellow grist-mill. A part of the city was then laid out in blocks and lots, Milo Jones, of Fort Atkinson, being the surveyor. After that the village took a fresh start, and the surrounding country began to settle up with farmers. Brick blocks began to appear, and we have gone steadily forward until now [1868] our city numbers about 10,000 people, the German element predominating.”

In the spring of 1853, the date of Watertown's incorporation as a city, the place contained 4,000 inhabitants. There were six dry-goods, eleven grocery, two drug and three hardware stores; fifteen taverns (and saloons), two bakeries, three meat markets, two livery stables, one tobacconist's factory, seven blacksmith, six wagon, two joiner, two jewelry, four tin, six cabinet, one chair, one machine and five shoe shops; one fork and hoe, one plow, one door and sash and one saleratus factory; three flouring and four saw mills; one fanning-mill and two harness-maker's shops, two bookstores, two barber-shops, one gunsmith, one tannery, one furnace, one pottery, one oil-mill, one carding machine, one rake and cradle factory, one woolen and yarn factory, two printing offices, six schoolhouses, two select schools and one bank.

The census of 1855 shows the population of Watertown to have been 8,512, an increase of 7,000 in ten years. In point of population it was the second city in the State.

In 1856, the city of Watertown, among other institutions, contained twelve schools, nine churches, twenty-eight dry-goods, twenty-four grocery, nine hardware, four drug, six clothing,

six boot and shoe and three fancy stores ; ten hotels and two banks, five livery stables, five meat markets, four millinery establishments, four bookstores, four printing offices, one foundry, nine saw-mills, three flouring-mills, one woolen factory, ten carriage-shops, twenty-nine blacksmith-shops, nine cooper-shops, three bakers, seven lumber-yards, seven brickyards and fifteen warehouses.

The growth of the city since that time has been of the most permanent character. Schools and churches have increased in number and importance. Manufacturing establishments have been enlarged to meet the demands of the populous territory which invariably and necessarily surrounds a prosperous city. Three railway lines form a junction within the limits of Watertown, affording a convenient outlet for the abundance of breadstuffs and other necessaries of life, the fruits of fertile fields and industrious hands. But it is impossible to do justice to the institutions of Watertown by referring to them in a general way. Each interest must be treated individually and specifically in order to show its importance.

SCHOOLS.

To that greatest of the great companions of civilization, the public school, Watertown is chiefly indebted for its prosperity. To the same agency it owes its present importance, and upon the development or hampering of that agency must surely depend its future advancement or decay. Thirty-five years ago, the settlers of Watertown saw the necessity for adopting measures affording educational opportunities to their children. Their own experience had taught them the value of even the most meager knowledge of books obtainable in the common school, and they were not slow to determine that their posterity should have at least the same advantages. To this end we find in the first "Records of School District No. 1, of Watertown," the following :

At the annual meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 1, held at A. Hoffman's shop, in Watertown, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1844, Timothy Johnson was appointed Moderator. The District Clerk being absent, Jacob J. Enos was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. The following named persons were then chosen officers for the ensuing year: John C. Gilman, Michael Murphy and Haven M. Morrison, Trustees; John Gibb, Collector; Jacob J. Enos, Clerk. On motion of P. Rogan, it was resolved that the year be divided into two terms, called the winter and summer terms, and that two-thirds of the public moneys be applied to the winter term and one-third to the summer term. On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.
JACOB J. ENOS, Clerk.

At a similar meeting held April 28, 1845, it was resolved that "the trustees hire a male teacher for five months, and, if they deem it expedient, that they employ an assistant female teacher."

In October, of the same year, it was decided "to move the schoolhouse on to Lot No. 4, in Block No. 32, provided it be moved by Cole, Bailey & Co., at their own expense, and provided further, that the said Cole, Bailey & Co. give the district as good title to said No. 4 as it has to the one on which the schoolhouse now stands." It was also resolved at this meeting "that \$80 be raised by tax for the purpose of hiring a schoolroom the coming winter."

At the annual meeting held in October, 1846, it was "resolved that the Trustees be empowered to sell stove and pipe, the proceeds to go into the contingent fund."

The struggles of these early pioneers to establish educational facilities for their children were not without avail. As the population of Watertown increased, in the same measure did a substantial school system become necessary. The log schoolhouse, with its puncheon floor, was abandoned for the more commodious and genteel frame or brick, with seats of surfaced lumber and soft pine backs, on which the "a-b, ab" student might test the edge of his first jack-knife. Instead of Trustee, the more exalted title of "Director" was written, and finally Superintendent of Schools became a necessary office, as the following will show :

WATERTOWN, December 19, 1849.

TO HEBER SMITH: The office of District Treasurer, in School District No. 1, in the town of Watertown, having become vacant, and the District Board [Directors] of said district having failed to fill the same within ten days, you are hereby appointed to fill said vacancy until the next annual meeting in said district.

MELANCTHON HOYT, Town Superintendent of Schools of said Town of Watertown.

On the 1st day of April, 1850, William C. Fountain, Clerk of the Board, made the following report :

“*To Rev. Melanethon Hoyt, Superintendent, etc.*: I hereby certify that the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years residing in School District No. 1 is as follows: Male, 138; female, 166; total, 304. I also certify that school has been kept in said district by a qualified teacher for three months during the year ending with the 31st of March, 1850.”

September 4, 1850, the Clerk of the Board reported that “school had been taught during that year by qualified teachers, eight and three-quarters months, as follows: By C. A. Abel, three months, at \$28 per month; by Mrs. Newcomb, three weeks, at \$3.33 per week; by H. P. Chamberlain, three months, at \$28 per month, and by Miss Jane Burnham, two months, at \$8 per month. Amount of money received from the Town Superintendent within the year, \$174.46; amount raised by the district, \$89.09. Applied to the payment of teachers’ wages, \$193; repairing schoolhouse and for fuel, \$7.84; collecting school-tax, \$4.45. Books used in schools: the Eclectic series of Readers, Ray’s Arithmetic, Smith & Pruner’s Grammar, Comstock’s Natural Philosophy, McGuffey’s Spelling-Book.”

In July, 1850, School District No. 5, in the town of Emmett, Dodge County, was formed. Thus, a large portion of District No. 1 was cut off, causing a noticeable diminution in the number of scholars in the latter district, while the expense remained quite as large, as is shown by the following report of Heber Smith, Board Clerk, dated September 26, 1853:

“Number of children in said district (No. 1) on August 31, 1853, under twenty years and over four years, 263 [against 304 in 1850]. Number of months a school has been taught, eight and a half, as follows: By A. Brooks and associate, six months, at an expense of \$235; by E. Tompkinson, two and a half months, \$78. Amount of moneys received from district tax, \$199.35; amount delinquent, \$48.13.”

Other districts were formed within the limits of No. 1, still further reducing its territory. This was made necessary by the rapid increase in population; but, instead of a decrease in the number of pupils belonging to No. 1, the report of A. F. Cady, the Board Clerk, made September 1, 1855, shows 426 in attendance during that year. The expense account of the district for the same period was \$460.48.

In March, 1856, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of the schools of Watertown under the system known as the Union School System, and on the 12th of April, same year, the provisions of the law were carried out. Under this act, the schools of the city are controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of seven Commissioners, one from each ward, to which the Superintendent belongs as ex officio member, though not qualified to vote. The Commissioners are elected at the spring elections, for the term of two years, while the Superintendent is elected by the Board, whose meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month. The first Board of Education elected under the new system was as follows: First Ward, L. R. Cady and Myron B. Williams; Second Ward, Lawrence Fribert and Heber Smith; Third Ward, Samuel Ford and Peter Rogan; Fourth Ward, James Cody and Patrick Rogan; Fifth Ward, Jacob Baumann and William M. Dennis; Sixth Ward, John Ford and Fred Hermann. William M. Dennis was chosen President of the Board at its first meeting, held April 12, 1856, and C. B. Skinner was appointed Superintendent of Schools.

One frame and three large brick buildings are now in use for the accommodation of those attending school under the Union system. Union School No. 1 contains all the grades, from the first High School to the lowest Primary grade. No. 2 commences with the first Grammar grade, and No. 3 (in Dodge County) with the first Intermediate grade. The First Ward School contains two primary grades. The edifice of Union School No. 1 is in the Second Ward, and was erected in 1863; No. 2 is in the Fourth Ward, and was built in 1867; No. 3, Sixth Ward, was completed in 1871, and that in the First known as the First Ward School, in 1878. The cash value of the school property of Watertown is placed at \$31,000. The number of children in the city August 31, 1878, over four and under twenty years of age, was 3,672; number in

attendance at the public schools, same date, 1,247; percentage of attendance on the enrollment, 83; number of teachers employed at that date, 20; average salaries paid male teachers, \$866.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per annum; female teachers, \$350 per annum.

The present Board of Education consists of one Commissioner from each ward, as follows: First Ward, Eugene Wiggenghorn; Second Ward, E. C. Gaebler; Third Ward, A. Solliday; Fourth Ward, E. Sweeney; Fifth Ward, H. Wilber; Sixth Ward, C. Reubhausen; Seventh Ward, J. M. McGolrick. E. Sweeney is President of the Board, and Charles F. Ninman, City Superintendent of Schools and Clerk of the Board. At the last meeting of the Board, the following teachers were appointed:

Union School, No. 1—Principal, Prof. W. E. Stroetzel; High School Department, Miss Pauline Voss and John Moran; Grammar, Miss Margaret Corbett and Miss Rose Bernhard; Intermediate, Miss Electra Wilder, Miss Mary Lembecke, Miss Maggie McMahon, Miss Ella Cohoe and Miss Ida Kopp.

Union School, No. 2—Principal and Teacher of Grammar, J. M. Turner; Miss Minnie Voss, Assistant; Intermediate, Miss Cora Bradbury, Miss Emma McMahon, Miss Emma Schochert, Miss Lizzie Davis and Miss Sarah McMahon.

Union School, No. 3—Principal and Teacher of Intermediate Department, W. D. Parker; Primary, Miss Attila Stallmann and Miss Celia Bouton.

First Ward Primary School—Principal, Miss Anna Norris; Assistant, Miss Lizzie Price.

The Northwestern University.—This institution was organized in 1864, by the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin. A large brick structure was erected on the east side of the river, within the limits of the city of Watertown, at a cost of \$24,000, and was opened for the admission of students on the 1st of September, 1865, with Dr. Moldehnke as Principal, and Prof. Adam Martin as Assistant. There were but seven students who availed themselves of the advantages of the institution at the date of opening, but the number increased to forty before the end of the year. In 1867, a building was erected to afford boarding facilities for students. This was destroyed by fire on the 28th of December, 1874; loss, about \$3,000. In the spring of 1875, a similar addition to the University was erected, at a cost of \$16,000, being more commodious and better calculated to answer the purposes for which the original was intended. Prof. Martin was the first President of the University. He was chosen in 1866, and held the position for three years, being succeeded by the Rev. L. O. Thompson. The latter retired in 1870, when the present incumbent, the Rev. August F. Ernst, was elected. The expense of an education at this institution is very slight when compared with the results which must accrue. The candidate for admission as a student is required to pay \$30 for tuition and \$2.25 for incidentals. He can also obtain board in the University for \$100 per annum. Those studying theology and intending to engage in the ministry are not required to pay for tuition. There are now in attendance about two hundred students. Of this number, about two-thirds are from different parts of Wisconsin, the others belonging, principally, to Minnesota. The expense of carrying on the institution, not covered by the moneys received for tuition, etc., is defrayed by the Synod. There are seven professors now employed, namely: Prof. Ernst, teacher of Moral and Mental Philosophy; Prof. William A. Notz, Greek; Prof. Andrew W. Easterday, Mathematics; Prof. Andrew Peller, Assistant in various departments, and, at present, occupying the Latin Chair; Prof. Oscar W. Easterday, Assistant in Natural Sciences; Prof. Thomas Snyder, Teacher of English. The school term begins the first Wednesday in September, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.—This institution is situated in the western limits of the city, and is one of the first objects to attract the attention of the traveler as he alights from the coaches of the Chicago & Northwestern road. Its history as given in the *Milwaukee Catholic Citizen* is as follows: In acquiescence to the formal invitation of his Grace, the Right Rev. Archbishop of Milwaukee, the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross took charge of St. Bernard's Parish. Rev. P. P. Cooney, C. S. C., was appointed Pastor by the Very Rev. A. Granger, Provincial at Notre Dame, Indiana. But the zeal of the Rev.

Fathers did not limit itself to the spiritual wants of the parish, and consequently they conceived the grand idea of establishing a college adapted to the wants of all. For this purpose they solicited and obtained from the Right Rev. Archbishop a beautiful tract of land to the west of the city, and erected thereon a splendid mansion surrounded by delightful and picturesque ground. In the beginning of September, 1872, it was opened for the reception of students under the administration of the Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., who had held the position of Provincial and Superior at Notre Dame, Indiana, and President of that University. The young institution could not fail in being a success. So great was the number of students who flocked thither, the capacity of the building was inadequate to their accommodation. Hence, in the spring of 1873, President Corby set about erecting a commodious college, in order to have it ready for the first session, commencing the following September. This undertaking was carried on with such energy, that the institution was completed, chartered by an act of the Legislature, granted university privileges, and prepared for the reception of pupils in September, 1873. Some of the ablest men in the Congregation of the Holy Cross were appointed as officers and professors in it. Rev. P. J. Colovin, C. S. C., was Director of Studies, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Classics. The Rev. Mr. Colovin being called to the Presidency of Notre Dame, he was succeeded in turn by the Rev. Fathers Brown, Francisus, O'Connell and Carroll, the latter of whom had acquitted himself in a most able manner as Professor of Classics and Higher Mathematics in 1876-77. Bro. Marcellinus, C. S. C., the present efficient Superior of the Academy at La Salle, Ill., creditably acquitted himself as Professor of Book-keeping and Commercial Law, from 1872 to 1878. Bro. Gabriel, C. S. C., who now directs the Cathedral School at Milwaukee, managed the financial affairs of the college. In 1876, Rev. P. W. Condon, C. S. C., for several years Provincial and Superior of the South, was appointed President of the College. More recently the Rev. Mr. Colovin became President of the institution, and still holds that position. The Sisters of the Holy Cross have charge of the domestic department. The institution is in a flourishing condition.

Connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church are two parochial schools—one being situated in the country, but the principal one is in Watertown, located directly opposite the church building on Jones street. In the latter, there are three classes, comprising about two hundred scholars. Both German and English are taught. The schoolhouse was built in 1864, and is of brick, two stories high. The children of parents belonging to the congregation are admitted at the rate of "two shillings" per month each. If there are more than two of the same family, the third and fourth are admitted free. Double rates are charged for children not of the Church.

The German Lutheran (St. John's) Society also supports two schools, one being in the country and the other situated in the Sixth Ward in Watertown. The latter was established twenty-four years ago, and now has over one hundred and ninety scholars. The teachers are F. W. Fuerslenan, First Class, and F. H. Meyer, Second Class.

Soon after the organization of the Moravian Church Society, a school was established by them, but under the influence of the public-school system, the institution suspended.

Each of the Catholic congregations in Watertown supports a parochial school. The old frame building, wherein St. Henry's (German) Society first worshiped, is now occupied as a schoolhouse by four Sister teachers who have presided over classes of Catholic children for the past twenty years in Watertown. During the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Norris, of St. Bernard's, a parochial school was established, which now consists of about two hundred pupils.

In 1861, A. S. Dantz opened a commercial college in Watertown Bank Block. It survived but a short time. July 28, of the present year, Wilmot, Deming & Marsh, of the Northwestern Business College in Madison, opened a branch of their institution at the corner of West avenue and Water street.

THE WATERTOWN PRESS.

To the local newspapers—those engines of civilization, liberty and progress—the people of Watertown owe an everlasting debt of gratitude—a debt that can only be repaid by the most

liberal patronage and the profoundest respect. While the power of the press cannot be denied, the effects of its correlative influence are so gradual and imperceptible as to be rarely appreciated. Philosophers have frequently acknowledged themselves unable to decide in their own minds which of these institutions—the school or the printing press—is the most essential to the well-being of mankind. It is quite certain that either would make slow progress without the aid of the other. True, the editor must have had the benefits of schooling to be able to set himself up as a public instructor through the columns of his journal; but the strength of this argument in favor of the superiority of the school is sadly weakened when we consider that the books from which he acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to write even an intelligent account of the veriest dog-fight, were the fruit of the printing press. Horace Greeley, in a lecture before a Philadelphia audience, a few years before his death, said this was a question which resolved itself into an endless number of unanswerable arguments. So convinced was he that the school and the press were of parallel usefulness, he would not advocate the suspension of either in order to test the merits of the other. He believed they were identical, both the handiwork of the Great Designer.

To A. Hadley belongs the honor of being the pioneer printer of Watertown. D. W. Ballou, Jr., founder of the *Watertown Democrat*, gives the following interesting account of his first meeting with Mr. Hadley:

“While setting type at the case in the office of the *Niagara Democrat*, in Lockport, N. Y., in the early part of April, 1846, my attention was arrested by the appearance of a tall, serious-looking gentleman, who approached me, and in a very deliberate tone of voice inquired if the proprietor was present. I replied by pointing out to him Mr. Orasmus Turner, the editor of the paper, who was sitting at a table on the opposite side of the room, and engaged in writing. After exchanging the courtesies usual at the meeting of persons wholly unacquainted with each other, the stranger, in a manner at once brief and direct, made known his business by remarking that he had seen an advertisement in the *Democrat* offering two fonts of type for sale, and, if convenient, he would like to see them. His request was immediately complied with, and, after a few moments' examination, a bargain was closed, and the two lots of half-worn long primer and bourgeois were his. Taking off his coat, and calling for a composing-stick, he went at the work of putting his newly bought type in a condition to be safely packed and sent away; nor did he stop, leave the office or allow anything to interrupt him for a moment until near sunset, when every letter had been taken care of, the last nail driven, and the boxes plainly and neatly marked, ‘J. A. Hadley, Watertown, Wisconsin.’”

Watertown Chronicle.—The history of this, the first newspaper ever published in Watertown, is better told in Mr. Hadley's own language:

“My first visit to Wisconsin was in the summer of 1846. My object was threefold—first, to break away, for a brief season, from the drudgery attendant upon the foremanship of a daily morning paper; second, to visit some friends in this (then) Territory; and, third, to find a location for a paper. I returned without accomplishing the latter object. Early in October following, a copy of the *Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette* fell into my hands, and, among the advertisements, I discovered the list of letters remaining in the post office at Watertown on the first day of that month. It was a list of goodly proportions, and directed my attention at once to this point. I immediately wrote to a friend here (Henry Shears), and expressed a willingness to add to the institutions of Watertown a weekly newspaper, provided the enterprise would, in his opinion, pay. He replied, and suggested to me that I open a correspondence with certain citizens here on the subject. I did so, and the result was, in April, 1847, I left Rochester, N. Y., with my family, and materials for a paper. I arrived here early in May. At that time, the village contained a population of perhaps 800 souls. It was certainly a rough-looking place, surrounded by dense forests, its plat newly cleared, its streets studded with stumps and, just then, knee-deep with mud, with not a rod of sidewalk in the town. * * * * I well remember my wife's look of blank astonishment when I commenced unboxing our household goods. She thought I was ‘perfectly crazy’ to think I could obtain a living at the printing business in such a place.

* * * * "My press was an old Ramage, a style well enough known to the earlier disciples of Faust; an uncouth wooden structure, requiring two pulls where one suffices on a common hand-press; a slow, muscle-trying machine, that long since gave place to more modern inventions; a relic of the past, and a curiosity to the craft of the present generation. I paid for this press \$35.

"My types were all second-hand, and were purchased at the different offices in Rochester and Lockport. My job type cost me 10 cents per pound, that being the foundry price for old type metal. For some months, I had but two sizes of type for my paper—bourgeois and long primer. I paid 16 cents a pound for the former, and 17 for the latter. * * * * I had but one font of new type; my cases were new, and for a long time appeared ashamed of their contents. * * * * For four years, my only imposing-stone was a plank, badly warped by the lye, and having an ugly crack near the center. My entire material inventoried at less than \$175. * * * *

"When Sam Ryan called upon me, a few weeks after my first number was issued, he could hardly restrain himself from laughing outright at my old traps, and was compelled to whistle, when not talking, to prevent himself from doing so. I felt mortified, and cast my eyes occasionally at my new cases, as much as to say, 'Brother Ryan, perhaps you haven't noticed these.' And when Charlie Robinson dropped in some months afterward, I elbowed him out of the office as soon as good manners would permit.

"The first number of the *Chronicle* was issued June 23, 1847. For the first six months, it was a five-column sheet, the printed matter on each page occupying a space of eleven and one-half by eighteen and three-fourths inches. * * * * It became necessary for me to labor hard myself, and I did thus labor, always performing a regular day's work, either at the case or at press, and making my selections, writing my editorials and keeping my books when other people were asleep. * * * * In December, 1847, I purchased of Cramer & Curtis, of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, a fifty-dollar font of second-hand minion, spliced the bed and platten of my press and enlarged my paper to a six-column sheet. * * * * On the 5th of November, 1851, having purchased one of Hoe's excellent presses, and added about \$100 worth of material to the news and jobbing departments, I enlarged to a seven-column sheet; and, if that was not a proud day for me, I have never seen one.

* * * * "My business proved a paying one. By hard work and close economy, I was able, in the course of about four years, to liquidate all demands against me. But my health began to fail in the spring of 1852, and, with the exception of a few months the following fall and winter, continued poor, until I disposed of the *Chronicle* establishment in September, 1853. Minor & Skinner were my successors, they paying me \$1,500 for the establishment and its good will. After that, the paper was subjected to frequent changes of proprietorship. Mr. Minor was connected with it about two years. The subsequent proprietors were Cullaton & Rose, Rose & Stevens, McBride & Stevens, Stevens & Brother and E. B. Quiner. The publication of the paper was finally suspended in the fall of 1857, and upon the same materials the *Beaver Dam Democrat* is now printed."

Mr. Hadley has forgotten to mention the fact that while the *Chronicle* was in the hands of Messrs. Cullaton & Rose the publication of a daily issue was begun. It made its appearance September 2, 1855, and was the first and only daily paper ever issued in Watertown.

Mr. Hadley died September 24, 1868. He was born at Goffstown, N. H., May 9, 1809, and had been identified with the press for forty years. Under his management, the *Chronicle* became prominent as one of the leading journals in the State. Mr. Hadley wrote for its columns the first article that ever appeared in favor of the construction of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. In 1850, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Jefferson County. In 1853, he was the Whig candidate for Secretary of State; twice nominated for State Senator; for several years held the office of Police Justice in Watertown; at one time Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate; afterward Printing Clerk in the Secretary of State's office, and finally Assessor of the First Revenue District. He was a man of untiring industry, and possessed a character above reproach.

Rock River Pilot.—Established in 1847, by George Hyer. Judge William T. Butler soon became the proprietor of the *Pilot*, but it did not long survive.

Democratic State Register.—A seven-column weekly paper, whose name indicated its politics; established by E. B. Quiner in 1850. "The *Register*," says Mr. Quiner, "enjoyed a liberal support in both Dodge and Jefferson Counties, and I continued its publication as a Democratic sheet until that party passed under the control of 'Barstow and the balance,' when I deemed it my duty, as the conductor of a public press, to refuse to support a portion of its candidates for State offices, * * * and declared my independence of party control. Henceforth the *Register* stood upon independent political ground, and so remained until I sold out my establishment, the materials passing into the hands of Chubbuck & Sanborn, who used it in the publication of the *Central Wisconsin* at Warsaw." The *Register* suspended publication in October, 1854.

The German Press—The Anzeiger.—In the summer of 1853, D. Blumenfeld and John Kopp—the one foreman, and the other pressman in the office of the Milwaukee *Banner*, a German daily and weekly paper—encouraged by prominent German citizens of the then young and rising city of Watertown, removed thither, and brought the necessary material with them for the publication of a German paper, the *Anzeiger*, the first number of which was issued September 27 of that year. It was Democratic in politics. Emil Rothe, a young lawyer of Watertown, with some journalistic experience in the Fatherland, and at that time a contributor for some of the leading papers in Berlin, Breslau, etc., was its chief editor. He wrote in a style that soon made him favorably known among German publishers all over the United States. The initial number of the *Anzeiger* contained the advertisements and cards of *Joseph Schubert, druggist; J. S. Foote, attorney; *Theodore Bernhard, Notary Public; H. Bertram & Co., shoe-dealers; G. S. Schempf & Brother, dry goods; Peterson & Maldaner, dry goods and general merchandise; *L. J. Fribert, dry goods; *C. M. Ducusse, tavern keeper (Schweitzer House); *Ad. Beurhaus, saloon; L. Stallman, grocery; John Lubber, grocer; *John Becker, grocer; John Keck, cabinet-maker; William Buchheit, saloon and insurance; *Joseph Fischer, dentist and land agent; William T. Butler, County Judge and land agent; M. B. Williams, Postmaster; William Roeber, boots and shoes; J. H. Koch, tailor; Joseph Salick, watchmaker; Ambrosius Pernis, watchmaker; *Martin Hopf, tanner; Chr. Schroeder, carpenter; H. Boegel, Boegel's Hall; *Jacob Baumann, ball alley; G. Werlich, Secretary German School Association.

In 1857, Mr. Rothe's editorial contributions becoming irregular, the proprietors accepted the offer of Carl Schurz (now Secretary of the Interior), then a resident of Watertown, to take editorial charge of the paper, provided he would conduct it as an independent journal. When the first number of the *Anzeiger* appeared under the new management, its previous politics had undergone a wonderful change. It was, in fact, what would now be termed a "Stalwart" organ. Mr. Schurz was forthwith deposed, a former theologian, named Engelmann, succeeding him.

Der Weltburger und Anzeiger.—In February, 1858, the *Anzeiger* was consolidated with *Der Weltburger*, a new Democratic German paper established by Emil Rothe in October of the previous year. The new journal bore the title of *Der Weltburger und Anzeiger*, Mr. Rothe becoming the responsible editor. In the fall of 1858, the paper suspended, and the old material was sold.

Der Volkszeitung.—In September, 1857, Carl Schurz, Herman Von Lindermann and C. J. Palme established *Der Volkszeitung*. Mr. Lindermann, who was a literary gentleman, and a refugee after the German revolution of 1848, was the chief editor, and Mr. Palme his assistant. The *Volkszeitung* was radically Republican. It suspended soon after the Presidential election in 1860. Messrs. Lindermann and Palme, when the war broke out, were appointed to positions in the State Quartermaster's department, at Madison. From there they went to St. Louis, where Mr. Lindermann was connected with the *Westliche Post*, which was afterward

*Since dead.

under the editorial management of Carl Schurz. From there he went to St. Charles, Mo., and edited a German Republican paper until his death, in 1872.

Mr. Palme was in the United States Revenue Department in St. Louis; was afterward chief editor of the Milwaukee *Herold* from 1869 to the summer of 1879, when he received the appointment, through his old friend, Carl Schurz, of Superintendent of the Government Paper Factory, at East Pepperell, Mass., where he died in September, at the age of sixty-two years.

Der Weltburger.—On the 1st day of January, 1859, new material having been purchased by Mr. Blumenfeld, the first number of *Der Watertown Weltburger* (new series) was issued, with Mr. Emil Rothe as chief editor. Mr. Rothe having retired in 1862, Mr. Blumenfeld assumed entire charge of *Der Weltburger*, which he has maintained to the present time, making it one of the best German weeklies in the Northwest.

In 1864, Mr. Blumenfeld published a monthly literary magazine called the *Westliche Monats-Schrift*. A full volume of it appeared, 2,200 copies of it being printed, of which 1,100 copies were sold in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, 100 in San Francisco, and 1,000 in St. Louis. The *Gemeindeblatt*, published by the German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin and other States (first issued monthly, and afterward semi-monthly), was also printed, from the time of its beginning until it was removed to Milwaukee (over five years), in the office of *Der Weltburger*.

In 1869, Mr. Rothe accepted the position of editor of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*. *Der Weltburger* is an eight-column paper, published every Saturday, accompanied regularly by a supplement.

The Watertown Democrat.—The first number of this paper was issued on the 18th of October, 1854, by D. W. Ballou, Jr., and it has been regularly published ever since, "without the failure of a week or any apology for a half-sheet." Mr. Ballou's first editorial experience was in 1846, on the *Niagara Democrat*, a weekly journal published in the village of Lockport, N. Y. He came to Wisconsin in 1852, and, in the autumn of the following year, became associate editor of the *Green Bay Advocate*, which position he held for about one year, when he came to Watertown and established the *Democrat*. Mr. Ballou was a powerful and fearless writer, a scholar and a gentleman, and, perhaps, did more than any one who lived in his time to promote the interests of Watertown and imbue its citizens with the spirit of enterprise which has resulted in the building-up of one of the prettiest cities in the great Northwest. His journal was Democratic both in politics and principles. June 28, 1860, the *Democrat* hoisted its colors as follows: "For President, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson," and, at the solicitation of Mr. Ballou and others, Mr. Douglas, on the 12th of October, 1860, made a political speech in Watertown. We have the authority of the *Democrat*, also, to the effect that Matt Carpenter made a ringing Bourbon speech in Watertown about the same time. This is of interest as showing that great men sometimes change their political opinions.

But the most remarkable feature of the *Democrat* was its true Jacksonian utterances. A firm supporter of James Buchanan, it did not hesitate to censure in the strongest terms the unfortunate course pursued by him toward the close of his administration. In its issue of February 14, 1861, we find the following outspoken article:

"It is strange talk for Democrats, but there are a few of those who voted for James Buchanan who count with eager delight the days that lessen the term of his office. The present administration will be recorded in the pages of history as the weakest and worst that has ever been placed at the head of national affairs."

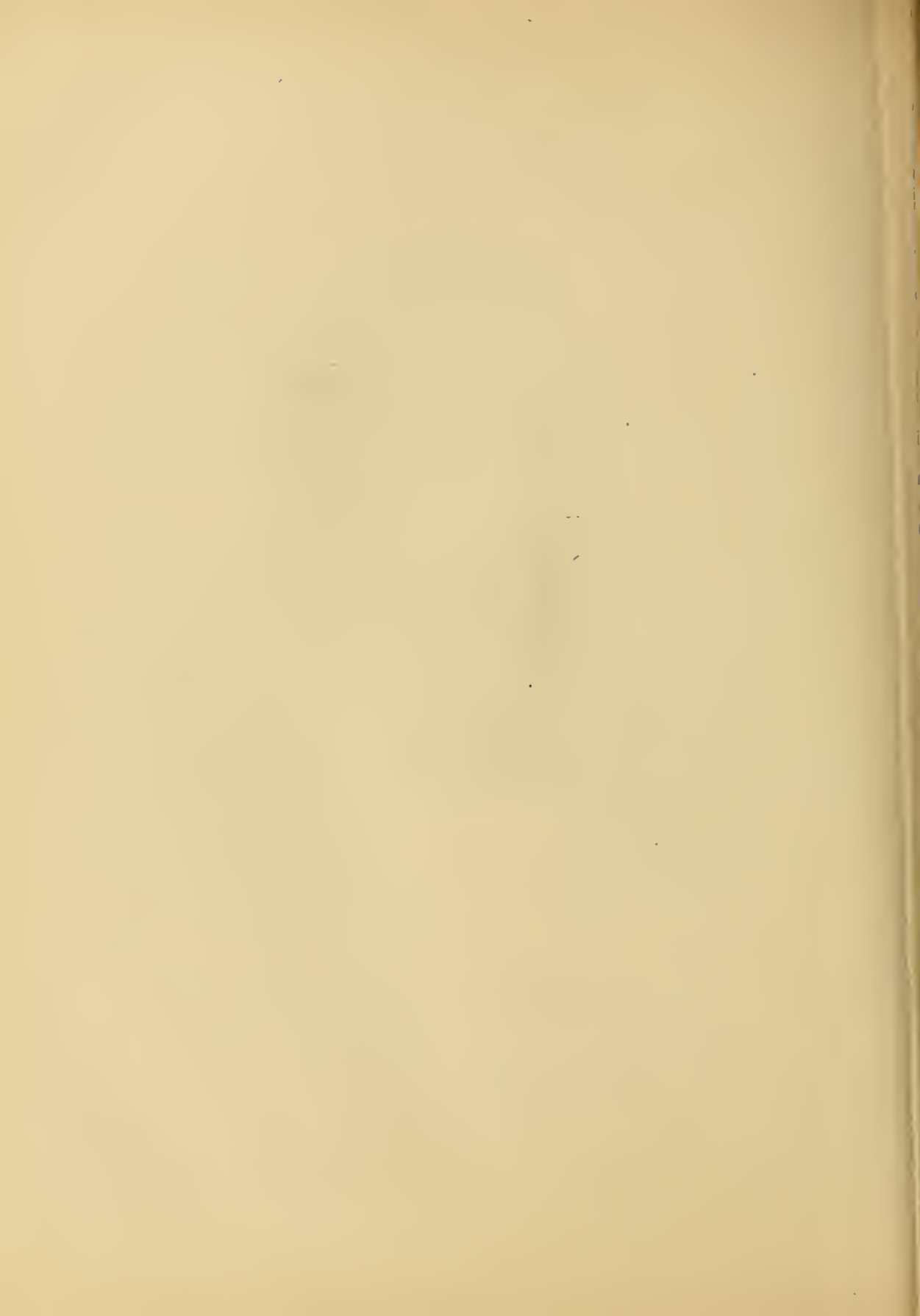
When the nation was upon the eve of being plunged into a cruel war, the editor of the *Democrat* paid his compliments to the fire-eaters of both North and South. In noticing President Lincoln's memorable journey to Washington to take his seat, he said:

"To the last degree it is humiliating to believe that a President-elect is compelled to go to the capital of the nation in disguise. * * * Mr. Lincoln cannot and will not fall unavenged. * * * Wo to the hand, the party, the section that strikes the blow."



D. Blumenfeld

PUBLISHER "WATERTOWN WELTBÜRGER"



Later, when the brave Anderson was defending the flag of the Union against rebel hosts, and the news of his imminent peril was flashed over the wires, we find the following patriotic sentiments in the *Democrat*:

* * * * "This state of things cannot last long, but that will be a day of humiliation when the Stars and Stripes give place to so insulting and ignoble an emblem as the serpent-twined palmetto."

The fall of Sumter was announced in an article concluding with a vigorous warning to Northern sympathizers with Southern secession.

The *Democrat* mourned the fate of the martyred Lincoln with turned column-rules, and an eulogy as touching and sympathetic, as the following concerning his assassin is earnest and bitter:

"The rotten carcass of the brutal murderer, Booth, has been hid away from the knowledge and sight of mankind. Now let him be forgotten. He was only a common, vulgar villain, and it is only the eminence of his victim that will give his fiendish act a place in history."

Mr. Ballou was severely punished for his strong Union sentiments, by a marked decrease in patronage, but he lived long enough to convince most of his opponents that he was right in the bold stand he had taken in defense of free institutions. He died in July, 1876, in the fifty-second year of his age, leaving a wife, who still resides in Watertown. He was a thorough journalist, and for a long time a prominent member of the Wisconsin Editorial Association. Mr. Ballou was a native of Richmond, Vt.

The *Democrat* was purchased July 24, 1876, by Thomas E. Jones and James McHugh, both of whom had for some time been connected with the office, the former in the capacity of associate editor, and the latter as foreman of the mechanical department. In March, 1877, Mr. Jones bought Mr. McHugh's interest, and thenceforward became the sole proprietor and editor of the *Democrat*. He is a young man of ability and his articles have the true journalistic ring, while the local news and general management of the paper indicate the presence of a veteran publisher. The *Democrat* is in politics everything its name indicates.

Watertown City Times.—This was the title of a weekly paper which laid claim to public patronage in 1855, its first issue bearing date of March 22, of that year. George Hyer was the editor, and William T. Butler & Co., the proprietors. The *Times*' had a precarious and checkered career, and it ceased to exist in September of the same year that witnessed its birth.

The Representative was the name of a Republican journal issued by M. Cullaton, in the fall of 1857. It was a sort of campaign sheet, and did not live to serve any other purpose. February, 1858, was the date of its death.

The Independent.—Published semi-occasionally in the spring of 1858. It was noticed by its contemporaries as being "a sprightly little sheet." It was very personal in character, and a perpetual source of annoyance to vulnerable individuals. It died unhonored, but not unknown.

Watertown Transcript.—Another journalistic venture, under the authorship of M. Cullaton. Issued January 5, 1859; suspended March 16, same year. It was an able and interesting journal. The *Democrat* commenting upon its suspension, said: "The *Watertown Transcript* is no more. Cullaton lost money. He has gone to Waukesha to publish the *Freeman*. Since we begun the publication of this journal, we have witnessed the extinction of the *Chronicle*, the *State Register*, the *Home Circle* (a small temperance sheet), the *City Times*, the *Representative* and the *Transcript*, four of the six being Republican in politics."

Watertown Republican.—Established June 15, 1860, by J. W. Lawton, who published it, with Justus T. Moak as editor, until February, 1862, when it passed to the hands of D. T. Lindley. J. E. Atwater had editorial charge during the proprietorship of Mr. Lindley. In April, 1864, Messrs. Tompkins & Howland purchased the concern, Mr. Tompkins being the editor, and two years later Mr. Howland disposed of his interest to Mr. Tompkins, who a few months later sold to William Innis Martin. In February, 1867, Col. Gill, having returned from fighting the battles of his country, relinquished his sword for that other mightier instrument, the pen. He bought the *Republican*, but was not generally known as its manager, although furnishing the editorial pabulum. In August, 1868, the Colonel stepped down from the tripod. Julius H. Keyes became

the proprietor. Almost simultaneous with this transfer, E. D. Coe purchased a partnership with Mr. Keyes, which lasted fourteen months, at the end of which time Mr. Coe retired, leaving Mr. Keyes in full possession, which he has continued to hold to the present time. Mr. William L. Norris has for several years been associate editor of the *Republican*. During the proprietorship of Keyes & Coe, the *Republican* was enlarged from a six to a seven column paper. May 26, 1869, the size was increased by the addition of an eighth column, and on May 21, 1873, the form was changed to that of a six-column quarto (eight pages), its present size. On the morning of July 27, 1879, the office of the *Republican* was badly damaged by fire and water, the body-type on which the paper was printed being entirely destroyed. Not an issue of the paper was missed, however, on this account. The *Republican* is the largest paper in Jefferson County. Aside from being a first-class newspaper, its editorial columns reflect the genius of a master-hand. In politics, it is a staunch supporter of the Administration, and has ever been a reliable and trusted friend of the Union, one and inseparable. It is frequently referred to by its political opponents as a "Radical" or "Stalwart" organ.

Harger's Times.—This was the title of the most recent newspaper publication in Watertown. It was first issued in March, 1878, by Ashley D. Harger, and suspended the following September. It was a Greenback sheet of the most violent character.

Altogether, the press of Watertown presents a history of deep interest. Few people pause to think of the important part taken by the newspapers in every industry; in every phase of development, in every step of advancing civilization. The editor gets few thanks, and less pay, for his untiring efforts to advance the interests of all those about him—efforts whose measure of appreciation has never been known to be filled.

THE CHURCHES.

If the people of Watertown are not all good Christians, the fault cannot be attributed to a paucity of churches. Since 1843, fifteen houses of worship have been founded, and are now in active operation. Their history presents an interesting subject, full of important detail, and if the reader could but realize the amount of labor necessary to collect the vast array of names, dates, etc., which are included in this single chapter of the history of Jefferson County, any oversight or mistake that may be discovered in the entire work would be excusable.

St. Bernard's (Catholic) Church.—Among the early settlers in Watertown, there was quite an admixture of those professing Catholicism. Their number was not great enough, however, to command the attention of the Bishop having charge of the Northwest, until 1841, when Father Martin Kundig paid missionary visits to Watertown. In 1842, a lot of ground having previously been donated by the brothers Rogan, the erection of a church edifice was begun. The structure was built of wood, and was of small dimensions. It stood upon the site now occupied by the imposing cathedral on Main street, on the West Side. The expense of construction was borne from a small contribution fund, and the work, for the most part, was performed by members of the congregation, who volunteered their services. The first resident Pastor was the Rev. Patrick McKernan, who came to the charge in 1846. He remained but a short time, being followed by the Rev. John Healy, whose ministry dated from September 20, of the same year. Father Healy remained for over eleven years. His successor was the Rev. F. Tierney, who came July 15, 1855. He was followed within six months by the Rev. P. Mullor. In March, 1856, the Rev. Joseph Smith (now in Waupun) was assigned to the parish. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Norris in November, 1862. Mr. Norris, it will be remembered, was a man of considerable distinction as a lecturer. In 1866, he went to Ireland, to recover his shattered health. The Rev. William Mahone occupied the pulpit in the absence of Mr. Norris, who, returning very little improved, died in February, 1869. The Rev. Patrick Pettit was the next Pastor in charge. He remained about three years, and was followed by the Rev. Peter Paul Cooney. In August, 1872, Mr. Cooney was succeeded by the Rev. Father Corby, then President of Notre Dame, Ind. During his pastorate, the old frame church was torn away, and, in

1873, the present brick structure was commenced. The corner-stone is from the rock of Cashell, Ireland. The building is 166½x76 feet, while the spire reaches 197 feet from the ground. In 1875, the Rev. Patrick Colovin was assigned to the parish as assistant to Father Corby, and, in 1877, when the latter was sent to other parts, Mr. Colovin became the Pastor, and has remained in charge to the present time. The congregation shows a wonderful increase, there being now over one thousand five hundred communicants, large and small. The church building cost \$100,000, on which there is still a debt of \$20,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1844, there being a large number of Protestants of the various denominations in Watertown, it was agreed that a church edifice should be built for the convenience of all concerned. The Rev. John Jones was the first resident Pastor called to the charge. Services were first held in a building which stood somewhere in the vicinity of what is now South Eighth street. The Methodists evidently predominated at these meetings, as an organization was soon effected under the title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Watertown." At a meeting of the Trustees, Walter Andrews, Heber Smith, Cheney Adams and Albert Cook, held in January, 1845, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the said Trustees shall commence the erection of a meeting-house, the size of which shall be 40x30, and 17 feet high; that said house be built with a belfry and singers' gallery; that the said site shall be on the east side of Rock River (descriptive in the town plat, Lot 3, Block 7).

The church was built by the members of the society. Cole, Bailey & Co. donated the land and furnished most of the lumber. Members of all the Protestant denominations subscribed. There being no record of the meetings prior to 1845, it is impossible to give a correct list of the Pastors who presided before that time. The Rev. G. W. Miller, of Milwaukee, is believed to have succeeded Mr. Jones. The Rev. Jabez Brooks, an English minister, came next. He entered serious objection to the use of the pulpit in which he presided by other shepherds of the Lord. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians, etc., were informed by the reverend gentleman that they could no longer worship beneath that roof; that they must seek their Savior in other quarters. This undue and seemingly unnatural proscription riled the adherents of the other faiths, and Mr. Brooks was remonstrated with by a certain Congregationalist, deputized for that purpose.

"Show the papers to your claim for any privileges here," said Mr. Brooks.

"We have no writings to that effect," said the Congregationalist, "but we can prove that we helped to build the church, and therefore should be allowed to use it."

"Who can you prove it by?"

"By Heber Smith."

"He's not a Methodist, and therefore I cannot believe him."

"Then by John W. Cole."

"Pooh! He don't, nor never did, belong to any Church; his testimony would be utterly incompetent."

The point was yielded to the arrogant divine, and control of the church passed to the Methodists.

Mr. Brooks was succeeded by the Revs. William Willard, Thomas B. Brown, A. B. Randall and I. H. Delamatyr.

The next authentic data we have concerning this Church is in 1858, when the Rev. A. C. Huntley was Pastor. Mr. Huntley was succeeded, in 1860, by the Rev. N. J. Aplin. The following ministers have presided since that time: The Rev. D. O. Jones, the Rev. H. Coleman, the Rev. J. Searles, the Rev. E. S. Grumley, the Rev. F. F. Allen, the Rev. William J. Wilson, the Rev. George S. Hubbs, the Rev. A. H. Walker, the Rev. A. Moore, the Rev. E. B. Cummings, the Rev. William H. Window, the Rev. E. A. Wanless, the Rev. F. C. Haddock, and the Rev. S. P. Murch, the latter being the present incumbent. Seven years ago, the old frame building was raised, a brick foundation placed beneath it, and brick walls built around it. An imposing spire now surmounts the structure, and a comfortable parsonage, adjoining the church building in the rear, completes the outfit, the property being valued at

about \$7,000, free of incumbrance. Present Board of Trustees—J. Q. Hull, H. Flinn, J. Vokes, A. R. Moore, George Nixon, A. K. M. Pickert and M. Ambrose. Stewards—Messrs. Hull, Nixon, Pickert, Flinn, Ambrose, Jonas Stahl, A. Ramsey, Mrs. H. Giles and Mrs. S. Vokes.

First Congregational Church of Watertown.—Organized by the Rev. Stephen Peet, agent of the Home Missionary Society, July 13, 1845. The first meeting was held in the only schoolhouse up to that time in what are now the limits of Watertown. The Society was composed chiefly of Presbyterians, but an organization was effected in accordance with the Congregational faith. The first communicants were George Breckenridge, William Dunlavy, O. K. Coe, Nancy Breckenridge, Jane A. Dunlavy, Mary J. Scott, Paulina S. Coe, Maria Shears and Harriet Montgomery. The first Pastor of the congregation was the Rev. B. F. Parsons. During his pastorate, services were held in Cramer's Block. He was followed, successively, by the Rev. J. G. Craighead, the Rev. N. C. Chapin, the Rev. W. A. Niles, the Rev. Charles Boynton, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, the Rev. Charles C. Cragin and the Rev. W. A. Hendrickson, the latter being the present incumbent.

The present Deacons of the Church are J. K. Porter, John Hardee, N. A. Carpenter and W. D. Parker. Executive Committee—C. B. Skinner, N. A. Carpenter and Dr. W. F. Whyte, Clerk. Board of Trustees of the society—J. T. Moak, President, C. B. Skinner, George B. Lewis, J. W. Mentink, Jesse Stone, Daniel Hall and Joseph Hamlin. A church edifice was erected by the society in 1850, near the public square, on the East Side, at a cost of \$1,500. It has twice since been enlarged: the first time in 1858, and the second in 1872. A. W. Easterday is the Sunday-school Superintendent.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church.—For some time prior to 1847, the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, of Fox Lake, in Dodge County, came to Watertown, in the capacity of a missionary, walking the entire distance (thirty miles), to preach the Gospel to the very small number of Episcopalian then residing in Watertown. During that year, an organization was effected, with Lawrence J. Fribert and William M. Grange as Wardens, and Daniel Jones, James A. Norris, Robert Clifford, David J. Pulling and H. Besley as Vestrymen. The Rev. Mr. Hoyt first held services in schoolhouses, and afterward in a building, formerly a bowling-alley, which stood upon the present site of Cole's Block. In 1849, a small church was built on Third street, at a cash outlay of \$500 or \$600, most of the material and labor being donated. The present church edifice, on the corner of Second and Spring streets, was built in 1860. It is a neat and substantial brick structure, and cost about \$6,000. There are at present about sixty communicants in the parish. The highest number of communicants on the record at any one time was one hundred and sixty-three. Between 1856 and 1870, the society was in a most flourishing condition. The Rectors since the time of Mr. Hoyt were the Rev. C. C. Edmunds, the Rev. L. W. Russ, the Rev. William C. Greene, the Rev. W. Dafter, the Rev. Dr. Boyd and the Rev. S. K. Miller. Mr. Miller resigned last April, and the society has been without a Rector since that time. The present officers of the parish are Daniel Jones and W. H. Clark, Wardens, and Theodore Prentiss, Amos Baum, J. B. Bennett, H. S. Howell, William L. Norris, J. J. Moulding and George P. Mathes, Vestrymen. Mr. Jones, one of the original Vestrymen, became Senior Warden in 1853, and has continued as such ever since. He was elected a delegate of the Diocesan Convention the same year, and holds that office to the present time by re-election.

St. Henry's (Catholic) Church.—In 1847, a priest named Gardner came to Watertown, at the solicitation of a few German families professing the Catholic faith, in the capacity of a missionary, and said mass in a small frame house near the site of the society's present place of worship. Father Gardner remained about two years, during which time he built and occupied as a residence and parochial school a small frame, forming an "L" of the church. In 1849, he was followed by the Rev. Father Heider, of Jefferson, also in the capacity of a missionary. The Rev. Conrad Beck was the first resident Pastor. He remained two years, being succeeded by the Rev. Franz Uhlemeyer, whose ministry extended over a period of five years; then came

the Rev. George Strickner, one year; the Rev. Michael Bitter, eight months; the Rev. Max De Becke, two years; the Rev. P. Fabian Bermandering, one and a half years; the Rev. W. Bernard, one and a half years; the Rev. F. X. Minderer, one and a half years. Father Minderer died in Watertown. He was followed by the Rev. F. X. Etschman, who remained nine years, being succeeded by the Rev. George Strickner, the present incumbent, who took charge July, 1878. During the ministry of the Rev. Father Max De Becke (in 1863), the present church edifice was constructed. It is of brick, and cost between \$9,000 and \$10,000. The communicants number, at present, between fourteen hundred and fifteen hundred, or about three hundred families.

German Protestant (Evangelical) Church.—This society was organized in 1848. Among the first communicants were Peter Rose, William Roeber, Peter Seaburg, George Meyer and Zacharias Theurind. Services were first held by a Milwaukee minister, whose name is not remembered, in Buena Vista House, on Fourth street. The first regular Pastor was the Rev. Frederick Reutsch, who came to preside over the meager flock in 1850. The same year, a small frame church edifice was erected on Fourth street, near Main, which served the purposes of the congregation until 1866, when the present place of worship was built upon the same site, at a cost of \$4,000. The membership at that time was about twenty-five families; it is now estimated at sixty families. The society is out of debt. Since the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Rensch, the following ministers have been called to the charge: The Rev. Henry Doerner, the Rev. Mr. Joeris, the Rev. Mr. Rettig, the Rev. H. C. Tack, the Rev. John Boesch, the Rev. Gustavus Kuns, the Rev. Mr. Sylla and the Rev. Edward Knaak, the present incumbent.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—The congregation which worships in this church is known as the German Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in 1849. The first Board of Trustees was composed of the following persons: Walter Andrews, Adam Eger, Calvin M. Benton, John Knape and Louis Fischer. The first place of worship was the Buena Vista House. Afterward, a small store on Main street, near Fourth, where Mr. Muller's cigar store now stands, was used for the purpose of holding services. In 1869, the present church edifice was constructed, at a cost of \$5,500, including the parsonage. It is a substantial brick building, located on North Fifth street. The names of the various Pastors who have filled the pulpit of this church, and the years they came in, are: Revs. A. Kellner, 1849; William Fiegenbaum, 1850; Philip Borth, 1851; Ch. Wenz, 1852; Conrad Bernard, 1853; Louis Kunz, 1854; Frederick Mertin, 1855; Robert Hinners, 1857; William Pfoeffler, 1858; H. Lenn, 1860; Chr. Loeber, 1862; C. Klenekhahn, 1863; E. R. Inmaker, 1865; Ch. Wenz, 1866; Peter Schaefer, 1868; H. Wegner, 1868; I. Bletsch, 1871; C. Hedler, 1874; F. Gottschalk, 1876. Mr. Gottschalk is still the presiding Pastor. The parish formerly embraced what now constitutes three circuits with three ministers—Watertown, with 147 members; Lowell, with 104, and another, with 113. The congregation now numbers about three hundred and fifty. The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following gentlemen: Ive Wangemann, D. Heimscher, C. Roth, H. Heismann, Leopold Schmuzler, Ferd. Volekmann and L. Fischer.

Moravian Church.—While the history of this creed does not belong strictly to a history of Jefferson County, and while it may already be familiar to many, a brief sketch of the trials attending its progress cannot be otherwise than interesting. The faith is similar to—in fact, it may be called that of Martin Luther—the “Unaltered Augsburg Confession.” Over one hundred years before the time of Luther, John Huss first preached the Protestant doctrine in Bohemia. History tells us that Huss was burned at the stake as a heretic by the Romanists. His followers contended for the perpetuation of their belief amid many scenes of blood, and the struggle finally culminated in what is known as the Hussite war. The Catholics, being very powerful, succeeded in dividing the followers of the martyred Huss, and arraying each of the divided factions against the other. A very cruel civil strife then followed, which lasted for many years, until about 1457, when the more peaceable and intelligent of the two factions united and their barbarities ceased. By the year 1500, they had over two hundred churches, with a

membership of 100,000 in Bohemia. Upon the advent of Martin Luther, the Hussites bore him friendly congratulations, though they continued to maintain their Church as a separate institution. In the "Thirty Years' War," the Bohemians refused to fight, and the Protestants and their churches were destroyed. In the sixteenth century, a few of those who were left emigrated to Poland, Holland, etc. Some remained and worshipped in secret, but in 1722 they also emigrated, going to Saxony. There, in 1727, the "Renewed Moravian Church" was formed and Lutheranism, the prevailing religion, acknowledged.

The reader will now return with us to more civilizing scenes. In May, 1853, five hundred years since the time of John Huss, twelve families of Moravians resided in Watertown and vicinity. The Rev. John George Kaltenbrunn preached to them until September, 1854, when a congregation, with seven families in the city, was organized. The first services were held at the residence of one of the members, and soon afterward a small brick church was constructed on Cole street, near Sixth, where the congregation met for worship until 1864, when their present church edifice at the corner of Cole and Sixth streets was erected, at a cost of \$3,000. The Pastors who have preached to this congregation, since Rev. Mr. Kaltenbrunn, are the Revs. J. E. Wnensche, J. C. Israel, Gustavus Feurig, J. J. Detterer and Jacob Hoyler, the latter being now in charge. There are 200 communicant members at present, and the society is out of debt.

German (Evangelical) Lutheran Church.—In 1854, the Rev. Christian Sans came to Watertown to succor the spiritual wants of a goodly congregation of Lutherans of the "Unaltered Augsburg Confession," belonging to the "Synod of Wisconsin and other States." Soon after his arrival in Watertown, Mr. Sans returned to Europe on a visit. While there, he raised quite a sum of money to aid in the construction of a house of worship in Watertown and returning in 1855, a large brick church was erected on Jones street near Sixth, costing something like \$9,000. Mr. Sans was followed successively by the Revs. John Boding, R. Adelberg, A. Heinrichs and John H. Brockmann, the latter being the present Pastor. He came in 1875, and under his pastorate the congregation has continued to increase, until it is now the largest in Watertown. There are about three hundred families, or over one thousand six hundred persons members of the society. The society is entirely out of debt. Among the early founders of this Church still alive may be mentioned the following: Henry Bertram, Ludwig Eckhoff, Frederiek Hart, Carl Marquart, William Frederiek Kurtzweg, George Meyer, August Gamm and Daniel Kusel. The present Trustees are Frank Schleuter, O. L. Schroeter, A. Zickert, A. Alwardt, Edward Jansen, John Hoge, George Gamm, A. Gevers and Ludwig Eckhoff.

German Baptist Church.—The doctrine of John the Baptist is represented in Watertown by a congregation of Germans, numbering 105, who worship in a church edifice on County Line street, near Second, erected in 1875. The society was organized in Watertown in 1854, as a branch or dependence of a similar organization in the town of Lebanon, county of Dodge. The Rev. Edward Grimm was the founder of the society in Lebanon, and was the first Baptist minister to preach in Watertown. The first Deacons of the Watertown society were William D. Goetsch and William Jaeger. The presiding Pastors since the time of the Rev. Mr. Grimm, have been the Rev. Rudolph Haab, the Rev. William Paul, the Rev. Henry Nogel and the Rev. John Miller. Services were held in the schoolhouses and halls until the erection of the present place of worship in 1875. The present Deacons are the same as above mentioned. The Trustees are W. F. Gretsche, Charles Goetsch and Gotfried Robinhorst. The society is free of debt.

German Adventists.—A society of this denomination, composed of residents of Watertown and vicinity, was organized in 1874. A church edifice was built at the corner of Eighth and East Washington streets, costing about \$1,400. Wm. Burrund, Frederiek Hartke and Reinhart Kleck were chosen as the Deacons and Trustees of the society, and still continue to hold those positions. Theodore Schmidt was the first Pastor; Peter Schneider is the present.

German Lutheran (St. John's) Church.—This society was organized in Watertown in 1855. The faith is the "Unaltered Augsburg Confession," and the society belongs to the "Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States." The Rev. Louis Geyer, who lived about seven miles north-east of Watertown, visited the place in the capacity of missionary for a short time. The Rev.

H. Wagner was the first resident minister called to the charge. He came in the fall of 1855, and remained till 1859. During his incumbency, services were held in a small frame building situated in what is now the Sixth Ward. The Rev. C. Strasen followed Mr. Wagner, in 1859, and has been Pastor of the congregation ever since. He continued to occupy the "little church in the Sixth," until June, 1865, when the new church was built. It is a brick structure, and cost about \$15,000. The congregation at present consists of 1,405 souls. There are 316 male members over twenty-one years of age. About one-half the congregation lives in the country within a radius of eight miles of Watertown. The church is out of debt.

Calvinistic Methodists.—Society organized and church built on North Washington street in 1855. Calvinism took root in Watertown as early as 1847, when William Williams, of Waukesha, came here and preached to a small number of persons endowed with a belief in "particular election and justification by free grace," whatever that may be. Services were held for several years in the house of Richard Jones. In 1850, Owen Hughes succeeded the itinerant Williams, and, in 1855, the date of the society's organization, the Rev. William Roberts was ordained its first Pastor. The first officers of the society were Richard Jones and John Jones, Deacons, and David Rickett, Elias Williams and Richard Jones, Trustees. The successors of the Rev. Mr. Roberts were the Rev. Richard Griffith, the Rev. Thomas R. Jones, the Rev. Thomas H. Jones and the Rev. William M. Jones, the latter being the present incumbent. The present officers of the society are Richard Jones and John Jones, Deacons, and D. K. Jones, John Jones and Richard Jones, Trustees. The society has between twenty-five and thirty members, and is free of debt.

Evangelical Reform Church.—Society organized July 14, 1861, under the Synod of the Northwest. The first Trustees were William Herbst, G. Lohmann, John Kohmetz and Fred Eggert. The first Pastor was the Rev. P. Joeres; the second, Rev. L. Prackshates; third, Rev. J. Gruenegen; fourth, Rev. Mr. Poerner; fifth and present, Rev. H. H. Meyer. The Reform denomination belongs to the original Scotch Presbyterian creed. Its followers are very numerous in Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio and Northern Wisconsin. The doctrine was first preached in America about one hundred and fifty years ago. The Northwestern Synod has a Theological College near Sheboygan, in this State, whence a large class of students graduate annually. The present Trustees of the Watertown society are William Herbst, Hermann Harte, A. Dittes, H. Holste, J. Kopfer and C. Dippel. A church edifice and a pastorate were erected in the Second Ward in 1861, at a cost of \$1,370. The society is composed of about forty families, and is out of debt.

Immanuel Lutheran Church.—Society organized and church edifice erected in 1876. The first Pastor was the Rev. R. Vogel; the second, the Rev. C. Mehrtens; the present Pastor is the Rev. H. Hoerig. The society belongs to the Iowa Synod, and is composed of about fifty families. The church building is located in the eastern portion of the city, and cost about \$2,000; connected with it is a parochial school, attended in the summer by from twelve to fifteen scholars, and in the winter by about thirty.

As a matter of history, brief mention must be made of a church organization effected in Watertown about twelve years ago, by Griffith Evan, a Welshman, who was expelled from the Calvinistic fold in his native country, for conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel, viz., abandoning his children, the issue of two wives in Wales, whom he buried there. He came to Wisconsin and led a small flock in the towns of Emmet and Ixonia, where he saw the sod grow green over the grave of a third spouse. Coming to Watertown, he brought with him an innocent young girl as housekeeper, whom he afterward married under circumstances which resulted in his expulsion as Pastor of a small congregation, for the forgiveness of whose sins he prayed from the pulpit of the little church on South Second street. The Rev. Mr. Evan has not yet, it is believed, taken the lecture field.

Watertown Bible Society.—Organized, January, 1848, by the election of the following officers: Heber Smith, President; Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, Vice President; George W. Breckenridge, Treasurer; William Dutcher, Secretary. Sub-agents—Mollie Andrews, Andrew Swap,

Ine. Cowin, Rowland Blackmer, Griffith Griffith, William Dunlavy, Asa Rogers, A. Mead, C. Adams, E. Higgins, O. Bennett, C. Forbes, Mrs. Reed, Miss Gemmy, Dr. Breckenridge, Mrs. White and Mrs. Montjoy. The purposes of the Society, as set forth in their constitution, are "the promotion of the circulation of the Scriptures without note or comments." Article II reads: "This Society shall be auxiliary to the Jefferson County Bible Society, and after supplying the destitute within its own limits, shall pay over its surplus funds to that Society to aid in supplying the destitute of other places." The report of the Treasurer for 1870 showed the value of books on hand to be \$142; value of books sold during the year, \$84.20; donated, \$3.85; cash on hand, at the close of the year, \$79.48; received from collections and donations, \$33.21; paid American Bible Society for books, \$130.66; as donation, \$20. The present officers of the Society are: C. B. Skinner, President; Charles Roth, Vice President; Conrad Dippel, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee, Dr. W. T. Whyte, G. W. Eberle, William Herbst, Sr., A. K. M. Pickert, Hermann Heismann, Prof. A. W. Easterday and D. K. Jones. The Society's Depository is at F. Babenath's bookstore.

MANUFACTORIES.

The perpetual hum of machinery along the banks of Rock River tells the story, and the heavily laden freight cars which leave daily for the East and South reveal the secret of the growth and prosperity of Watertown.

A jaunt through the various mills and manufactories in Watertown cannot fail to impress one with the important part they take in the history of the city. Let us mentally mingle with the wheels and saws.

Empire and Brick Flouring-Mills.—The history of this property presents an interesting study for the chronographer, and, as a matter of record, must prove valuable to the almost numberless individuals who have been interested in it or identified with its growth. It was first known as the "old yellow mill," which was built by Luther A. Cole and Edmund S. Bailey in 1842, on the east side of the river. In 1843, the firm took in as partners Ebenezer Cole, now deceased, and Linus R. Cady. The next change in the management was the leasing of the entire property by Mr. Bailey and Ebenezer Cole. It continued under this regime for several years, until after the building of the "big brick mill," in 1848, by the two latter gentlemen.

In 1852, Luther Cole purchased his brother's interest in the "old yellow mill," while Mr. Bailey's share was purchased by Mr. Cady. In 1854, Messrs. Cole & Cady sold the property to H. W. Blanchard, for \$26,000. Mr. Blanchard remained in possession of the property until his death, and, in 1871, Fred Miller and J. H. Sleeper bought it of the Blanchard estate. Philip Quentmeyer became the purchaser of Mr. Sleeper's interest, and the firm is now known as F. Miller & Co.

It is necessary to go back to 1848, the year the Emerald (now the Empire) Mill was built by Fay & Cramer, of Milwaukee, on the west side of the river. Various individuals have been connected with this establishment, including Messrs. Potter and Ford, as lessees, and Enos Salsich, who purchased it of Fay & Cramer, and afterward sold it to the Bank of Watertown. George Smith and Dr. Hoyt, of Beaver Dam, were the next owners of the property. Mr. Smith subsequently became the sole proprietor, and, during his ownership, the mill was entirely destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it, and after running it about a year, financial troubles compelled him to turn it over to the First National Bank. Christian May became the purchaser from the Bank, and soon afterward (1874), a consolidation took place between Miller & Quentmeyer and Mr. May, the three mills being operated under one management. Mr. Quentmeyer subsequently sold his interest to Weber & Son, for \$18,500. The firm is now F. Miller & Co. The extent of the business transacted is given at \$100,000. A large quantity of the productions of these mills is sold in Europe. In 1871, twelve men were employed; now there are thirty. In May last, the storehouse connected with the mills was destroyed by fire; loss, \$5,000.

Eclipse Mills.—Located in the Seventh Ward, at the east end of Boomer's dam. Formerly a saw-mill, built by Lyman E. Boomer in 1847, in conjunction with the dam, a charter for which was granted January 23 of that year, to John Richards, D. W. Kellogg and L. E. Boomer. Several years afterward, Mr. Boomer sold out to James Hill and William S. Taylor, who, on the 9th of March, 1868, disposed of the property to A. Notebohm. In October of the same year, Fred Misegades became the purchaser. He converted the saw-mill into a flouring-mill, and on October 11, 1872, sold to Benjamin Nute, Sr., who rebuilt the dam and remodeled the mill. In October, 1875, the property was rented to George F. Schempf & Son, and in April, 1878, Mr. Nute having died December 1, 1877, it reverted to Benjamin Nute, Jr., and Dwight B. Nute, who still control it, under the firm name of B. & D. B. Nute.

Bennett's Thrashing Machine Factory.—Established in 1855 by F. E. Shandrew, who failed during the crash of 1857. The institution then passed to the hands of J. Hall, who soon afterward sold to Taylor & Hill. In 1868, the firm changed to Taylor & Johnson, and in July, 1869, it became Johnson & Smith. In December of the same year, J. B. Bennett succeeded Mr. Johnson, the firm being known as Smith & Bennett until July, 1873, when Mr. Bennett became the sole proprietor. The works have been developed to three times their capacity of ten years ago. July 4, 1873, the roof of the establishment was blown off, one of the massive brick walls caving in at the same time. In July, 1879, the institution was almost totally destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,400. The work of repairing is now going on. It is one of the leading manufacturing establishments in Watertown. The "Watertown Separator" is in general use throughout the State. The mounted horse-power and the portable steam engine are among the implements manufactured at this establishment.

Watertown Woolen Mills.—Established in 1844 by Simeon Ford. It is supposed to be the oldest institution of the kind in the State. About 1858, Daniel Jones became interested in the concern, and until recently was known as its sole owner. In the spring of 1877, D. P. Price leased the factory of Mr. Jones, and, in September of the present year, purchased it outright. Owing to the inconvenience arising from a scarcity of water in Rock River during the summer months, Mr. Pierce has recently put a 25-horse-power engine, together with a considerable amount of new machinery, into the factory. Cassimeres, flannels and yarns are the chief productions of these looms. The factory has a capacity of 150 to 200 yards a day of this kind of material, and requires from twenty to twenty-five operatives to run it to its fullest extent.

Steam Bakery and Confectionery.—In 1865, M. J. & G. S. Woodard established a steam bakery and confectionery in Watertown, constructing a handsome brick building for that purpose on Water street. The original capital employed was \$1,500. In 1868, S. S. Woodard was added to the firm, and a year later it became Woodard Bros. & Stone. In 1871, further changes in the management were made, Mr. S. S. Woodard retiring. The style of the firm then became Woodard & Stone, and has remained as such to the present time. The amount of capital invested now is placed at \$60,000. During the past year, \$145,000 worth of business was transacted. About forty different kinds of crackers are manufactured at this establishment, together with a full line of confectionery. The trade extends throughout Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan. On the 28th of January last, a fire occurred in the factory, resulting in damages to the extent of \$2,500.

Pipe Organ Manufactory.—Established in 1873 by E. C. Gaebler, one of whose instruments is now in use in one of the Lutheran Churches of Watertown. It is twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep; contains twenty-eight stops, two banks of keys, one set of pedals, and over fourteen hundred pipes from sixteen feet to three-fourths of an inch in length. Similar instruments sell in New York for \$5,000. Mr. Gaebler manufactures them for half that sum. Mr. Gaebler made melodeons in Watertown twenty years ago, but now finds himself unable to compete with machinery in this line.

Soap Factory.—In 1855, Meyer & Pfundheller established a soap and candle factory on the east side of the river, near the county line. In 1856, it passed to the hands of Dinijes &

Co., who, in 1858, sold to G. Werlich & Co. The latter firm was succeeded in 1860 by G. Eberle & Co., who carried on the institution until 1873, when Philip Schmidt became the proprietor, and has remained as such to the present time. The factory has a capacity of 25,000 pounds of soap and candles per week. Twenty kinds of toilet soap and eight of laundry are now manufactured. Mr. Schmidt makes a speciality of castile and cocoa-nut oil soaps, which are of a superior brand.

Breweries.—The manufacture of beer is one of the principal industries in Watertown. Besides supplying a large local custom, the demand for Watertown brands of this beverage is such as to make its manufacture as profitable as it is extensive. C. M. Ducasse brewed the first beer for the thirsty citizens of Watertown in a rude and diminutive establishment located about four miles north of the village. He made weekly trips to Watertown, with a few kegs in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen. It is said the fluid was "so dark you couldn't see a frog in it." It is not disputed, however, that a great many persons were very fond of looking for one, well aware that they never would find it.

Fuermann's Empire Brewery.—This concern was established in 1848 by the gentleman whose name it bears. It was soon enabled to supply the demand in Watertown, and, under the impulse of prosperity, increased its capacity at various times in order to fill the growing requirements for this particular beverage of the thirsty denizens of Chicago and other villages. Eleven thousand barrels a year is the average production of this brewery. The establishment covers one acre of ground. Connected therewith is an ice-house 52x100 feet and 80 feet high; also a bottling department with a capacity of five barrels per day. The capital invested is stated to be \$100,000.

City Brewery.—This institution was opened in 1854 by Joseph Bursinger, employing three men and about \$2,000 capital, until its success compelled an increase of both. Five thousand barrels of beer is the annual production of this establishment at the present time, necessitating the employment of about \$80,000 capital. This beer, it is claimed, is made of pure malt and hops, and has no drug of any kind in it. Shipments are made throughout Wisconsin.

Rock River Distillery.—A hand-mash concern, with a capacity of about two barrels of high-wines per day: located on the old plank-road to Milwaukee, and built about 1845 by Tigler & Greve. The successive managers of the concern have been Mr. Gregg, Messrs. Neisser, Jacoby Miller, Toussaint & Vandel, and J. J. Toussaint, the latter being the present proprietor. The institution has been idle for the past three years. Mr. Toussaint carries on a rectifying establishment in connection therewith, which is located in Watertown at the east end of the Main street bridge.

Eaton's Soda-Water Factory.—Established in 1868, on Water street, for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of mineral waters. The original firm was Eaton & Green. Mr. Green soon retired from the business, being succeeded by M. J. Woodard. Finally, Mr. S. M. Eaton became the sole proprietor. The enterprise, still a profitable one, has suffered somewhat from the effects of the sharp competition which has grown up in the different cities and villages, but the excellence of its productions—especially its Seltzer water, which is declared to be equal to the famous German brands—places it in the van of this character of manufactories in Wisconsin.

Wagon Factories.—Green & Reed carried on the first wagon and carriage factory in Watertown. It was located on First street, on or near the present site of Doering's mill, and was established about 1842. It has long since gone out of existence.

Richard Jones built and conducted the second institution of this character in Watertown, in 1846, on West Water street. Since that time, Mr. Jones has taught the business to eighteen different persons, some of whom are still following it in Watertown. The first of this number was F. Misegades, who joined Mr. Jones as a partner and assistant in 1847, remaining with him ten years. A dissolution then took place, Mr. Misegades retiring from the old firm and beginning business a few doors north on his own account. In 1867, a consolidation took place between the managers of the two interests, Mr. Misegades resuming his place at his old apprentice bench. In 1875, the partnership again ceased. Mr. Misegades has re-established "at the

old stand." "There was a time," says Mr. Jones, "when my sales reached seventy wagons a year," but competition and hard times have had ill effect upon trade. I shall probably sell fifteen or twenty this year."

Charles Krueger built a wagon-shop, in 1854, on Third street, on the site of Father Hoyt's Church, which was burned down. Mr. Krueger had carried on the business in the rear of the church for several years previous. The establishment is now leased by John Koeler, who learned his trade with Krueger.

Gotfried Krump established a wagon factory, in 1857, near Smith's bridge. In 1862, while in the forest cutting timbers to build a new shop on Sixth street, he was killed by a falling tree. August Krump, son of the unfortunate Gotfried, completed the work, and now carries on the business, in conjunction with Gotlieb Sprenger, who rents a portion of the factory and does the wood-work.

S. T. & J. H. Bolles established in this business on South First street in 1859. The firm soon afterward became Weisert & Bolles, and, in 1874, changed to Bolles & Prochazka. Four men employed; manufacture from forty to fifty buggies and wagons every year.

In 1862, James Killian commenced making wagons on the east side of South First street. In 1870, he moved to the west side of the street, where he has ever since remained; wagons, buggies and sleighs.

J. D. Casey established on South Water street in 1873; employs four men; makes the Casey wagon.

Edward Davis, South First street; established fifteen years ago; wagons and buggies.

Carriage Trimmer.—About ten years ago, H. F. Cox opened out on First street as a carriage trimmer. He was succeeded by J. T. Pierce in 1876, who located on the east side of the street, and, after a brief period, removed to the west side in Bolles & Prochazka's carriage factory. October 6, 1878, he went back to the east side of the street. His business is principally retopping buggies.

Pump-Making.—W. M. Ames and Edward Cohen have manufactured and repaired water-pumps on South First street at various times, individually and collectively, for the past twenty years, turning out from one to five hundred annually.

Cooperage.—Nathan Beckwith built the first cooper-shop in Watertown, and manufactured the first barrels in 1846. He was located in what is now the First Ward. George E. Nixon was employed by Mr. Beckwith for a short time, but in 1847 went into business on his own account, building himself a "four-hand shop" on the west side of the river, near the woolen-mill, in the midst of a dense forest, being compelled to cut away large trees in order to obtain a site. Mr. Nixon has made several additions to his original shop, until now it has a capacity of 10,000 pieces a year—lard-tierces, butter-firkins and flour-barrels. Mr. Nixon manufactures largely for the Chicago market.

In 1852, Green Bros. built a saw-mill in the Sixth Ward. Atwater & Co., Bessler & Webster and O. B. Sanford were the successive proprietors. Mr. Sanford made various additions to the mill, putting in machinery for a stove-factory, and building a cooper-shop. In 1869, he sold to Chris. May and Fred Miller, who put in a new engine and fixed up the property generally, adding to it a department for the manufacture of bedsteads, which they rented to Peter May. Messrs. May & Miller have greatly enlarged the cooper-shop, where they now employ twenty-four men in the manufacture of all kinds of coopers' ware, principally flour-barrels; 80,000 pieces a year have been turned out at this establishment, but this number has been greatly diminished since the introduction and use of flour-sacks by the millers. Fifteen hands are employed in the stove-factory and saw-mill when in operation.

In 1854, D. Kehr established a cooper-shop at the corner of Second and Cole streets, where he still continues to manufacture barrels, etc., on a small scale.

Charles Ahrenberg established in 1856, at the corner of Sixth and Cady streets, where he now employs five men, and manufactures between two and three thousand pieces a year, most of them being shipped to Chicago pork-packers.

Andrea Ammen, corner of Eighth and County Line streets, established in 1861; pork and flour barrels; 1,000 a year.

Andrew & John Zickert, established in 1865, near the corner of Jones and Fifth streets. In 1876, John Zickert withdrew from the firm. From six to eight men are now employed in the manufacture of pork-barrels and lard-tierces, between four and five thousand being made annually.

In 1865, Bertram & Wegner erected a steam saw-mill, heading and stave factory and cooper-shop, on West avenue, near the North-Western depot. The partnership closed in 1866, and, in March, 1867, the property was deeded to Benjamin Nute, George W. Perry and Daniel Hall. Two months later, Mr. Perry withdrew, the firm becoming B. Nute & Co. Mr. Nute died December 1, 1877, and the property was transferred, by quitclaim deed of heirs, April 12, 1879, to Benjamin Nute, Jr., and Horace Nute, the firm now being known as B. & H. Nute.

S. Bumgartner, corner of Second and Green streets; L. Giese, Hustisford street, near Chester; L. Prochazka, Third and Spring streets, and W. Whidoft, Hustisford, near Lynn streets, complete the list of coopers in Watertown.

Tanneries.—The first institution of this character in Watertown was located just below the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bridge. It was established about 1850, by George Washington Griffith, who carried it on for a few years and then sold to George Mevis. It was soon afterward destroyed by fire.

In 1856, Jacob Cech and Martin Hopf owned and operated a tannery on the west side of the river, in the northern part of the city. In 1859, Mr. Cech withdrew and established a similar concern on the east side of the river, in the Sixth Ward, and carried it on till 1873, when it passed into the hands of his son, Charles Cech, the present proprietor. Mr. Cech also deals in leather and shoe findings, on North Second street.

In 1866, A. Wegemann and A. Gardwohl built a tannery in the Sixth Ward, on the east side of the river. In 1868, Mr. Gardwohl retired from the business, and it has since been conducted by Mr. Wegeman, who, in connection therewith, carries on a wholesale establishment at the corner of Madison and Second streets, where he deals in all kinds of leather, hides, findings, etc.

Cigar Factories.—Two millions a year is a fair estimate of the number of cigars manufactured in Watertown. Of this number, Wiggenhorn Brothers, the proprietors of the second largest factory of the kind in the State, and the oldest now in existence in Watertown, make about a million and a half. This factory was established in 1858 by Eugene Wiggenhorn, who, for some months afterward, was the solitary workman in it. In 1862, his business had increased to such an extent that the services of ten men became necessary. In July, 1868, Constanz Wiggenhorn became a partner in the concern, the firm thereafter being known as Wiggenhorn Brothers. They now employ from forty to fifty hands in the work of manufacturing, packing, etc. Their goods are sold throughout Wisconsin and in parts of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

In 1861, A. F. Miller commenced the manufacture of cigars on the north side of Main street, near Third. The business grew slowly but permanently into a profitable enterprise, and now requires the services of seven men. Mr. Miller does an extensive jobbing trade, manufacturing about a quarter of a million cigars annually.

In 1873, Louis Kehr opened a cigar factory on North Second street, and conducted it on a small scale until 1876, when increased trade compelled him to seek larger quarters and additional help. He is now located on Main street, near Second, where he employs three workmen, and turns out about one hundred and twenty thousand cigars a year. He ships throughout Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1879, Charles Becker, set up in business as a cigar manufacturer in the Sixth Ward.

The most recent institution of this character, which "hopes to solicit a share of the public patronage," is that of Schlueter Brothers, established July 10, 1879, at the east end of Main street; capacity, 6,000 a month.

Planing-Mills, etc.—There are three institutions in Watertown where the steam planer sings its deafening and monotonous song, and the frisky buzz-saw reaps its periodical harvest of fingers and thumbs. The first of these was established by R. E. & G. B. Lewis in 1861. The articles manufactured are doors, blinds, sash, cheese-boxes, honey-boxes and beehives. In 1870, G. B. Lewis purchased his brother's interest, and, in October, 1878, took into partnership Charles E. Parks, the style of the firm now being Lewis & Parks.

Sometime during the same year, Chr. Meyer built a similar institution on the present site of Doering's mill. In 1864, he purchased 100 inches of water, and located beside Bennett's foundry, where he conducted the business till the spring of 1875, when he discontinued the wholesale trade and entered into the business of a contractor and builder, manufacturing articles for his own use in his mill, and filling a few local orders. Mr. Meyer learned the business with Dart Brothers in Buffalo, N. Y., coming to Watertown in 1856, and working at the carpenter's trade until 1861. Employs an average of eight men.

Eleven years ago, Philip Heinrichs commenced making bedsteads and chairs in a building adjoining Chris May's stove-factory. More recently, he put in machinery for the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., and now employs eighteen men. He makes frequent shipments of various articles of furniture to Iowa, Minnesota and different parts of Wisconsin.

Lindon's Packing-house.—Located on South Water street, opposite the American House. Established in 1855 by Joseph Lindon. The business has been somewhat variable, depending largely upon the local supply of hogs and the prices abroad. In 1863, the business reached its maximum, about \$100,000 worth of bacon, hams, etc., being packed and shipped to Europe, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and the pineries of Wisconsin.

Ice-Houses.—Fifteen thousand tons of ice are now (August, 1879), stored in the ice-houses of Watertown. S. M. Eaton built the first establishment of this kind in Watertown in 1870. He has two buildings, one in the rear of his soda factory, and the other half a mile up the river, with an aggregate capacity of 15,000 tons. A Chicago firm erected a large building near Mr. Eaton's upper repository, last winter, where they now have 10,000 tons stored. Large shipments are made to Chicago during the summer. Near the close of the ice harvest of 1876, when there was a prospect for a decided scarcity of this article in Chicago, several enterprising individuals of that city came to Watertown, and, marshaling every available man and horse in the community, commenced the work of gathering ice from Rock River and shipping it to the Garden City. Over two hundred men were employed in the work for several weeks, about \$10,000 being invested in the enterprise. On one occasion, while this army of men were being paid off at the saloon of O. Auwers, near the North-Western depot, the floor of the saloon gave way, and thirty or forty persons were precipitated into the cellar below. No one was injured, however, but several very laughable incidents occurred. One man was "doubled-up like a jack-knife" in a barrel of soft soap. Another was stopped suddenly in his descent by a basket of eggs.

GAS COMPANY.

A fair quality of gas is furnished to the people of Watertown. The company was organized in August, 1855, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, the passage of which was secured by Patrick Rogan, at that time a member of the Assembly. The first directory was as follows: A. L. Pritchard, Daniel Jones, Patrick Rogan, William M. Dennis and William Chappell. The introduction of gas was celebrated May 13, 1856, by a public festival, held at the Planter's House. The present managers of the institution are Gustavus Werlich, Theodore Prentiss, Jonas H. Sleeper, W. H. Clark, and a few individuals living in the East.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

L. J. Higby, of Milwaukee elevator fame, built the first grain elevator in Watertown, in 1855. It stood near the east end of the Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge, and was purchased by

A. Nichols, who, in 1866, removed it a few rods east of the present passenger depot of that road, where it now stands, the property of W. M. Buchheit. It has a capacity of about twenty thousand bushels, and is fitted up with improved machinery for cleansing and storing that amount of grain.

In 1856, George Peebles remodeled the large railroad warehouse, which stood a short distance west of the Milwaukee & St. Paul main depot, and converted it into a grain elevator. When Mr. Peebles died, in 1870, the property was purchased by John Betz, and on the 14th of January, 1878, it was destroyed by fire. During the summer and fall of the same year, it was rebuilt by the Watertown Elevator Company, and a large lot of grain-cleansing appliances, together with a forty-five horse-power engine, put into it. Jonas Sleeper is the manager, and L. B. Tift and E. C. Wickert the purchasing agents of this institution. It is 34x36 feet in size, with a warehouse 80x30 feet attached. The first six months of its existence the Watertown Elevator Company shipped 120,000 bushels of wheat.

Pritzlaff & Betz have just completed an elevator and put it into operation near the passenger depot of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company. It has a full complement of the necessary cleansing and hoisting machinery, driven by a fifteen-horse-power engine. The capacity of this elevator is about fifteen thousand bushels.

THE WATER-POWER.

Rock River has been made the patient servant of commerce, and the torrent, subdued to man's service to drive the complicated machinery invented by his ingenuity, is taught to leap forth in the morning to its toil, and to glide away at evening to its rest. The "old Watertown dam" was built in 1837, in connection with a double saw-mill (the first mill erected in Watertown), by Charles F. H. Goodhue & Son. There were several parties interested in the construction of this dam, and the prospective proprietorship was the cause of considerable strife among certain early settlers. The work progressed slowly, however, and, in the spring of 1838, the feud was settled by an act of the Territorial Legislature which gave a charter to the C. F. H. Goodhue and James Bogan. The material of which the dam was constructed, not being of a very substantial nature, gradually decayed until it became necessary to rebuild. This was done about twelve years ago, the present substantial frame-work being put in. This dam is now the property of F. Miller & Co.

In 1842, the upper dam, known as the Rough and Ready Dam, was built by Joseph and Calvin M. Bouton in connection with a saw-mill which has long since ceased to exist. In 1847, Luther A. Cole and John Richards erected the Rough and Ready Mill at this dam, with three run of stones. The dam was repaired by them, and, in 1865, they disposed of the entire property to Konig & Benkendorf, the present owners, who have added many improvements.

The lower dam, better known, perhaps, as Boomer's dam, was built in 1847, by L. E. Boomer. Mr. Boomer also erected a saw-mill on the site, which was afterward converted into a flouring-mill. The property now belongs to B. & D. B. Nute. A portion of the water-power on the west side of the river is owned by William Taylor, of Green Bay.

BANKS.

Prior to 1853, the business of money-lending, note-shaving, etc., in Watertown, did not exist in accordance with any regular organized method. A person in need of a few dollars, and having the necessary collaterals, could borrow of his grocer or his butcher, and pay the interest with the productions of his farm or garden. The nearest approach to a banking institution in those days was Daniel Jones' broker office. In 1853, the Jefferson County Bank was organized under the State banking laws, with a capital of \$75,000. The officers were Charles G. Harger, President; Daniel Jones, Vice President, and H. B. Gallup, Cashier. This institution suspended in 1862, after liquidating all claims against it, and paying dollar for dollar.

In 1854, the Bank of Watertown was organized under the provisionary statutes, with a capital of \$25,000, and the following officers: A. L. Pritchard, President; W. H. Clark, Cashier. The capital stock of this institution is now \$50,000, still being under the control of the original officers. It went through the panics of 1857 and 1873 without stopping.

In the spring of 1858, the Bank of Wisconsin was organized, with William M. Dennis as President, and Peter V. Brown as Cashier. Directors—William M. Dennis, Henry Mulberger and P. V. Brown. Capital stock, \$50,000. In February, 1865, it re-organized under a certificate of authority, as the Wisconsin National Bank. President, William M. Dennis; Vice President, Daniel Jones; Cashier, P. V. Brown. Its present capital stock is \$50,000, and its officers are Daniel Jones, President, and P. V. Brown, Cashier. Directors—Daniel Jones, E. Johnson, F. Miller, H. Mulberger and P. V. Brown.

HOTELS.

Before the days of railroads, the man who couldn't keep a hotel in Watertown, and make money at it, was considered to be a very poor stick, indeed. Watertown was a sort of half-way house between Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, etc., and Milwaukee, with which latter place it was connected by a good plank-road. Farmers and others transporting their produce to the lake shore could bring only ordinary loads over the rough roads leading into Watertown. Here they "doubled up" by putting two small loads on one wagon, and sending it into Milwaukee over the plank-road with "safety and expedition." Watertown thus became a great central point for this mode of reshipment, the drivers and teams of the empty wagons frequently remaining over until the return from Milwaukee was made with the equivalents of their produce, being on hand to take half of it through the mud and mire to their homes. Mr. Van Alstine says he thought business was falling off if he didn't have one hundred persons to feed every day and as many horses to stable at night. But the advent of the iron horse brought a wonderful change. Watertown became a mere station at which only those having business here were compelled to stop. Its hotels, however, have been well patronized, owing to the large number of "traveling men" attracted thither by the increase of trade and the merchant's continuous demand for fresh supplies. The hotel history is one of deep interest and well worth preserving.

Lindon House.—Built by Patrick Rogan in 1845-46, and opened by W. S. Turner in May, 1846, as the American House, the first hotel of any consequence in Watertown. Peter Rogan became the subsequent proprietor. He leased to Potter & Ayres, but within a short time took charge of it himself. Theodore Prentiss purchased from Mr. Rogan, and, in 1864, sold to Joseph Lindon, the present proprietor. Mr. Lindon raised the original building, made additions in the rear and christened the structure the Lindon House, the occasion being celebrated by a "flow of soul" and other good things.

Planter's House.—Built in 1846 by A. F. Cady and Gov. Farwell. It stood at the corner of Second and Main streets, on the site of the present post-office block. It was leased by W. C. Greene. W. H. Clark became the purchaser from Cady & Farwell. Among the numerous individuals who succeeded to the management may be mentioned A. B. Gardiner, Mr. Harrington and Nathan Pratt. Mr. Cady subsequently became the lessee, but retired when the property was purchased by E. R. Robinson, who refitted and reconstructed the hotel and called it the Robinson House. Peter Bertholl purchased of Mr. Robinson, and he sold to Franz Gebhardt. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1867 and was not rebuilt.

American House.—Situated on South Water street. Built in 1849 by Michael Owens. Enlarged at various times, until it reached its present size—a three-story frame. Purchased in 1875 by Christopher Smith, its present proprietor.

Buena Vista House.—Built in 1847 by Henry Boegel and opened in February, 1848, by the same gentleman, who had been in the Mexican war, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, from which event it took its name. In 1849, Boegel sold to William Wiggenhorn, who kept the house about six years. He then rented it to his son, C. Wiggenhorn, and, in 1855, sold the

property to A. Meiswinkel. Through the inability of the latter to meet his obligations, the hotel reverted to Mr. Wiggernhorn, who leased it to his son Eugene, and, in 1863, Franz Gebhardt. A. Bertling, the present proprietor, purchased from Mr. Gebhardt. In many days, the Buena Vista was a favorite resort for "the boys."

Exchange.—Built some time in 1846 by a man named Savage. Kept first as a hotel by Edward Gilman. In 1848, J. B. Van Alstine purchased it, and, for the past thirty-one years, has guided its destinies, having made improvements which place it among the best houses in the city.

Commercial House.—Built and occupied as stores and offices in 1843, and first opened as a hotel in 1847 by Thomas Norris. It was then known as the Watertown House. Norris sold to J. C. Lewis, and in 1849 it came into the possession of Joseph Lindon. Mr. Manegold succeeded Mr. Lindon and is its present manager. In July, 1879, it was partially rebuilt and called the Commercial House.

Junction House.—Located at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul with the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Built in 1863 by John Matthews. It was then called the Bay State House. November 12, 1875, it was destroyed by fire. Rebuilt by N. W. Pierce, its present owner.

Washington House.—Built in 1855 by Herman Schroeter. Became the property of Fred. Kronitz in 1875. Destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1877. Located at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. A brick structure, with twelve sleeping-rooms.

Schweitzer House.—A thing of the past. Built by a man named Bruesch in 1846. Afterward rented to C. M. Ducasse, who carried it on as an "emigration house," to his own profit and the comfort of weary individuals, who had acted under the advice of Horace Greeley, and gone West. Ceased to be a hotel about 1860.

Wisconsin House.—Built in 1874 by L. W. Krueger, the present proprietor. A two-story brick, corner of Main and Fifth, containing twenty sleeping rooms.

Among other hotels which have long since ceased to be may be mentioned the William Tell House, which stood in the Fifth Ward, owned by Jacob Baumann; the Western Star Hotel, corner of Cady and West Water streets, owned by Godlieb Baumann; destroyed by fire; Star Hotel, near the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot, owned by Daniel O'Connor; Boston House, in the eastern suburbs of the city; Kossuth House, east end of Main street. All have passed away.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Considering the meager appropriation of public funds for the maintenance of this very necessary institution, the Fire Department of Watertown is well organized, and withal very efficient in preventing extensive conflagrations. It was incorporated under an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1869, with the following officers: President, Leonard Jaehrling; Vice President, Joseph Miller; Secretary, Gustavus Werlich; Treasurer, William H. Rohr; Collector, John Muth. Prior to this time, Watertown had enjoyed but poor protection from "devouring flames," though no serious conflagration had ever occurred. An antiquated hand-engine was the only implement in the shape of a "fire-fighter" in the service of the city, from 1859 to 1860. All the boys ran with this machine. The company was known as

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 1.—It was organized in 1857 with Albert Herkenrath as Foreman, and Joseph Miller, Engineer. It was re-organized in September, 1859, by the election of the following officers: Foreman, William Quick; First Assistant, Owen Hogan; Second Assistant, John Campbell; Secretary, James McHugh; Treasurer, Michael McHugh; Hose Captain, John O'Rourke. In 1866, a commodious engine house was erected on First street for their accommodation. It is of brick, 28x32 feet in size.

May 9, 1868, a re-organization under the same name took place, with the following officers: Foreman, Theodore Racek; First Assistant, George Henze; Second Assistant, Charles Cech; Treasurer, John Weber; Secretary, William H. Rohr. In 1876, the hand-engine was



J. Buchheit
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superseded by an Ahrens steamer, which is still in use by the company. The present officers of the company are: Foreman, John Muth; First Assistant, Ferdinand Buending; Treasurer, Christ Becker; Secretary, Otto Loeffler; Hose Captain, W. D. Fischer; Assistant, William Beissner; Engineer, Ernest Kunert; Fireman, Frank Kunert.

Badger State Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—Organized April 17, 1869. First officers: Foreman, John Reichert; First Assistant, Nic Bruegger; Second Assistant, Fred Stylow; Secretary, Gustav Barthmann; Treasurer, Carl Goeldner. This Company's truck occupies a portion of the First Street Engine-house. The present officers are: Foreman, Joseph Jungmann; First Assistant, Nic Bruegger; Second, Henry Meyer, Jr.; Treasurer, Carl Goeldner; Secretary, George Henze.

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 2.—Organized May 24, 1876. First officers: Foreman, Fred Spink; First Assistant, John E. Weisert; Second, George W. Hill; Treasurer, James McGeean; Secretary, Frank Eaton; Engineer, C. E. Straw. In addition to the above, the following were also among the charter members: F. G. Heinze, H. B. Howe, Ira Howe, C. A. Hascall, John McDonald, Charles Carr, W. J. Emerson, P. D. Walsh, Thomas Foley, N. Murphy, Gus McCabe and William Wilson. The city purchased for this Company a No. 2 Silsby engine, paying \$4,800 therefor. The Company was temporarily located in F. Misse-gades' wagon factory, opposite their present engine-house, which was built and occupied in 1876, at a cost of \$2,400. The efficiency of the Company and the completeness of their paraphernalia are entirely due to the individual efforts of the members. Their engine-house and meeting-room are models of order and neatness, being elaborately decorated with pictures and tapestry. The present officers are: Foreman, George Mann; Assistant, William Emerson; Engineer, C. E. Straw; Hose Captain, E. Rogan; Assistant, Henry Rosthauser; Treasurer, John Weisert; Secretary, E. M. Wood.

Sack Company, No. 1.—Incorporated, in 1876, for the purpose of attending fires in the capacity of a special police and taking charge of property. First officers: Foreman, Leonard Jaehrling; Assistant, Leopold Kabet; Secretary, Eugene Wiggenhorn; Treasurer, Joseph Blifenicht. Present officers: Foreman, William H. Rohr; Assistant, Daniel Platz; Secretary, F. Rosenbaum; Treasurer, Joseph Blifenicht.

Coal Cart Company.—Organized in 1878, C. Eaton, Captain, for the purpose of supplying the engines with coal while on duty at fires.

The present officers of the Fire Department are: President, Eugene Wiggenhorn; Vice President, August Fuermann; Chief Engineer, William Schulte; Assistant Chief, William Stone; Secretary, Chris Becker; Treasurer, Carl Goeldner. Each company is represented in the Department by two Trustees. The Department officers are elected once a year, by ballot, the members of the different companies only voting. Each company selects its own officers. There are at present about one hundred and thirty-three members in the Department.

The authorities will some day realize the necessity for keeping teams of large and powerful horses to draw their engines to fires without delay, instead of relying upon overworked and broken-down animals which are invariably half a mile from the engine-houses when the alarm is sounded. Three instances of this kind have come under the observation of the writer within as many weeks. A stitch in time saves nine.

WATERTOWN POST OFFICE.

This important Federal institution was established in the fall of 1837, with William M. Dennis as Postmaster. The people of Watertown, prior to that time, obtained their mail from Aztalan, which was for a long time the point of distribution for many other new settlements. The letters and papers for Watertown were brought by the mail carrier from Aztalan in a pocket-handkerchief. Including Mr. Dennis, there have been twelve Postmasters in Watertown, as follows: P. V. Brown, Patrick Rogan, Benjamin F. Fay, John F. Kimball, Jacob J. Euos, Myron B. Williams, Jas. Potter, Peter Rogan, Jacob Jussen, Henry Bertram and Justus T. Moak.

In 1856, the monotonous arrival and distribution of mute mail matter was varied by the receipt of a small dog, carefully tied up in a gunny bag and properly addressed to a well-known citizen. It is believed to have been the first occurrence of the kind in the history of any post office. Commenting upon the affair, a local editor said that, in his opinion, it was "no worse perversion of the design of the postal system than the practice of some Congressmen of sending their washing home, under the mark of public documents and with their frank of postage free."

In January, 1856, Postmaster Williams removed the post office to Second street, in "quarters enlarged and much improved." In August, of the same year, the office became entitled to a Presidential appointment, the commissions having reached \$1,000 a year. Myron B. Williams was appointed Postmaster by President Pierce. In July, 1858, Mr. Williams was superseded by Gen. James Potter, under Buchanan's administration. Gen. Potter removed the office to the *Democrat* building, on Main street. April 29, 1859, the office was again removed, this time to the corner of West avenue and Water street. Two months before the expiration of President Buchanan's term, Gen. Potter was relegated to private life by the appointment of Peter Rogan, who, in March, 1860, established the office in Cramer's Block, on the West Side. After fourteen months of official life, Postmaster Rogan was retired in favor of Jacob Jussen, who received his appointment under President Lincoln. Postmaster Jussen removed the office to L. R. Cady block on Second street, the place formerly occupied by it. Mr. Jussen was re-appointed in May, 1866, by Andrew Johnson, but in September, of the same year, was replaced by the appointment of Henry Bertram. Justus T. Moak succeeded to the position in March, 1867, and has remained in the office to the present time.

The Watertown Post Office was made "a complete money-order office," in 1866. The first order was issued in February, of that year, to Henry Steger in favor of William Johnson, of Dubuque, Iowa, for \$7. The whole number of orders issued during that month was less than the number sometimes issued now in a single day, the total being twenty-four orders, amounting to \$384.42. The number of orders drawn upon the office during the same month was eleven amounting to \$191.93. At the present time, quite an extensive foreign money-order business is transacted, orders being obtainable upon Germany, Great Britain, Canada and Switzerland. The records now show an average issue of 100 orders per week, aggregating \$1,200, and nearly that number and amount being paid. The general business of the office is quite large, requiring the constant personal attention of Postmaster Moak and three clerks.

Other Federal Officers.—The following named gentlemen have, at various times, filled the positions herewith accredited to them: Assistant Assessors, Harlow Pease, D. D. Scott and Calvin Cheeney; Deputy Collector, Calvin Cheeney; U. S. Gauger, William L. Norris, appointed in 1863, who, prior to that time, held the office of Inspector of Spirits and Cigars until that office was abolished. Of the large army of gaugers, Mr. Norris is one of less than a dozen who have remained in office successively, and against whom no charges have ever been brought. Storekeepers, George W. Perry and James McCann. The latter now resides in Rome, in this county. Court Commissioners, J. J. Enos and Calvin B. Skinner.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The first hall where public gatherings were held was (and is still) in the attic of the old American House (now the Lindon). It was used for all kinds of entertainments for several years, until John W. Cole's block was built, and a large hall opened therein.

Boegel's Hall, in Seibel's Block, on Main street, was for awhile a favorite place for public gatherings.

Music Hall, on North First street, was the next place of the kind opened for such purposes. It is under the management of the Musical Society.

Turners' Hall is probably the most commodious and popular, as well as the most modern of the numerous halls in Watertown.

"DER VIEHMARKT."

This is an institution peculiar to the cities and villages of Jefferson County, and particularly to Watertown. It is what may be termed a stock fair, and has its origin in a custom still in existence in Germany. It was introduced in Watertown twenty years ago by Leopold Kadisch, and has been kept up ever since.

On the second Tuesday of each month, hundreds of farmers assemble in the city or village nearest their homes, bringing with them horses, cattle of all grades and descriptions, hogs, dogs, poultry, dairy products, etc., all of which are displayed in the principal thoroughfares, for sale. Dealers from Milwaukee and Chicago meet them, and purchase sometimes largely of particular exhibits. It is a day of sharp bargains and amusing scenes. Farmers' wives and daughters drive both the cattle and the bargains, and can twist the caudle appendage of an unruly calf with a grace and effect that would turn an Arkansas "bullwhacker" green with envy. The last three months of the year are the most fruitful of extensive displays. Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, for two blocks on either side of Main, are on occasions of *der Viehmarkt* the scenes of great animation. The merchant often reaps a rich harvest from those who are successful in disposing of their particular articles. Venders of peanuts, candies, etc., prize *der Viehmarkt* as highly as they do a circus, and the festive monte man is generally on hand, in search for victims; but, as a rule, those who become ensnared in his net do not always belong to the rural classes. There are gudgeons and gudgeons!

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Masons.—At an early day, a Lodge of Masons was organized in Watertown, known as Tuscan Lodge, the records of which cannot be traced, though they doubtless exist. The Lodge was short-lived and soon became a thing of the past.

Watertown Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M.—Charter granted February 10, 1853. Present officers: N. C. Daniels, H. P.; S. M. Eaton, K.; Jesse Stone, S.; James Ford, Secretary; M. B. Schwab, Treasurer.

Watertown Lodge, No. 49.—Charter granted June 14, 1854. First officers: Benjamin Granger, W. M.; J. Williams, S. W.; V. D. Green, J. W. Present officers: S. M. Eaton, W. M.; Jesse Stone, S. W.; Ferd Heinze, J. R.; George Webb, Secretary. There are 122 members.

The Odd Fellows.—*Watertown Lodge, No. 31.*—Organized September 1, 1848, by Grand Master Wilson. First officers: S. Stimpson, Noble Grand; M. W. Glines, Vice Grand; W. H. Besley, Recording Secretary; B. F. Fay, Permanent Secretary; W. C. Green, Treasurer; T. Ten Eycke, Warden; Charles Billings, Guardian. January 5, 1856, the Lodge suspended. The officers at that date were: A. H. Nichols, N. G.; F. H. Dodge, V. G.; J. F. Chatfield, P. S.; Charles Wood, R. S.; H. Maes, T. In February, 1875, it was resuscitated, with the following officers, working under the old charter: John Davis, N. G.; E. R. Evans, V. G.; S. G. Roper, R. S.; Charles Wood, P. S.; M. N. Barber, T. The present officers are: A. Solli-day, N. G.; W. B. Squires, V. G.; E. S. Cunningham, R. S.; J. Hammon, P. S.; M. N. Barber, T.

Watertown Lodge, No. 77.—Organized April 10, 1854, with the following charter members: Henry Mulberger, Andrew Peterson, John Baker, Henry Bertram and Christian Bretschler. John Baker was the first Noble Grand. The charter members originally belonged to No. 31 (the American Lodge), but national dissensions caused a rupture, resulting in the formation of a new Lodge. The present officers of No. 77 are: William Krueger, N. G.; Fred Fischer, V. G.; Jacob Weber, R. S.; Leonard Jaehrling, P. S.; Jacob Koerner, T. There are ninety members in the Lodge.

Rachel Lodge.—In 1869, a Rebecca Degree Lodge, composed of the wives of Odd Fellow in Watertown, was formed, the present officers of which are: Mrs. Stylow, N. G.; Mrs. Rose V. G.; Mrs. Fischer, P. S.; Mrs. Hoffman, R. S.; Mrs. Jaehrling, T.

Watertown Encampment, I. O. O. F.—Organized, 1875. First officers: Charles Lotz Grand Patriarch; Charles Beckman, High Priest; Jacob Weber, First Warden; Chr. Schmidt, Second Warden; Charles Gothe, Treasurer; U. Habbegger, Financial Secretary; Fred Stylow Scribe. Present officers: F. Gerber, G. P.; Peter Klosse, H. P.; August Seafort, F. W. Chr. Schmidt, S. W.; U. Habbegger, T.; Fred Stylow, S. and F. S.

Sons of Hermann.—*Guttenberg Lodge, No. 13.*—The Sons of Hermann is a secret Order but not of a very mysterious nature. Its object is the insurance of its members, each of whom upon joining the Order, takes a thousand-dollar policy, payable to his family, or whosoever he may direct, when he dies—a sort of life insurance association, minus the high-salaried officers. No. 13 is strictly a German-speaking Lodge. Its first officers were: Theodore Bernhard, President; L. Jaehrling, Vice President; D. Blumenfeld, Recording Secretary; W. H. Rohr, Financial Secretary; C. H. Ahrenberg, Treasurer. Trustees—A. F. Manegold, S. Melzer and John Heymann. Present officers: Philip Schmidt, P.; C. H. Wendtland, V. P.; Otto Linde, P. S.; G. H. Wenk, F. S.; Julius Goeldner, T. Trustees—D. Blumenfeld, Emil Gaebler and S. Melzer. There are sixty-seven members in Guttenberg Lodge.

Watertown Turn-Verein.—Organized August 21, 1860, "for the purpose of the cultivation and improvement of the faculties of the body and mind of its members, and the management of musical and theatrical entertainments for the benefit and amusement of the society and others." Charter members—Charles Lotz, H. Pamperin, John Weber, E. Schuenemann, F. Fetsch, J. Leinberger, John Berg and F. Giegerich. First officers: H. Pamperin, President; Charles Lotz, Secretary; John Weber, Treasurer. Present officers: Henry Bieber, President; Charles Wendtland, Vice President; Ed Neumann, Secretary; Emil Kramer, Corresponding Secretary; M. J. Schubert, Treasurer; William Steinman, Assistant Treasurer; Nic Bruegger, Turnwart. A large hall was erected by the society, in 1869, on South Third street, at a cost of \$28,000. Louis Kehr is the agent. The first company of Watertown volunteers to enlist in the cause of the Union was composed almost entirely of members of this society.

Knights of Pythias.—*Lincoln Lodge, No. 20.*—Organized November 24, 1875. Charter members and first officers: John W. Ganes, P. C.; John Davis, C. C.; William Humphrey, V. C.; J. B. May, K. of R. and S.; William Eurhaus, M. T.; Julius Wiggenhorn, M. E.; H. B. Quick, M. at A.; William Krause, P.; Robert Jones, I. G.; D. T. Evans, O. G. William Babcock was also a charter member. Present officers: J. Hamlin, P. C.; H. S. Howell, C. C.; D. H. E. J. Bearhaus, V. C.; William F. Brandt, K. of R. and S.; William Krause, P.; J. W. Wiggenhorn, M. E.; William Humphreys, M. F.; R. Achtenhauzen, M. at A.; G. Exner, O. G. There are between forty and fifty members in the Lodge.

German Order of Harugari.—*Rock River Lodge, No. 404.*—Organized January 7, 1877. Charter members and first officers: Charles Wendtland, O. B.; William Krebs, U. B.; Emil Kramer, Secretary; Henry Loehr, Treasurer; Louis Beese, Hermann Birr, Louis Ulrich, George Mann, Henry Jaeger and Nicholas Bruegger. Present officers: Emile Kramer, X. B.; William Krebs, O. B.; Nicholas Bruegger, U. B.; Henry Rosstauscher, Recording Secretary; Hermann Graeve, Permanent Secretary; George Mann, Treasurer. There are twenty-three members in the Lodge.

Unity Council, No. 230, Royal Arcanum.—Organized January 4, 1879, for the purpose of mutual insurance, regulated according to the expectancy of life, based upon the Carlisle table. First officers: Dr. W. F. Whyte, Regent; Dr. H. T. Eberle, Vice Regent; Nelson W. Pierce, Past Regent; M. C. Ambrose, Orator; G. A. Stallmann, Secretary; F. B. Tuttle, Collector; Sanford Cromwell, Treasurer. Trustees—Eugene Goeldner, Edmund Goeldner and Frank Woodard; Medical Examiners—Dr. W. C. Spalding and Dr. W. F. Whyte. Present officers: H. T. Eberle, R.; Eugene Goeldner, V. R.; G. B. Lewis, P. R.; D. B. Price, O.; M. C. Ambrose, Secretary; F. B. Tuttle, C.; John W. Mentink, Treasurer; Trustees and Medical

Examiners the same as above. Unity Council has about twenty-two members. The initiation fee is \$5, examination \$1. Upon the death of a member, \$3,000 is paid to the wife or whoever he may have nominated in his application for admission. As an evidence of the efficacy of the system, it is only necessary to state that the managers of the leading life insurance companies are waging a relentless war against it.

Knights of Honor.—*Rock River Lodge, No. 330.*—Organized July 24, 1876, for the purposes of mutual life insurance. First officers: Past Dictator, T. D. Kanouse; Dictator, C. W. Rundlett; Vice Dictator, William Humphrey; Assistant Dictator, F. J. Schroeter; Chaplain, J. B. Lewis; Guide, William Beurhaus; Reporter, William L. Norris; Financial Reporter, Charles Wood; Treasurer, W. C. Spalding; Guardian, J. W. Ganes; Sentinel, J. F. Barber; Trustees—J. W. Ganes, J. F. Barber and N. W. Pierce. Present officers: W. C. Spalding, D.; Charles Wood, V. D.; F. A. Cooley, A. D.; G. B. Lewis, G.; William L. Norris, R.; E. Achtenbagen, F. R.; D. P. Price, T.; C. W. Rundlett, G.; Trustees—W. A. Beurhaus and N. W. Pierce.

Temple of Honor.—Organized March, 1877, for the purpose of disseminating the cause of temperance. First officers: C. H. Purple, W. C. T.; Amos Baum, W. V. T.; C. W. Rundlett, W. C. T.; F. E. Woodard, W. R.; George W. Hill, W. U.; George Hope, D. U. Present officers: F. E. Woodard, W. C. T.; William H. May, W. V. T.; C. W. Rundlett, P. W. T.; C. H. Purple, W. R.; George Hope, W. U.; George W. Hill, D. U. About thirty members in the Lodge.

Young Men's Association.—Watertown has not been without her literary lights. An organization of ambitious and public-spirited citizens existed at an early day, whose purpose was mutual mental improvement and the cultivation of oratory. But a lack of enthusiasm proved fatal to the objects in view, and the association ceased to exist until 1857, when, through the efforts of the editor of the *Democrat*, it was re-organized, with the following officers: President, W. C. Spalding; Vice President, R. S. Little; Secretary, D. W. Ballou, Jr.; Treasurer, W. H. Clark. The Association was duly incorporated, by an act of the Legislature, February 24, 1857, and opened reading and debating rooms in the Watertown Bank Block. In October of the same year, the Association took up its quarters in Cole's Block, and, in conjunction with the manager of Cole's Hall, undertook the work of getting up a course of lectures. Among the notable men who filled dates in the course were Horace Greeley and Carl Schurz. Under these auspices, on New Year's night, 1858, Mr. Greeley appeared before a large audience and delivered his then famous lecture, "Europe as I saw it." Commenting upon it, the editor of the *Democrat* said: "A donkey could just about as easily roar like a lion as the renowned philosopher of the press could succeed in appearing and speaking like an impressive and graceful orator. It was the matter and not the elocution that pleased everybody." Carl Schurz lectured twice before the Association, his subjects being "Democracy and Despotism in France," and "Americanism." The Association soon ceased to exist, and has not since been revived. This result, we believe, is not attributable to the "efforts" of the present honored Secretary of the Interior.

St. Bernard's Temperance and Benevolent Society.—Organized March 24, 1867. President ex officio, Rev. Dr. J. W. Norris, Pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic Church; President, William D. Stacy; Vice President, Thomas Moor; Secretary, Michael Norton; Treasurer, Philip Hackett. In 1868, under the presidency of M. J. Gallagher, quite an extensive library was purchased for the benefit of the Society, Patrick Hackett being appointed Librarian. The present officers are: James B. Murphy, President (Rev. P. J. Colovin, ex officio President); Joseph Brooks, Vice President; James Prindergast, Secretary; Thomas Sullivan, Treasurer; Michael Murphy, Librarian; William Dervin, Marshal.

St. Henry's Benevolent Society.—Organized July 15, 1867, with the following officers: Reinhard Muller, President (the Rev. Bernhard, ex officio President); Bernhard Koch, Vice President; Anton Schumacher, Secretary; Charles Hahn, Vice Secretary; Ferdinand Wetter, Treasurer; Trustees—John Dentz, Fridolin Rusch and Joseph Brehm. Present

officers: Meinhard Muller, President (Rev. Gotschalk, ex officio President); Joseph Brehm, Vice President; John Kochler, Secretary; Casper Zeitler, Vice Secretary; Michael Uhlemeyer, Treasurer; George Bub, Marshal; Trustees—Charles Hahn, Matthias Schebelack and Nick Yungblut.

Fenian Brotherhood.—Organized June, 1866, with the following officers: Patrick Rogan, Center; Edward Sweeney, Secretary; Michael Owens, Treasurer; Committee of Safety—Thomas Moore, Philip Hackett, M. Hennessey, John Little and T. Dervin. Most every Irishman in Watertown belonged to the organization, but their patriotic intentions were sadly blighted after the grand Fenian explosion in New York in 1867.

MUSICAL AND SINGING SOCIETIES.—BAND.

“Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.”

The Germans are nothing if not musical. Wherever the language is spoken, the notes of the accordion and the harmonica are to be heard. The most renowned singers the world has known were of German extraction. The art of music belongs to them; it is a part of their nationality. The first German singing-society in Watertown was founded by Fritz Meyer, in 1847, at the Rock River House. Its members were G. Baumann, J. Hoeffner, J. Schubert, H. Bertram, Mr. Hassenfeld, A. Rhiner, U. Kuhn and F. Meyer, President and Director. The first concert was held at the Planter's House, and the second in the Methodist Church, to celebrate the German revolution in 1848. The latter was a part of the proceedings of a great gala day, which concluded with a torchlight procession. Mrs. K. Schubert was the prima donna of the occasion. The society removed soon to the Buena Vista House, and afterward to Boegel's Hall, where it increased and flourished, especially after the Jussen family joined it. Mrs. J. Jussen and Mrs. E. Jussen (the latter a sister of Carl Schurz) were both excellent vocalists, and took a lively interest in the welfare of the society. Here it was that Charles Stoppenbach, now of Jefferson, created a great sensation by turning a rocking-chair into a musical instrument, and drawing, seemingly with a violin bow, beautiful strains of a peculiar origin and sound out of it. The music was produced by Mr. Stoppenbach's mouth by means of a comb and a piece of thin paper. After an existence of eight years, the society began to decline, and it disbanded in 1861.

A new musical society had been started in 1860, by E. Hooper, and in the spring of 1861. E. C. Gaebler, the present popular musical instrument dealer, organized the Philharmonic Society. In the fall of 1861, the two societies were consolidated, under the direction of Mr. Gaebler. At their first concert in January, 1862, they performed Haydn's oratorio, “The Creation,” and gave a concert every month during that winter. A difference of opinion having arisen between the active and the honorary members of the Society about its management, the former seceded, and on the second Saturday of July, 1862, organized the present Concordia Society. Mr. Gaebler has been the Director, with two short interruptions, up to the present time. Besides a large number of miscellaneous concerts and several operettas, the Concordia has performed two oratorios (Haydn's “Creation” and Romberg's “Song of the Bell,”) and the following well-known operas: “The Village Barber,” “The Magic Flute,” “Fra Diavolo,” and “The Daughter of the Regiment.” “The Magic Flute” was very successful, and the excellent manner of its rendition attracted wide attention. The cast of characters is well worth preserving: *Sarasro*, William H. Rohr; *Tamino*, E. C. Gaebler; *Papageno*, P. Schmidt; *Queen of Night*, Miss E. Butterfield (now Mrs. Walworth, of Omaha); *Pamina*, Mrs. Eugene Wiggenhorn; *Papagena*, Mrs. D. Blumenfeld; *Priests*, F. Fischer and Charles Arenberg; *Ladies*, Miss Sarah Bellack, Mrs. H. W. Rohr, Miss E. Hermann and Miss Emile Bertram.

There have been two successful saengerfests (musical conventions) held in Watertown under the auspices of the Concordia Society, one in 1867, and the other in 1875. The Society has twice competed for prizes; the first time in 1866, in La Crosse, and again, in 1868, at Milwaukee. It carried off the first prize in each instance—a silver goblet at La Crosse, and a diploma

at Milwaukee. In 1866, the Society erected Music Hall, and, in 1874, the four-acre island in Rock River, between Smith's Bridge and Rough and Ready Bridge, was purchased by them, and named Concordia Island. About \$1,000 worth of improvements have been made on the island, including a bridge across the river from the main land, a double bowling alley, a platform 24x48 feet, for dancing, etc. Two thousand shade-trees have been planted on the island, and other improvements are in contemplation. In 1862, the Society was presented with a beautiful blue silk flag by the ladies of Watertown. The banner was the handiwork of Mrs. Wm. H. Rohr.

Watertown Cornet Band.—Organized in 1870, with John Miller as Leader. The band is composed of the following members: Charles Noack, B flat clarinet; William Sumnerfield, E flat clarinet; Charles J. Wenck, E flat cornet; A. Gritzner, B flat cornet; Otto Noack, alto; Alex. Noack, alto; William Roeder, tenor; Fred Pohlmann, baritone; A. Schuelermann, tuba; Frank Kartak, bass-drum; John Weissert, tenor-drum. The band also composes the string orchestra of Watertown.

LOCAL MILITIA.

Watertown Rifle Company.—"In time of peace, prepare for war" was their motto. They organized in May, 1851, calling themselves the Watertown Rifle Company. Officers: Henry Boegel, Captain; Gotlieb Baumann, First Lieutenant; C. W. Schultz, Second Lieutenant; John Reichert, First Sergeant. The war broke out in 1861, and when the first call for 75,000 volunteers was made, the "Rifles" disbanded, turned their arms over to the State, and became peaceable citizens. Lieut. Schultz's military mien had won for him frequent promotions, and, at the date of disbandment, he filled the honored rank and graceful uniform of a Captain. The old veteran is still a resident of Watertown.

Watertown Artillery.—Organized in 1853 with the following officers: Benjamin Campbell, Captain; John Willans, First Lieutenant; Henry Mulberger, Second Lieutenant. The patriotism of this company found so very few opportunities for expression that the organization was frequently threatened with dissolution. In 1859, new ardor was infused into its ranks by the election of the following officers: Henry Mulberger, Captain; Jacob Hoeffner, First Lieutenant; Charles Riedinger, Second Lieutenant. It was also re-christened, and called the Governor's Artillery. Disbanded when the war broke out.

GOVERNMENT.

Prior to February, 1839, what is now Jefferson County belonged to the county of Milwaukee, "for judicial and other purposes." There was no real local government, under the statutes, for the early settlers of Johnson's Rapids. In November, 1838, Luther A. Cole was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Owen Aldridge, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, and remained as such until February following, when Jefferson County was set off from Milwaukee County by act of Legislature.

Alvin Foster was the first Sheriff of the county, being appointed to that office by Gov. Dodge. At the solicitation of Patrick Rogan, Peter Rogan, James Rogan, Judge Hyer and several others, who were originally residents of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., the Legislature which passed the Division Act, gave the same names to Johnson's Rapids and the new county. At the next session of the Legislature, Jefferson County was duly organized and authority given for the formation of a county government. John C. Gilman, a resident of Watertown, was the first County Supervisor elected from this section. Dr. L. I. Barber was chosen County Clerk at the same election.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Watertown continued under the county system of government until the spring of 1842, when, in April of that year, the first election was held for town officers. The proceedings of

the meeting of citizens assembled for that purpose are given as they appear in the town records :

"At the first annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wisconsin Territory, held in pursuance of public notice, as required by the statute, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1842, at the house of Benjamin Labaree, in said town, the following proceedings were had, to wit: John C. Gilman was appointed Moderator, and Silas W. Newcomb, Clerk.

"It was voted that the electors present determine by ayes and noes the number of assessors and constables which should be elected in said town. The meeting then voted to have two constables and two assessors elected.

"The meeting then proceeded to vote by ballot for town officers, and, upon canvassing the votes, the following persons having received the greatest number of votes were declared to be duly elected to the offices placed opposite their respective names, to wit :

"Town Supervisors—John Richards (Chairman), John T. Bailey and David Temple; Town Clerk, Silas W. Newcomb; Assessors, Daniel W. Kellogg and Patrick Rogan; Treasurer, Luther A. Cole; Collector, John A. Chadwick; Road Commissioners, Benjamin Labaree and John B. Gaudern; School Commissioners, John Richards, John W. Cole and John A. Chadwick; Constables, Harris Gilman and Eli H. Bouton; Scaler of Weights and Measures, John C. Gilman."

Elections have been held annually ever since, with the following result :

1843—Supervisors, John Richards (Chairman), John T. Bailey and David Temple; Town Clerk, John A. Chadwick; Collector, John Gift; Treasurer, Luther A. Cole; Road Commissioners, Edmund S. Bailey, Timothy Johnson and Patrick Rogan; School Commissioners, John Richards, Heber Smith and George Breckenridge; Assessors, John C. Gilman and Silas W. Newcomb; Constables, Eli H. Bouton and Harris Gilman; Scaler, James L. Fisk.

1844—Supervisor, George Breckenridge (Chairman), John W. Cole and David Temple. Justices of the Peace, George Breckenridge, Ebenezer W. Cole and Silas Hathaway; Town Clerk, John A. Chadwick; Assessors, Silas W. Newcomb and Edmund S. Bailey; Treasurer, Luther A. Cole; Collector, John Gibbs; Commissioners of Highways, Joseph Bouton, Truman D. White and Benjamin Fuller; School Commissioners, John W. Cole, Heber Smith and William R. Perry; Constables, John Gibb, Otis M. Wilder and Thomas Noyes; Sealer, George Smith; Overseers of Highways, Royal L. Mason (District No. 1), Isaac De Coursey (District No. 2), James Rogan (District No. 3), Eli H. Bouton (District No. 4), Jacob Lawrence (District No. 5); Fence Viewers, Jesse Dekoy, Calvin M. Bouton and Thomas Mullin.

1845—Supervisors, Myron B. Williams, William R. Perry and James C. Johnson; Town Clerk, William Vagonitz; Treasurer, Stephen Stimpson; Justices of the Peace, Myron B. Williams, John T. Bailey and Benjamin Morrison; Assessors, John A. Chadwick and Frederick McQuivey; Commissioners of Highways, Patrick Rogan, Hazen M. Morrison and Sylvester Rudd; School Commissioners, Stephen Jones, James C. Johnson and George Breckenridge; Collector, Virgil D. Green; Constables, Otis M. Wilder, Elisha M. Brown and Virgil D. Green; Sealer, James L. Fisk; Overseers of Highways, Zalmond Griswold (District No. 1), Edward Gilman (District No. 2), Timothy Johnson (District No. 3), Levi Cornic (District No. 4), H. B. Hawley (District No. 5); Fence Viewers, Thos. Gilmore, Rogér Cooly and Dudley M. Hart.

1846—Overseers of Highways, Pliny Bassford (District No. 1), Isaac De Coursey (District No. 2), Asher H. Nichols (District No. 3), Levi Cornic (District No. 4), Silas Hathaway (District No. 5), John McLaughlin (District No. 6), Otis M. Wilder (District No. 7). Supervisors, Myron B. Williams (Chairman), William C. Goodenow and Sylvester Rudd. Town Clerk, Charles C. Hamlin; Treasurer, Stephen Stimpson; Justices of the Peace, John C. Gilman, John Gibb and Elisha D. Thompson; Collector, Thomas Noyes; Assessors, Aaron Shultz and Asher B. Nichols; Commissioners of Highways, Truman D. White, Zalmond Griswold and John T. Bailey; School Commissioners, DeWitt C. Hamilton, John G. Wolcot and Barrett Coon. Constables, Thomas Noyes, Harris Gilman and Orlando Gifford; Sealer, James L. Fisk.

1847—Overseer of Highways, Jonathan Crouch (District No. 1), George Breckenridge (District No. 2), Timothy Johnson (District No. 3), William Barrett (District No. 4), George Mills (District No. 5), Francis Smith (District No. 6), Francis Doty (District No. 7). Supervisors, W. H. Besley (Chairman), William C. Green and Henry Waldron. Town Clerk, William V. Ament; Assessors, John T. Bailey, Asher H. Nichols and Otis M. Wilder; Highway Commissioners, Aaron Shultz, H. B. Hawley and William R. Perry; School Commissioners, Timothy J. Kelly, W. G. Miller and Elihu Higgins; Treasurer, Edward Johnson; Collector, R. W. Curtiss; Constables, R. W. Curtiss, G. D. Breckenridge and George W. Crandall; Sealer, James L. Fisk.

1848—Supervisors, E. W. Cole (Chairman), Olcott Cheney and H. B. Hawley; Town Clerk, Charles W. Daniels; Treasurer, Barrett Coon; Justices of the Peace, John D. Gifford, John D. Reynolds and E. W. Cole; Assessors, William Nelson and John Richards; Collector, Timothy J. Kelly; Constables, Eudorus G. Thompson, George W. Crandall and Timothy J. Kelly; Commissioners of Highways, Timothy Johnson, Peter De Coursey and Seth Higgins; School Commissioners, Jonathan Crouch, J. G. Craighead and William C. Fountain; Sealer, Seth Chapin.

1849—Supervisors, Edward Gilman (Chairman), John Q. Hull and Alonzo Platt; Town Clerk, Charles W. Billings; Assessors, Patrick Rogan; Treasurer, T. J. Kelly; Superintendent of Schools, Melancthon Hoyt; Justices of the Peace, J. J. Enos, Seth H. Higgins and William T. Butler; Constables, H. Gilman, A. Streeter and T. J. Kelly; Sealer, Jacob Baumann.

1850—Supervisors, Michael J. Gallagher (Chairman), John Q. Hull and David Montgomery; Town Clerk, Sylvester H. Taylor; Treasurer, T. J. Kelly; School Superintendent, Melancthon Hoyt; Justices of the Peace, Seth H. Higgins, John T. Bailey, Corbian A. Abel and Adolphus Menges; Assessors, John D. Gifford, John Farmer and Peter Rogan; Constables, T. J. Kelly, G. W. Crandall and Aaron Streeter; Sealer, Joseph Fisher.

1851—Supervisors, John Richards (Chairman), Thomas Mullen and John Q. Hull; Town Clerk, S. H. Taylor; Treasurer, Aaron Shultz; Justices of the Peace, Francis Smith and William Giben; School Superintendent, James Covey; Assessor, T. J. Kelly; Constables, William Powers, S. N. Walker and N. E. Nichols; Sealer, J. W. Jones.

1852—Supervisors, P. V. Brown (Chairman), Thomas Mullen and Samuel L. Walker; Town Clerk, E. W. Cole; Treasurer, George D. Breckenridge; Superintendent of Schools, Melancthon Hoyt; Assessors, Walter Pease, Jr., Jonas Narracong and Ed. Mulick; Justices of the Peace, Adolphus Mengis and E. W. Cole; Constables, Samuel N. Walker, Lucius Brugger and J. M. Bryant; Sealer, Edward Gilman.

1853—Supervisors, John T. Bailey (Chairman), Edward Mulick and Robert Hass; Town Clerk, H. H. Winter; Treasurer, Francis Smith; Superintendent of Schools, H. Winter; Assessor, John M. Clark; Justices of the Peace, John T. Bailey, James Stafford, V. B. Mead and Otis M. Wilder; Constables, Frederick Schwitzkey, John Revel, John Bailey and Clark M. Whitney; Sealer, John Q. Hull.

1854—Supervisors, John Q. Hull (Chairman), V. R. Mead and Robert Hass; Town Clerk, H. H. Winter; School Superintendent, H. H. Winter; Assessors, James Stafford and John Young; Justices of the Peace, H. H. Winter, James Stafford and Francis Smith; Treasurer, Francis Smith; Constables, William Nelson, Thomas Newman, Owen Collins and Michael Farley; Sealer, John Q. Hull.

1855—Supervisors, John Q. Hull (Chairman), Francis Smith and John Young; Town Clerk, James Stafford; School Superintendent, William March; Treasurer, Edward Mulick; Assessors, S. N. Walker and Fred Schwitzkey; Constables, C. M. Whitney, James Bailey and Daniel Perry; Sealer, John Q. Hull.

1856—Supervisors, A. H. Nichols (Chairman), Seneca Fuller and Charles Wollensack; Town Clerk, John Kelley; Assessors, A. H. Nichols, Charles Wollensack and T. Lenhallen; School Superintendent, Charles Wilkins; Treasurer, N. Nichols; Constables, C. M. Whitney, John McLaughlin and T. Lehman; Sealer, J. Q. Hull.

1857—Supervisors, James Stafford (Chairman), H. H. Winter and Edward Mulick ; Town Clerk, John Kelley ; Treasurer, Charles Wollensack ; School Superintendent, C. Wilkins ; Assessors, C. M. Whitney, Charles Schnapp and Joachim Cordes ; Constables, C. M. Whitney, V. R. Mead and John McLaughlin ; Sealer, John Young.

1858—Town Clerk, William Moach ; Treasurer, Brayton Whitney ; School Superintendent, Justin R. Porter ; Assessors, James Lean and Anson Hans ; Constables, Brayton Whitney, Isaac Grover and Robert Hass ; Justices of the Peace, Chr. Meffert, John O'Connell and James Stafford ; Sealer, John Young.

1859—Supervisors, John Q. Hull (Chairman), V. R. Mead and William Emerson ; Town Clerk, Chr. Meffert ; School Superintendent, John Kelley ; Treasurer, Michael Nary ; Assessors, Joachim Cordes and John Kelley ; Justices of the Peace, John Young, James Stafford and Edward Mulick ; Coustables, John O'Connell and E. D. Thompson ; Sealer, H. H. Winter.

1860—Supervisors, H. H. Winter (Chairman), V. R. Mead and Robert Hass ; Town Clerk, Chr. Meffert ; Treasurer, Fred Lehmann ; Assessor, Fred Lehmann ; Justices of the Peace, Chr. Meffert, James Stafford and Chas. Wilkins ; Constables, Delos Haling, August Strehlow and Dennis Crowley ; Sealer, Henry Byff.

1861—Supervisors, H. H. Winter (Chairman), Robert Hass and John Kelley ; Town Clerk, John Shinnick ; Treasurer, Adam Brick ; School Superintendent, Charles Wilkins ; Assessors, James Stafford and John F. Schultz ; Justices of the Peace, Orin Barnum, Ernst Hans and Charles Wilkins ; Constables, Delos Haling and Theodore Veidler ; Sealer, John Young.

1862—Supervisors, James Stafford (Chairman), Robert Hass and John Young ; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick ; Treasurer, Gotleib Strehlow ; Assessor, J. Q. Hull ; Justices of the Peace, J. C. Kelley, William March and Robert Hass ; Constables, Delos Haling, Emil Zeidler and John Rolk ; Sealer, Christopher Howmann.

1863—Supervisors, Robert Hass (Chairman), Fred Strehlow and Adam Brick ; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick ; Treasurer, Peter Shena ; Assessors, James Stafford and John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, Robert Hass, John F. Schultz and F. Wagner ; Constables, August Gills and William Wigand ; Sealer, John Young.

1864—Supervisors, Robert Hass (Chairman), V. R. Mead and Edward Mulick ; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick ; Treasurer, Joseph Ubinger ; Assessors, Edward Pfenninger and John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, William Emerson and John Young ; Constables, Fred Sydow and Edward Pfenninger ; Sealer, Gotleib Strehlow.

1865—Supervisors, William Emerson (Chairman), John Young and Emil Zeidler ; Town Clerk, Peter Kelley ; Treasurer, William Kind ; Assessors, John Fink and Andrew Eppindorff ; Justices of the Peace, Francis Smith, C. B. Wilkins and John Fink ; Constables, Adam Brick, Hermann Schroeder and Idels Huber ; Sealer, Henry Ohm.

1866—Supervisors, Edward Mulick (Chairman), Emil Zeidler and Ludwig Cordes ; Town Clerk, Peter Kelley ; Treasurer, Fred Sydow ; Assessor, John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, John Young, John Fink and Ludwig Cordes ; Constables, Thomas Shinnick, Hermann Weyman and Adam Eppindorff ; Sealer, Fred Schwitzkey.

1867—Supervisors, Francis Smith (Chairman), C. H. Wollensack and Emil Zeidler ; Town Clerk, W. D. Stacy ; Treasurer, Jacob Widman ; Assessor, John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, C. H. Wollensack, W. D. Stacy and Emil Zeidler ; Constables, Peter Scherrer, Adam Eppindorff and Adam Brick ; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1868—Supervisors, Thomas Shinnick (Chairman), C. H. Wollensack and V. R. Mead ; Town Clerk, Peter E. Kelley ; Treasurer, George Spungenberg ; Assessor, John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, W. D. Stacy, Peter E. Kelley and John Fink ; Constables, James McGean, George Spungenberg and John Wahl ; Sealer, Charles Wollensack.

1869—Supervisors, John E. Kelley (Chairman), V. R. Mead and William Wigand ; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick ; Treasurer, Peter Boetcher ; Assessor, John Fink ; Justices of the Peace, W. D. Stacy, Thomas Shinnick and Frank Smith ; Sealer, Peter Scherrer.

1870—(The leaf in the record book which evidently contained the names of the officers elected this year has been cut out.)

1871—Supervisors, C. H. Wollensack (Chairman), Fred Bucholtz and Peter Scherrer; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick; Treasurer, Chr. Straus; Assessor, John Fink; Justices of the Peace, W. D. Stacy, William Wigand and Fred Sydow; Constables, Aug. Lehmann, Jacob Weidmann and Peter Scherrer; Sealer, Hermann Schroeder.

1872—Supervisors, C. H. Wollensack (Chairman), William Boetcher and Fred Butler; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick; Treasurer, John Klaush; Assessor, John Fink; Justices of the Peace, Frank Smith, Jacob Weidmann and Aug. Lehmann; Constables, Charles Burchard, Joseph Indra and William Loeffler; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1873—Supervisors, Fred Bucholtz (Chairman), Jacob Weidmann and Peter Boetcher; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick; Assessor, John Fink; Treasurer, Charles Reuner; Justices of the Peace, Francis Smith, Ernest Henning, Emil Zeidler and John Klaush; Constables, John Nary, Fred Schwitzkey and Franz Frederick; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1874—Supervisors, Fred Bucholtz (Chairman), Jacob Weidmann and Peter Boetcher; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick; Assessor, John Fink; Treasurer, Henry Lines; Justices of the Peace, Owen Collins, C. B. Wilkins, Henry Groth and Terrance Flannagan; Constables, William Nary, Aug. Kropf and Ernst Henning; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1875—Supervisors, C. H. Wollensack (Chairman), Fred Vergenz and August Lehmann; Town Clerk, Thomas Shinnick; Assessor, John Fink; Treasurer, William Smith; Justices of the Peace, Jacob Weidmann, Fred Rabboch, John Smith and Thomas Shinnick; Constables, Daniel Pfifer, Emil Witte, Henry Linnes and Ernst Tactha; Sealer, Peter Boetcher.

1876—Supervisors, C. H. Wollensack (Chairman), August Lehmann and Fred Vergenz; Town Clerk, John Fink; Treasurer, William Wigand; Assessor, Fred Sydow; Justices of the Peace, Richard Dront, John Nary, C. H. Wollensack and Francis Smith; Constables, Michael Collins, Herman Wiseman and John Klaush; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1877—Supervisors, Charles Wollensack (Chairman), Peter Scherrer and Christian Henning; Town Clerk, John Fink; Assessor, Fred Sydow; Treasurer, Fred Otto; Justices of the Peace, Emil Zeidler, Richard Sutton, Peter Dorscheit and Eugene Rogan; Constables, Hermann Karberg, John Lange and Peter Graeff; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1878—Supervisors, Thomas Shinnick (Chairman), Peter Scherrer and Christian Henning; Town Clerk, Emil Witte; Assessor, Fred Sydow; Treasurer, Frederick Dietzel; Justices of the Peace, C. H. Wollensack, William Wigand and T. Korberg; Constables, Henry Linnes, William Smith and A. Bergmann; Sealer, H. Ohm.

1879—Supervisors—C. H. Wollensack (Chairman), Henry Linnes and T. W. Sydow; Town Clerk, Emil Witte; Treasurer, J. T. Moran; Assessor, John Klausch; Justices of the Peace, Fred Sydow, Fr. Smith and Christian Henning; Constables, Fr. Bottler and William Schmidt; Sealer, Thomas Shinnick.

The town of Watertown, for the most part, is well settled up by a very industrious and frugal class of farmers. Wheat, barley, corn, oats, sorghum and hops are the chief products. The beautiful Rock River passes almost directly through its center, affording natural irrigation to many acres of fine meadow land. The river banks on either side are lined with groves of splendid oaks, and ash, and maple, which annually furnish many thousand feet of lumber for ordinary building purposes and large quantities of fuel for the winter's fires.

THE VILLAGE OF WATERTOWN.

Watertown was incorporated as a village March 7, 1849, by an act of the Legislature, and on the 22d day of the same month and year, the village charter was adopted, at an election held for that purpose, by a vote of 119 "for corporation" and 12 "against." The village was bounded by the survey lines of Section 4, Town 8 north, Range 15 east, and was divided into two wards—all that part of the said Section 4 lying on the east side of Rock River being

and designated as the East Ward, and all that part of the same section lying on the west side of Rock River constituting the West Ward.

The act of incorporation recognized the village by the name or title of "the President and Trustees of the village of Watertown." Following is the result of the first election for village officers :

For President : Luther A. Cole—East Ward, 102 votes ; West Ward, 14 votes. Alcott Cheeney—East Ward, 71 votes ; West Ward, 56 votes. Cheeney's majority, 11 votes.

For Treasurer : Edward Johnson—East Ward, 103 votes ; West Ward, 39 votes. William T. Butler—East Ward, 61 votes ; West Ward, 27 votes. L. E. Boomer—West Ward, 1 vote. Johnson's majority, 52 votes.

For Trustees : East Ward—James J. Kier, 113 votes ; Aaron Shultz, 112 votes ; Alcott Cheeney, 97 votes ; Edward Gilman, 59 votes ; Jacob Baumann, 59 votes ; Theodore Prentiss, 53 votes ; David Montgomery, 1 vote ; David Baumann, 1 vote. West Ward—Michael J. Gallagher, 65 votes ; Daniel Jones, 42 votes ; Patrick Rogan, 37 votes ; Simeon Ford, 31 votes ; James Cody, 29 votes ; Henry E. Muess, 1 vote ; Benjamin F. Fay, 1 vote ; John Forsyth, 1 vote ; Edward Johnson, 1 vote.

It appearing that there was a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Cheeney (who was also elected as President) to qualify as a Trustee for the East Ward, the Trustees for said ward appointed Asher H. Nichols to fill such vacancy.

There being three Trustees to be chosen from each ward, Messrs. Kier, Shultz, Nichols, Gallagher, Jones and Rogan were declared to have received the highest number of votes for such office.

The first business of the Board was the election, by ballot, of a Village Clerk and Village Marshal, and Samuel Baird and Joseph Giles, respectively, were chosen for those positions.

Annual elections were held for village officers thereafter, with the following results :

March 25, 1850.—For President, Benjamin F. Fay ; for Treasurer, Alcott Cheeney ; for Trustees—East Ward, Aaron Shultz, Charles C. Hamlin and Walter Andrews ; West Ward, Patrick Rogan, Amos Bennett and John Becher. Adolphus Menges was appointed Clerk of this Board.

March 31, 1851.—For President, Edward Gilman ; for Treasurer, John Looby ; for Trustees—East Ward, Aaron Shultz, Henry Boegel and William V. Ament ; West Ward, John D. Reynolds, Bernard O'Byrne and Edward Johnson. Mr. Menges was also Clerk of this Board.

March 29, 1852.—For President, Peter Rogan ; for Treasurer, Henry Boegel ; Trustees—East Ward, E. W. Cole, Edward Gilman and William S. Turner ; West Ward, Patrick Rogan, A. Bennett and J. L. Carter ; Clerk of the Board, A. Menges, re-appointed.

INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

The marvelous growth of Watertown naturally inspired its citizens with the idea that it should become an incorporated city. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Village Trustees, held January 24, 1853, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to take measures to procure the drawing of a city charter of this village, and to take such measures as they may deem proper to secure the passage of said charter at the present session of the Legislature.

Resolved. That the sum of \$50 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of the general fund to defray the necessary expenses caused thereby.

A charter being drawn, it was passed by the Legislature, and Watertown became a full-fledged city. At an election held on April 5, 1853, under that charter, the following city officers were elected :

Executive—Mayor, Theodore Prentiss ; Clerk, Joseph D. Pease ; Treasurer, John Kelly ; Assessor, J. A. Chadwick ; Marshal, Lucius Brugger ; Superintendent of Schools, Daniel Hall ;

Municipal Judge, William T. Butler. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Augustus F. Cady and John Lubber; Justice of the Peace, Henry Mulberger; Constable, Thomas Elmer; Supervisor, L. E. Boomer. Second Ward Officers—Aldermen, Henry Boyd and Edward Gilman; Justice of the Peace, Theodore Bernhardt; Constable, Francis Belrose; Supervisor, L. E. Boomer. Third Ward Officers—Aldermen, Daniel Jones and Simeon Ford; Justice of the Peace, John Chadwick; Constable, Jesse Reinhart; Supervisor, Walter Pease, Jr. Fourth Ward Officers—Aldermen, M. J. Gallagher and Joseph Fischer; Justice of the Peace, James O'Keefe; Constable, James Griffin; Supervisor, Patrick Rogan. Fifth Ward Officers—Aldermen, William M. Dennis and Jacob Baumann; Justice of the Peace, George G. King; Constable, William Greve; Supervisor, Theodore Ravis. Sixth Ward Officers—Aldermen, John W. Cole and Frederick Hermann; Justice of the Peace, Charles Beckmann; Constable, Edward Pfenninger; Supervisor, Ira D. Lounsbury.

The second election under the city charter was held April 4, 1854, with the following result:

Executive—Mayor, Theodore Prentiss; Clerk, Henry Mulberger; Treasurer, J. Becker; Marshal, Ernest Off; Assessor, Walter Pease, Jr.; Superintendent of Schools, James Cody. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, John Lubber and Alcott Cheeney; Constable, E. M. Brown; Supervisor, Myron B. Williams. Second Ward Officers—Aldermen, Henry Bertram and Henry Maldanner; Justice of the Peace, E. Rothe; Constable, Francis Belrose; Supervisor, Myron B. Williams. Third Ward Officers—Aldermen, Daniel Jones and Peter Rogan; Justice of the Peace, Daniel Miller; Constable, Michael Cummings; Supervisor, Patrick Rogan. Fourth Ward Officers—Aldermen, Patrick Rogan and Martin Hoff; Justice of the Peace, Theodore Bernhardt; Constable, Samuel Friend; Supervisor, Patrick Rogan. Fifth Ward Officers—Aldermen, Jacob Baumann and Jacob Staub; Justice of the Peace, G. G. King; Constable, Louis Behr; Supervisor, George Perry. Sixth Ward Officers—Aldermen, Charles Beckmann and J. A. Koch; Constable, Edward Pfenninger; Supervisor, Philip Piper.

The Legislature of 1854 amended the city charter so as to permit the following named Aldermen to hold office two years from the date of their election, April, 1854: First Ward, Alcott Cheeney; Second, Henry Maldanner; Third, Peter Rogan; Fourth, Martin Hoff; Fifth, Jacob Baumann; Sixth, Charles Beckmann.

Owing to the incomplete condition of the records, it is impossible to give a list of the officers by wards chosen at the election of April, 1855. It is shown, however, that John W. Cole was chosen Mayor; Bernard O'Byrne, Treasurer; Theodore Bernhardt, Clerk, and John Ford, Superintendent of Schools. The new Board of Aldermen is believed to have been as follows: Peter V. Brown, E. W. Ford, Patrick Rogan, Gustavus Werlich, John C. Halliger, Edward Gilman, and the six "hold-overs" mentioned above.

At the election of April 1, 1856, William Chappel was chosen Mayor; John Lubber, Treasurer; Ernest Off, Marshal; P. V. Brown, Assessor, and Calvin B. Skinner, School Superintendent; Aldermen—A. L. Pritchard, Henry Bertram, Daniel Collins, Bernard O'Byrne, John Becker, Judson Prentice; Supervisors—Myron B. Williams, Jacob Enos, William T. Butler, Amos Bennett, William M. Dennis, Charles Beckmann.

The result of the charter election of 1857 is not given in the record, but the subsequent proceedings of the Council show that Henry Bertram was elected to the office of Mayor, and D. S. Chadwick chosen Treasurer. The Board of Aldermen was as follows: Gustavus Werlich, A. L. Pritchard, Judson Prentice, Amos Steck, Carl Schurz (now Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes), Edward Johnson, Emile Rothe, John Becker, M. Quigley, Bernard O'Byrne, A. Schutz, and Daniel Collins.

The following individuals were chosen as the servants of the people of Watertown in 1858: Mayor, Henry Bertram; Treasurer, D. S. Chadwick; Marshal, Harris Gilman. Justices of the Peace—Emile Rothe, Thomas M. Knox and Charles Beckmann. Aldermen—Joseph Lindon, William Dutcher, Daniel Jones, Amos Bennett, Jacob Baumann and Judson Prentice. Supervisors—Myron B. Williams, Henry Mulberger, William T. Butler, Philip Piper. Assessors—Christopher Schroeder, Gottlieb Baumann and Thomas Moore. Constables—Charles H.

Morhouse, Louis Beahr, Patrick Green, William Hanley, John Grant and Edward Pfenninger. Railroad Commissioners—Charles R. Gill, Gustavus Schnasse, James Rogan, Jacob Heber, Charles J. Palme and Frederick Herrmann. Police Justice—Thomas M. Knox.

In 1859, the officers of the city of Watertown were: Mayor, Calvin B. Skinner; Treasurer, Henry Bertram; Marshal, August Tanck; Police Justice, Jonathan A. Hadley. Aldermen—Franklin E. Shandrew, C. Shroeder, J. P. Van Alstine (two years), Patrick Rogan, Stephen Davis, William M. Dennis, H. Vandell, D. S. Chadwick and S. J. Steel. Supervisors G. Breckenridge, L. J. Fribert, Patrick Rogan and Charles Beckmann. Assessors—William C. Spalding, Jacob Hoefner, David Collins, John Becker, Hezekiah Flinn, F. Herrmann, A. S. Wood and J. A. Chadwick. Railroad Commissioners—Thomas Dervin, F. Gebhard, James Rogan, F. Rasch, Jacob Baumann, Charles Walther, Henry Steger and Walter Pease. Constables—Thomas Holland, Louis Beahr, Michael Cummings, Daniel Nolan, John Bronndt, E. Pfenninger, Matthias Hass and H. Meyer.

Mathew Norton was Clerk during this administration, that office being filled by vote of the Aldermen.

At the charter election of 1860, Myron B. Williams was chosen Mayor; Henry Bertram, Treasurer, and August Tanck, Marshal. Aldermen—Theodore Prentiss, Christian May, S. J. Steel, Jacob Weber, Amos Baum, Judson Prentice and Thomas Elmore. Assessors—Frederick Hermann, Charles Goldner and John Reidinger. Sealer of Weights and Measures, John O'Connor. School Commissioners—Hiram Barber, Jr., Peter Seaburg, Daniel Collins, William Bieber, Jacob Baumann, Henry Lindermann and Henry Steger. Supervisors—Edmund Sweeney, Emile Rothe, Patrick Rogan and Philip Piper. Railroad Commissioner, S. S. Merrill. Justices of the Peace—Charles M. Ducasse, Bernard Miller and L. Kube. Constables—John Haines, Christian Hansey, Michael Cummings, David Welsh, John Brandt, Charles Walther and J. A. Chadwick. Clerk (appointed), Gustave Werlich.

The city government for 1861 was as follows: Mayor, Myron B. Williams; Treasurer, Charles Beckmann; Marshal, John Haines. Aldermen—William C. Spalding, James Larkin, Thomas Moore, James Cody, William M. Dennis, August Schutz and James Bergen. Supervisors—Edmund Sweeney, Emile Rothe, Patrick Rogan and Philip Piper. Assessors—Matthew Norton, John Riedinger and Frederick Herrmann. Constables—Benjamin Cunningham, A. Schultz, Michael Cummings, Henry Bossinger, Simon Marchant, Charles Walther and Christopher Clarcken. Sealer of Weights and Measures, Frederick Herrmann. City Surveyor (elected by the Board), H. Steger; City Clerk (elected by the Board), G. Werlich. School Commissioners—H. Steger, Henry Bertram, M. McHugh, Hiram Barber, Jr.

In 1862, William M. Dennis was elected Mayor; Joseph G. Pease, Treasurer; Ch. Paraski, Marshal; Frederick Hermann, Assessor, and John Williams, Sealer of Weights and Measures. Aldermen—Ira E. Leonard, Frederick Fischer, Michael McHugh, Peter V. Brown, D. Kusel, Jr., Charles Stimm and Darius S. Gibbs. Justices of the Peace—C. M. Ducasse, Bernhard Miller and Charles Beckmann. School Commissioners—William Bieber, Francis O'Rourke and John Habbegger. Constables—W. S. Rowe, Francis Belrose, James McBan, James Griffin, Simon Marchand, C. Walther and Christopher Clarkins. Gustavus Werlich was re-appointed City Clerk.

In 1863, Watertown was governed by the following individuals: Mayor, Joseph Lindon; Treasurer, J. G. Pease; Assessor, T. Elmore; Marshal, J. Staub; Sealer, P. March. Aldermen—C. B. Skinner, A. Pfundheller, Patrick Rogan, H. Graves, W. M. Dennis, C. Beckmann, T. H. Breckenridge and J. Bergen. School Commissioners—C. A. Sprague, M. McHugh, C. Jacobi and J. Mooney. Constables—Asher Nichols, John Jung, J. McRann, M. Burke, S. Marchand, C. Walther and M. McGraw. Amos Baum succeeded Mr. Werlich as City Clerk.

In 1864, Joseph Lindon was re-elected to the Mayoralty, Gustavus Schnasse was chosen Treasurer; John Haines, Marshal; F. Hermann, Assessor; John O'Connor, Sealer. Aldermen—Theodore Prentiss, J. T. Moak, Aaron Stein, Thomas Baxter, John Riedinger, Louis Kellermann, F. Brandt and James Bergen. Justices of the Peace—Charles M. Ducasse,

Henry Graves and Charles Beckmann. School Commissioners—William Bieber, Francis O'Rourke and H. C. Tack. Constables—John C. Rhodes, F. Belrose, John Cummings, Patrick McHugh, John Staub, F. Berg and Andrew Dunnigan. Gustavus Werlich succeeded to the City Clerkship.

At the charter election of 1865, Robert Howell was chosen for the office of Mayor; Gustavus Schnasse re-elected Treasurer; John O'Connor, Sealer, and Frederick Hermann and Patrick Rogan, Assessors. Aldermen—Justus T. Moak, Henry Mulberger, Amos Baum, Bernard O'Byrne, William M. Dennis, Charles Beckmann, Philip Quintmeyer and Herbert Breckenridge. School Commissioners—Charles A. Sprague, Michael McHugh, August Bornschein and John Mooney. Constables—Joseph Giles, Francis McRan, Fred. Misegades, John Brandt, Henry Tiemann and Peter Cronie. Gustavus Werlich, re-appointed Clerk.

In April, 1866, William M. Dennis was re-elected Mayor; F. Hermann, Treasurer; C. Beckman, Assessor. Aldermen—Theodore Prentiss, Christian Meyer, Thomas Moore, John Riedinger, August Tanck, Joseph Saleck and H. Breckenridge. Justices of the Peace—Charles M. Ducasse, Bernhard Miller, August Tanck and Charles Beckmann. Constables—Joseph Merkle, T. Fischer, Michael McHugh, W. D. Spresser, John Brandt, Henry Tiemann and George Reinhart.

The following officers were elected for 1867: Mayor, Henry Mulberger; Treasurer, T. Hermann; Assessor, August Tanck; Sealer, L. Jaehrling. Aldermen—Justus T. Moak, Charles M. Ducasse, Joseph Lindon, Richard Jones, A. Bornschein, Charles Beckmann and David S. Chadwick. School Commissioners—Henry Bieber, Michael McHugh, F. Hartwig and John McGolrick. Constables—C. F. Krebs, L. Bachr, M. F. Paulfranz, H. Tiemann and George Reinhart. Marshal (by the Board), E. Off; City Clerk (by the Board), A. Franel. At this election, Orsamus Cole received 273 votes for Associate Justice.

In 1868, Charles Beckmann was elected Mayor; S. Stallmann, Treasurer; F. Hermann, Assessor. Aldermen—J. B. Gillett, H. Bertram, T. Moore, B. O'Byrne, F. Hartwig, A. Wegemann and Mr. Hennessey. Justices of the Peace—C. M. Ducasse, A. Franel, C. F. Krebs, B. Miller, J. Shaller and C. Beckmann. School Commissioners—J. F. Wiesemann, Jacob Weber and D. Blumenfeld. Constables—P. Holland, T. Kreagen, J. Brandt, A. Melcher, J. H. Kehr and J. O'Brien. A. Franel continued to hold the office of Clerk by appointment, and E. Off was re-appointed Marshal.

In the election of 1869, S. S. Discon heads the ticket for Chief Justice, and Harlow Pease for County Judge, both of whom were elected. City Ticket (Executive)—Mayor, John Richards; Treasurer, L. Stahlmann; Assessor, A. Tanck; Sealer, B. Riley. Aldermen—M. B. Williams, Ch. Meyer, Julius Wiesemann, John Devy, Richard Jones, H. S. Pierrepont, F. Hartwig, John C. Halliger and William Olin. School Commissioners—Charles Goeldner, P. Malloy, Levi Schofield and O. Quintmeyer. Justice of the Peace, Jacob Schaller. Constables—John Muth, K. Bassinger, Jacob Wagner and L. Hamlin. A. Franel continued in office as Clerk; also, E. Off as City Marshal. Judson Prentice and Emile Rothe were appointed to the positions of City Surveyor and City Attorney respectively.

The Legislature having previously passed "An act to enable the city of Watertown to settle with her creditors," the question was voted upon at this election, and defeated by a majority of 294.

Henry Bertram was elected Mayor in 1870; Treasurer, Michael Quigley; Assessors, Charles Beckmann and Matthew Norton; Sealer, B. Reily. Aldermen—T. Prentiss, L. Jaehrling, P. Devy, Thomas Baxter, F. Kusel, Jr., S. S. Woodard, J. Reisdorf, A. Gradewohl, D. Blumenfeld, U. Habbegger, John McCully and F. H. Breckenridge. Justices of the Peace—Charles M. Ducasse, Patrick Rogan, Jacob Schaller and Charles Beckmann. School Commissioners—Philip Schmidt, Matthew Norton and William Dobratz. Supervisors—William H. Rohr, William Bieber, Benjamin Nute, Jacob Weber, W. M. Dennis, F. Hermann and Alanson Boomer. [The names of those elected to the office of Supervisor in the city of Watertown do not appear in the record from 1861 to 1870.] Constables—John Reichardt, W. Van Nees, F.

McRan, J. S. Kube, J. H. Koch and John Falkenbridge. Clerk, A. Francl (re-appointed); Marshal, E. Off (re-appointed).

In 1871, Theodore Prentiss was again called to guide the municipal destinies of Watertown. F. Meyer was elected Treasurer; Charles Beckmann and M. Norton, re-elected Assessors. Aldermen—J. T. Moak, Ch. Meyer, D. Kehr, H. Bertram, George Ryan, R. Jones, H. Bassinger and M. Sullivan. Supervisors—William H. Rohr, William Bieber, Thomas Baxter, Jacob Weber, William M. Dennis, F. Hermann and A. Boomer. School Commissioners—H. Sleeper, Amos Baum, A. Gradewohl and F. Breckenridge. Commissioners of the Public Debt—G. Werlich, W. Pease, F. Hartwig and P. Quentmeyer. Justice of the Peace, William P. Brown. Constables—John Reichardt, Thomas Dougherty and John L. Kube. Francl and Off remained in office.

The result of the election in 1872 was as follows: Mayor, Fred Kusel. Treasurer, Fred Meyer. Assessors, Charles Beckmann and M. Gallagher. Aldermen—C. Mayer, William Bieber, Thomas Moore, George Ryan, Richard Jones, T. Becker, L. Reisdorf, F. Hartwig, J. Prentice, William Weber, James McCully and John McGolrick. Supervisors—D. W. Ballou, E. Grossman, Daniel Jones, E. Sweeney, W. M. Dennis, F. Hermann and F. H. Breckenridge. Justices of the Peace—C. M. Ducasse, C. F. Krebs, J. C. Halliger and Charles Beckmann. School Commissioners—J. Benkendorf, J. Weber and F. Voss. Commissioners of the Public Debt—C. Schroeder, M. G. Gallagher and U. Habbegger. Constables—E. Off, George Heuse, John Reichardt, James McRan, J. L. Kube and Ph. Manz. Appointed by Board—City Clerk, A. Francl; City Marshal, E. Off; City Surveyor, Judson Prentice.

In 1873, Christian Meyer was elected Mayor; William Schulte, Treasurer; Charles Beckmann and August Volkmann, Assessors. Aldermen—Eugene Wiggenhorn, H. Bertram, William Bieber, Joseph Lindon, F. Kusel, Henry Winkenwerder, John Alwart and Luther May. Supervisors—D. W. Ballou, William Volekmann, T. Baxter, Edward Sweeney, Ferdinand Hartwig, Fred Hermann and H. F. Breckenridge. Justice of the Peace, John L. Kube. School Commissioners—F. Specht, Amos Baum, H. Wilber and A. P. Wood. Commissioners of the Public Debt—G. Werlich, F. Fischer, W. Pease, William Spence and P. Quentmeyer. Constables—Sylvester Burns, John Reichardt, James McRan, Casper Schilling and P. Dougherty. Clerk (appointed), A. Tanck. Marshal (appointed), John Reichardt.

Municipal honors were accorded as follows, in 1874: Mayor, Hezekiah Flinn (the first Milesian who succeeded to this office in Watertown); Treasurer, William Schulte; Assessors, August Volekmann and M. J. Gallagher. Aldermen—C. Mayer, C. Schroeder, Thomas Moore, H. Meyer, James McLugh, F. Misegades, H. Wilbur, H. Winkenwerder, F. Mertzke, J. Alwart, F. Block and William Olin. Supervisors—D. W. Ballou, William Volekmann, Thomas Baxter, Edmund Sweeney, F. Hartwig, Fred Hermann and F. H. Breckenridge. School Commissioners—William Bieber, Jacob Weber and U. Habbegger. Commissioners of the Public Debt—John Muth, M. J. Gallagher and L. Vogel. Justices of the Peace—C. M. Ducasse, Charles F. Krebs, John L. Kube and Charles Beckmann. Constables—S. Burns, William Wilson, James McRan, J. Rissmeyer, P. Dougherty and John O'Brien. P. Devy was appointed Clerk, and P. Dougherty, Marshal.

In 1875, Watertown had the following officers: Mayor, Jacob Weber; Treasurer, William Schulte; Assessors, Charles Beckmann, and Michael J. Gallagher. Aldermen—Seniors, J. T. Moak, H. Pritzlaff, Philip Quentmeyer, Stephen S. Woodard, Marshall J. Woodard, F. Maerzke and D. S. Chadwick; Juniors, Eugene Wiggenhorn, J. Benkendorf, G. B. Lewis, John Weber, L. Kellermann, J. Alwart and William Olin. Supervisors (three from each ward, in accordance with the act of an Legislature, approved March 5, 1875)—J. B. Bennett, C. W. Schulz, John Ford, A. F. Mueller, C. Ahrenberg, Joseph Bursinger, Edward Johnson, Henry Rice, John O'Neill, Edmund Sweeney, F. Kusel, Patrick Rogan, Frank Koenig, J. Pritzlaff, Caspar Shilling, Charles Ruebhausen, William Henze, Louis Vogel, F. H. Breckenridge, H. Frederick, Amos P. Wood. Commissioners of the Public Debt—Gustavus Werlich, Walter Pease, John Baumann, A. Volekmann and Simon Ford. School Commissioners—Fred Specht,



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J. Mowder, William Herbst and M. Sullivan. Constables—Sylvester Burns, Joachim Cordes, Thomas Heil, James McRan, Henry Bogel, Philip Dougherty and Jacob Reinhard. A. Tanck, and J. F. Barber were appointed to the positions of City Clerk and City Marshal respectively.

Jacob Weber was re-elected Mayor in 1876; Treasurer, August Block; Assessors, M. J. Gallagher and August Block. Aldermen—Seniors, William Rohr, Henry Pritzlaff, P. C. Quentmeyer, S. S. Woodard, H. Wilber, Fred Maerzke and Fred Block; Juniors, J. B. Bennett, John Muth, G. B. Lewis, Timothy Driscoll, H. Winkenwerder, J. Alwart and William Olin. Supervisors—D. W. Ballou, Charles Schultz, Philip Hackett, A. Miller, J. Bursinger, C. Ahrenberg, E. Johnson, C. J. O'Neill, John Weber, F. Kusel, Peter Malloy, John McGraw, F. Hartwig, F. Ott, L. Reisdorf, Ch. Ruebhausen, L. Vogel, H. Peters, H. Breckenridge, A. P. Wood and A. Dunnigan. School Commissioners—Emil Gaebler, James McHugh, and August Volckmann. Commissioners of the Public Debt—J. Benkendorf, B. O'Byrne, Philip Dougherty and A. Boomer. Justices of the Peace—H. Bieber, Henry Rice, Theodore Schroeder, John McGolrick, C. M. Ducasse, Charles F. Krebs and Charles Beckmann. Constables—Sylvester Burns, J. Reichert, J. M. Bartlett, J. Riesmeier, Jacob Schaller and P. Dougherty. Appointments—A. Tanck, City Clerk; H. Cunningham, City Marshal.

The municipal officers for 1877 were: Mayor, Charles Ruebhausen; Treasurer, August Block; Assessors, August Volckman and M. J. Gallagher. Aldermen—Seniors, Charles Goethe, A. Zickert, H. Flinn, F. Kusel, H. Wilber, F. Maerzke and William Olin; Juniors, D. B. Nute, F. Stylow, M. McHugh, H. Winkenwerder, J. Alwart and G. Rinehardt. Supervisors—(one from each ward), S. E. Randall, A. Wegemann, H. Mulberger, F. P. Brook, F. Koenig, C. Ruebhausen and F. H. Breckenridge. Roadmasters—L. Prochazka, H. Muselmann, J. Klever, M. Murphy, John Baumann, F. Hermann and Charles McDermott. Justices of the Peace—Samuel Baird, Simon Melzer, M. Ambrose, Patrick Rogan, J. L. Kube and Charles Beckmann. School Commissioners—Frederick Specht, Patrick McCabe, H. Wilber and D. S. Chadwick. Commissioners of the Public Debt—Charles Goeldner, A. W. Carlin, F. Hartwig and Michael Moran. Constables—S. Burns, John Reichart, John Blair, W. F. March, Henry Bode, P. Dougherty and George Forckenbridge. Appointments—City Clerk, Charles Beckmann; City Marshal, D. Kehr.

In 1878, the city government was as follows: Mayor, Charles Ruebhausen; Treasurer, Anton Schumacher; Assessors, M. J. Gallagher and Charles Noack. Aldermen—Seniors, J. B. Bennett, A. F. Miller, H. Flinn, F. Kusel, Albert Baumann, F. Maerzke and D. Crowley; Juniors, Dwight Nute, Julius Wiesmann, Joseph Lindon, Richard Jones, Franz Lathhammer, Joachim Alwart and H. Doberstein. Supervisors—John Davis, William Bieber, Henry Muelberger, W. D. Stacy, John Bird, F. Hermann and A. P. Wood. Justices of the Peace—Charles Arnold, M. Ambrose, J. L. Kube and Z. C. Cole. School Commissioners—Emil C. Gaebler, Edmund Sweeney and Charles Ruebhausen. Commissioners of the Public Debt—Thomas McCabe and Ulrich Habegger. Constables—William Krebs, John Reichart, S. Ford, William Martsch, Sebastian Monrian, Henry Rassegger and George Forckenbridge. Appointments—City Clerk, Charles Beckmann; City Marshal, D. Kehr.

At the charter election of April last, the following individuals were chosen to guide the municipal destinies of Watertown for 1879: Mayor, F. Kusel; Treasurer, A. Schumacher; Assessors, M. J. Gallagher and Charles Noack. Aldermen—Seniors, John Habegger, H. F. Miller, Thomas Baxter, Richard Jones, F. Hartwig, William Voss and Daniel Crowley; Juniors, William Krause, Julius Weisemann, Adolphus Blair, Thomas McCabe, Henry Jaeger, John Muth and F. Henoeh. Supervisors—H. S. Howell, William Bieber, Henry Muelberger, F. P. Brook, Frank Koenig, Ulrich Habegger and A. P. Wood. School Commissioners—Eugene Wigenhorn, A. Salliday, H. Wilber and John McGolrick. Commissioners of the Public Debt—A. K. M. Pickert and A. W. Carlin. Justices of the Peace—John C. Halliger, M. Ambrose and Charles Beckmann. Constables—William Krebs, John Reichart, Peter Blair, C. Horn, Peter Euper, P. Dougherty and Luke Dunnigan.

At the last meeting of the Council of 1878, it appears from the report of the City Marshal, that, during the month of March, 1879, four persons were arrested for vagrancy by that officer and brought before Justice of the Peace Arnold, who discharged them with the injunction to sin no more; also, one person for violating a city ordinance, who was fined \$5. The report of William Wilson, Deputy Marshal, shows that seventeen persons were arrested as vagrants by that officer, sixteen of whom were discharged and one committed to jail at hard labor; also, three persons were arrested on charges of violating a city ordinance, one being dismissed and the other two fined \$3 each.

At the first meeting of the new Council, Alderman Voss offered the following :

Resolved, That the salaries of the different city officers hereinafter named be, and they are hereby, fixed for the ensuing year as follows: Treasurer, \$500; Marshal, \$400; City Clerk, \$400; Superintendent of Public Schools, \$300.

The salaries of night-watchmen were also fixed at \$30 per month during the summer, and \$35 during winter.

A communication from the School Board, estimating the amount necessary for the support of the schools during the coming year, to be raised by taxation, at \$8,500, was laid over.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman Voss, was adopted :

Resolved, That there be, and is hereby, levied upon all the taxable property in the city of Watertown, in addition to the taxes now levied in said city by Section 3, Chapter 264, of the private and local laws of Wisconsin, passed March 3, 1871, the following taxes for city, school, ward and poor purposes for the year 1879, to wit: For the current expenses of the city general government, 5 mills on the dollar; for school purposes, none; upon the First and Third Wards, for ward purposes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar; upon the Sixth and Seventh Wards, for ward purposes, 1 mill on the dollar.

And be it further resolved, That there be, and is hereby, levied upon the Fourth Ward, for ward purposes, 1 mill less than levied by law; and that there is hereby levied upon the Fifth Ward, for poor purposes, 1 mill less than levied by law.

The Council then elected the following officers; City Clerk, Henry Bieber; City Marshal, George Henze; Night Watchmen—East Side, Charles Henke; West Side, Joseph Monreau; Weighers of Hay and Measurers of Wood—East Side, William Jaedeke; West Side, George McMillen; City Surveyor, A. Seiffert; City Attorney, Charles H. Gardner; City Auctioneer, John Reichart; Health Officer, Dr. Wigginton, the latter at a salary of \$40 a year.

Thus we have an interesting epitome of the records of Watertown—town, village and city—for the past thirty-seven years. Generally speaking, the books of the city have been kept in a readable manner; but there is evidence, in the shape of unintelligible chirography in some parts of the records, that political influence has outdone itself by placing certain individuals in the important position of City Clerk. Mr. Bieber, the present gentlemanly incumbent of that office, is in every way qualified for the position.

LOCATION.

The corporate limits of the city of Watertown embrace nine sections of land of 640 acres each. About one-third of this area lies in Dodge County, but the principal business and residence portions of the city are in Jefferson County. The streets are laid out at right angles, and are broad and pleasant. The city is on the line of the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 44 miles from Milwaukee, and 152 from La Crosse. A branch of this line extends to the capital of the State, 37 miles. The Chicago & North-Western Railway also passes through the western limits of the city.

THE CITY'S INDEBTEDNESS.

For the past twelve or fifteen years, the city of Watertown has been without perpetual municipal government. While this may appear not to be a very desirable condition of affairs, still the people of Watertown manage to exist, and strangers visiting the place, were they not

therwise informed, would not know that it was a Mayorless city, or that it was unencumbered by that most important of all distinguished bodies—a Board of Aldermen. Nevertheless, Watertown has its charter elections every April, at which a full complement of city officials is chosen. Under the provisions of the city charter, they may qualify at any time within ten days from the date of election. As an old resident of Watertown forcibly expressed it, it is “a woman’s secret” that the City Clerk, appointed by the previous Council, has already prepared, prior to the date agreed upon for the qualification of the new officials, the resignation of each incumbent, ready for their individual signatures. If he be a competent man, with the interests of his constituents at heart, he will also have prepared, in advance of “qualification day”—which, by the way, is *not* “a woman’s secret,” for none but the officials themselves know of it—other documents necessary to the legal management of the municipality for the next twelve months, to which the signatures of the proper officials may be attached during the intervening space of time between their qualification and their resignation.

The explanation of this mysterious method of conducting the public affairs of a city is found in the fact that Watertown has had, among other overdoses of “progress,” too much railroad. Twenty-five years ago, the people thought all they needed to make them permanently happy was an extensive system of railway lines. All other schemes of improvement were made subservient to the prevailing craze. Aid was extended with a lavish hand. The voting of \$100,000 in city bonds to any number of individuals calling themselves a railway corporation was a common occurrence, attended by almost unanimous results; and the great number, even at that early day, of enterprising gentlemen anxious to build railroads with other people’s money was simply surprising.

We first find Watertown enacting the role of an eleemosynary institution for the benefit of this class of geniuses in 1853, when the qualified electors of the city, by what may be termed a handsome majority, voted aid to the extent of \$80,000, in bonds, to the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company, the bonds to run ten years at 8 per cent interest. Watertown, before the advent of the iron horse, was a prosperous city, and its paper found advantageous and ready negotiation everywhere. The city was “secured” in this bond issue by the *promise* of a second mortgage on the railway property when constructed—a rather illusory security. At the expiration of the ten years, when the bonds fell due, the railroad corporation had undergone many changes in the management, and was beyond the reach of any legal process for the satisfaction of this mortgage, had it been given by the Company. The bonds, however, having fallen into the hands of speculators, were held against the city, together with accrued interest on their full value. Litigation followed, ending in numerous judgments against the city, but, for reasons which will appear hereafter, these judgments have not been satisfied.

In December, 1854, another special election was held in Watertown for the purpose of voting the credit of the city in the interest of a railroad company—the Rock River Valley Union Railroad. There were 224 votes cast, the majority “for the railroad” being 176. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued at this election was \$120,000, at about the same terms of the previous issue to the Milwaukee & Watertown Company.

Encouraged by their success in obtaining \$80,000 from the people of Watertown by the mere promise of a second mortgage on what was then virtually an imaginary property, the corporators of the Milwaukee & Watertown road made an effort to get a second issue of bonds from the same source. The City Council authorized the people to vote on the question at the charter election held April 10, 1855, and the scheme was defeated by a majority of 167. This defeat, however, turned out to be a most profitable one for the railroad people. The electors of Watertown were severely criticised by the press for having gone “directly against their own interests.” They were made so heartily ashamed of themselves that when, on the 7th of January following, a proposition came up to subsidize the Milwaukee, Watertown & Madison Company to the extent of \$200,000, they voted solidly for it. On the same day, the same electors cast their ballots in favor of giving the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railroad Company (formerly the R. R. V. U. R. R. Co.), \$200,000 of the city’s bonds. The vote on both questions

stood: "For the railroads, 326; against the railroads, none; majority for the railroads, 326." This election was well managed. A small army of men was at that time engaged in building the Milwaukee, Watertown & Madison road. Many of them became temporary residents of the city in time to entitle them to a voice in the bond question. The history of many similar exercises of "the rights of freemen" at the polls, teaches us that these laborers did not vote against their bread and butter.

The Chicago & Fond du Lac Company (now the Chicago & North-Western) subsequently converted their Watertown bonds into stock of the road, at the rate of 60 per cent on the dollar: that is to say, stock of the company was issued to the city as security for its bonds. The stock has been disposed of and the bonds redeemed at various times and prices, until there remains at the present time about \$20,000 to be taken up.

No security was ever given the city for the bonds issued to the Milwaukee, Watertown & Madison Company, but numerous suits have been brought against the city by the bondholders in a few of which judgments were obtained. Interest upon these judgments has compounded until, added to the principal, the total reaches the enormous sum of \$750,000, or thereabouts. Various futile attempts have been made to compromise with the bondholders, but they have exhibited a disposition to exact the last pound of flesh. The Legislature of 1878 passed an act permitting the city of Watertown to levy a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for two years toward the liquidation of this indebtedness. It was stipulated in the act that the bondholders should file bonds in the City Clerk's office agreeing to accept the sum thus raised (probably \$70,000, had the levy been made) in full payment of their claim. This they failed to do. The means employed to obtain these bonds, and the failure of the original railway company to secure the people of Watertown, as it agreed to do, have served to incense a majority of them to the point of utter repudiation. Especially is this the case among the poorer classes, who fear taxation and despise the tax-gatherer. The question has entered largely into municipal politics for the past twenty years. The office-seeker who announces himself as a repudiationist, is almost certain of election. The most popular political platform is the one with the longest repudiation plank in it. No long since a candidate for the mayoralty paid his respects to a large assemblage of citizens, something after this style. Appearing on the speakers' platform with a huge hickory club in his hand, he said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I do not claim to be a man of æsthetic taste and perhaps I don't know enough about the fine arts of office to make a mayor with a great deal of style about him, but there is one thing I do know—and I believe the expression reflects the views of the respectable and representative classes I see before me to-night—and that is, that I don't care a — for all the railroads and bondholders in the country."

The argument was conclusive; the speaker was elected.

The history of a portion of the litigation in connection with the bonds of the Milwaukee, Watertown & Madison road is found in the report of the "cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1873." The case is that of Rees vs. The City of Watertown, on appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. The statement of the case and the opinion is by Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of New York. In it will be found an explanation of the cause which, for the past twelve or fifteen years, has prompted the municipal officers of Watertown to resign immediately upon their qualification. It is in substance as follows:

"Rees, a citizen of Illinois, being owner of certain bonds issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, by the city of Watertown, to the Watertown & Madison Railroad Company, and by the company sold for its benefit, brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, against the city, and, in 1867, recovered two judgments for about \$10,000. In the summer of 1868, he issued executions upon the two judgments thus obtained, which were returned wholly unsatisfied. In November of the same year, he procured from the United States Circuit Court a preperatory writ of mandamus directing the city of Watertown to levy and collect a tax upon the taxable property of the city,

to pay the said judgments; but before the writ could be served, a majority of the members of the City Council resigned their offices. This fact was returned by the Marshal, and proceedings upon the mandamus thereupon ceased.

"In May, 1869, another Board of Aldermen having been elected, Rees procured another writ of mandamus to be issued, which writ was served on all of the Aldermen except J. C. Halliger, who was sick at the time of the service upon the others. No steps were taken to comply with the requisition of the writ. An order to show cause why the Aldermen should not be punished for contempt, in not complying with its requirements, was obtained, and before its return-day six of the Aldermen resigned their offices, leaving in office but one more than a quorum, of whom the said Halliger, upon whom the writ had not been served, was one. Various proceedings were had and various excuses made, the whole resulting in an order that the Aldermen should at once levy and collect the tax; but before the order could be served on Halliger he resigned his office, and again the Board was left without a quorum. Nothing was accomplished by their effort in aid of the plaintiff, but fines were imposed upon the recusant Aldermen, which were ordered to be applied in discharge of the costs of the proceedings.

"In October, 1870, the plaintiff obtained a third writ of mandamus, which resulted as the former ones had done, and by the same means on the part of the officers of the city. A special election was ordered to be held to fill the vacancies of the Aldermen so resigning, but no votes were cast except three in one ward, and the person for whom they were cast refused to qualify. The general truth of these facts was not denied. No part of the debt was ever paid.

"In this state of things, the District of Wisconsin having been divided into an Eastern and Western District, and the city of Watertown being in the latter, Rees brought suit in the latter district on his judgments obtained in the general district before the decision, and got a new judgment upon them for \$11,066. He now filed a bill in the Western District, setting forth the above facts—the general truth of which was not denied—that the debt due to him had never been paid, and that, with an accumulation of fourteen years' interest, the same remained unpaid, and that all his efforts to obtain satisfaction of his judgments had failed. All this was equally undenied. The bill set forth, also, certain acts of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which, it was alleged, were intended to aid the defendant in evading the payment of its debts, and which, it seemed sufficiently plain, had had that effect, whatever might have been the intent of the Legislature passing them. The bill alleging that the corporate authorities were trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the city, and that the property of the citizens was a trust fund for the payment of its debts, and that it was the duty of the Court to lay hold of such property and cause it to be justly applied, now prayed that the Court would subject the taxable property of the city to the payment of the judgments, * * and that the Marshal of the District might be empowered to seize and sell so much of it as might be necessary, and to pay over to him the proceeds of such sale.

"The answer (or argument made in the brief upon it) set up among other things that 'the city of Watertown contained a population of but 7,553 inhabitants; that the value of its property was assessed at but little over a million of dollars; that the debt of the city is \$750,000; that it was impossible for the city to pay this debt; that it was expected and provided that the railroad company would pay the bonds in question; that the city had compromised and settled a portion of its debt; that it had levied the taxes necessary to effect such compromise, and that it was ready to compromise all outstanding bonds and judgments at as high a rate as can be collected of the people of Watertown; that there was no law to compel the retention of the office by Aldermen to levy taxes; that the plaintiff took his chance of its being voluntarily done, and that, not being voluntarily done, there was no violation of law.'

"The case was tried in June, 1872, before two Judges holding the Circuit Court. * * * * They were divided in opinion, and the bill was dismissed. The case is now here on certificate of division and appeal, the error assigned being that the Court dismissed the bill when it ought to have given the relief prayed for."

The foregoing is a correct and carefully prepared statement of the case. The points in Justice Hunt's opinion are given herewith:

"This case is free from the objections usually made to a recovery upon municipal bonds. It is beyond doubt that the bonds were issued by authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and in the manner prescribed by the statute. It is not denied that the railroad, in aid of the construction of which they were issued, has been built and was put in operation. Upon a class of the defenses interposed in the answer and in the argument, it is not necessary to spend much time. The theories upon which they proceed are vicious. They are based upon the idea that a refusal to pay an honest debt is justifiable because it would distress the debtor to pay it. A voluntary refusal to pay an honest debt is a high offense in a commercial community, and is just cause of war between nations. So far as the defense rests upon these principles, we find no difficulty in overruling it. There is, however, a grave question of the power of the Court to grant the relief asked for. We are of opinion that this Court has not the power to direct a tax to be levied for the payment of these judgments. This power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty, and is exercised, first, to raise money for public purposes only; and, second, by the power of legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary. Especially is it beyond the power of the Federal judiciary to assume the place of a State in the exercise of this authority, at once so delicate and so important.

* * * "Entertaining the opinion that the plaintiff has been unreasonably obstructed in the pursuit of his legal remedies, we should be quite willing to give him the aid requested, if the law permitted it. We cannot, however, find authority for so doing, and we acquiesce in the conclusion of the Court below that the bill must be dismissed."

"Judgment affirmed; Mr. Justice Clifford, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Swayne, dissenting."

This is one of the most important decisions ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court. It is frequently, and will doubtless continue to be, cited as a precedent in similar cases. The situation in Watertown, however, is an embarrassing one, and the people are anxious and willing to acquiesce in some equitable arrangement for removing the shadow which hangs over their prosperity like a pall. It is natural that they should resist every effort of the bondholders to make them pay an enormous sum on a property whose emoluments are enjoyed by others.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

Chicago & North-Western.—In this connection, something of the history of the progress of the roads in question will be of interest. The Rock River Valley Union Railroad was the one, perhaps, to which the people of Jefferson County looked forward to as affording them the first and best outlet. Every movement in connection therewith was eagerly recorded by the local newspapers. The commencement of operations in 1851, at Fond du Lac—which had then been decided upon as the northern terminus of the line—and the completion of a few miles of the road southward from that city was joyous news to the citizens of Jefferson County. Everybody had railroad on the brain, and it is not surprising that the voting of bonds became of frequent occurrence. To give the minor details of the many phases of the railway history in question would encroach upon valuable space in this work which must be devoted to subjects of quite as great importance. Brief mention of the most essential events must suffice:

The Watertown *Democrat* of October 26, 1854, speaking of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, said the Company had "apparently passed through the ordeal of all projects that conflict with the lake shore interests."

About this time, A. Hyatt Smith of Janesville, and John B. Macy retired from their positions as Directors, and an entire new Board was elected as follows: A. G. Butler, of Fond du Lac; Alonzo Wing, Jefferson; L. P. Harvey, Shopiere; George P. Delaplaine, Madison; Daniel Lovejoy, Cooktown; Milo Jones, Fort Atkinson; J. B. Doe and Joseph A. Wood, Janesville; William B. Ogden, Daniel Brainard and Henry Smith, Chicago; Charles Butler, New

York; William Jarvis, Middletown, Conn.; John Wooster, Boston; J. W. Hickok, Burlington, Vt. At a subsequent meeting held at Janesville, the following officers were elected: Charles Butler, President; J. B. Doe, Vice President and Treasurer; J. W. Currier, Secretary.

The report of the Directors at this meeting showed that \$1,067,073.80 had been expended on the road. Soon afterward, the bonded and floating debt of the Company was converted into stock. About the same time, soon after the election of the new Directory, a meeting of citizens of Watertown was held in Cole's new block, to give expression to the feeling on the subject and to allow certain parties interested to state their views. Mayor Prentiss presided, and E. Quiner acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. Hickok, of Vermont, Ex-Gov. Tallmadge and A. Hyatt Smith. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is now proposed, under new auspices, to push forward to completion the Rock River Valley Union Railroad; therefore,

"Resolved, That the people of Watertown look upon this new movement with the deepest interest, believing as they do, that this work, when completed, will be of incalculable benefit, not only to this city, but to the State at large.

"Resolved, That they tender their full confidence and cordial co-operation to the new Board of Directors, believing them all to be honest and honorable men, capable of bringing to a speedy and successful termination the work intrusted to their charge.

"Resolved, That they cordially approve of the main features of the new movement to wit: An appeal to the people along the line of the road for subscription to its stock, and that the people of Watertown will contribute its full quota of the material aid necessary to the completion of the work, in full confidence that it will liberally remunerate its stockholders.

"Resolved, That measures be taken to procure the passage of a law for submitting, at an early day, to a vote of the people, the question of loaning the credit of the city to this Company, in aid of said road, to the amount of \$120,000.

For some reason there had been a loss of confidence on the part of the people in the early management of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad. While the citizens of Jefferson County were with patience awaiting its completion, Janesville and Beloit were engaged in one of their periodical quarrels as to which should pay the largest sum toward the building of the line. When the difficulty had been settled and the road passed to new hands it became necessary to re-assure the people of Jefferson County that the scheme would thereafter be vigorously prosecuted. To this end a meeting was held at Jefferson on December 1, 1854, at which Fort Atkinson, Watertown, etc., were well represented.

J. B. Doe, one of the new Board of Directors, defended the company from the damaging aspersions circulated against it, and denied a statement that the bonds had been sold at nominal and various prices. David Noggle, a Janesville lawyer, said he knew that there had been too much "gas" about the early management; that the manner in which the affairs of the company had previously been conducted was a matter of no practical importance, and no indication of the future. He advocated the mortgage system of taking stock, saying that every man who had \$2,000 worth of real estate could take \$1,000 in stock, give his mortgage running five years at 5 per cent, and, at the expiration of the time, in his opinion, the road would pay the principal and the individual would have his stock clear. The force of Mr. Noggle's argument was manifested by a large number of farmers present following his advice.

Work on the line between Fond du Lac and Watertown was being pushed rapidly, the route being graded nearly the entire distance. A new locomotive, which was taken from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac by teams, was announced to have arrived at the latter place for service on the completed portion of the road running from that city, and from this time forward confidence was restored.

On the 27th of November, 1854, the Watertown City Council passed a resolution ordering an election to be held on the third Monday of December following, for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing city bonds to the Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company, to the amount of \$120,000. The result of this election is already known. Similar action was taken by several other cities and villages along the route.

It was subsequently arranged that the cities and villages voting in favor of the issuance of bonds to the road should take stock and use these bonds in payment therefor. This conversion

of bonds into stock, it was claimed, would make the bondholder more than ever interested in its success.

The embarrassment experienced by the early management, and under which the Company still continued to labor, soon necessitated a change, and we find that, on December 30, 1855, the Trustees disposed of the road at public sale for the benefit of the bondholders. William B. Ogden, J. H. Hicks and C. C. Wolden, of New York, became the purchasers, paying \$20,000 therefor. The road was then consolidated with the Illinois & Wisconsin line, at that time in course of construction from Chicago toward the Northwest, and the Company was thereafter known as the Chicago, Fond du Lac & St. Paul Railroad Company. The issuance of the bonds voted by various cities and villages along the route, then became an important question. Concerning this subject, the *Watertown Democrat*, of May 3, 1855, says:

"If this railroad company strictly comply with the provisions of the act authorizing the issue of the city bonds, and give ample security that the payment of neither the interest nor principal shall fall on the city, we think the bonds should be granted. We want the railroad, and should be willing to help its completion, when we can do so without loss to ourselves. We hope that, so far as the success of the enterprise depends on us, we shall be found ready and willing to do our part. This is a subject for the deliberation and action of our City Council."

Owing to a failure of the managers of this Company to agree upon a course of action, the building of the road was delayed beyond a reasonable length of time, and the people of Jefferson County, so long kept in a condition between hope and fear, were again upon the point of despair, when an extract from a letter written from New York August 23, 1855, by Mr. Ogden, the President of the Company, published in the different papers throughout the county, re-assured them, and restored, in a measure, their lost confidence. The letter was as follows:

"The affairs of the road are looking up. Five thousand tons of iron have been bought, and a part of it is now being forwarded, with a view of getting to Janesville early in the spring, and of finishing the upper end of the road to the junction of the Milwaukee & La Crosse road. In fact, the whole thing looks very encouraging. The purchase of the balance of the iron will probably be closed to-day."

At a meeting held at Cole's Hall, in Watertown, on October 11, of the same year, Mr. Ogden addressed the assemblage. He said that most of the old bonds of the company had been converted into stock, the liabilities incurred under the former Board of Directors liquidated, seventy miles of the road placed in running order, and iron purchased for a large share of the balance of the line. The Directors, he said, were then making efforts to complete the road from Woodstock to Janesville, and from Waupun to the crossing of the La Crosse road within the following year, and the balance of the road as soon thereafter as possible. Mr. Ogden said the Company looked to the people along the line for bonds and stock subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000,000. About one-third of this sum had already been secured at the north end of the road, and to Watertown and Janesville and the villages lying between these cities, the Directors looked for the balance. Before the meeting adjourned, Daniel Jones, A. L. Pritchard and William M. Dennis were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

The next event of interest in the history of this road, was the voting of the \$200,000 in bonds by the city of Watertown, already referred to.

In August, 1856, the road was completed between Chicago and Janesville. In the mean time, work upon the northern end of the line had been pushed slowly forward, and all that was now necessary to insure the eternal happiness of the people of Jefferson County was the completion of the connecting link.

In the *Democrat* of January 15, 1857, occurs the following, which will give some idea of the exertions then being made by both the railway managers and the citizens interested:

"At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, a resolution was passed to put the road under contract as soon as stock to the amount of \$600,000, on the line from Junction to Janesville, and they expect the following amounts to be subscribed at the places named; Fort Atkinson, \$100,000; Watertown, \$150,000; Jefferson,

\$75,000; Johnson's Creek, \$25,000; Juneau, \$50,000; Watertown bonds, \$200,000; total, \$600,000. Of this amount, there is now subscribed: Watertown (individual subscriptions), \$75,000; Fort Atkinson, \$112,000; Jefferson, \$75,000; Watertown bonds, \$200,000; total, \$462,000.

"The Directors are now here, and will remain this week, and the amount set down for Watertown should be made up at once. We are assured that, if the required amount of \$600,000 is not *now* subscribed, the road *will not* be put under contract; but, if promptly taken, it will be put under contract immediately."

Within a month, the required amount was subscribed, and the Directors took their departure for Chicago. But the embarrassments which had attended the construction of this road from its first inception, seem to have increased, and the memorable railway crash of 1857 so crippled the Company that it was only by the most remarkable management the finished portions of the road were kept in operation. It was not till late in the fall of 1858 that the Company began to show signs of recovery from the paralyzing effects of the panic. The first evidence of this is found in the *Demoerat* of September 30, 1858:

"We have been called upon during the past week by the Directors, bondholders and Trustees of this Company. They have visited the various places on the line of the road to ascertain the state of the work and take the views of the stockholders and inhabitants as to what should be done in the present embarrassed condition of the road. The line is now completed and trains running regularly to Oshkosh, and the land-grant secured for the benefit of the Company. The grading and bridging from this city to the La Crosse Junction is finished and ready for the iron. The plan now proposed is to capitalize the second 8 per cent mortgage and the floating debt of the Company on some fair and equitable basis—the present stock to be taken up and new stock at a reduced amount issued therefor; and, if not done voluntarily, the first mortgage will be foreclosed by the Trustees, and the present stock, floating debt and secured mortgage will be rendered worthless. The plan as proposed is a good one, and meets with the hearty approval of all the larger stockholders, and, with proper exertion, can and will be successfully carried out; indeed, it seems to us that there is no other alternative, and it is either this or nothing. * * * * With this fortunate turn in their affairs, they can go on free from debt and complete the road from Janesville to the La Crosse Junction within twelve months, and thus we shall be put into connection with Chicago direct on the south, and Fond du Lac and Oshkosh on the north. * * * * We understand that the towns along the line, the stockholders and people generally, approve of the plan proposed, and will adopt it almost unanimously."

In March, 1859, a meeting of the bondholders and others interested in the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac, was held at the New York office, at which it was agreed that the old stock should be exchanged for a new issue so soon as arrangements for the sale of the road could be completed. This was consummated early in June, the creditors being the purchasers, and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company became a thing of the past. With the change in management also came a change in name, and the institution has ever since been known as the Chicago & North-Western Railway. A 10 per cent assessment was levied upon all the stock to enable the Company to complete the road from Janesville to La Crosse Junction.

The following from the Watertown *Demoerat* of June 30, 1859, will give an idea of the importance of the change:

"Work on the Chicago & North-Western Railway is fairly commenced, and we really begin to believe that the Company are in earnest in what they say. Under the old *regime*, or what was known as the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Company, we were so often humbugged into the belief that the work was to be prosecuted with renewed energy and 'finished up this time without any mistake,' that we had about made up our minds that the next time we believed it, or announced it, would be when we saw it done and heard the whistle of the locomotive. Gangs of men are scattered all along the line of the road. Hon. Perry H. Smith is securing the right of way, and pays cash in hand for the damages when agreed upon."

The North-Western bridge over Rock River, two miles below the city of Watertown, was built in the summer and fall of 1859.

October 8, of the same year, Wells & French, railroad builders on the North-Western road, gave a "railroad supper" in Watertown, at the Exchange Hotel. Among others present on that occasion were Russel Sage, Judge Rose, D. C. Jackson and Gen. Chappell.

November 3, a terrible accident occurred eight miles south of Watertown. The south-bound passenger train ran over a large ox and was thrown from the track, five passenger cars being smashed to pieces. Eleven persons were killed outright, three fatally injured and twenty-five badly hurt. Among the killed was Theron Minor, formerly editor of the *Watertown Chronicle*.

In March, 1860, the road was completed to Watertown; work was continued on the route north, but the events attending its progress ceased to be of any great interest to the people of Jefferson County.

In March, 1861, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company to consolidate their line with any road north of the La Crosse road. Gradually, the North-Western extended its Briarean arms until to-day it is one of the most powerful and important corporations in the United States.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.—Originally known as the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad. This road was originally incorporated in 1853. The interest taken in its success by the people of Jefferson County, and especially those of Watertown, is manifested by the readiness with which they voted substantial aid for it. The road was completed to Oconomowoc, from Milwaukee, in the fall of 1854. Here the enterprise rested until the following spring, when work was resumed. June 5, 1855, a contract was made with A. L. Graham & Co., for grading, bridging and ballasting the road from Oconomowoc to Columbus, via Watertown, the work to be completed by August 1, 1855. The receipts upon the completed portion of the road, from December 15, 1854, to the last of May following (five and a half months), amounted to \$33,848.52.

The road was completed to Watertown September 21, 1855. The event was to have been celebrated by a grand demonstration on the part of the people, but the Common Council having refused to vote funds for that purpose, the movement, beyond the opening of a few baskets in a quiet way, was a failure, and the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad soon became an old institution, the object of frequent complaint when its managers assumed to dictate terms to those who had aided in its construction. In less than a month after its completion, the following item relative to the transportation of freight appeared in the *Watertown Democrat*:

"At both ends of the route, there are heavy and rapidly accumulating amounts of freight of all kinds, ready and waiting for immediate transportation, with no means to move it but such as the railroad furnishes. In fact, as things now are, the owners of this property are entirely dependent upon the Company. Under these circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped that some effectual way will soon be devised to do away with all causes of complaint.

"*Later.*—Since writing the above, we learn that freight trains will commence running again to-day, and make regular trips hereafter."

Another illustration of the power of the press!

Immediately following the foregoing item in the *Democrat* was a disquisition on "omnibuses," commencing thus:

"Railroads do great things in the way of introducing 'city fixings' into inland places, when once the iron horse begins to make his regular visits. We notice that Mr. Peter Rogan, the proprietor of the American, has just bought a large and fine omnibus. This is the second establishment of the kind in the city, the one belonging to the Planter's having been bought some months ago. Our hotel-keepers are up to the times."

The next complaint on the part of the citizens of Watertown against this Company was of more serious nature. City bonds to the amount of \$80,000 having been issued to the Company, they had failed to give the stipulated security. This was the source of much caustic criticism by the local press.

In May, 1856, the village of Waterloo voted twice on the question of extending aid to the Madison & Watertown. The first election showed eighteen majority against the proposition. The Board of Supervisors, not being pleased with the result, ordered a new election, which resulted in fourteen majority for the railroad subsidy, \$35,000. About the same time, a consolidation took place between the Watertown & Madison and the Milwaukee & Watertown Companies, and on the 10th of June, 1856, ground was broken on that part of the road which now connects Watertown with the State capital. A month later, 400 men were engaged on the work.

September, 1856, a consolidation took place between the La Crosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Watertown Companies. This had the effect of harmonizing the many railway interests which had at that time begun to assert themselves. Under the new arrangement, three of the former Directors of the La Crosse retired, and Eliphalet Cramer, Alexander Mitchell and W. B. Hibbard were elected to fill their places. Byron Kilbourn continued in the office of President.

As showing the importance of this road and the interest with which it was regarded abroad, the following from the New York *Tribune's* money article of April 14, 1857, is given :

“The Watertown & Madison Railroad Company have disposed of \$150,000 of the \$200,000 of its Watertown city bonds, issued in aid of that road, at very satisfactory rates. They have also sold a portion of the Madison City bonds. This negotiation places the completion of the road to Madison by the 1st of October next beyond a doubt. The iron is all provided, and the grading is two-thirds finished.”

The different lines, under the combined management, were operated and extended in accordance with previous arrangements until February, 1858, when the Watertown Division was sold to a new company, under the presidency of Hon. S. L. Rose, to be known as the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Railroad.

In October, 1858, the Watertown & Madison Division was sold at public auction by the United States Marshal. It was bid in by Russel Sage and others holding first mortgage bonds.

In April, 1861, the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo became the Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company, in accordance with an act of the Legislature. At that date, the Company had seventy-six miles of road in operation.

In July, 1863, the various railroad companies in the State re-organized, “pooled their issues,” and at the present time are virtually under one and the same management, so far as the regulation of rates is concerned.

Watertown is now one of the principal railway centers in the State. It is a sort of half-way house, as it were, for the different lines passing north and south, east and west. An important interest, in the shape of railway shops, freight and passenger depots, etc., has grown up in the suburbs of the city, affording employment to many citizens at fair compensation.

The Watertown agents of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Jonas H. Sleeper and John J. Moulding—furnish the following interesting figures concerning the road: The revenue accruing from the passenger and freight traffic to and from Watertown in 1867, amounted to \$98,059.82. In 1877, it was \$153,660.80. In 1857 (the first year of the road's existence), the gross earnings of the entire road are given at \$882,817.89. In 1867 (with 820 miles of track), the gross earnings were \$5,683,608; total expenses, \$2,880,434. In 1877 (with 1,412 miles), the gross earnings were \$8,114,894.27; expenses, \$4,540,453.57.

Chained Lightning.—The thunder of the iron horse is invariably followed by the lightning of the telegraph. The first electric wire reached Watertown on the 26th of August, 1856. It was erected by the Wisconsin State Telegraph Company, and connected Watertown with Milwaukee. The office was located in Cole's Block. John Hawkins was the first operator. The Western Union office is now located in the express office on West Main street, a perfect network of wires being required for the service.

Express Company.—The American Express Company established an office in Watertown in 1854, a Mr. Hayward being the first agent. The office was first located at the corner of West avenue and Water street, where Roper & Ferry's agricultural implement store is now

located. In 1856, Mr. Hayward was superseded by C. A. Sprague, who removed the office to the east side of the river, next to Wiggerhorn's cigar store. In 1867, Mr. Sprague was succeeded by a Mr. Piper, and, in the following year, E. L. Patch became the agent. In 1872, Mr. Patch withdrew in favor of H. B. Dodd, the present agent, who removed the office to Dennis' Block.

WATER.

Watertown is famous far and wide for its artesian wells, and the peculiar quality of the water that flows from them. Never-failing streams of water, containing a large percentage of iron and magnesia, are obtained at a depth of about fifty feet. There are two magnetic wells in Watertown, so-called from the fact that a knife-blade, or other steel utensil, held for a few seconds in the water that comes from them will attract a needle. The water is very wholesome, and its use has effected many cures of chronic diseases, and afforded wonderful relief to others.

LANDMARKS.

The first frame house built on the west side of the river now stands on the southeast corner of West avenue and Water street. It was built in 1845 by Patrick Rogan, one of the most enterprising of Watertown's early settlers.

The first brick building erected in Watertown is the one now occupied as a shoe store by Henry Meyers, on the north side of Main street, between First and Second.

The first brick structure on the west side of the river is now the property of ex-Mayor Mulberger, at present occupied by W. C. Stone as a restaurant. It was built by Patrick Rogan.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Luther A. and John W. Cole established the first store in Watertown. It stood on the southwest corner of Second and Main streets.

Walter Besley was the second merchant. His store stood where Goeldner's jeweler store now stands.

M. J. Gallagher built and carried on the first store on the west side of the river.

Edward Johnson was the first druggist.

Fred Kusel, Sr., was the first tinsmith.

John Richards was the first lawyer who came to Watertown. He was duly admitted to the bar, but did not practice. He found other pursuits more profitable in those days. He was the first District Attorney in Jefferson County.

Jacob J. Enos was the first practicing lawyer, and Myron B. Williams, now of Indianapolis, was the second.

Drs. Cokeley and Goodenough were the first practicing physicians; Drs. Cody and Spalding are the leading physicians in Watertown at the present time.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad depot was burned in July, 1865; burned again December 8, 1874. The junction depot of the same road met a similar fate September 29, 1872; burned again November 12, 1875.

Theodore Prentiss was the first Mayor of Watertown; L. Bruegger, the first Marshal.

J. A. Hadley was the first editor. D. Blumenfeldt is the oldest editor; Thomas Jones the youngest.

Alcott Cheeney was the first President of the village of Watertown.

Judge Hyer and Winslow Blake were the first practicing lawyers in Jefferson County.

The distance from the Milwaukee depot to the Post Office is 3,985 feet.

Every intelligent and public-spirited citizen who can afford it has a copy of the JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORY in his library. A few wealthy individuals, however, believe that they can pass through the eye of a needle and take their riches and the record of their lives to a better world.

THE CEMETERIES.

Let us draw the curtain upon this panorama of progress. We have witnessed the birth of Watertown, as near as such a thing is possible forty-three years after that important event occurred; followed the course of its existence down to the present time, viewing the various stages of its growth. Among the groves that surround this beautiful city, in the bosom of the cold earth, lie in eternal rest, many of the pioneers whose names are recorded in these pages. Their graves are appropriately marked, but the most imperishable tablets to their memory are the tall spires of almost a score of churches, the enduring walls of schoolhouses and business blocks, and the grand structures of commerce, throbbing with the pulsations of prosperity, which beautify and give fame and fortune to the city of Watertown. Now let us visit the homes of the dead.

The first lonely habitation for the repose of the dear departed was laid out as early as 1840, located near the present site of the Lutheran College. It was a public burying-ground, where the earthly remains of the highest and the lowest, without distinction as to religious creed, might be laid in peace forevermore. Crumbling tombs still mark the solitary spot. In 1850, John Richards, L. A. Friebert, Andrew Peterson and Daniel Jones organized, under an act of the Legislature, the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, and procured suitable grounds for the purpose within the southwestern limits of the village. In 1864, thirty acres of land were purchased by the Association in the eastern suburbs of the city, about one-half of which was laid out in lots. Many of the bodies buried in the original plats on both the east and west sides of the city were taken up and re-interred in the new cemetery grounds. Under the superintendency of Mr. Chris. Schroeder, the place has been made to "blossom as the rose." The present officers of the Association are Daniel Jones, President; Theodore Prentiss, Treasurer; Justus T. Moak, Secretary. Trustees—Daniel Hall, William H. Rohr, J. T. Moak, Theodore Prentiss and Daniel Jones.

Many of the various religious denominations in Watertown have their cemeteries, supported from the church funds and managed by the church officials. The Lutheran cemetery is located on a beautiful elevation north of the city, on the Hustisford road. The United Brethren, or Moravians, bury their dead in the same vicinity.

Upon the sloping surface of a gently rising knoll near the Milford road, in the western suburbs, may be seen a somber forest of crosses, marking the last resting-places of many disciples of the Church of Rome. This spot is devoted exclusively to the interment of members of St. Bernard's Parish.

Ten years ago, the German Catholics established a burying-ground on the north road, where lie the remains of the departed members of St. Henry's Parish, awaiting the final summons.

"Requiescat in pace."



CITY OF JEFFERSON.

Jefferson, the county seat of Jefferson County, is a pleasant city of about three thousand inhabitants, delightfully located at the junction of Crawfish and Rock Rivers, in the central part of the county, surrounded by a rich farming country, thickly settled and contributing vast resources to swell the general prosperity of the county seat.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the present city was made in 1836. December 18 of that year, Rodney J. Currier, Daniel Lansing, Robert Masters, with Imogene, his daughter, David Sargeant, Peter Rogan, Rufus C. Dodge and Edward and Alvin Foster came from Bark Mills and Milwaukee and distributed themselves about Jefferson and the immediate vicinity.

On June 13, 1837, Silas R. Stevens, following in the wake of these pioneers, landed at the residence of Robert Masters, located on Rock River, about one mile below the present city. In 1837, E. G. Darling piloted a scow from Hebron on Bark River to Rock River, thence to Jefferson, where he took up his permanent abode. He was accompanied by Melissa and Marion Brown, half sisters, Alonzo Brown, half brother, Lavina Carpenter, Edward Sawyer and David Bartlett. The scow was also laden with their household goods and the frame of a house, which was fashioned at Bark Mills and brought to Jefferson ready to be completed and occupied. The emigrants took possession of a log shanty said to have been "put up" by James and Peter Rogan a year previous (which, if true, makes this unpretentious protection of logs rolled up together the first habitation constructed in this section of the county), and prepared to locate and finish a house, framed at Bark Mills. In October of the same year, arrangements were completed in that behalf, and the "frame" elevated on a piece of ground, the present site of the Jefferson House. The building was completed during the fall and used as a tavern, court house and salesroom for dry goods and groceries, the first goods ever sold in the town of Jefferson. A man named Buck officiated as salesman and no doubt realized a fair profit on his venture. In this month, also, came Hiram Z. Brittan, his wife, daughter (Jane), and one son. It should also be observed that the first session of the Circuit Court was held in the bar-room of this hostelry, Judge Irwin presiding. His Honor was a bachelor and a queer compound of ability and eccentricity. He occasionally adjourned court to go fishing, and was in the habit of improvising rules for the government of his subordinates, which, in those days, while not attracting particular attention, were regarded as arbitrary; to-day, they would be considered as extra-judicial. During this year, occurred the first death in the vicinity. It was that of E. Foster, Sr., which took place October 10, at the residence of his son in the south part of the town; he was buried at Big Bend, four miles down the river. It is also said that Robert Kennedy and wife came to Jefferson from Janesville during that year and kept house for Rodney J. Currier and Andrew Lansing.

In 1838, the population of the settlement was increased by the arrival of William Sanborn, a man named Minor, who remained but a short time, Harvey Foster, with his father, Hopedale Foster, possibly Ebenezer M. Seaton, and others who have left no record of their advent to guide the historian.

GROWTH AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In the spring of 1839, William Sanborn built a two-story frame on Main street where the Sawyer House now stands, a part of which is the identical "frame" erected forty years ago. David Bartlett also built a house this year on the west side of the river, half a mile from the

Jefferson House. He took a claim and put on a block house, part of which is said to be now standing, though in an improved and reconstructed form. The first white child born within what are now the city limits of Jefferson was a daughter to Hiram Z. Brittan, in a log house which stood near the site of the present residence of Orrin Henry, on the west side of Rock River. The first marriage celebrated in the village was that of Martha Fellows and Frank Roberts; it took place in the fall of 1839.

In 1840, accessions were made to the population by the arrival of future residents, who speedily identified themselves with the public interests and aided in promoting the promising success which has since been realized unto the citizens of Jefferson. Among those who claim to have come hither during that year, was George Crist, who says that the residences of E. G. Darling (the Jefferson House), William Sanborn and Abram Vanderpool made up the sum total of houses erected up to that period. These were added to in the following year by the houses of Andrew Lansing and Rodney J. Currier on Main street. The premises are now located on Milwaukee street, west of Main street, and in the early days, with those above cited, were the only buildings Jefferson boasted of except a little house on the northwest corner of the present public square, used as a Register's office, and said to have been erected in 1838.

During the spring and summer of 1841, E. G. Darling planted a field of wheat on his "fraction," from which he harvested a generous crop, that was ground at the mills in Whitewater. In the fall of that year, George Crist and D. H. Miller built a double house on the present site of Frommader's saloon and residence, for their own occupation. These houses stood on their original foundations for many years, but were finally disposed of by removal, and what remains of them is to be now seen located on the lot east of the Presbyterian Church, one of them being now occupied by Dr. John Fallehr. In the winter of 1841, Laban Hoyt put up a "shanty" on Racine street, on the same ground now occupied by the residence of Dr. W. W. Reed. During that and previous years, flour and other edibles, except game, etc., was procured from Whitewater, Milwaukee and other accessible points, and commanded exorbitant prices.

In the spring of 1842, the first Germans came to Jefferson, settled in the village, and included many whose names are to-day as household words to citizens and residents. Among these were John Rockdaeschel, who was the first cobbler to fashion goloshes and moccasins for the hardy pioneer. In this year also, or perhaps the year previous, Dr. Charles Rogers came hither with a German Count. The latter remained in Jefferson but a short time, when he removed to Sauk County; but Dr. Rogers established himself here professionally, married Miss Mary Braman, and, on the 4th of March, 1857, died in the city of his adoption. In the spring of this year, the dam was built and saw-mill put up on the east side of the river by Darling & Kendall. In the fall, a building was erected on Milwaukee street, near the river on the east side. The same season, Andrew Lansing was married to Melissa Brown, and built a house, in which they afterward resided, on Dodge street, opposite the Court House, then, too, in progress.

The year 1843 witnessed rapid strides by the village in the pursuit of prosperity, and the success toward which its founders directed their efforts. A number of settlers joined their fortunes with those of the pioneers who had preceded their coming. New houses were built, and a variety of improvements completed, which added materially to the list of substantial attractions that always contribute to swell local wealth and population. Among the houses was a two-story frame, built on North Main street, by George Crist; one, at present occupied by Joseph Mansfield, is supposed to have been built in that year by Dr. Barber; also the blacksmith shop on the corner of what is now known as Milwaukee and Third streets, owned at that time by a man named Sherman, who started to California in 1850, but died of cholera before he reached that distant territory. The City Hall occupies the corner to-day.

About this time, the Indians were numerous in the vicinity. They belonged to the Winnebago, Menominee and Pottawatomie tribes. One of the chiefs of the Menominees was known as "Chief John," and as a representative of the aborigines, was much respected by the settlers. He camped with his tribe on the river, two or three miles from the village, and commanded

the confidence of his white neighbors. He supported himself by the sale of furs, venison, etc., and made his headquarters at Alonzo Wing's store. One evening, while visiting at the store, a wrestling match between him and Geo. Crist was engaged in, in which Crist was thrown; this caused the latter to become excited, whereupon the Indian remarked, "white man got mad," and thereafter eschewed athletic sports with any but his own race. Chief John was murdered in 1844, and his body was found by his former antagonist in the swamp, about three miles northwest of Jefferson. Inquiries as to who the murderer was resulted in charging its commission upon a settler, who was arrested and tried, but acquitted. Some years afterward, a man, who had subsequently emigrated to Iowa, confessed the crime on his death-bed.

In 1845, the population was quoted at from seventy-five to eighty inhabitants. It contained a blacksmith-shop, Isaac Savage's gunsmith-shop, one or two carpenter shops, county buildings, two lawyers—George F. Markley and Winslow Blake; two physicians—Barber and Rogers; a schoolhouse near where Charles Stoppenbach's present residence is, which was also used conjointly with the Court House for places of worship; a saw-mill and other resorts of trade. During the summer of 1844, a steamer came hither from St. Louis, which was made the occasion of a dance at the Jefferson House.

In 1849, the first brick building in the village was put up at the corner of Milwaukee and Tbird streets, by Andrew Lansing, and yet remains. The grist-mill was commenced, and nearly completed during the winter, by James Wadsworth and others. That year, the California fever broke out in the settlement, and many therein resident were persuaded to cross the plains and search for gold. The disease, so to speak, became epidemic in 1850, and many followed in the wake of those who had gone before, a large proportion, however, returning to Jefferson, where they have since remained.

In 1850, James Barr, now connected with the Jefferson Manufacturing Company, erected the first brick store of which the records make mention. It was located at the corner of Racine and Main streets and is now a portion of Breunig's brewery. Alonzo Wing had put up a store on Main street, between Milwaukee and Dodge streets, several years previous, but Mr. Barr enjoys the distinction of having been the first to locate in a brick building, devoted to merchandising. From that date until 1854, the population and improvements in the town were steady and substantial, though by no means rapid. The last half of that decade, however, was more satisfactory. A brick block was erected on Second and Main streets; the Jefferson House block, the Universalist Church, a brick block on Milwaukee street, near the City Hall, the Presbyterian Church and a number of private residences, were begun and completed during that period.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

In 1856, the discussion as to the location of the county seat, which had been in progress for some time previous between Watertown and Jefferson, culminated. During the session of the Legislature of that year, a bill providing for submitting the question to the voters of the county was introduced by William Chappell and adopted. The bill, among other provisions, exempted "repeaters" from the penalty hitherto attaching to the "citizens" who were accustomed to vote often if not early, and, as is now believed, enabled the constituency at Jefferson to prevail over Watertown. The bill was approved October 11, and the election held in pursuance thereof on the third Tuesday in December. Upon that occasion, in addition to the polling-places ordinarily provided, a poll known as "Krummenauer's Poll" was improvised at a point on the Milwaukee road, about two and one-half miles east of the city. Here ballots were deposited containing the names of every known voter, as well as those of every schoolboy in the village, and also a large number of names copied from a Cincinnati directory. When the polls were closed, a delegation came down from Watertown, bearing the result of the vote in that city and demanded the records from the county officers. The vote had been canvassed in Jefferson, but not that at the polls above mentioned. These came in under the call for "the supplemental returns." They were displayed on the poll-list, which was of the "dimensions of a stove-pipe," and evidenced



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the defeat of Watertown so pronouncedly that the delegation were convinced beyond dispute and retired with expressions of disgust and disappointment.

Since that date, no matter of particular import has occurred to affect the prosperity of Jefferson disadvantageously. From an obscure settlement it has become a city of prime importance, and large interests, connected by rail with all the important points East and West, and containing a population who have, by their industry, enterprise and frugality, become the possessors of wealth and factors of influence throughout the State.

OFFICIAL ROSTER UNDER TOWN ORGANIZATION.

Previous to 1857, the present city of Jefferson was under the same government as the township. In 1857, the village of Jefferson was incorporated and represented in the township Board of Supervisors. This continued until 1878, when an act "to incorporate the city of Jefferson" was passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin and approved March 19 of that year, since which date the whilom town and village has been considered as a municipal corporation, entitled to certain privileges and immunities thereunto appertaining, in consideration of securing to the citizens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The city of Jefferson is still connected with the town or township government for town purposes.

The records of the town previous to April 5, 1845, are missing, and doubt is expressed by those assuming to be familiar with the facts, as to whether any existed prior to that date. From the records accessible to inquiry, it appears that a town meeting was convened on April 5, at which William Sanborn presided as Moderator, and C. W. Hayden discharged the duties of Clerk. The business disposed of included the raising of a fund for the support of schools for the year; the sum of \$100 to build a bridge across Rock River opposite the county seat; also across "Crawfish River where the road crosses near the fork," and the appropriation of \$50 to establish a free ferry at the forks of Rock River. After the election of the following officers, the meeting adjourned, with an understanding that the next annual meeting should be held at the house of Enoch G. Darling:

Supervisors—Robert Masters, Chairman, Alvin Foster and Asa F. Snell; Clerk, Lucius I. Barber; Assessors—Alvin Foster, Elbridge G. Fifield and Hiram Z. Britain; Treasurer, Erastus C. Montague; Commissioners of Highways—Joel C. Jenks, Frederick A. Potter and Alvin Foster; Commissioners of Schools—Asa F. Snell, Hiram Z. Britain and Alvin Foster; Collector, George Crist; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Lucius I. Barber; Constables, Abram Vanderpool and George Crist; Overseers of Roads—Enoch G. Darling, Cyrus Curtis, Eschillus Masters, William Burton, James M. Cole, Joel H. Jenks, Elbridge G. Fifield, Franklin Roberts and Zenas I. Roberts.

The following officers were elected at subsequent meetings held annually until 1857: Supervisors for 1843—Asa F. Snell, William Sanborn and John Crosby; 1844—Davenport Rood, John Crosby and E. Masters; 1845—John Crosby, Harvey Foster and Charles Hoyt; 1846—William Sanborn, Asa F. Snell and Aikens Foster; 1847—William Sanborn, Alonzo H. Waldo and Sherburn Huse; 1848—H. Sanborn, William Crosby and Aikens Foster; 1849—Alonzo Wing, William A. Whipple and H. V. D. Hellen; 1850—William Sanborn, H. V. D. Hellen and Joseph Blodgett; 1851—Alonzo H. Waldo, John Haas and Emanuel Hake; 1852—James Barr, A. B. Curtis and Peter Oelberg; 1853—Thomas D. Barr, Peter Oelberg and S. R. Stevens; 1854 and 1855—E. D. Masters, Peter Oelberg and Emanuel Hake; 1856—A. H. Waldo, Frederick Hake and John Haas.

Clerks—1843, D. W. Kellogg; 1844-45-46, J. E. Holmes; 1847, James W. Ostrander; 1848, Caleb S. Smith; 1849-50, H. F. Pelton; 1851, D. A. Colton; 1852-53, Charles Stoppenbach; 1854, Thomas Barr; 1855, James Barr; 1856, I. W. Bird.

Assessors—1843, James M. Cole, Alexander and Daniel H. Miller; 1844—Charles Hoyt, Harvey Foster and Alonzo H. Waldo; 1845, Alpheus E. Taylor; 1846, Silas R. Stevens; 1847, William Sanborn; 1848, Alonzo H. Waldo; 1849, William P. Ward; 1850, Daniel H.

Miller; 1851-52, John Wheeler; 1853, E. D. Masters; 1854-55, John Wheeler; 1856, E. H. Benson.

Treasurers—1843, George F. Markley; 1844, Andrew Lansing; 1845, George Trucks; 1846, Chauncey Clothier; 1847, Isaac Savage; 1848, George Crist; 1849, James M. Cole; 1850, Caleb S. Smith; 1851-52-53-54, William A. Whipple; 1855-56, O. S. Brandon.

Commissioners of Highways—1843—Enoch G. Darling, Rodney J. Carrier and A. P. Birdsey; 1844—Joshua Crosby, Rodney J. Carrier and E. W. Hayden; 1845—E. D. Masters, J. H. Jenks and Daniel Lansing; 1846—A. H. Waldo, S. A. Rice and C. W. Hayden; 1847, none elected; 1848—A. H. Waldo, Stephen Davenport and Emanuel Hake. Thereafter the office was abolished.

Commissioners of Schools—1843—Winslow Blake, Frederick A. Potter and D. W. Kellogg; 1844—W. P. Ward, Alonzo Wing and Alpheus Taylor; 1845—C. W. Hayden, John E. Holmes and Alonzo H. Waldo; 1846—Asa F. Snell, Harvey Sanborn and John D. Barker; 1847, none elected; 1848—Alonzo Wing, Harvey Sanborn and Caleb S. Smith. Thereafter the office of School Superintendent was substituted for the Commissioners, and filled in 1849, 1850 and 1851, by Alonzo Wing; 1852, Daniel F. Weymouth; 1853-54, John Wheeler; 1855, A. Wing; 1856, O. C. Merriman.

Collectors—In 1843, no election, Frederick A. Potter and James O. Frost having each received thirty votes; 1844, George Crist was elected; 1845, Caleb Stevens; 1846, Harvey D. Phelps; 1847, Nathan Crosby; 1848, O. S. Brandon. Thereafter the office was abolished.

Constables—1843, James C. Frost; 1844—George Crist, Josiah Drew and Gay Hayden; 1845—Harvey Sanborn, Abram P. Birdsey and Charles Hoyt; 1846—Charles Hoyt, Gay Hayden and H. D. Phelps; 1847—Othello S. Brandon, Nathaniel Crosby and Harmon V. Hellen; 1848—Othello S. Brandon, Solon Brown and Ralph P. Harrington; 1849—Zebulon Whipple, Moses Phillips and Peter Oelberg; 1850—Othello S. Brandon, Franklin J. Roberts and John Anthony; 1851, John Anthony and Charles Frissell; 1852—E. G. Darling, Jesse Hubbell and W. W. Seeley; 1853—Jesse Hubbell, John Anthony and Eber Stone; 1854, S. A. Brown and A. G. Locke; 1855—John Brown, A. G. Howes, Eber Stone and J. F. W. Meyer; 1856—C. J. Bell, John Young and Conrad Heger; 1857—Ira W. Bird, Isaac Savage and George Hebard (to fill vacancy).

Sealer of Weights and Measures—1843, Herbert Reed; 1844, Lysander F. Bastian; 1845, Enias D. Masters; 1852, Jacob Maydole; 1853, John Anthony; 1854, Zebulon Whipple; 1856, Adam Spangler; 1857, John Medick.

Justices of the Peace—1846—George Trucks, Robert Masters and H. Foster; 1847, A. Foster and Winslow Blake; 1848—W. Blake, Isaac Savage and John E. Holmes; 1849—Isaac Savage, Charles Rodgers, William Sanborn and D. H. Miller; 1850—Isaac Savage, Alonzo E. Avery, Pearley D. Bagley and A. B. Curtis; 1851, Winslow Blake and Charles Rogers; 1852—John E. Holmes, O. Bullwinkel and E. D. Masters; 1853—W. W. Torrey (to fill vacancy), Charles Rogers and Isaac Savage; 1854, George Hebard and G. W. Hoyt; 1855—I. W. Bird, Charles Rogers and P. D. Bagley; 1856, O. Bullwinkel and Rufus Dodge; 1857, Ira W. Bird, Isaac Savage and George Hebard.

VILLAGE CHARTER.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1857, a certain piece or parcel of land, described by metes and bounds, and known as the Town of Jefferson, was set apart as a township proper and created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Village of Jefferson, to be competent to have and exercise all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, pertaining to a municipal corporation. The government of the village was vested in a President (ex officio a Trustee), four Trustees, one Marshal, a Treasurer and an Assessor, to be elected on the first Tuesday of May, annually, and to hold their respective offices one year, or until their successors are chosen and qualified.

At the first election held in pursuance of the act of incorporation, N. C. Hurlburt, Charles Stoppenbach, George Trucks and E. G. Fifield, were chosen Trustees, with J. E. Holmes, President, and Charles T. Clothier, Clerk.

The meetings were held at stated periods, and the business transacted being such as is ordinarily disposed of by municipal Boards of Aldermen.

At subsequent elections, until the village charter was amended in 1867, and the subsequent incorporation of the village into a city, village officers were elected and served as follows: Presidents—1858, Charles T. Clothier; 1859, Geo. Crist; 1860, Ira W. Bird; 1861, Charles T. Clothier; 1862, Charles Stoppenbach; 1863, John Jung; 1864, John Jung; 1865, Edward McMahon; 1865, Gerrit T. Thorn, (at a special election held May 27); 1866, Gerrit T. Thorn; 1867-68, Christopher Grimm; 1869, Nicholas Jung; 1870, P. N. Waterbury; 1871-72, Ira W. Bird; 1873, S. T. McKenney; 1874, C. Grimm; 1875, Ira W. Bird; 1876, W. H. Porter; 1877, Ira W. Bird.

Trustees—1858—Charles Stoppenbach, O. C. Merriman, A. H. Waldo and John Reinel, Jr; 1859—E. Schwellenbach, J. M. Miller, N. Kispert and John Seifert; 1860—D. F. Jones, John Hager, John Reinel, Jr., and Conrad Heger; 1861—Alonzo Wing, G. T. Thorn, William Puerner, Jr., and Conrad Heger; 1862—Alonzo Wing, John Hager, Christian Muck and Eber Stone; 1863—Franz Aumann, John Reinel, Jr., Christian Muck and Eber Stone; 1864—Alonzo Wing, William Zoehrlaut, J. W. Ostrander and Solon Brown; 1865—Christian Muck, Joseph Mansfield, J. M. Mueller and Henry Walther; George L. Chapin, at special election held May 27, 1865; 1866—N. J. Steinaker, Adam Spangler, Nicholas Jung and Jacob Maydole.

In 1867, the charter was amended by dividing the village into four districts and increasing the number of Trustees to eight, upon which basis the election of that and subsequent years until 1878 was held, resulting as follows: For 1867—Edward Copeland and C. A. Holmes, of the First District; Nelson Bruett and Martin Meyer, of the Second; Nicholas Jung and John Reinel, Jr., of the Third, and Nicholas Haas and George W. Bird, of the Fourth. 1868—C. A. Holmes and Edward Copeland, of the First District; P. N. Waterbury and William Fanholts, of the Second; Nicholas Jung and Andrew Puerner, Jr., of the Third, and John Jung and Joseph Stoppenbach of the Fourth. 1869—W. P. Forsyth and George L. Chapin, of the First District; Charles Stoppenbach and Adam Smith, of the Second; George Frommader and Andrew Puerner, Jr., of the Third, and C. K. Zimmerman and Henry Walther, of the Fourth. 1870—Jacob Maydole and Paul Hitchcock, of the First District; Adams Smith and C. Muck, of the Second; Andrew Puerner, Jr., and J. M. Mueller, of the Third, and Ira W. Bird and Henry Walther, of the Fourth. 1871—J. Maydole, William Zoehrlaut, Henry Walther, J. M. Mueller, Henry Mueller, William P. Forsyth, J. Haws and E. Stoppenbach. 1872—Paul Hitchcock and Marshall Lane, of the First District; S. T. McKenney and William Zoehrlaut, of the Second; Jacob Breunig and George Frommader, of the Third, and Ernest Schwellenbach and John M. Roessler, of the Fourth. 1873—G. J. Smith and Marshall Lane, of the First District; William Zoehrlaut and Adams Smith of the Second; Jacob Breunig and John Reinel, Jr., of the Third, and Martin Friedel and R. Schwellenbach, of the Fourth. 1874—George Copeland and James Gates of the First District; William Zoehrlaut and Solon Brown, of the Second; John Reinel, Jr., and P. McAtee, of the Third, and Martin Friedel and Charles Illing, of the Fourth. 1875—George Copeland and James Gates, of the First District; Solon Brown and Adams Smith, of the Second; J. M. Mueller and Joseph Loetz, of the Third, and J. F. W. Meyer and Henry Walther of the Fourth. 1876—Orrin Henry and Philip Wolf, of the First District; Solon Brown and W. P. Ward, of the Second; W. C. Waldo and Andrew Puerner, Jr., of the Third, and S. Roessler and F. Jung, of the Fourth. 1877—Orrin Henry and Phillip Wolf, of the First District; Solon Brown and Francis Fanholts, of the Second; W. C. Waldo and G. J. Loetz, of the Third, and Simon Roessler and G. Muck, of the Fourth.

Clerk—1865, W. H. Tousley; 1866, Nicholas Steinaker; 1867-68, Nicholas Steinaker; 1869, W. H. Porter; 1870, N. Steinaker; 1871-74, D. E. Baker; 1875-77, F. E. Illing.

Treasurer—1858, Ira W. Bird; 1859–60, John Young; 1861–62, D. D. Lansing; 1863, N. J. Steinaker; 1864, Adam Spangler; 1865, George W. Bird; 1866, W. H. Tonsley; 1867, H. W. Brandon; 1868, Joseph Weiss; 1869, Charles F. Bullwinkel; 1870–71, N. Winterling; 1872–74, Henry Walther; 1875, A. G. Locke; 1876–77, Henry Walther.

Street Commissioner—1865, William F. Puerner; 1866, William F. Puerner; 1867, J. F. W. Meyer; 1868, William F. Puerner; 1869, A. Brown; 1870, George Crist; 1871, C. L. Schenck; 1872, D. F. Jones; 1873, W. P. Ward; 1874–75, J. L. Manville; 1876, Henry Zeh; 1877, Paul Kiesling.

Village Attorney—D. F. Weymouth, 1867; George W. Bird, 1868; D. F. Weymouth, 1869–70; W. H. Porter, 1871–72; D. F. Weymouth, 1873; D. C. Weymouth, 1874; W. L. McKenney, 1875; N. Steinaker, 1876; Robert Kirkland, 1877.

Marshal—Eber Stone, 1858; S. N. Massey, 1859; Michael Jahn, 1860; J. F. W. Meyer, 1861; John Reichel, 1862; Joseph Hotter, 1863; John Sixbee, 1864; Joseph Hotter, 1865; John Sixbee, at a special election held August 12, 1865; J. G. Heilmann, 1866; James L. Manville, 1867; C. J. Weiss, 1868; Peter Nettersham, 1869; A. Brown, 1870–71–72; G. Muck, 1873; A. Brown, 1874; C. Whipple, 1875; A. J. Vandewater, 1876–77.

The amendment to the village charter, approved April 4, 1867, provided for the election of a Police Justice, triennially. In accordance therewith, Geritt T. Thorn was chosen at the election held the May following, but failing to qualify by June 15, a special election was held, at which J. F. W. Meyer was elected his successor, and served until the charter election of 1870, when C. A. Holmes was elected. In 1871, Capt. Nelson Bruett was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Holmes, and in 1872 was elected for a term of three years. In 1875, W. L. McKenney was elected.

County Supervisors—G. W. Bird, 1870; no record until 1874, when Charles Stoppenbach was elected, and served until the granting of the city charter.

Justice of the Peace—Elected in accordance with the general law providing for the election of "one Justice of the Peace and one Constable for each incorporated village," approved March 12, 1874. For 1876, George Crist; 1877, Christopher Grimm.

Constables—For 1876, Charles Whipple; 1877, A. J. Vandewater.

Assessor—Mathias Melzner, 1858; Gilbert Allen, 1859; George Kispert, 1860; Joseph Berger, 1861; N. J. Steinaker, 1862; Joseph Berger, 1863; Adam Spangler, 1864; Joseph Berger, 1865; Joseph Berger, 1866—abolished.

Pathmasters—Conrad Heeger, A. Muck and N. Kispert, 1865; abolished.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 19, 1878, the village of Jefferson was incorporated as a city, divided into three wards, and provision made for the government thereof by the election of a Mayor and Police Justice; also two Aldermen and one Supervisor from each Ward. Elections for Mayor and Aldermen to be annually, for Police Justice, once in three years. All other officers necessary for the management of the city were to be appointed by the Common Council.

In obedience to the provisions of the charter, elections have been held as follows, with the accompanying results: April 9, 1878, Ira W. Bird, Mayor; W. L. McKenney, Police Justice; J. W. Ostrander, Supervisor from the First Ward; Adam Spangler, of the Second Ward, and Christopher Grimm of the Third; George Copeland, William P. Forsyth, Aldermen of the First Ward; John Reinel, Jr., and Edward McMahon, of the Second, and G. Muck and S. T. McKenney, of the Third. Pursuant to Section 2, Chapter VII. of the charter, the Common Council convened Tuesday evening, April 16, 1878, organized and appointed the following officers: Edward McMahon, President; F. E. Illing, Clerk; H. Walther, Treasurer; A. J. Vandewater, Marshal; W. H. Porter, City Attorney, and A. Hemingway, Street Commissioner.

At the election held on Tuesday, April 8, 1879, the following officers were awarded certificates:

Mayor—John Reinel, Jr.

Supervisors—J. W. Ostrander, of the First Ward; Adam Spangler, of the Second, and Christopher Grimm, of the Third.

Aldermen—George Copeland and Orrin Henry, of the First Ward; William Verhalen and Jacob Breunig, of the Second, and Ernst Schwellenback and Charles F. Bullwinkel, of the Third.

At a meeting of the Common Council, convened Tuesday evening, April 15, 1879, George Copeland was chosen President of the Board, and the following city officers appointed: F. E. Illing, Clerk; S. Roessler, Treasurer; A. J. Vandewater, Marshal; John Lederer, Street Commissioner; D. C. Weymouth, City Attorney; R. M. Clark, Adam Kispert and Christopher Grimm, School Commissioners.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It was not until the village of Jefferson had sustained several severe losses by fire, involving the destruction of an extensive brick grist-mill, foundry and machine shops, and many other buildings, that its citizens fully appreciated the situation, and agitated the necessity of procuring reliable apparatus for self-protection. In the summer of 1871, a call for a meeting of citizens was issued, for the purpose of taking action in the premises, and, though a meeting was held and largely attended, and though the absolute necessity of immediate action was admitted, a diversity of opinion found expression as to whether a hand or steam fire-engine should be purchased. After the convening of several meetings, and a prolonged debate on the merits of the subjects in hand, the question was finally decided in favor of a steam engine, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and a committee was appointed to procure a machine of acknowledged merit.

In harmony with the directions made in that behalf, the Committee, after a canvass of the various proposals submitted for its adjudication, concluded a contract with the Silsby Manufacturing Company for the delivery of an engine of the rotary pattern, together with a hose-cart and 1,000 feet of hose, for the sum of \$7,813.75.

In the meantime, the organization of a company was in progress, and, on the 14th day of August, 1871, a number of citizens assembled at the furniture store of J. C. Tilton for the purpose of completing such organization. John Hawes occupied the chair. W. H. Porter officiated as Secretary, and a committee was appointed, charged with the duty of enrolling members. The ensuing week a meeting was held, the committee reported and were discharged, and the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers, which was the nucleus of the present Department: Thomas Conan, Foreman; G. J. Smith, First Assistant; Paul Kiesling, Second Assistant; W. H. Porter, Secretary; J. C. Tilton, Treasurer, and Alvis Beischel, Hose Captain. The Board of Village Trustees confirmed this election, and appointed A. J. Vandewater Engineer, who appointed Martin Friedel and Henry Walther his assistants.

The Village Board at once issued plans and specifications for the building of an engine-house, hooks, ladders, trucks, etc., and, at a meeting held September 3, 1871, the former was let to Charles Stoppenbach for \$3,750; the latter to Beischel & Reul for \$459, who completed their contract, the engine-house being the handsome brick structure which now decorates the corner of Milwaukee and Second streets.

In the month of November following, a hook and ladder company was organized and the following officers elected: John Bienfang, Foreman; James Puermer, First Assistant; Lorenz Meyer, Second Assistant; Andrew Riess, Secretary, and F. J. Berg, Treasurer.

Since its organization, the Department has responded to more than twenty alarms, and in every instance did excellent work, notwithstanding that, on several occasions, the fire was so located as to threaten the destruction of the most valuable portion of the city, and but for the promptness and labor of the "boys," almost irreparable loss would have been the inevitable result. The dates of the various fires are as follows:

In 1872—January 13, April 9 and 25, and June 29.

In 1873—March 11 and October 19.

In 1874—August 15 and 18, November 25 and December 17.

In 1875—January 4, March 27 and October 23.

In 1876—June 25 and December 2.

In 1877—September 30, November 11 and December 22.

In 1878—February 14, March 17 and September 5.

In 1879—To date, March 5.

In 1876, it was found that the engine-house was too small for the necessities of the service, and that, owing to architectural defects, there was no means for the proper care of the hose, which became, in consequence of such defects, materially damaged. With a view to remedy the existing evils, it was decided to build an addition to the engine-house; also a hose tower, which was completed, during the year 1877, by Adam Spangler, at a cost of \$1,356, including \$200 paid Mrs. Adam Muck for the realty.

At present, the Department is in perfect order, ample for any requirements in subduing the elements, and consists of an engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Company, known and officered as follows:

Eureka Engine No. 1.—F. E. Illing, Foreman; Charles Illing, First Assistant; George Kiesling, Second Assistant; Michael Beck, Secretary; Adam Kispert, Treasurer, and thirty-five men.

Hook and Ladder No. 1.—Christopher Bienfang, Foreman; George Fuchs, First Assistant; G. J. Loetz, Second Assistant; John C. Fircher, Secretary; Otto Kirschensteiner, Treasurer, and forty-four men.

The Hose Company is made up of thirteen men, commanded by Peter Schweiger, the entire force being under the control of Adam Spangler as Chief, with James R. Garrity, Assistant, being the successors of James W. Ostrander, who was Chief of the Department from its organization to the appointment of Mr. Spangler.

The Department is supported by a tax levied on the assessed property of the city, and water is procured for the extinguishment of fires from cisterns distributed about the city, as also from Rock River.

The value of property owned by the Department is stated at \$16,000.

WATER POWER.

During the session of the Territorial Legislature, convened and held in 1842, an act was passed empowering D. G. and Gilmore Kendall to construct a dam across Rock River for the purposes of improving the navigation of that stream and affording motive power, to be applied to the running of mills, etc. The act was approved on the 4th of February, 1842, and, on the 1st of May, the construction of the dam was commenced by D. G. Kendall and E. G. Darling, to whom Gilmore Kendall had conveyed his interest.

The work was done by these gentlemen, assisted by George Crist and others. They constructed a crib-work of logs for piers, at short distances from each other, across the river, on the top of which were placed stringers of heavy logs, surmounted by spars of tamarack timber from eight to twelve inches in thickness and about twenty feet long, one end of which was supported by the stringers, the opposite end slanting down on the up-stream side and resting on the river bed. The interstices were filled up with thin hewn pieces of timber, gravel, etc., and the work was completed during the winter of that or the following year.

During the next spring, Messrs. Darling & Kendall constructed a saw-mill on the east side of the river, near the foot of Dodge street, which was also built under the supervision of Mr. Kendall, who raised the frame on November 13, and, during the winter, sawed the boards with which to roof the building. The premises were completed and became the scene of busy labors, continuing many years, until they were torn down in 1877.

On the 8th of July, 1843, Alonzo Wing purchased E. G. Darling's interest in the water power, and, on the 15th of the following February, became sole owner of the franchise by the purchase of D. G. Kendall's share, and so remained until 1848. The season of 1844 witnessed an unusual rise in the river, causing some damage to adjoining property, which was made the

basis of a suit by the town of Aztalan. During this summer, a steamer made its way from St. Louis to Jefferson, via Rock River, and "tied up" for a few days at a point immediately north of the bridge at present crossing Crawfish River, on the west side, where it remained for a "few hours," an object of special interest, and then returned to the bosom of the Father of Waters.

On the 29th of May, 1845, the dam was indicted as a nuisance by the grand jury of Jefferson County, to which a plea of not guilty was made, and, upon the issue being joined, the case proceeded to trial, resulting in a verdict of acquittal, rendered on the 26th of May, 1846. It might be here observed that four actions have been instituted against the dam at various times by plaintiffs who alleged that they had sustained serious injuries to their lands by reason of overflow, in three of which the plaintiffs have been compelled to pay the costs.

On the 23d of February, 1848, Mr. Wing sold a quarter-interest in the property to Merrick Sawyer, and, with that gentleman, began the erection of a saw-mill on the present site of the woolen-mills. Mr. Wing had charge of its construction, raised the frame in September and the building was completed and in running order in the following winter. The spring-water, which is so much resorted to by invalids now, came out of the ground under the west sill of the mill with such force that it was carried to the second story, where it supplied the mill-hands with drinking and bathing water. The old mill did faithful service until age and rivals unfitted it for duty, when the building was torn down and its site appropriated to the occupation of the Jefferson Woolen Mills.

On the 8th of August, 1849, Wing & Sawyer disposed of three-sixteenths of the dam property to George Hulburt, who, in conjunction with James Wadsworth, put up a large brick flouring-mill. The same year the purchase was made, they dredged a supply canal and utilized the water-power purchased to milling purposes to such advantage that the property now owned by Johnson & Wolf is one of the most valuable and extensive in this section of the State.

On the 21st of January, 1851, Mr. Sawyer purchased an additional interest in the enterprise, and, on the 27th of June, of the same year, the dam was partially carried away by high water, which, however, was rebuilt soon after its destruction by Wadsworth, Hulburt & Wing, who, with Mr. Sawyer, owned the property jointly until March 13, 1852, when Mr. Wing repurchased Mr. Sawyer's interest, and, on December 31 following, sold seven-sixteenths of his estate to Dwight Hillyer and Orrin Henry, who held title until November 1, 1854, when the latter disposed of his share to his partner, and, within a year thereafter, Mr. Wing sold the balance of his interest to John Seifert, who, with Wadsworth & Hulburt and Dwight Hillyer, became owners of the entirety. In 1857, W. D. Hillyer disposed of his interest to Charles Stoppenbach, who, with John Seifert and Wadsworth & Hulburt, were proprietors of the premises until 1864, when David Johnson purchased the latter's shares for \$10,000.

On the 19th of May and 21st of July, 1866, Stoppenbach and Seifert sold their stock to the Jefferson Woolen Mills, a corporation chartered in the spring of that year, the buildings of which were immediately erected and have since been run by the power thus afforded.

This season (1879), the water has been unprecedentedly low and many repairs have been completed which will bear fruit for many seasons yet to come.

The dam property is owned by Johnson & Wolf and the woolen mills, in the proportion of five-eighths to three-eighths, and is valued at \$24,000.

MANUFACTURES.

Jefferson Woolen Manufacturing Company.—This manufacturing industry, one of the most extensive, prosperous and valuable in the county, is located on the west bank of Rock River, from which stream it is supplied with its valuable motive power. The Company was incorporated April 2, 1866, by Alonzo Wing, Edward McMahan, N. Jung, Charles Copeland, Charles Stoppenbach, William A. Whipple, N. Groh, J. Bruenig and A. Grimm, with a capital stock of \$25,000 (privileged to increase the same to \$100,000), to be expended in the purchase

of water power and lots, the erection of buildings and warehouses, and the purchase of machinery.

On the 8th of May following the act of incorporation, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the Court House in Jefferson, at which a Board of Directors was elected, consisting of Alonzo Wing, Conrad Heger, Edward McMahon, Phillip Johnson, Jacob Bruenig, Nicholas Jung and Charles Stoppenbach. Thereupon, A. Wing was elected President, Edward McMahon, Treasurer, and W. H. Porter, Secretary of the Board, and the erection of the building at present occupied by the works proper, together with dyehouses, warehouses, etc., was begun. These buildings were constructed after the most approved designs, supplied with machinery of the most complete pattern, and, in a year from the organization of the Company, work therein was commenced.

On July 5, 1870, Charles Stoppenbach was elected President, John Mullaney, Secretary, and E. McMahon, Treasurer, which administration was continued until May, 1871, when the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated, with John Mullaney as incumbent, who served until 1873, when his interest was purchased by Frank Stoppenbach, who succeeded to the duties and preferments of Secretary and Treasurer. During the ensuing years, Mr. Stoppenbach, Sr., purchased the stock of the corporation gradually until July 1, 1879, when he secured all outstanding shares and became the sole proprietor of the mills, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which ascendancy he maintains at the present writing, with Frank Stoppenbach, Secretary, and George W. Dunwell, Superintendent.

The mills are an institution in Jefferson, and are conducted on the same plan as those in the East, where perfect order is preserved and thorough work "turned out," an incident of the business duplicated by the Jefferson company, which employs thirty-five hands, at a monthly salary aggregating \$1,000.

The product of the Company is made up of cassimeres, flannels, blankets, etc., of most excellent quality, from the best grades of wool, warranted, and from designs that reflect credit upon the artistic taste of their manufacturers. About ten thousand yards of these commodities are placed on the market each month, to which not less than seventy-five thousand pounds of wool are devoted annually, the sale of which furnishes a market to producers of the staple in the counties of Jefferson, Rock and Dane, Wis., as also in Minnesota. The manufactured goods are sold strictly to dealers in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the sales of which the present year will, it is estimated, amount to not less than \$75,000. To do this work, the factory runs four single and three double looms, which have been found insufficient to supply the increasing demand. Triple looms will be substituted for the single looms during the year, and additions indispensable to a satisfactory continuance of the business will be completed within the same period of time.

The capital invested is approximated at \$50,000, and the prospects of the Company, incomparably promising, reflect credit upon the business enterprise and capacity of its founders.

Wisconsin Manufacturing Company.—Another important factor in the prosperity of Jefferson was organized in 1866. It was the outgrowth of an extensive furniture factory, inaugurated years ago by Clark, Cole & Ostrander, and has grown from comparative insignificance to mammoth proportions.

The manufacture of chairs and bedsteads, those indispensable conveniences to domestic comfort, was first undertaken in a building at present utilized as a barn by the proprietors of the Jefferson House, by Jones & McLean. "Horse-power" was the motive then employed, and the product was hawked about the country by the ambitious mechanics. But they declined to continue the business, determined to seek their fortune further West, and Waldo Brothers, with Q. C. Cole, began where they left off, in a building at the corner of Main and Dodge streets. Early in 1856, Mr. Cole became associated with Messrs. Clark & Ostrander, who had decided to venture the manufacture of these articles on a more extensive scale, and, during that year, the firm put up a building adapted to their uses, at the western end of the Milwaukee Street Bridge. The year 1857 came, and with it the memorable financial panic which paralyzed business

throughout the country. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances born of the "tight times" then prevailing, Clark, Cole and Ostrander kept on, confident that the future would fully reimburse their outlay. They purchased an engine of the Bay State Foundry, Milwaukee, completed a building for manufacturing purposes, and, with their capital increased by the loan of \$200 from a "California widow," tided over the dull times, and entered upon the season of 1858 with abundant promise of prosperity. The firm employed twelve men, contributing their individual efforts also to the procurement of material, its manufacture into substantial chairs and bedsteads, which they transported by wagon to Madison and Whitewater, for shipment to points at which purchasers resided.

In 1858, Mr. Cole disposed of his interest in the business to Clark & Ostrander, and returned to the place of his nativity in Maine.

The new firm prospered. From the early spring of 1858, business increased, and the demand for goods manufactured by them was greater than they were able to supply. The dark days of uncertainty and financial depression had passed away, and were followed by "flush times." The projectors of the enterprise, within eighteen months from the date of their investment in Mr. Cole's interest, had paid off the debt thereby incurred, and counted their assets, free from incumbrance. They increased their force, enlarged their manufactory, fitted it up with improved machinery, and extended their patronage to localities which had previously depended upon Milwaukee or Chicago for their supplies. In short, having attained the highway of success, they pursued its windings with renewed zeal and determination.

In 1866, so extensive had the business become, that it was found necessary to once more enlarge and improve their facilities. At this time, it was decided to re-organize the business and establish a stock company, which was accordingly done, R. W. Clark, J. W. Ostrander, Dempster Ostrander, Merrick Sawyer and William P. Forsyth being the incorporators, with R. W. Clark, President; Merrick Sawyer, Vice President; Dempster Ostrander, Secretary, and J. W. Ostrander, Superintendent. Since that date, the management of the business has been in charge of officers elected annually by the Board of Directors, and the success which has attended their efforts has not been greater than has been merited.

The stock has been, up to the present time, procured from Wolf Creek, whereon the company have erected saw-mills, but these were disposed of in the spring of 1879, and at the present writing, with a large supply on hand, the officers of the Company are looking out for available property. The capital stock now is stated at \$33,000, having been reduced to that figure from \$75,000 during the year 1878. Forty-five men are employed, who annually manufacture 6,000 bedsteads, and 40,000 chairs, for the labor on which they are paid a matter of \$1,500 monthly. In addition to the manufactory proper, the company is supplied with saw-mills, dry-houses, ware-houses, etc., representing a valuation of \$20,000. The stock is disposed of in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Company officers for 1879 are: R. W. Clark, President; P. Hitchcock, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer; R. W. Clark, P. Hitchcock, W. P. Forsyth, E. Garfield, Yale Henry and John Puerner, Board of Directors.

Jefferson Foundry.—In the spring of 1875, John Gulden, a well-known and capable mechanic of Jefferson, opened a machine and blacksmith shop on East Racine street, near its junction with Darling. He built what was then supposed to be an establishment of sufficient dimensions for his business, fitted it up with an engine and the improved "tools" of his craft, and thus began in a modest way what is now the Jefferson Foundry. In 1876, Mr. Gulden increased the capacity of his building by additions and extended his field of operations so as to include molding and the manufacture of patterns in the several departments of his works.

On the 1st of January, 1877, O. C. Vaughn, a finished mechanic, became associated with the business and more buildings were added to the original structure, which was again enlarged on May 1, 1878, when S. A. Buchanan, inventor of the sulky cultivator, became a partner: since which date, the firm has been known as Gulden, Vaughn & Co. During the winter of 1878, larger additions were completed, improved machinery was set up, a new engine put in and

the firm now has sufficient power to furnish employment to fifty hands. In addition to the sulky corn cultivators which they make, they manufacture wagons, plows, harrows, wood-saws and every article made in a first-class machine-shop. They also do a general blacksmithing business, refit steam-engines, etc. In the foundry is done all kinds of casting, from gem-irons to the heaviest kind of machine work, including the manufacture of what the proprietors claim to be the best steel plow ever placed upon the market. It is a new pattern, cannot be clogged by straw or weeds, well finished and possesses the merits of durability and cheapness.

During the season of 1878, the firm manufactured one hundred cultivators, the same number of plows, fifty wagons, and completed contracts which, with the business proper, produced a revenue of not less than \$1,000 per month, and gave employment to twelve men, at an annual cost for labor alone of not less than \$12,000.

The capital invested is represented at \$5,000. The business has more than doubled during the past six months, and the Jefferson Foundry gives promise of becoming one of the first of Jefferson industries, which only requires reasonable time to be realized.

Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory.—In the spring of 1868, George Copeland and Lewis Ryder, composing the present firm of Copeland & Ryder, proprietors of this important branch of industry in Jefferson, left Bridgewater, Mass., and emigrated to their present residence. Their object in coming hither was to establish a line of business at that date comparatively unknown in Wisconsin. They consummated arrangements without delay, and, on May 1, of that year, began operations, in a small, unpretentious frame building on First street, West Jefferson, on the site of their present extensive establishment, employing eight hands. Their attention to business, skill in manufacture and the superior quality of material employed, soon acquired a reputation for the firm that was manifested by numberless orders, and an annual increase of business beyond expectation. Dealers, upon trial, ascertained that they could procure stock at the same rate as in the East, thus dispensing with the cost of transportation and other incidental expenses, which enabled them to effect sales at reasonable figures and with remunerative profit. This knowledge, as stated, increased the business of the firm and necessitated an increase of facilities to supply the demand, which now requires not less than fifteen thousand pairs of boots and shoes annually. Of course, additional buildings were erected, a large force of hands employed and a "trade" extending throughout the Northwest established. At present writing, three large buildings are devoted to the manufacture, finish, storage and sale of their goods, requiring the services of thirty-five hands and the outlay in payment for material and salaries of upward of \$42,000 per annum.

The material is procured in New York, Chicago, Boston, Milwaukee and at other points, and is always the best in the market.

The stock manufactured is correspondingly good, there being no cheap work turned out, but the finest grades of calf and kip, which find ready sale throughout Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and California and aggregates \$50,000 a year. Indeed, the fame of the Jefferson shoe is unequalled. The firm, in putting its goods upon the market, have adopted the plan of giving the agency for its sale to but one house in a village or city where the population does not exceed five thousand, and, in this way, have not only concentrated trade, but can deliver at less cost than if it was generally distributed.

The capital invested is stated at \$20,000, and the yearly increase of business justifies the claims of the firm to unsurpassed material and square dealing.

The Jefferson Rope and Cordage Works owes its establishment to Thomas Illing, an experienced ropemaker. He began business in 1865, and continued its pursuit for upward of nine years, attracting an increased patronage with each succeeding year, owing to the superiority of the goods placed upon the the market.

In the year 1875, it became necessary to increase his facilities to supply the demand. Additional buildings were erected and supplied with machinery, and Mr. Illing formed a copartnership with his sons, F. E. and J. C. Illing, since which date the firm name has been that of Thomas Illing & Sons.

The goods turned out by the firm are manufactured from the best qualities of manila, imported from the East Indies, Sisal and American hemp, and embraces every variety of rope and cordage, from wrapping twine to a two-inch cable, and finds ready sale in nearly every village, town and city in the State.

As at present constituted, the firm employs a force of nine men, and occupies commodious quarters at the corner of Fourth and Dodge streets.

The raw material worked up into stock each year, necessitates an outlay estimated at \$30,000, and it is disposed of to dealers and manufacturers all over the country.

Johnson & Wolf's Flouring Mill.—This firm occupies commodious quarters on the west bank of the Rock River, and is doing an extensive business. The building was erected in 1849, and is the first venture of the kind made in Jefferson that has continued uninterruptedly from its foundation to the present time. In that year, George Hulburt and James Wadsworth began the business of milling in the newly erected building, which was supplied with two run of stones, propelled by water-power.

In 1850, Mr. Wadsworth disposed of his interest to his partner, and retired from the field. Mr. Hulburt conducted the business for several seasons in conjunction with his sons, and, in 1865, sold out to David Johnson, senior member of the firm of Johnson & Wolf. This was in 1865. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Johnson became associated with John Puerner, and, during the summer of that year, P. Wolf purchased a third interest in the establishment, when the firm was known as Johnson, Puerner & Wolf. In the following fall, Puerner sold his stock to Yale Henry, whose name was substituted for that of Puerner in the firm, and so continued for about one year, when Mr. Henry retired, his investment being purchased by Mr. Johnson.

In 1867, the firm improved the machinery, put in three turbine wheels, another set of stones, etc., and, in 1869, further improved their facilities by another turbine wheel and set of stones.

The mill is now in complete running order, employs six hands, at a monthly cost of \$300, and turns out 600 barrels of flour weekly, in addition to large custom supplies.

The capital invested is rated at \$25,000, and the stock is shipped, generally, to Chicago.

Neuer & Geiglein's Brewery.—The oldest manufactory of malt liquor in the city of Jefferson is located on East Racine, nearly opposite Marion street, and enjoys a well-deserved reputation for the quality of its production. Stephen Neuer, the founder of the concern, emigrated from the Kingdom of Wurtemberg some twenty-eight years ago, and established himself in Milwaukee as a maltster. He remained there, however, but a short time, when he came to Jefferson and opened the brewery which bears his name and is well known all over the county.

Mr. Neuer attended personally to the details of his business, the brewing of the beer, its sale, etc., from the day of its inauguration until his death, on the 30th of August, 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Christian R. Neuer, who is the present senior partner, having become associated with John C. Geiglein during the year 1878.

The firm manufactures 500 barrels annually, which they dispose of to dealers in the city and surrounding country, the receipts therefor aggregating in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

Downer & Heger's Brewery was purchased by Henry Downer and Rudolph Heger from Henry Long, about the 1st of October, 1873. It is located on Third street, near the corner of Mechanic, and enjoys a generous patronage from dealers in the city and county, particularly those residing in Cambridge, Johnson's Creek and Fort Atkinson.

Four hands are employed in conjunction with the proprietors, who prepare their own malt, and turn out about one thousand barrels of foaming lager annually. In the manufacture of this, the firm use about two thousand bushels of malt and ten bales of hops, and the yearly sales amount to about \$7,000.

The firm own the property, buildings, etc., and estimate the capital invested at \$4,000.

Breunig's Brewery.—This prominent feature of Jefferson skill and enterprise was first established by Jacob Breunig in 1855, in a frame house, at the corner of Main and Racine streets. In May, 1863, the frame was razed and an immense and costly brick brewery, residence, hall for theatrical entertainments and an icehouse erected on its site, at an aggregate cost

of \$14,000. The brewery is 84x45, three stories high, and the malting is by a new and improved process, which is said to materially add to the quality of the beer. The icehouse was completed in 1871, is 40x34, and has capacity for sufficient ice to last through an extended season. The hall for dancing and theatrical purposes is 80x45, fitted up with a commodious stage, scenery, etc., and the appurtenances usual to similar improvements.

Mr. Breunig employs five hands, at a monthly salary of nearly \$150, and uses in the manufacture of his commodity, which averages 1,500 barrels annually, 5,000 bushels of barley and 3,000 pounds of hops.

The capital invested is estimated at about \$30,000, and his receipts upward of \$12,000.

The manufacture of brick is carried on by John Puerner & Co. and Michael Kemmeter. John Puerner, Anton Stiel and William Hammeson, established in the fall of 1872, occupy extensive premises on North Main street, contiguous to the city limits. The company employ a force of seventeen men and four boys, and the yard is driven to its fullest capacity—1,100,000 brick being burned every year. About 20 per cent of these are the finest qualities of pressed brick the balance being what are known to the trade as "common qualities." Fully three-fourths of the manufacture are shipped to consumers in Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the remaining quarter being appropriated to home consumption. In their preparation for use, 600 cords of wood are required, at a monthly cost of \$200, and \$600 for the payment of hands, the yard being in operation on an average about five months in the year.

The capital invested is said to be \$5,000, and the annual receipts upward of \$7,000.

Michael Kemmeter's Brickyard is located on the east side of the Whitewater pike, about half a mile south of the Court House, and occupies three acres of ground. The business was established at this point by Mr. K. in May, 1869, and during the time that has since elapsed he has built up a large and profitable institution.

His stock consists of pressed and common brick, which is marketed in Chicago, Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison and the surrounding country, from the sales of which he aggregates a revenue for five months' labor of not less than \$4,000 per annum.

He employs a force of twelve men and six boys, at an expense, including the cost of material of \$125 weekly, and turns out, during the five months' run, 1,100,000 brick, 50,000 of which are pressed, using in their preparation for market thousands of tons of a peculiar grade of clay and 500 cords of wood.

The capital invested is stated at \$5,000, and his commodity is of the "gilt-edged" order.

Bairenther's Tannery, located on Block 34, on South Fourth street, was projected by Charles Bairenther & Co., during the fall of 1874. On January 1, 1875, they began the erection of a large building appropriated to their business, supplied with twenty-one vats, a 24-horse-power engine, and other appurtenances, which was completed during the spring of that year at a cost of \$8,000, since when the business has increased at a rate that must have been gratifying and profitable.

The firm now employ eight men, at a monthly salary of \$300, and work up about one thousand two hundred hides annually into the various grades of kip, calf, upper, collar, and harness leather. This spring (1879), a horse-collar manufactory has been added to the business.

Material is procured from all parts of the county, the bark used (hemlock) coming from Menominee, Mich., and entails an annual expense of \$10,000.

The business of the firm from sales, principally in Chicago and Milwaukee, aggregates \$20,000 yearly.

The capital invested is represented to be \$10,000.

John Hennerl's Tannery is situated on Darling street, opposite Water, in close proximity to the river. He began business at that point in the spring of 1863, in a frame building west of his present location, in which he carried on his trade until about six years ago. His increasing sales requiring enlarged facilities, Mr. Hennerl then erected a handsome brick 25x40 feet, containing six vats and other appliances of his trade.

He now employs three hands, at an annual expense of \$1,200; tans 1,500 calf-skins and 300 hides each year, which are placed upon the market as the highest grades of pebble-calf, wax-calf and wax-uppers.

His sales are made to first hands, and amount to about \$300 per month.

The capital invested is estimated at \$7,000.

The Soda Water Manufactory of Ellis Schweiger & Co. is of recent date, having been established on the 1st of January, 1878, at the corner of Main and Candise streets, by the senior member of the firm, which is composed of Mr. Schweiger and John Bateodt. Their business is transacted entirely during the summer and is daily increasing in volume. During the season of 1879, the firm manufactured 36,000 bottles of this refreshing beverage, which was distributed about Jefferson and adjoining counties, producing a revenue to the sellers of \$1,500, 50 per cent of which was profit.

The establishment employs four hands, at a monthly salary of \$75, and the investment represents a valuation of \$1,500.

The Riverside Cheese Factory was established May 7, 1877, by Solon Brown, and is now in active operation, turning out hundreds of pounds of the appetizing condiment weekly. During the first year of Mr. Brown's experiment, full 4,000 pounds of milk was used daily, which was increased the succeeding year to double that quantity. In 1877, it was believed that 4,000 pounds would enable the establishment to supply the trade with its commodity.

The cheese manufactured is what is known on the market as "English Cheddar," is made of the best material and calculated almost exclusively for foreign consumption, where it is in great demand.

The manufactory is located on the west side of the river, on the road to Fort Atkinson, easily accessible and represents an investment of \$2,000.

BANKS.

The Jefferson County Bank was originally organized under the State law as the Bank of Jefferson, with William M. Dennis, President, Edward McMahan, Cashier, and a capital of \$50,000.

In May, 1865, the corporation re-organized under the National banking law, increasing its capital stock to \$60,000, and becoming a bank of issue. The charter officers were A. H. Waldo, President; Edward McMahan, Cashier, and Homer Cook, A. H. Waldo, A. Grimm, E. McMahan and John Jung, Board of Directors.

This organization continued for ten years, when the stockholders surrendered their franchise and, ceasing to transact business as a National Bank, again re-organized under the State law, with a capital, including the surplus, of \$50,000. The officers elected under the re-establishment of the institution according to State laws were Charles Stoppenbach, President; Edward McMahan, Cashier, and W. W. Clark, Charles Stoppenbach, Jacob Bruenig, Edward McMahan and Edward Johnson, Directors.

The bank is located on Main street, between Racine and Milwaukee streets, in a substantial one-story brick, 22x65, containing a steel safe with chronometer lock, and two vaults, one being used as a safe depository. The value of the bank property is estimated at \$7,500.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—During the fall of 1873, the capitalists of Jefferson decided upon establishing another bank, to be known as the "Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Jefferson." Accordingly, application was made and an act of incorporation issued to the following gentleman, bearing date December 22, 1873: J. W. Ostrander, Robert Fargo, Volney Foster, Charles Grimm, C. Muck, Adam Smith, A. W. Cramer, Alonzo Wing, Charles Copeland, Marshall Lane, Anna Barbara Bullwinkel, E. Garfield, Joseph Stoppenbach, Charles John, W. F. Puerner, E. B. Fargo, G. M. Bird, G. C. Mansfield, James Morse, W. B. Harvey, W. W. Woodman, J. D. Bullock, P. Hitchcock, Yale Henry, J. H. Myers, G. Seitz, J. N. Friedel, A. Grimm, Henry Haskell and A. Kispert.

The capital of the corporation was stated at \$50,000, and the business contemplated that of general banking and exchange.

On the day following, December 23, 1873, a meeting of the stockholders was held, at which A. Grimm, J. W. Ostrander, A. Wing, Yale Henry, Paul Hitchcock, J. D. Bullock and R. Fargo were elected a Board of Directors, of whom Yale Henry was elected President; A. Wing, Vice President; A. Grimm, Cashier, and George J. Kispert, Teller.

The corporation immediately purchased the building on East Main street (now known as the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank), of A. Grimm, for \$6,400; and on February 2, 1874, began business. Since that day, the career of the undertaking has been one of success, the capital stock increased to \$60,000 paid up, and public confidence resulted, that is ever the attendant of energy, business capacity and merit.

The present Board of Directors is composed of Yale Henry, Charles Bullwinkel, J. W. Ostrander, Adam Kispert, J. H. Myers, J. D. Bullock and Marshall Lane, with J. W. Ostrander, President, J. D. Bullock, Vice President; Yale Henry, Cashier, and George J. Kispert, Assistant Cashier.

The value of the property owned by the bank, including office fixtures, etc., is estimated at about \$9,000.

ODD FELLOWS.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 29.—This is the oldest Lodge in the city, having been organized on the 30th of August, 1848. On that day, authority to establish a Chapter of the fraternity was granted to John E. Holmes, M. Haskell, Henry Haskell, Harvey Sanborn and J. W. Ostrander. These gentlemen perfected the organization and elected the following officers: John E. Holmes, N. G.; Harvey Sanborn, V. G.; M. Haskell, Treasurer, and J. W. Ostrander, Secretary.

The Society flourished under the several administrations, until the years of the war, when the meetings were suspended and so remained till 1866, when a re-organization was effected, and the Lodge is to-day in the enjoyment of a gratifying prosperity.

The present officers are: W. H. Porter, N. G.; W. A. McFarlane, V. G.; John Banker, Treasurer, and George Crist, Secretary, with a membership of eighty-five. Meetings are held weekly in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street, between Milwaukee and Racine streets, and the Society owns property valued at about \$6,000.

Barbarosa Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., was organized under a dispensation granted December 7, 1876, to F. E. Illing, G. Fehrmann, J. Puerner, H. Arnstein and G. D. Puerner. The first officers were: F. E. Illing, N. G.; Gustav Fehrmann, V. G.; Joseph Puerner, Treasurer and Henry Arnstein, Secretary.

The present officers are as follows: G. O. Schittler, N. G.; John Schmidt, V. G.; Joseph Freberger, R. S.; G. Muck, F. S.; Charles Seifert, Treasurer; G. Tews, I. G.; Henry Belman, O. G.; M. Prell, Conductor; Ernest Butz, Warden, and H. Arnstein, Charles Boreiter and Jacob Hayes, Trustees.

The roll of members contains thirty-six of the craft, who meet weekly on Wednesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Lodge owns property valued at \$350.

Jefferson Encampment, No. 32, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 19, 1870, in response to the application of J. W. Ostrander, G. L. Chapin, H. Haskell, G. W. Bird, George Trucks, David Baker and Solon Brown, who were the charter members. At an election held immediately thereafter, the following officers were chosen to officiate: J. W. Ostrander, C. P.; Henry Haskell, H. P.; G. L. Chapin, S. W.; John Wheeler, J. W.; David Baker, Treasurer, and E. F. Hatch, Scribe.

The present officers are: W. H. Porter, C. P.; G. L. Chapin, H. P.; John Tuttle, S. W.; Henry Haskell, J. W.; A. McConnell, Treasurer, and J. W. Ostrander, Scribe. The roster of membership includes thirty-five names. Meetings are held semi-monthly, in Odd Fellow's Hall. Value of Lodge property, \$200.

Ruth Lodge, No. 11, Daughters of Rebecca, was created January 21, 1870, by a dispensation granted to J. W. Ostrander, W. W. Reed, Yale Henry, George Crist, H. W. Brandon, O. S. Brandon, Solon Brown, E. P. Hatch, David Baker, A. J. Vandewater, George L. Chapin, C. E. Hoyt and Henry Haskell, and Sisters Sybil Vandewater, M. H. Hatch, Sarah Brandon, Elizabeth Brandon, H. M. Reed, Semantha Trucks, T. M. Hoyt, O. A. Chapin and L. R. Ostrander.

It is found impossible to obtain a list of the charter officers. The present officers are: Mrs. Mary Barr, N. G.; Mrs. Catharine Ryder, V. G.; Mrs. H. M. Reed, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Whelan, P. S.; Mrs. R. C. Clark, Treasurer; R. W. Clark, R. S.; Mrs. George Trucks, L. S.; John Tuttle, Warden; Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Conductor; Alfred Church, O. G.; Mrs. H. Church, I. G.

Membership about fifty.

Meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Apollo Lodge, No. 41, A. O. U. W., was organized on the evening of August 8, 1878, by A. H. Taisey, D. G. M. of the Order, at a meeting of candidates convened in the law office of N. Bruett, in Stoppenbach's Block, corner of Main and Racine streets. The charter members were composed of N. Steinaker, A. J. Burbank, N. Bruett, W. H. Porter, Dwight Hillyer, R. B. Kirkland, E. S. Kellogg, Charles Illing, J. S. Rottman, G. W. Bird and G. O. Schittler.

At the election held at a subsequent meeting, N. Bruett was selected as P. M. W.; W. H. Porter, W. M.; Dwight Hillyer, Recorder; N. Steinaker, Financier; R. B. Kirkland, O. W.; J. S. Rottman, J. W.; and G. O. Schittler, N. Bruett and A. J. Burbank, Trustees, who are yet in office.

Meetings are convened on call in the Odd Fellows' building. The society is yet in its infancy in Jefferson, and has a limited membership.

Jefferson Workmen's Benevolent Association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved March 27, 1867, with the objects of affording aid and relief to their members, caring for their sick, and burying the dead. The charter members were: J. A. Puerner, N. Kispert, John Meyer, Peter Buchta, John Purriker, C. Muck, George Heilman and B. Kiesling. Of these, John A. Puerner was President, N. Kispert, Vice President, C. Muck, Treasurer, and George Heilman, Secretary.

The initiation fee is \$5, and the annual dues \$3. Each member of the Association is entitled to \$3.50 per week when sick, and the payment of funeral expenses when death ensues.

The following are the present officers: J. A. Puerner, President; Frederick Jung, Vice President; Peter Buchta, Treasurer, and Andrew Seidel, Secretary. The present membership numbers sixty-three. Meetings are held monthly in Verhallen's Hall on Racine street, and the property of the Association is valued at \$1,500.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church.—The Catholic denomination in Jefferson and vicinity comprehends fully 50 per cent of the population. They are provided with two churches, two schools, and a convent, and are apparently the most prosperous sect in this portion of the county. They were among the first settlers, and began holding services as early as 1842 in the log cabin of John Haas, a short distance west of St. Lawrence Church, on the Milwaukee pike, one mile east of the city. At that time, the congregation was dependent upon the occasional visits of the Rev. Father Maximillian Garduer, a missionary stationed at Roxbury, in Sauk County, who officiated in the parishes of Watertown, Jefferson, and elsewhere, holding services in St. Lawrence Diocese five times a year.

As the congregation increased in numbers, and a more commodious house of worship was thereby necessitated, a move was made to the hill whereon the present church is situated, and a

small log church built. The church was dedicated and opened for services on December, 4, 1856, with the Rev. Father Michael Heider, as Pastor, who remained until March 28, 1856, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father J. F. Minderer. During his pastorate, the congregation became so numerous that it was decided to organize a second parish and establish the church at some point more accessible to worshippers residing in the city. With this end in view, the parish of St. John the Baptist was created, and the church at the corner of Center and Church streets (thereafter known until the erection of the new church as St. John's), purchased of the Universalists, services being conducted by Father Minderer in conjunction with the discharge of his priestly offices in St. Lawrence parish. Early in 1861, Father W. Bernard succeeded to the charge of St. Lawrence Church, and was in turn followed by Father Michael Berter, who remained until April, 1864, when Father Hubert Jansen became the incumbent, and acted until January, 1865, when he was succeeded by Father Francois Xavier Obermueller, who was the first priest regularly assigned to the congregation.

In the fall of 1861, it was decided to erect a new church edifice, and in January, 1862, subscriptions for that purpose were received. Plans and specifications were submitted, contracts for the building executed, and the work was soon after commenced under the supervision of W. D. Hillyer. The work progressed satisfactorily from time to time until January 15, 1865, when its completion was reached, and the church delivered to the congregation at a cost of \$4,508.76. The edifice is of brick, simple but substantial, architecturally, plainly but neatly finished, and surmounted by a steeple seventy-five feet in height.

The following is the list of Pastors who have served since its dedication: F. X. Obermueller, from 1866 to September, 1871; Thomas Von der Thauen, from September 17, 1871, to January 1, 1872; V. Rademacher, until July, 1872; A. Michels, until November, 1872; J. M. Buerger, until March 15, 1873; Ferdinand Zuber, to January 1, 1875; C. Hergenroether, from July, 1875, until January 1, 1877; M. J. Joerger, six weeks; H. Reinhart, the present incumbent, from March 8, 1877.

Attached to the diocese are the St. Lawrence School and Convent of Saint Francis. The former was begun in 1868, and completed in 1870, costing \$3,086.78. Father Reinhart is Principal, being assisted by two Sisters of the Order of Saint Francis D'Assisi. The daily attendance averages seventy-five pupils of both sexes, and the course of instruction is similar to that taught in the public schools.

The Convent was established in 1865. In 1868, a large brick building was built for the needs of the Order, and a parsonage for the Pastor constructed during the same year at a total cost of \$18,000. In 1877, the Church purchased the Convent buildings of the Order for \$7,000, which are now occupied by eighteen Sisters—Sister Mary Catharine being the Mother Superior—as tenants of the Church, who maintain a school therein for the education of Sisters and teachers.

The value of the Church property is estimated at not far from \$30,000; and the congregation numbers fully one hundred families.

St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Congregation.—The organization of this Church has already been referred to. The old Universalist Church was adapted to the uses of the new congregation in 1856, which, under the tutorship of the several Pastors who have presided over its welfare, has increased in members and wealth beyond the brightest anticipations of its founders. As stated, the Rev. Father Bernard divided his duties between St. John's and St. Lawrence until January 1, 1862, when the Rev. Father Michael Berter was assigned to its charge, serving also at St. Lawrence until 1864, when Hubert Jansen relieved him and remained until July, 1867.

During his ministrations, the property whereon St. John's Church now stands was purchased and the new church erected. The corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1866, and the church completed and dedicated in 1867, at a cost of not less than \$25,000, L. Charbonneau being the architect. It is a massive and imposing structure, built of pressed brick, finely finished throughout, occupying an elevated site on Church street, between Sanborn and Par



Henry Wilson
JEFFERSON

streets, and decorated with a lofty steeple, (the marble cross of which, at the extreme apex, is visible for miles), and supplied with chime bells. The ascent to the auditorium is by an easy flight of stone steps, which survived the destruction of the Court House in the great Chicago fire of 1871. The interior of the church is furnished in harmony with the building, and has a capacity for several hundred worshippers.

Succeeding its completion, some difficulty arose between the Trustees and the architect, growing out of, it is alleged, the failure of the latter to faithfully execute his contract. No satisfactory adjustment of the dispute was attained by the usual course of arbitration, and Mr. Charboneau sought a solution of the difficulty by an appeal to the courts. On September 17, 1870, he filed his complaint in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, against John Jung et al., praying for specific performance, and alleging damages by reason of a failure on the part of the Trustees to comply with the terms of their contract. A change of venue was taken to Dodge County, where, upon the submission of the case to a referee, judgment was rendered, and damages to the amount of \$2,695 entered against the defendants. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment; thereupon the same was liquidated.

In May, 1878, the School of the Guardian Angels, a parochial institution attached to the Church, was begun, with Henry Koch, of Milwaukee, as architect, and completed in October of the same year, costing, with the furniture, \$5,000. The school is under the direction of Father Joerger, assisted by two Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, of Joliet, and furnishes a course of instruction, both in English and German, to one hundred and fifty pupils.

The parsonage is situated in the church lot to the west of the church edifice, fronting on Sanborn street, and was completed in 1871, at an outlay, with the furniture, of \$3,500.

The following is the list of Pastors who have served since the organization of the parish: The Rev. Fathers J. F. Minderer; W. Bernard, from 1861 until January 1, 1862; Michael Berter until 1864; Hubert Jansen until July, 1867; A. Sigg until August, 1869; M. Gernbauer, one month; J. Freidl until October, 1873; M. J. Joerger, S. T. D., at present in charge.

The congregation numbers two hundred families, and has property valued at about \$40,000.

Attached to the Church is St. John's Society, a Mutual Benevolent Association, consisting of about fifty members, of which Adam Spangler is President.

The Evangelical Association was organized in Jefferson at an early day. The first preaching of which there is any authentic record was by the Rev. J. G. Miller in 1845, who administered services in the house of George Robisch, one mile east of the village, as also at the Hake mansion, two and one-half miles south of the village.

The society built its church (the first church in Jefferson), in the year 1849, during the pastorate of J. G. Escher, the foundations having been laid at a previous date, under the auspices of J. G. Miller. The building was of frame, 32x40, and the congregation numbered fifty worshippers. In the early spring of 1879, the "little church on the corner" was moved away, and its absence supplied by the present handsome brick edifice, 36x60 feet, with 10 feet projection, and a steeple 129 feet in length, which was completed during the fall of the same year, at a cost of \$5,500.

Since the establishment of the denomination in Jefferson, the following ministers have served: The Revs. C. Lintner, J. Meyer, J. Trumbaur, J. Meyer, Joseph Harlacher, H. Esch, George Fleisher, I. Kuter, John Meyer, J. Hamweter, G. Zoelhafter, J. G. Miller, C. A. Schnacke (assisted by Rev. Emanuel Hake), Joseph Harlacher, F. Huelster, J. Karcher, H. Schelp, I. M. Hamweter, Edward Boehmuehl, C. Miller, H. Huelster (under whose pastorate the old parsonage was sold and a new ministerial residence purchased), C. A. Schancke (who died in the service), C. Wigand and Augustus Huelster, the present officiant, under whose supervision the new church was built.

The present Trustees are John Banker, C. Lang and W. H. Hake. Jefferson Circuit has three churches and three hundred and sixty members, the Presiding Elders of which have been the Revs. S. Baumgartner, J. J. Escher (the present Bishop, residing in Chicago), G. A. Blank, A. Huelster, H. Huelster and H. Scheep.

The local ministers have been the Revs. I. N. Walther (deceased), John Meyer and Emanuel Hake, at present located at Jefferson.

The new church edifice will seat nearly six hundred worshipers, and the Church property is valued at about \$8,000.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized on the 8th day of April, 1851, and consisted principally of natives of Bavaria and Prussia. Previous to that time, the congregation observed their Sabbath-Day services in the dwellings of the members, which were continued until the date above designated, when they purchased about two acres of ground on Christ Mountain, two and one-half miles east of Jefferson, on a portion of which they erected a small frame Church, the remainder of the purchase being reserved for burial purposes. The church was completed and consecrated under the name of St. John's, and served as a place of worship for sixty-four families, until an increase in the number of parishioners necessitated the erection of a more commodious edifice. The Rev. Mr. Mayer, minister of the Lutheran congregation at Helenville, became the first Pastor of that denomination, until the installation of the Rev. Carl Aug. Biel, his successor (also from Helenville), who officiated for several years, being followed by the Rev. Mr. Zink, who ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregations in Jefferson and Helenville until his death.

On the 17th day of January, 1858, the Rev. Emil Repnow accepted a call to the Church, with which he remained five years, and under whose pastorate the congregation was increased to one hundred and nine families. At this date, the church at Christ Mountain became too limited in its capacity, in consequence of which it was decided to erect a brick church in the city of Jefferson. The church was accordingly begun and, in 1861, completed, and has since served for the Evangelical Lutherans of Jefferson and vicinity, in conjunction with the chapel at Christ Mountain, which latter, however, was abandoned in 1873.

During Mr. Repnow's pastorate, a house was purchased in the city and a school established, at which children of the church communicants were instructed in the German language, Bible history, the Lutheran catechism, etc.

The Rev. C. T. Goldhammer succeeded Mr. Repnow on the 7th day of March, 1863, and remained seven years, when he accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation at Green Bay.

The Rev. B. Ungrodt, formerly a Missionary to the Cape of Good Hope, but at that date (July 13, 1870) Pastor of the St. Matthew's Church, Milwaukee, succeeded the last named and is still minister of St. John's congregation, which, under his careful ministrations, is prosperous, consisting of one hundred and fifty families, and a school affording instruction to one hundred and fifty pupils.

The church property is made up of a handsome and roomy church edifice, parsonage and schoolhouses in the city, and a frame church and cemetery at Christ Mountain, the value of the entirety being estimated at about \$10,000.

The Universalist Society.—The Rev. Seth Barnes was the first settled minister of the Universalist faith in Jefferson who preached the doctrine that all men will be saved. His discourses were delivered in the Court House at first, services being commenced there in 1848. In 1850, the society was organized. The building of a church was begun in the fall of 1853 and completed during the following spring, when it was dedicated and Mr. Barnes was elected Pastor. He continued his ministrations but a few months, however, going hence to St. Anthony, Minn., whither he was called professionally.

An interval succeeded his resignation, during which the church was without a Pastor, remaining so until the fall of 1854, when the Rev. E. Garfield took charge and discharged the offices of Pastor and friend for eleven years, which were years of prosperity and happiness to the society. He accepted a call to Stoughton, in Dane County, and the vacancy thus created was supplied by the Rev. B. F. Hagers, who remained, meeting with success in the field of his labors, for three years, when the Rev. E. Garfield returned to Jefferson and resumed his relation of Pastor to the Church. At the expiration of three years, he resigned, and for the ensuing year the society depended upon the occasional visits of ministers and missionaries for its

religious abolition, finally obtaining the services of the Rev. W. T. Russ, who preached one and a half years and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Gurnea. The latter remained but six months, since when the society has been without any regular Pastor, the church remaining closed a major portion of the time. The society is now numerically weak, occasioned by deaths and removals.

The first church edifice erected by the congregation was at the corner of Church and Center streets. It was sold to the Catholics during the fifties and a new church built on Main street, south of Dodge, which was dedicated in the spring of 1860 and is now occupied by the New Jerusalem Society.

The church property is valued at \$4,500.

Presbyterian Church.—A meeting of professors of religion was held at the house of Darwin Hill in Jefferson, on the 10th of December, 1850, for the purpose of organizing a Church, at which the Rev. Dr. Clark, Agent of the American Home Missionary Society at Beloit, presided as Moderator. A resolution setting forth the object of the meeting was adopted, and the following persons were received as members of the congregation: Darwin Hill, Amanda Hill, D. A. Colton, Beusey E. Colton, Alphaena Mayhew, Dorothy Stebbins, Mary J. Brady, Harriet D. Smith, M. Avery and Nathan Teals. The Rev. M. Montague was invited to become Pastor, and accepting, served in that capacity until June 2, 1851, when he went to Massachusetts, but returned in September following, and preached half the time, until succeeded by the Rev. S. S. Beckwell. The records are silent until November 3, 1853, when it is stated the First Presbyterian Church was consecrated by prayer, by the Rev. William A. Niles, and on March 7, 1859, was admitted to the Presbytery of Milwaukee, the Rev. E. F. Wallis being Pastor, and religious services being conducted in the Court House and brick schoolhouse until the Presbyterian Church, then in progress of building, was completed sufficiently for occupancy, when the congregation took possession. This was about 1860. The church edifice was used as a place of worship until about 1873, when the society diminished in numbers, and the absence of any regular pastor necessitated its almost entire abandonment. It is now occupied by the Evangelical congregation, pending the completion of their own church.

The following Pastors have served in the cause of Presbyterianism from the formation of the society: the Revs. S. S. Beckwell; E. F. Wallis, until April 2, 1864; J. W. Stark, about six months; John Martin, until October 4, 1871; O. W. Winchester, until April 2, 1874, and E. A. T. Ibbetson, until October 1, 1876.

The church property is valued at \$3,500.

Methodist Church.—According to the most reliable accounts, the Methodists first began to worship as a Church during the year 1831. In 1852, services were held in a brick residence of one of the congregation, at present occupied by Ernest Burr. Later on, and as the society increased in membership, the congregation assembled in the Court House, where its weekly worship was had until the building of the church edifice now occupied by that sect on North Main street, which was accomplished about the year 1860 or 1861.

At present, though the membership is small, the Church is in a prosperous condition, as an evidence of which no assistance has been received from the Conference for the past two years.

The ministers who have officiated are the Revs. Messrs. Parker Brooks, Lang Lavan, B. T. White, Porter, L. Chamberlain and J. Richardson.

The church property is valued at about \$2,500.

The *New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Society* was organized May 19, 1872, with eight members and George Cogeland, leader. Since that date six additional members have been enrolled on the roster: Mr. Cogeland remains leader, and services are held every Sabbath in the Universalist Church, near the corner of Main and Dodge streets.

THE CEMETERY.

The first burials in the present city of Jefferson, of which there is any reliable record occurred about the year 1840, when the village churchyard was located on land then owned by

HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

William Sanborn, now known as Sanborn & Barber's Addition, near the corner of Racine and Mariqn streets.

After several years' sojourn here, the cemetery was removed to a half an acre of ground on North Main street, owned by E. G. Darling, where it remained until 1853, when the property was purchased by George Crist, and another move was necessitated though not completed until some time later, when the Greenwood Cemetery Association was proposed. The proposal was favorably received by those interested, and, on the 9th of July, 1853, its organization was effected at a meeting held at the office of Dr. W. W. Reed; W. E. Holmes was elected Chairman, Henry F. Pelton acted as Secretary, and there were present W. W. Reed, W. P. Ward, D. D. Lansing, William Woolcox, Joseph Mausfield, John T. Smith, William M. Watt, N. C. Hulburt and Charles Wade. "The Greenwood Cemetery Association, of Jefferson," was decided upon as the corporate name, the business affairs of which were to be managed by five Trustees, to be divided as follows: One until the first annual meeting, two until the second annual meeting, and two until the third annual meeting, to be determined by lot. At that meeting, William P. Ward qualified for one year, John E. Holmes and N. C. Hulburt for two, and W. M. Watt and John T. Smith for three years.

On the 9th of January, 1854, a meeting of the Association was held, at which a resolution was adopted, providing for the purchase of four acres of ground in the southeast quarter of Section 2, belonging to George Crist, and the Treasurer directed to procure title thereto. This was done, and the burial ground now known as "Greenwood Cemetery," half a mile from the Courthouse, in a northeasterly direction, became the property of the corporation.

The first burials in the present necropolis of Jefferson, were the re-interments of the bodies exhumed from the old cemeteries. Since then, new mounds have been added and monuments have been raised above the silent graves of those who sleep forevermore. The grounds are beautifully located on the brow of a hill overlooking the city, divided into plats and subdivided into lots, with walks and avenues distributed about the grounds, planted with trees and flowers and ornamented with very many tombs and monuments of exquisite design and finish.

The business of the corporation is transacted by a President and Board of Trustees, who have exclusive control of affairs, disposal of lots, etc., and in whom the title is vested.

The first Board of officers is cited above. The present Board is: President, J. W. Ostrander; Treasurer, Solon Brown; Secretary, A. Sanborn; I. W. Bird and J. W. Ostrander Trustees.

THE PRESS.

The entire absence of records bearing upon this important subject, renders the collation of accurate data in that behalf a labor attended with difficulties and uncertainties. The early settlers in Jefferson readily appreciated the necessity for some medium that would maintain a successive and comprehensive connecting link, as it were, between the past and present, between the present and the future; but it was not until Jefferson had become prosperous that any move was made toward the accomplishment of that object. Until then, the inhabitants were dependent for their weekly record of current events upon the publications issued in neighboring cities, towns and villages.

During the summer of 1851, William M. Watt, an earnest Scotchman, realized the absence of a weekly paper, and determined by his own efforts, aided by the patronage of those who were equally alive to the importance of the existence of a "sheet" at the county seat, to supply such "absence." He accordingly procured material, and, after the delays incident to so grave an undertaking in those days, established the *Jeffersonian* in the second story of the building at the corner of Racine and Main streets, then, as now, in part occupied by Brenning's saloon. The paper was a six-column folio, Democratic in politics, and is reported to have furnished its subscribers with full complements of local, legal, legislative and editorial pabulum. Mr. Watt provided the intellectual and financial resources of the establishment, while the composition and mechanical labors were discharged by Charles Hoyt, now a resident of Madison, Webster Colburn

and Henry Kelsey, the latter engaged at present in publishing a paper in Minnesota. The "impression" was made on an old-fashioned Washington hand-press, worked by Jesse Nevins, who also officiated in the capacity of "head devil," an indispensable unknown quantity, who "ranges" about every well-regulated newspaper.

The fact that the *Jeffersonian* continued for ten years to expound the inner consciousness of Jeffersonian Democracy; to detail the various occurrences that happen in a growing town; to record the litigation that found expression in the courts; the pleas that were made there, the minutes of the Assembly and other authenticated facts, to say nothing of the births, marriages and deaths that its columns promulgated, is evidence conclusive to the least credulous that the editor did his duty by the public. That it "didn't pay," is hinted at, and this suggestion must be considered when it is known that after ten years buffeted with fortune in Jefferson, Mr. Watt retired from the field of journalism in that section and removed with his material to Menasha, accompanied by F. E. and F. J. Illing, then "journs" in his employ, where he established the *Weekly Manufacturer*. This he published for nearly two years, when he returned to Jefferson and began preparations for the publication of an independent weekly. But after canvassing the situation, and while the paper was in type, he decided that the patronage promised would not justify the venture, and it was accordingly abandoned. He disposed of his type, press, etc., to ambitious publishers in Baraboo and is now a resident of Milwaukee.

The Republican.—In 1856 and while the campaign for the election of Fremont and Dayton was at its height in Jefferson County, Alden Sanborn and C. E. Hoyt bethought themselves of the apparently fortuitous times to begin the publication of a campaign sheet in the interest of the Republican candidates, proposing, if their overtures were received with favor, and success attended their undertaking, to make the paper an organ of Republicanism in Jefferson County that would be deferred to.

The prospective formulators of Republican opinion procured a press, which had served to disseminate pure Democracy in Watertown for several years under the direction of William Butler, subsequently County Judge of Jefferson County, and bringing the same to the scene of active operations in the city of Jefferson, "set it up" in the second story of the building, corner of Dodge and Second streets. The infant advocate of Fremont's election, though clean and neat and presenting a singular but commendable absence of childish ways, was not received by the public with the enthusiasm expected or deserved. It was considered in the light of a curiosity for a brief period and appeared at occasional intervals in the Locofoco lodges an object of interest rather than apprehension. Thus it ran its race with popularity, but, casting a shoe, so to speak, was distanced on the first quarter and withdrawn. The effort to sustain a Republican weakling on Democratic pap was without precedent and met with the fate of one who if he asked for bread would be given a stone. Its latest breath was drawn when the defeat of Gen. Fremont became assured, and with it died the first attempt in the city of Jefferson to air a Republican sheet in Democratic camps.

The remains were tenderly gathered together by J. W. Chubbuck, brother of the well-known authoress, "Fanny Forrester," and taken to Warsaw, Wis., where they have since remained.

The Jefferson Banner was the second paper that was commended to the people of Jefferson on the score of its Republican proclivities, and escaped the fate of its predecessor by a political change of base, almost at the hour of final dissolution. The paper then known under the titular name of the *Jefferson County Republican* was introduced to public favor in the first instance at Fort Atkinson, as the *Wisconsin Chief*, having previously run the gamut of a variable success in the State of New York, where it was known as the *Cayuga Chief*, its editorial department being managed by Thurlow Weed Brown, subsequently identified with the cause of teetotalism, of which he became an ardent and able advocate. After a sojourn of several years at the Fort, the *Chief* was removed to Jefferson in 1858, where, as stated, it became a candidate for patronage and popularity as the *Jefferson County Republican*. The length of time it remained in charge of J. W. Blake, its editor, is not of record; the files are missing, and, in their

absence, the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant" is at fault, and refuses to assist the historian in his efforts to reach a satisfactory solution of the query. Common rumor alleges that Mr. Blake had charge a year or more, when he sold out to George W. Peck (at present engaged in educating his *Sun* up to the proper standard of excellence required by the readers of the Milwaukee press) and Robert Tompkins. These gentlemen maintained their management of the *Republican* until the breaking-out of the war, when Mr. Peck buckled on his saber and marched with his face to the foe. He was succeeded by W. H. Tousley, now part owner of the *Janesville Times*, who assisted Mr. Tompkins in supplying their patrons with choice selections, original paragraphs and the Republican platform, until the latter gentleman dropped his "composing stick," and, shouldering a musket, marched down into Georgia, leaving Mr. Tousley to discharge the duties of editor and proprietor without assistance.

The politics of the paper, however, always an embargo to its success from a monetary standpoint, became about this time an insuperable objection, and its diminished patronage on that account was steadily resolving the concern into a condition of hopeless bankruptcy. At this critical juncture, Mr. Tousley, who had in the mean time become sole owner, acting upon the admonition that was daily proffered, changed the politics of the paper, rechristened it the *Jefferson Banner*, and with the Hon. Gerrit T. Thorn as editor, made a second bid for popular favor, that was responded to with an earnestness that has increased with years. Under the new regime, the paper was newsy, spicy and interesting; politically, it favored the true Democratic doctrine, "equal and exact justice to all men," and promulgated such doctrine with each succeeding issue. During the administration of President Andrew Johnson, when that Executive became involved in trouble with the Senate as to the exercise of his Constitutional prerogatives with Grant, regarding the latter's veracity, and when threatened with impeachment, the *Banner* espoused his cause, and, in a series of editorials, clear and concise as they were convincing, did much to frame public opinion and dissipate prejudices.

With the issue of May 5, 1867, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column sheet, Mr. Tousley officiating in the double capacity of editor and publisher, advocating the application of Democratic principles, and supporting Seymour and Blair as candidates in 1868.

On Wednesday, November 13, 1872, the publication is made that the *Banner* has been sold to Maj. M. G. Tousley, late of Mendota, Ill., who is represented as an old publisher and an energetic business man. That gentleman made his salaam to the readers in the same issue assuring them of his intentions, which were to adhere to the interests and fortunes of the Democratic party, to the upbuilding of local and county interests, to the improvement and enlightenment of the young, and the benefiting of all classes.

This was continued until February 26, when, following Miron G. again associated W. H. Tousley with him in his efforts to "contribute to the improvement and entertainment of the young," etc., and so labored until May 21, 1873, when Alden Sanborn purchased the establishment for \$2,300 and took personal charge of his investment. He announced the purchase: that the policy of the *Banner* would remain unchanged, and, with George W. Bird as political editor, he was confident that the editorial department would, in its maintenance of right against wrong, morality against immorality, give entire satisfaction.

In May, 1874, the paper was changed to a quarto, but changed back to a folio in August 1876, though in an enlarged and improved form. The *Banner* supported Tilden and Hendricks in the memorable campaign of 1876.

On the 1st day of May, 1878, Capt. I. T. Carr, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Green County Reformer* (the first editor in the Northwest to urge the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden), and later, business manager of the Milwaukee *Daily Commercial Times*, purchased a half-interest in the *Banner* and contributed materially by his energy and ability in doubling the subscription list, at the same time maintaining its high standard as a Democratic and local newspaper.

On the 1st of November last, he became sole owner of the paper by the purchase of Mr. Sanborn's interest, since which date, he has conducted its editorial and business management

with signal success. The *Jefferson Banner* is to-day an ably edited, thoroughly reliable, interesting sheet. Democratic in politics, it goes far toward indexing public sentiment, suggesting remedies for existing evils and promoting public confidence. In its capacity as the truthful chronicler of daily events, the formulator of public opinion, the conservator of local interests and the disseminator of news, the *Banner* deserves an encouragement and success, which even its enemies admit is its portion. The paper enjoys a weekly circulation of one thousand copies and is valued at \$3,000.

The *Independent* is of recent origin, having been established by Odell & Hillyer, on the 23d of July, 1879. The paper is a four-column quarto; its object, or rather the object of its publishers, being to present the news of the day in a condensed form, without any attempt to graduate the quality of the paper by the space filled. The projector of this new journalistic enterprise claims, in the short time during which the paper has been in existence, he has received three hundred subscribers and is sanguine of the success of his venture. During August, 1879, Mr. Hillyer withdrew, since when, J. W. Odell has been sole proprietor. Politically, the *Independent*, as its name indicates, declines any preference, reserving to itself the privilege of advocating the claims of men and principles whom it is assured are beyond reproach. The amount invested is stated at \$350.

THE SCHOOLS.

The cause of education early found an abiding-place in Jefferson, and nurtured and sustained by the liberal patronage of the inhabitants, has grown into features of daily life in this thriving city, the influence of which is not more pronounced than universal.

The first school building, of which there is any existing report, was built in 1839 on a point on the West Side, a few rods west of the present Maydole homestead. It was constructed of logs, supplied by the forests as they then existed, they being the only building material attainable by the hardy pioneers in days when money was scarce and brick and mortar were factors of present improvements, purchasable only in the then growing cities. Dr. Bicknell was the first to undertake the education of the ambitious youth in those times; and, though but comparatively a brief period of time has since elapsed, few of the fathers and mothers of the pupils who attended yet survive to recall the days when they sat around the household hearth, waiting the return of their boys and girls from the old log schoolhouse with their elementary speller and reader under their arms. The pupils were composed of the children of early settlers, who have since separated, have gone the way of all flesh or are to-day the pioneers who contributed to the building-up of new homes in sections still further west.

The school, according to such information as can be obtained in that connection, prospered for the time, and laid the foundation for futures that have since been realized unto the scholars. But it is difficult to trace the lives of those who taught, or of those who listened. They ran the race that was put before them with diligence and profit, and those who yet survive rise up to bless the days when they attended, and were benefited by the impressions they obtained in the old log school.

The next school taught in Jefferson was on the east side of the river, where a modest frame schoolhouse was put up on the lot of land at present occupied by the imposing residence of Charles Stoppenbach. This was early in the forties, when schoolhouses and scholars were exceptions among the settlers who raised their families in the wilderness. The attendance was small, of course, but, as the fame of the institution came to be bruited abroad, the attendance increased proportionately. During the session of 1848, Clark Walterbury taught the young idea, and curbed the mercurial tendencies of his pupils by wholesome admonitions and convincing discipline. Among the latter were William H. Hake, Elbert, Egbert, Emma and Elmira Masters, Harriet and Moscow Burton, Mattie and William Sawyer, Alden, Caroline and Anne Sanborn, Rockwell, Candice, Charles, Milton, Zebulon, Sarah and M. Whipple, Marshal, Edward, Calvin, Gustavus, Harriet and Gloriana Potter, George, Cynthia, Lizette, Lucretia and Anna Crist, Emma and Henry Howe, Lisetta Hannon, and others.

In 1851, as the population increased and the number of pupils seeking to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from a regular attendance became greater, the school district on the East Side was divided, and a brick school building was erected near the corner of Condire and Main streets. About the same year, a frame schoolhouse was built on the West Side, which was designed to furnish educational facilities to the residents of School District No. 12.

These were continued until 1870, when it again became necessary to enlarge the buildings, when a new brick edifice was erected on Church street, between Sanborn and Center, divided into three departments—elementary, intermediate and high, at a cost, including the price paid for the lot, of \$10,000.

District No. 12, emulating the example thus set, built a new schoolhouse, also, on the West Side, costing, with the property on which it is situated, \$7,000.

These were the facilities offered, until, in 1879, it became evident that more school room was indispensable for the benefit of the cause of education, and the city, being thereto instructed by a special act of the Legislature, consolidated the city into one district, and purchased the building formerly occupied by the Jefferson Liberal Institute, to be used for the occupation and instruction of the higher grades of pupils.

At present, the schools are under the supervision of a Board of Education, consisting of one member from each ward, appointed by the Common Council, and, as constituted now, consists of W. H. Harke, C. Grimm and Adam Kispert.

The number of pupils enrolled in the city is 249, exclusive of those in attendance upon the schools supported by denominational subscription. The curriculum consists of the regular course of mathematics, physiology, physical geography, history, civil government, etc., and the students are examined at the close of each month and term, the same being conducted in writing. The teachers employed for the schools are: One Principal in each, at an annual salary of \$700; one teacher in each of the intermediate and one each in the primary departments, at a monthly salary of \$30.

The amount invested in school property is stated at \$30,000.

The following is the list of teachers employed in the East Side School since 1870: Principals—G. A. Williams, from 1870 to 1874; B. F. Anderson, to 1876; Amos Squier, present incumbent; Intermediate—Mary Thompson, from 1870 to 1873; Miss Kline, during 1874; Flora E. Reed, to 1878; E. E. Henry, during 1878, and Charles Fredel, during 1879; Primary—Sarah Brayton, from 1870 to 1874; E. E. Henry, 1874 to 1878; Lelia Clothier, present employed. West Side: Principals—George Brown, Mr. Hawes, Mr. McConnell, S. S. Cornee, W. F. Bundy, E. Ewing and W. C. Gordon; Primary, May Perkins, Mary Judd and Ellen Spangler.

THE INSTITUTE.

During the winter of 1865, a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson was held for the purpose of devising means for the promotion of a more perfect system of education than was at that time available. It was largely attended by citizens and friends of the cause, including the Rev. B. F. Rogers, Dr. W. W. Reed, Nelson Bruett, Solon Brown, George W. Bird, C. A. Holmes and G. T. Thorn, but the meeting adjourned without reaching any satisfactory conclusion in behalf of the object for which it had been convened. At a second meeting, held on the 16th of February, 1866, a resolution was adopted favoring the establishment of an institute of learning. Hons. W. W. Reed, G. T. Thorn and Capt. C. A. Holmes, were appointed a committee to draft a charter and procure its granting by the Legislature then in session. The charter of the "Jefferson Liberal Institute," was thus drawn, passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor April 12, 1866, and within twelve days thereafter school was opened with the Rev. B. F. Rogers as Principal, assisted by Mrs. F. B. Brewer. The organization of the corporation under its charter followed by the election of the Hon. G. T. Thorn, President; Rev. B. Rogers, Secretary, and E. McMahon, Treasurer, with E. D. Masters, Alonzo Wing, J. W. Ostrander,

Charles Stoppenbach, Homer Cook, Adam Grimm, Harvey Foster, Austin Kellogg and Henry Harnden, Executive Committee.

At the annual State Convention of the Universalists of Wisconsin, held in Columbus in June, 1866, it was formally decided by that body to adopt the "Jefferson Liberal Institute" as a denominational school, and erect suitable buildings, provided the sum of \$12,000 for that purpose should be subscribed by the citizens of Jefferson. Subscription-books were accordingly circulated, and during the year 1867, the requisite amount having been obtained, plans were procured, ground purchased and preparations for the erection of the building on its present site at the intersection of Milwaukee and Second streets were completed under the direction of Capt. Nelson Bruett, Chairman of the Committee on Building.

During the winter, the school was conducted in the Watt Building and Universalist Church, with upward of 100 pupils, and the Rev. A. Vedder was engaged to travel and secure subscriptions.

On the 6th of May, 1868, the corner-stone of the Institute was laid with impressive ceremonies, Col. Thomas McMahon officiating as Marshal, and the Hon. G. T. Thorn, Orator of the day.

Meanwhile the direction of the educational departments was delegated to Prof. Elmore Chase and wife, assisted by an able corps of teachers whose administration was attended by most gratifying results.

In course of time, the expenses incurred in the purchase of ground and the erection of the building, had reached a sum approximating \$30,000, a part of which had been obtained by loans, the interest on which, together with the heavy cost of carrying on the school, seriously impaired its usefulness.

To pay this indebtedness, the Rev. James Eastand, of Vermont, was, in the spring of 1872, employed as financial agent of the Institute, and, in the spring of that year, commenced a vigorous and successful canvass of the State. During that year and 1873, the Institute liabilities were all discharged, and the school, which, during the pending embarrassments, had been suspended, was re-opened, on September 10, of the latter year, again under the administration of Prof. Chase, and with a large attendance of students from all parts of the State.

To aid in support of the undertaking, subscriptions to the amount of \$1,500 per annum, for the period of five years, had been obtained from those friendly to its objects, but the financial disturbance of 1873, and the business depression that followed, so far interfered with the collection of this subscription that the school soon became embarrassed again, which embarrassment culminated in the year 1876, in the forced sale of the property, which passed into private hands, and was again discontinued. It so continued until the spring of 1879, when the premises were purchased by the city of Jefferson for school purposes, to which it will be appropriated whenever the necessities of the case require. Prior to its purchase by the city, a portion of the building was occupied by Edwin Marsh for school purposes, and he will doubtless remain in such occupation until the overcrowding of the city schoolhouse capacities necessitates the city's taking possession of the Institute.

THE POST OFFICE.

Enoch G. Darling was the first Postmaster in Jefferson. The post office was established early in the forties, and the headquarters of the Postmaster was at the Jefferson House, the property of A. T. Holmes. Mr. Darling carried the mail in his hat during the earlier part of his official career. He was succeeded by Mr. Holmes, who removed the "post office" to a small house which stood on the present site of Brandon's store. A. T. Weymouth was the next individual honored with appointment to this important Federal office. He kept it in the store of James Barr, on ground now occupied by Jacob Breunig's saloon, adjoining the Sawyer House. Mr. Weymouth was succeeded by George Trucks, who kept the office in what is now a part of Schweinler's livery stable; then at the premises now occupied by the office of the American Express Company, and later, on the opposite side of the street. The removal of the

office while Mr. Trucks had it, became so frequent that it was quite a piece of pleasantry for waggish citizens to refer to the matter as a pardonable eccentricity of the Postmaster, "the post office being on Trucks any way." James Berger was the successor of Mr. Trucks, who was wheeled out of office in accordance with an edict from President Buchanan. Winslow Blake succeeded Mr. Berger, and held the office till 1869, when Charles A. Holmes was appointed by President Grant. Mr. Blake removed the office to a small building which stood where Bullwinkle's store now stands, and, toward the latter part of his term, relocated where it is at the present time. In 1871, W. P. Forsyth received the appointment, and is the present incumbent, having been re-appointed to the position by President Hayes.

During the year 1878, the total receipts of the office for stamps, rent of boxes, etc. amounted to \$2,458; 2,220 money orders, aggregating \$30,114.37, were paid out for the same period, and 1,530, amounting to \$14,037.68, issued.

The annual expenses of the office are stated at \$1,300.

FORT ATKINSON.

EARLY HISTORY.

Fort Atkinson, one of the most delightful of the many delightful villages that dot the landscape of Jefferson County, is situated on both sides of Rock River, equidistant from Jefferson the county seat, and Lake Koshkonong. The early history of what now lays claim to the considerations, privileges and immunities of a city is a combination of the romantic, mingled with the real features of pioneer life everywhere experienced in the great West; everywhere experienced as the wheel of human progress advances into the interior of semi-civilization and barbarism, crushing down with each revolution the bulwarks of that which impedes its progress and substituting in their stead a better, happier and more perfect type of life.

From the statements of the few who now survive, the settlement of the present city was begun in December, 1835, by a party representing a land company, having its headquarters at Milwaukee. The company was composed of Milo Jones, Solomon Juneau, Elisha W. Edgerton, Henry Hosmer and a Frenchman named Le Tonder. Mr. Jones was in the capacity of Government Surveyor, and, in the seven or eight years he was thus engaged, ran lines throughout the Northwest. Solomon Juneau was a leading member of the fur companies. Edgerton and Hosmer afterward settled at Genesee. Le Tonder was Juneau's packman and general utility man, and withal a good, jolly Frenchman. He was known by his comrades as "General" for the reason that he exercised a *general* supervision of the camp.

Mrs. C. A. Southwell delivered an address at a meeting of the old settlers held in 1874 on "Fort Atkinson as It Was," which is said to be correct in detail, and this will be readily believed when it was remembered that Mrs. S. was known in the early days as Celeste, daughter of Dwight Foster, one of the original settlers of Jefferson County, and the first white girl seen in what was first known as Finchtown, then Koshkonong, and, finally, Fort Atkinson.

She begins her address by referring to the Black Hawk war, and the building of the fort on stockade from which the city derives its name. "It was constructed," she continues, "of hewn oak logs cut in half, the ends of which were set in the ground so as to stand about eight feet high. It was located a little east of north of where the residence of E. P. May now stands. At that time, there were 4,500 United States troops under command of Gen. Atkinson encamped around the Fort." Another place of interest to Mrs. Southwell, when a child, was what was known as the "Soldier's Grave" on the hill, a little northeast of the Lutheran Church; it was, like the

fort, picketed with logs, the grave being covered with beautiful pebbles taken from the river bank. At the head of the grave, carved on a barrel-head, was the following inscription :

LIEUT. DANIEL DOBBS,

Shot by the Indians in the year

1832.

“What was known as the old army trail ran up through the valley of Rock River, in the vicinity of Janesville, and crossed the river at this place a little east of the fort.

“In 1836, it was a hard-beaten path from six inches to a foot in depth, and wide enough for two to walk abreast, while the Indian trails that crossed the country in every direction were only wide enough for one to follow another in single file. Time with its effacing hand is passing, each year carrying with it some old landmark of the past. Our little circle is drawing closer as it grows less and less; one after another lays down life with its burdens, until soon there will be none to remember the perils and adventures of the brave and hardy band of pioneers who left comfortable homes in the East to seek new homes in the then almost unknown Northwest. The objective and starting point for all was Milwaukee.

“From there, the early settlers radiated and selected the spot nearest answering their individual wants and ideals for their future homes; made their claims and erected their houses, which often proved the nucleus around which the cities and villages of the present day have grown.”

But, as facts connected with the early settlement of Fort Atkinson were wanted, Mrs. Southwell abandons reflection and proceeds to narration in that behalf.

“The Rock River Claim Company,” she states, “was organized in 1836, composed of the following members so far as I am able to remember: Solomon Juneau, Sylvester Pettibone, Milo Jones, David Sargeant, Dwight Foster, Alvin Foster, William Barrie and George Sercomb. Some members of the company went out to Rock River on an exploring expedition, and made claims at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson and Hebron. In the summer of 1836, a saw-mill was commenced where the village of Hebron now stands (then called Bark Mills), under the supervision of Samuel Wales, now living at Brodhead.

“In the fall of 1836, it was decided best for some family to move to Fort Atkinson in order to hold the claim.

“Accordingly, Dwight Foster, in company with David Bartlett and William Prichard, visited Fort Atkinson in October and selected the site where E. P. May’s house now stands to build a house. Leaving Prichard and Bartlett to build the log cabin, Foster returned to Milwaukee for his family. Returning, he reached the fort November 10, having his family with him; also Aaron Rankin. Mrs. Foster resided at her new home nearly four months without seeing a white woman.

“In February, 1837, Edward N. and Alvin Foster settled at the fort with their families, and built them log cabins only a few rods apart, about one mile up Rock River, on the north bank.

“It may not seem amiss here to state that Alvin Foster and Sylvester Pettibone took the first contract for the grading of streets in Milwaukee, Milo Jones surveying the work and establishing the grade. I was,” continues Mrs. S., “the first white child brought into Jefferson County, and Edward J. Foster, son of E. N. Foster, was the first one born in the town of Koshkonong. In 1837, Edward Mason and William Reynolds made claims between Koshkonong and Jefferson. R. C. Dodge and family, with Robert Barrie, settled here in June, 1837, and Charles Rockwell, with his family, came about the 1st of July in the same year, as did, it is believed, Calvin West, Elijah Kinney and James and Gerard Crane.

“The first death among this little band of pioneers was Edward Foster, Sr., who died at the residence of his son, Edward N. Foster, October 10, 1837, and was buried at Big Bend, on the river, Charles Rockwell reading the burial service of the Episcopal Church.

"The first marriage was that of William Prichard to Susan Lems, the ceremony being performed in Milwaukee, whither Prichard went for that purpose, in the summer of 1837, after which he returned to his home, at that day located on the farm now owned by Mr. Wood.

"In the spring of 1837, the Winslow brothers, the Finches and a Mr. Gorton, settled in Koshkonong, and Aaron Allen, with his family, moved into the cabin of John Allen, on what is now the Beemer farm, near Lake Koshkonong, in which John Allen lived a hermit life, after he came to these parts in 1836.

"This brings us to 1838, during the spring of which year Charles Rockwell bought the first stock of goods, consisting of ready-made clothing, cloth, groceries, etc., he at that time residing at what was known as Rockwell's Crossing, his claim covering the tract of land owned in 1874 by James McPherson, Alvin Strong, Joseph Morrison and others.

"Among those who became settlers in that year were S. A. Rice, Robert Greives and family, Cyrus Curtis, and the family of Milo Jones, Mr. Jones having come at an earlier day and surveyed the country. It might here be mentioned that Dwight Foster kept the first ferry, crossing the river just east of the present May residence. It originally consisted of two large canoes lashed together so as to hold a wagon, the horses and cattle being obliged to swim, and a canoe for the conveyance of foot passengers. In the spring of 1838, a man named Lonsdale built a scow and skiff for ferrying purposes, and moved the ferry site to the point on Main street, where the river is now bridged. The ferry was pulled across the stream by chain ropes, manufactured by R. C. Dodge, who was a blacksmith, and opened a shop in 1841, on Main street, near the bridge.

"The first post office in Fort Atkinson was established in 1838, Dwight Foster being the first Postmaster, and Solomon Hudson, mail carrier, his route being from Janesville to Watertown and return. These were the first facilities for receiving the mail, except as some one from the neighborhood went to Milwaukee, taking with them a list comprising the names of settlers and procuring their papers or letters. At that time, postage on letters to and from the Eastern States was 25 cents.

"George P. Marston came to the fort in 1838, also, and was the defendant in the first jury trial of record in the settlement, Mary Bennett being plaintiff. She sued him for the amount of a wash bill, and the hearing of the facts was had at the house of Charles Rockwell, first Justice of the Peace.

"The first sermon preached in the settlement was by the Rev. Mr. Pilsbury, a Methodist clergyman, in the winter of 1837, at the house of E. N. Foster. Afterward, the Revs. Pilsbury and Halstead preached occasionally. The first Congregational society was formed in 1842, at the residence of Milo Jones, by the Rev. Mr. Pect, with a membership of fourteen persons, and Dr. Arms as the preacher in charge. The first Sabbath school was held at the house of Dr. Morrison in 1840 or 1841, Cornelia Veeder being Superintendent.

"The first steamboat was built at Aztalan, by Nelson P. Hawks; came down the river in 1839, and went to the Mississippi, where it afterward ran."

The history of the first financial panic is related by Mrs. Southwell, as follows: "Jefferson County was first organized under the Commissioners' system; among the first necessities was that of claim regulation, which required all claims of land made by settlers to be registered, whereby all trespass was forbidden, and all differences adjusted. E. N. Foster was the first Register of Claims, and the estate of William Prichard, who died August 12, 1839, was the first estate to be administered upon, Milo Jones being the administrator. The land sale of 1839 was held in the fall, and many of the settlers were unable to attend in consequence of fever and ague. Being anxious to secure their homes, they intrusted the money to pay in their names to E. N. Foster, who proceeded to Milwaukee for that purpose, with \$200 in specie in his saddle-bags, and the balance in treasury notes in his pocket. Honest himself, and supposing every one else to be as honest, he gave the saddle-bags to the landlord to take care of, who put them under his wife's bed. When inquired for, the money was missing, and no trace of it could be found until the next spring, when the saddle-bags and \$300 were found in the root-house of Mr. Vail. The hostler of the house was accused of the theft, arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced to

three months' imprisonment in the county jail. The loss at that time was a terrible blow to the little settlement." There has always been a general impression that the hostler was innocent.

"In the year 1839, there were new accessions to the neighborhood in the families of Chester May, Sr., Dr. Morrison, A. F. Snell, Freeman Morrison, Mrs. Barrie and two sons, with others.

"The first frame house in the vicinity was built by Asad Dean Williams for Chester May, Sr., on the farm recently owned by William Benham. Mr. May had part of the house fitted up as a store, and brought in a stock of goods.

"In the spring of 1840, Charles Rockwell, the first carpenter locating at the fort, built a house for Dr. Morrison, the first practicing physician. In the same spring, Mr. Rockwell also built the first framed house in the village, near the present corner of River and Main streets. The same spring, Mr. Rockwell purchased a block of land for \$20 of Dwight Foster. In 1841, he built the frame house now occupied as a millinery store, at the corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, and sold it to Lyman Hickeox, who brought the first stock of goods ever sold in the village. The same year, Mr. Rockwell built a residence for himself adjoining the grocery store of Hickeox, which, subsequently, was occupied by the family of H. E. Southwell, and was the scene of the first prayer-meeting and Episcopal service held in the village. Mr. Humphrey, from Beloit, delivered the first Fourth of July oration: Mrs. Dwight Foster prepared the dinner, the day's festivities closing with a dance in the evening, at the house of D. Foster." E. N. Foster built what was, at the date of Mrs. Southwell's address, known as the Eagle Hotel, on the North Side, subsequently destroyed by fire.

"The first school was taught by Jane Crane, in the spring of 1839, on the north side of the river, in what was known as the 'Barrie boys' shanty,' on the bluff a little west of the railroad crossing. The first schoolhouse was built by Charles Rockwell, in 1844; the first summer school was taught by Martha Rankin; the first winter term by the Rev. Simeon Bicknell; the first select or high school was taught by Benjamin F. Adams. The first jeweler was Perry Hickeox, who occupied a desk in the store of Lyman Hickeox.

"George Cooper's was the first cooper-shop, standing on the site of the house subsequently occupied by Mr. Warnschneider: George Dix was the first shoemaker; R. Covey, the first wagon-maker; R. C. Dodge's the first blacksmith-shop; Robert Bruce, the first tinsmith; Robert Greives, first tailor; Edward Rankin taught the first singing school; Franklin Utter brought the first job printing press: T. W. and Emma Brown published the first newspaper, the *Wisconsin Chief*, and, in 1850, Charles Rockwell built the first church erected in the village."

Supplementary to Mrs. Southwell's address, it may be added that some claim that the first hotel in the village was built by Dwight Foster, in 1841, on Main street, opposite the Green Mountain House, on the corner now occupied by H. A. Porter's grocery. During the same year, E. N. Foster erected the hotel above referred to, which, with the bachelors' hall of William Barrie, on the West Side, and Rufus Dodge's blacksmith-shop, were the only buildings to be seen at that time.

The first shoemaker, it is also claimed, was not George Dix but Owen Duffey, who maintained a shop on the left bank of the river east of the bridge, and the first cabinet-maker was Josiah Goodrich, who is remembered as coming here about 1843.

THE BRIDGE.

The point on Rock River, now spanned by the bridge, which connects north and south towns was, as is already known, originally a ferry. The first bridge was projected in the fall of 1842. During that winter, the settlers went into the forest and "got out" the timber for its construction. It was of the truss pattern with oak bents and stringers, and completed so that teams could cross about June, 1843. In the winter of 1844-5, a man residing in Dodge County, while driving cattle across the bridge, was kicked by an animal of his herd, falling upon the ice and receiving injuries from which death resulted soon after. The structure was worn out in time, and has been succeeded by several bridges of different patterns, the last being completed some seven years ago.

Main street was originally an old Territorial road from Racine to Madison, but changed into its present form at an early day and annually improved. Milwaukee was the first cross street surveyed, laid out and put in order for travel.

THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

During the decade from 1840 to 1850, the first harness-shop, in addition to other business interests cited, was established by Joel L. Walker; a military company was improvised, but fell through; the Green Mountain House, Congregational Church and other buildings were erected.

During the succeeding ten years, the future city improved materially, schoolhouses were built, manufacturing interests established and other ventures which have since grown into extensive corporations, though limited, were objects of special importance.

THE MORMONS.

In the summer of 1852, a number of Mormon saints from Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, on a proselyting tour, made their appearance in the vicinity of the fort and attracted a number of converts from the settlement. They established themselves on the northwest side of Lake Koshkonong, whence they made predatory levies, their former neighbors being the victims. These felonious incursions were endured for a season, but culminated when the mob broke into the house of Joseph Horan one night, and at the muzzle of a gun robbed him of various household articles. This aroused the village to an appreciation of the situation and induced pursuit, resulting in the capture of Preston Downing, and a man named Heth, former residents of Koshkonong, who were tried, convicted and imprisoned in the penitentiary. This prompt interference was the means of breaking up the raids, as also Mormon influence in this vicinity.

HORSE-THIEVES.

In the winter of 1855, John Conway, a peripatetic adventurer, but known to modern enactment as a "tramp," visited the house of Rufus Dodge, craving hospitality and rest. His wants were supplied, and in the evening, while his host's back was turned, the ungrateful mendicant slipped into the barn and fled upon one of Mr. Dodge's horses. He was pursued southward along Rock River into Illinois, but escaped, the horse being captured by P. G. Bowen, of Fort Atkinson, and this circumstance was the prime cause of the creation of the "Anti-Horse-Thief Society," an organization still in existence, and represented all over the Northwest.

THE FIRST TRAINING.

The first "militia training" is spoken of by the old settlers with some humor. This historic event, according to their statements, was unaccompanied by much of the spirit ordinarily attendant upon "grim-visaged war." It occurred about 1841. The settlers were ordered by Gov. Dodge to rendezvous at a stated place. Arms were scarce, but their absence was supplied by an excess of canteens. Capt. Finch commanded, and, there being no subordinate officers, he appointed them, including a Corporal. This latter, unappreciative of the distinguished honor, and unmindful of his obligations to obey, resented what he considered an affront, and, as the chronicler relates, "booted the Captain." No arrests were made, but the company disbanded without leaving any record to guide the historian regarding its future engagements.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Many other events of importance occurred in the early days of the city, but, owing to the defective memory of those who should be familiar with the facts, their elaboration is denied the historian.

During the war, Fort Atkinson and her citizens were fully alive to the demands of the Government, and contributed men and money to the support of the Union arms. After the war, the vast manufacturing interests which are now maintained in that vicinity received a new impetus, and have grown into values of great proportions.

Situated in the valley of Rock River, almost within sight of a sheet of water equaling in beauty and history the lakes of the Old World, about which cluster hallowed memories and romantic associations, Fort Atkinson contemplates a future as peaceful in its surroundings as "Sweet Auburn," the home of wealth and influence, and a happiness born of simplicity, as elegant as it is unusual; inseparable from true worth, and a golden age of social superiority.

Among the pioneers who still survive are the following, whose names have been collected for the city's history: Stephen A. Rice, Laura Rice, Milo Jones, Charles Rockwell, Rufus Dodge, Rebecca Dodge, H. S. Prichard, Sarah L. Prichard, Mrs. Martha Lewis, Darwin and Alonzo Morrison, of Denver; Mrs. Maria Morrison, Mrs. Sophia Wilcox, Edward and Mariette Foster, of Fond du Lac; Aaron and Sarah Rankin, Mrs. Caroline Snell, Mrs. Aaron Allen, of St. Paul; Mrs. Dwight Foster, of Milwaukee; Mrs. C. A. Southwell, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Fidelia Shepherd, of San Diego, Cal.; Dr. Joseph Winslow, A. Winslow, Milton Snell, Wirt Snell, Newton Snell, of Missouri; Mrs. Anna Wheeler, of Janesville; Misses Susan and Maria Snell, of Janesville; Mrs. Ellen Carey, of Fond du Lac; Chester May, E. P. May, George May, Mrs. Elizabeth Caswell, Alvaron Allen, of St. Paul; Quincy Allen, of Memphis; Mrs. Mary Foster, of Appleton; L. M. Roberts, Samuel and Daniel Finch, of Cambridge, Iowa; Lewis and John Waldref, of Oxford, Mo.; William Wheeler, Lyman Hickcox, Joseph Morrison, M. L. Bates, Mrs. Martha Bates, of Salem, Mo.; Gerard Crane, of Pennsylvania; James Crane, of Neosho; Edward Rankin and Mrs. Amelia M. Rankin, daughter of Milo Jones; Adna J. Rankin, Thomas Crane, Deborah Crane, Newton Jones, Geneva, Ohio; Harrison and Eli Kinney; James Bliss and wife; Joshua Kirkland and wife, Carlos Curtis, Mrs. H. E. Caswell; Mrs. A. E. May, Mrs. Cordelia Warne, Whitewater, and others.

At the request of the editor of the *Union*, Mr. Charles Rockwell, one of the pioneers of Fort Atkinson, who died Oct. 7, 1879, contributed the following incident of the early history of the city to the columns of that paper:

"At the time of the occurrence narrated here, the writer had selected for his 'home in the wilderness' Section 11, Town 5, Range 14, comprising at this date the farms now owned by J. F. Morrison, James McPherson, A. Strong and H. Merriman. My log cabin I built near Bark River, on account of two beautiful springs, on the land owned by J. F. Morrison. This has ever been to me a consecrated spot, and is the place where the farmers and Old Settlers held their picnic last Fourth of July. When I located my claims, in 1837, the land was not in market, neither had the Indians been removed from their old and favorite hunting-grounds in this vicinity; Bark River was a hunter's paradise to them, and, as soon as the ice was out in the spring, fleets of canoes were seen on the river. Whenever they passed the shemokoman's cabin, they were pretty sure to call. Their stock in trade was furs, venison and fish, with an occasional Indian-tanned buckskin, brought out from under the old squaw's blanket. An Indian never traded, if he owned a squaw; still there were exceptions, as the sequel will show. I give this story the name of

" 'SHEMOKOMAN'S SQUAW, OR, THE HEROINE OF BARK RIVER.' "

"One day in the spring of 1838, myself and hired man had gone to the woods to prepare for sugar-making. To find a good bush, we had to cross the river opposite my cabin and go four miles into the big woods. We selected a bush that suited us, near which were encamped about forty Indians, big and little. They would frequently come to the cabin to trade with the 'shemokoman's squaw' (white man's wife). We had a large dog that was death on Indians if they meddled with anything about the cabin, and he usually stayed at home with my wife and

little boy, two years old. On the day on which occurred the incident I am about to relate, the dog went with us to the woods. We were gone all day, and when we returned to the cabin that night, my wife said to me, 'That Tonta Buck and his brother have been here to-day.' These were two powerful Indians, about thirty years of age, and both splendid specimens of the Potawatomic tribe. Tonta had been to the cabin before, to swap venison, honey and fish for flour and pork. This time he had honey. Both Indians came in and sat down awhile, waiting till they were satisfied the dog was gone. Tonta offered to swap honey for pork, and said: 'Heap kokosh (pork), heap honey.' My wife said she saw he was bound to have things his own way. She got him some pork and flour, and told him she would give him so much for his honey. He said, 'No! swap petite' (too little), and began to flourish his knife. We had a fire-place at that time, and we had brought with us from the East the old New England shovel and tongues. The shovel was about four feet long, with a wide, strong blade. My wife saw her chance, and placed herself between the shovel and the Indian. She saw he intended to scare her, so that she would run from the cabin, like most of the other women of the settlement; but in this he was sadly mistaken, for, as he came toward her, she reached for the shovel, and, with a swift motion, brought it down with a sounding whack on his ugly head. He gave a grunt and retreated, saying: 'How! Nishashin shemokoman's squaw; me nishashin ashanobba;' which meant: Good white man's squaw, me good Indian. 'Me swap and puckachee wigwam' (me trade and leave house). His brother, who had been a looker-on all this time, gave a loud laugh and called Tonta a squaw, and said: 'Heap brave shemokoman's squaw.' They took the pork and flour my wife had first offered, left their honey and 'puckachee.' Never after that did the Indians dictate about trading in my cabin. I did not tell my wife she was a little heroine of a woman, but I thought so, nevertheless. I felt proud of being the husband of a woman who dared defend her home and property from such devils. Two weeks after this occurrence, a party of Indians came to a neighbor's house and found the wife all alone; they made a few demonstrations, and the woman fled through the woods to my house, half dead with fright. The Indians gobbled ten bushels of potatoes and all the other provisions. My neighbor brought his wife to my house until we got through making sugar, and she had a fit of sickness consequent upon her fright. This is one of many incidents of like character, that marked the pioneer life of this town at that early day."

As an evidence of the city's growth and prosperity, the following figures are taken from the annual exhibit of the city's progress, published in 1878: The sales of goods, wares and merchandise are stated at about \$1,000,000; 680 messages were sent and 887 received at the telegraph office during the year; the bank paid \$536,143 in drafts, and the business men \$17,377 for hired help during the year.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The first record of any town meeting, according to the statements made regarding old settlers, and published in the *Union* July 7, 1876, was held April 5, 1842, at the house of Chester May, Sr., at which Charles Rockwell presided as Moderator, and George P. Marston, Clerk. One hundred dollars was raised for town expenses. J. Bliss, A. Finch, P. S. West and Milo Jones were appointed Pathmasters, and the Commissioners of Highways laid out nine road districts that year.

April 4, 1843, the town meeting was held at S. Waldo's house, J. T. Haight, Moderator; Milo Jones, P. F. Morrison and James Bliss, Supervisors; John A. Morrison, Clerk, and Chester May, Treasurer.

Thereafter until May 20, 1860, when Fort Atkinson was incorporated as a village, the settlement was under township organization, and the following officers were elected: Supervisors—E. H. Bingham, Chairman in 1844, William Waldruff, Jr., P. S. West and D. H. Peck receiving a tie vote, no choice was made; 1845, Norman Horton, M. L. Bates and P. L. Morrison; 1846, the same officers; 1847, David Wood, D. Foster and James Bliss; 1848, D. Wood, Anson Stone and P. S. West; 1849, A. F. Snell, P. F. West and N. Horton; 1850,



W. W. Curtis
"

George P. Marston, C. May and E. T. Sheffield; 1851, Alva Stewart, N. Needham and Squire Dunn; 1852, John W. McPherson, E. H. Bingham and Charles Hummel; 1853, E. B. King, W. T. Davis and Daniel Finch; 1854, Daniel Finch and John Wentworth; 1855, no record; 1856, E. P. May, Charles Hummel and Joseph Widner; 1857, Charles Rockwell, Edward Rice and Gustaf Melberg; 1858, Edward Rice, W. M. Dunn and Daniel Finch; 1859, David Wood, William Simonds and J. F. Morrison.

Clerks—1844-46, Pascal P. Winslow; 1847-48, H. F. Pelton; 1849, W. F. Hovey; 1850-51, E. B. King; 1852, Aaron Rankin; 1853, L. P. Caswell; 1854, L. B. Gilbert; 1855, no record; 1856, S. R. Crosby; 1857, George Stafford; 1858-59, Wesley Root.

Treasurers—1844, Dwight Foster; 1845, Anson P. Stone; 1846, Erastus Willard; 1847, Milton Snell; 1848, Thomas Barrie; 1849, M. L. Bates; 1850, J. H. Rawson; 1851, S. C. Hall; 1852-53, Silas Wood; 1854, W. T. Davis; 1855, no record; 1856, B. Davis; 1857, Marcellus Finch; 1858, James Crane; 1859, D. Alworth.

VILLAGE ROSTER.

The records of Fort Atkinson, from the incorporation of the village until the 18th of October, 1870, and everything belonging to the Village Clerk's office, was contained in Lohmiller's block, corner of North Main and Germany streets, and entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 13th of October, 1870.

At an election held in the spring following, the officers chosen for the village for that and subsequent years, were recorded and preserved, as will be noticed from the subjoined roster:

Chairmen of Board of Trustees—1871, Joseph Winslow; 1872, George W. Webb; 1873-74, O. S. Cornish; 1875, Reuben S. White; 1876, L. B. Royce; 1877, W. D. Hoard.

Trustees of the Village—1871, W. E. Smith, D. G. Snover, R. Emery, O. S. Cornish, D. Bullock and J. C. Widmann; 1872, N. F. Hopkins, R. S. White, Phil Eckhardt, Robert Barrie, John Wilderman and Jerry Mason; 1873, D. Bullock, A. J. Rankin, A. Winslow, J. Widmann and Samuel Bishop; 1874, D. Bullock, John Wilderman, S. A. Bridges, A. J. Rankin, Samuel Bishop and W. E. Smith; 1875, Francis H. Allen, J. F. Muller, Joseph Winslow, J. C. Widmann, Stephen Payne and Gilman Sargeant; 1876, N. F. Hopkins, L. M. Roberts, Robert Barrie, George Landgraf, Jerry Mason and Thomas Brown; 1877, G. W. Burchard, J. W. Lohmiller, D. Bullock, S. A. Bridges, E. E. Sheldon and F. Longhoff.

Clerks—1871, Henry Wernicke; 1872, Samuel A. Craig; 1873, Frank Hoffman; 1874-75, Henry Wernicke; 1876, Sherwood Ball; 1877, A. E. Baldwin.

Treasurers—1871, A. Winslow; 1872, E. S. Rice; 1873, H. B. Willard; 1874-75, Frank Vickery; 1876, E. S. Rice; 1877, S. S. Curtis.

Marshals—1871, A. B. Emery; 1872, Robert B. Smith; 1873, J. B. Preston; 1874-75, O. Vaughn; 1876, James Flint; 1877, S. C. Sawyer.

Supervisors—1871, Joseph Winslow; 1872, G. W. Webb; 1873-74, O. S. Cornish; 1875, Reuben S. White; 1876, L. B. Royce; 1877, W. D. Hoard.

Police Justices—1872, D. B. Peck; 1874, S. A. Craig; 1876, D. B. Peck.

THE CITY ROSTER.

As stated above, Fort Atkinson was incorporated as a city April 5, 1878, and at an election held in accordance with the provisions of the act thereof, the following officers were chosen for that year: Mayor, Milo Jones; Police Justice, H. A. Porter; Treasurer, A. Winslow; Clerk, A. E. Baldwin; Supervisors—E. P. May, of the First Ward; D. H. Walker, of the Second, and J. W. Lohmiller, of the Third; Aldermen—R. S. White and F. M. Allen, of the First Ward; T. T. Proctor and George H. Pounder, of the Second, and S. Payne and J. C. Widmann, of the Third; C. A. Caswell appointed City Attorney; A. E. Jaycox, City Marshal; Adelbert Rockwell and J. D. Flint, Street Commissioners.

The election of 1879 resulted in the following choice: Mayor, S. S. Curtis; Treasurer, W. Hanson; Clerk, D. G. Craig; Supervisors—E. P. May, of the First Ward; E. P. Hull, of the Second, and W. H. Rogers, of the Third; Aldermen—N. F. Hopkins and L. B. Royce, of the First Ward; G. H. Pounder and L. Gooselin, of the Second, and D. W. Curtis and John Wilderman of the Third.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of Fort Atkinson was incorporated on October 27, 1863, with capital stock of \$75,000, and on January 1, 1864, the doors of the new and now prosperous institution were thrown open to the rush of an eager multitude who came, some to deposit their hard-earned "pennies," others to open negotiations with and transact business involving thousands of dollars. The shares were of \$100 each, and were divided among the following gentlemen who held them in sums varying from \$5,000 to \$100 each: Joseph Powers, Chester May, E. P. May, George H. Stafford, William Eustis, George P. Marston, J. D. Clapp, L. B. Caswell, G. W. C. May, William Tanere, A. D. Wilcox, R. Manning, A. M. Morrison, A. Winslow, J. Winslow, J. F. Morrison, Caroline B. Snell, J. D. Waterbury, D. C. Curtis and D. Holmes. Of these gentlemen, who constituted the original stockholders, there are now only eight remaining, viz., J. D. Clapp, L. B. Caswell, George W. C. May, J. D. Waterbury, Ely May, William Eustis, George H. Stafford and Mrs. Caroline B. Snell.

After the organization was completed, the following officers were elected, and they still hold their positions, the only change being the appointment of a Vice President, Mr. E. P. May having been called upon to fill that position about a year ago. They are Messrs. J. D. Clapp, President; and L. B. Caswell, Cashier.

This bank has the honor of being the third organized in the State of Wisconsin, and the one hundred and fifty-seventh in the United States. The surplus stock now amounts to \$16,000.

MANUFACTURING.

The Northwestern Furniture Company was organized in 1866, and commenced business with a capital of \$25,000, which was increased in 1858 to \$50,000, again, in 1871, to \$75,000 and, in 1879, to 100,000.

The cash dividends paid to stockholders thus far aggregate upward of \$10,000 in excess of the amount paid in by them on the \$75,000 subscribed, and the undivided surplus earnings amount to fully 50 per cent of the capital stock.

In September, 1878, the wagon and carriage business of Widdmann, Wandschneider & Co. and the foundry and machine business of the Foundry and Machine Company, were absorbed by the Furniture Company, and the name changed to the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. \$25,000 additional capital invested and the erection of buildings (since completed) to accommodate the increased business commenced. These include a factory 40x50, three stories high, for wood working machinery adapted to the manufacture of wagons; machine-shop 30x40; blacksmith-shop 80x40, and a foundry, 28x38, all of brick, substantially built and covered with tin roofs. In addition, the Company has erected a wooden building for the storage of hardware, etc., 30x36, and a paint-shop 32x60, three stories high, the buildings of the old foundry company, 120x36, and 20x40, being used for the manufacture of cutters. During the year 1879, additional warehouses and sheds for the storage of wagons, lumber and materials were erected, both at Fort Atkinson and Seymour, also a warehouse 100x40 for the protection and storage of wagons and carriages. During that year, the Company purchased the business and stock of the Whitewater Cutter Works, in which is manufactured, under the direction of J. A. Chapinan, from one thousand to fifteen hundred cutters of various styles, annually, and innumerable varieties of light sun-shades and buggy tops.

The entire buildings now owned and occupied by the Company for manufacturing and storage purposes, have upward of 125,000 feet of floor surface, and their increase of business render the erection of additional buildings in the near future a matter of necessity.

The company also own a saw-mill at Seymour, in Outagamie County, in the best hardwood lumber district in the State, where they have a shop 30x40, two stories high, equipped with machinery for sawing, turning and shaping wood material for furniture and wagons. There the lumber is sawed, piled, seasoned and cut into shape, thus avoiding the heavy freights incident to carrying so much unwrought lumber.

The factory is supplied with the latest and best improved machinery throughout, and with its wide range of capabilities in working wood and iron into the various implements and wares manufactured, constitutes one of the most complete establishments in the West. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands are employed, at an annual cost of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year, and all features combine to render this one of the most important industrial forces in Jefferson County, of the strong and enduring character of which the citizens are justly proud.

The present officers are John Burnham, President; L. B. Caswell Secretary and Treasurer, and D. Bullock, Superintendent. The capital represented is stated at \$100,000.

Fort Atkinson Tannery was established in the spring of 1867, by L. B. Caswell and S. D. Rickard. These gentlemen, alive to the manufacturing interests of the city, in the winter of 1867, erected a substantial frame building on River street, provided with all the mechanical equipments necessary to a thorough success, at a cost of \$7,500, and, in the spring following, commenced business.

The premises occupy an acre and a half, at the locality designated, in which is built the tannery proper, run by an engine of thirty-horse power, a bark-mill, two bark leaches, etc., in complete order for business. The tannery contains sixteen tan-vats, two lime, one water and one bait vat, with force and liquor pumps, with capacity to employ the daily services of twelve men to supply and run properly, at a monthly cost of about \$450.

The stock turned out includes all grades of boot, shoe and harness leather, and the several qualities of mitt and glove stock, in short, every line of goods demanded by the trade except finished morocco.

The amount invested is represented at \$10,000, and the business done annually is upward of \$25,000.

The Fort Atkinson Cheese Factory was begun in the spring of 1868, by Daniel Holmes, who erected the buildings on South Main street at present devoted to the uses to which they were adapted by the builder. Mr. Holmes carried on the business until his death, in 1873, when it was left in charge of W. E. Church, his son-in-law, who effected a disposition of the good will of the concern to Q. C. Olin, C. P. Crossfield, T. C. Blanchard and Robert Roberts, comprising the firm of Olin, Crossfield & Co., at present in occupation.

The Company manufacture what is known as the "Full Cream Cheddar," for the New York and Liverpool markets, where it is in constant demand, the 3,600 cheeses shipped annually being scarcely sufficient to supply the call made by buyers. In the manufacture of this commodity, the firm use about fifteen thousand pounds of milk daily, and employ three men at a monthly salary of \$150.

The business represents an investment of, say \$2,500, and the sales aggregate \$17,000 per year.

The Rectangular Churn Manufactory of O. S. Cornish and D. W. Curtis is located on the North Side, and represents a valuable and prominent interest in the business of the city. The partnership for the manufacture of this article, indispensable to domestic economy, was formed on November 1, 1872, and preparation for carrying on the business, such as the erection of houses, supplying them with machinery, etc., involved the investment of \$20,000; the firm turn out twenty churns each week, of what are known as the "Whipple patent;" employ a force of ten men, whose services entail a weekly cost of \$120, and the business transacted each year is stated at \$10,000.

In addition to this specialty, the firm also manufactures the "Lever Butter Worker," an invention of their own, and the "Rectangular Mixer," for the thorough compounding of medicines, pulverized spices, baking-powder and ground goods.

They manufacture 1,000 of each every year, the sales of which (combined) aggregate a sum approximating \$40,000.

Fort Atkinson Mills.—The largest and most complete flouring-mills in the township were first erected by T. T. Proctor and J. A. Head, in 1860, at their present site on River street. The mills were completed in October, 1860, and run until the following May, when they were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$24,000. They were at once rebuilt by the same parties, being completed in February, 1862, and operated in the spring of 1863, when Mr. Head disposed of his interest to H. E. Southwell for \$4,000. In 1864, the firm of Proctor & Southwell sold the mills to a man named Mitchell for \$7,000, who continued their operation until 1866, when they came into possession of the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson, under foreclosure proceedings, and were by that corporation sold to E. P. May, J. D. Waterbury and F. M. Allen, who ran them under the firm name of May, Waterbury & Co. until April 5, 1877, when Mr. Allen purchased the interest of his partners for \$10,000, associated his son with him, and has conducted the business as F. M. Allen & Son from that day until now.

The mills are, as stated, among the most extensive in this portion of the State, containing four run of stone, propelled by steam-power, with a capacity of turning out sixty-eight barrels of flour daily, furnishing employment to six men at a monthly expense for wages of \$250.

The stock placed on the market is made of the best qualities of wheat, rye and corn, and includes some of the most approved grades of flour, including "Allen's Favorite," "Legal Tender," "Golden Chit," etc., which are in constant demand on the Chicago market.

The capital invested is reported at \$15,000, and the yearly business aggregates \$40,000.

Dalton & Grassmuck's Brewery was built in 1850 on its present site, West Milwaukee street, by George Lewis, who, in conjunction with H. S. Prichard and D. S. Morrison, has operated the venture successfully until within the past six months, "Prichard's Ale" being esteemed for its quality and purity all over the country.

On the 1st of January, 1879, A. Dalton, of Chicago, and H. Grassmuck purchased the investment, and, during the year, completed improvements for extending and diversifying the business.

The present capacity of the works is for the malting of twenty-two thousand bushels of malt and the manufacture of eighteen barrels of beer and ale daily.

To do this requires the services of five men at a weekly salary amounting to \$50 and immense quantities of hops and cereals necessitating the outlay of large sums.

Malting for the Chicago market will be a feature of the enterprise proposed by Messrs. Dalton & G., who purpose doing a wholesale business.

The brewery represents an investment of \$8,000, and the receipts are estimated at \$20,000 per annum.

Fort Atkinson Brickyard was organized in the summer of 1867 by L. M. Roberts, by whom the undertaking has since been conducted with a success not more gratifying than deserved. When running full force, which he does during the months when "brickmaking" is carried on, he employs twenty men at a weekly salary of \$200, turning out nearly one hundred thousand bricks of qualities from common to superior.

The business annually disposed of aggregates fully \$6,000, and represents an investment of capital estimated at \$8,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F., Hahnemann Lodge, No. 180, was organized on June 2, 1870, with the following charter members: J. Gorth, John Wolf, William Lohmiller, John Kahl and Jacob Ohlweiler. The first officers were: N. G., Jacob Gorth; V. G., John Wolf; R. S., J. Berodin; P. S., Frank Hoffinan; T., William Lohmiller. Since its organization, the Lodge has increased and prospered very well. They now have a membership of fifty-seven, and are worth about \$1,400, principally in cash. The present officers are: N. G., Fred Siefert; V. G., P. Irving; R. S., John Henzler; P. S., F. Strehlow; T., Herman Zeugner.

I. O. O. F., Fort Atkinson Lodge, No. 24, was re-organized April 27, 1869, the re-organization and re-issue of a charter being rendered necessary by the collapse of an older Lodge about twenty years prior to the above date. The petitioners for the re-organization were Joseph Winslow, George Prestidge, J. C. Keeney, Darwin Morrison and Milo Jones. The first officers were: J. Winslow, N. G.; George A. Jenkins, V. G.; A. H. Sweetser, R. S.; E. O. Morrison, T. The present officers are C. A. Caswell, N. G.; A. E. Baldwin, V. G.; E. Peirce, Secretary; D. G. Craig, P. S.; S. D. Rickard, T.; Charles Rice, R. S. N. G.; W. C. Metcalf, S. S.; Marvin Roberts, W.; Robert Roberts, C.; N. D. Harding, R. S. S.; John McPherson, S. S. S.; A. Hollenbach, O. G.; H. D. Wales, I. G.; A. H. Noyes, R. S. V. G.; Theo Le Doux, L. S. V. G.; Trustees, Albert Roberts, S. Gosselin, G. A. Jenkins; Finance Committee, Marvin Roberts, D. B. Peck, Charles Rice. The present membership is eighty.

A. O. U. W., Fort Atkinson Lodge, No. 35.—This branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted on July 16, 1878, with the following charter members: E. W. Stone, A. D. Wilcox, R. S. White, Charles Learned, J. H. Davis, T. M. Stackus, George H. Pounder, D. W. Curtis, J. W. Foote, Clarence Curtis, D. S. White, H. A. Smith, A. B. Fitch, E. L. Fuller, I. G. Stone, J. Williams, A. E. Jaycox, C. H. Converse, R. Jay Coe, O. S. Cornish, G. A. Pratt, C. H. Roberts, Thomas Brown, Thomas Slagg, James Brett, William G. Palmer, H. R. Root, W. Y. Wentworth, W. D. Hoard, Asa Foote, C. B. Lawrence, D. H. Brown, E. Brewin, I. L. Rankin, L. Emrath, S. A. Bridges, P. J. Brundage, W. A. Rockwell, H. A. Wise, G. A. Hull, J. Q. Emery, D. Whitaker, J. K. Steensen, O. Wigdale, J. D. Goodman, J. M. Veile, William North, J. H. Flint, H. Ogden, T. Wenham, S. A. Craig, J. B. Wilds, N. F. Hopkins, John W. Edwards, Herman Alling. The first officers were: P. M. W., O. S. Cornish; M. W., E. W. Stone; G. F., George A. Pratt; O., D. S. White; Rec., D. W. Curtis; F., D. H. Brown; R., R. S. White; G., H. Ogden; I. W., C. B. Lawrence; O. W., John H. Davis; Medical Examiner, E. W. Stone; Trustees, D. W. Curtis, I. N. Stone and S. A. Bridges. In the past twelve months, the Lodge has only been called upon once, through the death of a member, to make any outlay, so it is in a prosperous condition. It has now a membership of eighty-four, all of whom are in good standing. The following are the names of the officers: P. M. W., N. F. Hopkins; M. W., D. S. White; G. F., D. Whitaker; O., I. N. Stone; Rec., J. Williams; R., R. S. White; F., Delos Brown; I. W., James Brett; O. W., H. L. Alling; Trustees, D. W. Curtis, Ole Wigdale and Carlos Curtis.

Temple of Honor, No. 103, was organized on February 24, 1877, with the following charter members: D. C. Kimball, G. J. Kirkland, H. D. Stevenson, W. E. Church, R. H. Struthers, Ned Matison, George A. Jenkins, D. B. Peck, Dr. W. Smith, S. E. Bright, O. E. Hellin, W. S. Trude, Albert Roberts, S. S. Ball, G. J. Kirkland, S. M. Roberts, A. H. Jenkins, S. D. Rickard, S. Gosselin, S. F. Wilcox, J. K. Stevenson, H. S. Hellin, E. L. Delne, G. Owens, John C. Kahl, H. A. Porter, J. Q. Emery, G. Will May, D. S. Damoth, A. D. Buell. The first officers were: S. F. Wilcox, W. C. T.; L. M. Roberts, W. V. T.; D. C. Kimball, W. R.; S. E. Bright, W. A. R.; G. J. Kirkland, W. F. R.; G. A. Jenkins, W. T. and C.; A. H. Jenkins, W. W.; B. Struthers, W. D. W.; A. Roberts, W. G.; A. H. Stevenson, W. S.; S. Gosselin, P. W. C. T. The Lodge has now a membership of seventy-two, and owns property consisting of furniture, regalia, etc., worth about \$250. The present officers are as follows: D. C. Kimball, W. C. T.; Heriam Drake, W. V. T.; W. Case, W. R.; B. Cobb, W. A. R.; S. Gosselin, W. F. R.; S. D. Record, W. T.; A. Roberts, W. W.; C. Kunitz, W. D. W.; W. Spoor, W. G.; Melvin Glazier, W. S.; E. J. Montague, W. C.; G. W. Turner, P. W. C. T. They occupy the Odd Fellows' Hall.

I. O. G. T., Fort Atkinson Lodge, was organized on November 10, 1857, with the following charter members: J. Allen Shepherd, Asa F. Snell, George S. Hurd, William I. Barrie, Peter Eiqubroadt, Thomas Crane, Wesley W. Root, Garide Crane, Henry I. Whitney, Jonathan C. Keeney, Lucien B. Caswell, H. H. Wilds, Fidelia Kinney, Mary I. Whitney and Gertrude Rankin. The following were the first officers: W. C. T., J. A. Shepherd, W. V. T., Mary J. Whitney; W. R. S., Wesley W. Root; W. F. S., Henry J. Whitney; W. T., Fidelia Kinney; W. M.,

H. H. Wilds; W. I. G., George S. Hurd; W. O. G., Garide Crane; W. C., Asa F. Snell. The Lodge has now a membership of seventy-four, and is in a very prosperous condition. Following are the names of the present officers: W. C. T., Charles M. Porter; W. V. T., Lizzie Esseltyne; W. R. S., Emma Brown; W. F. S., H. I. Hellin; W. T., Lillie Roberts; W. M., Henry Smith; W. I. G., Allie Morrison; W. O. G., Edward Conners; W. C., Geo. D. Telfer.

They rent the Odd Fellows' Hall.

A., F. & A. M., *Billings Lodge, No. 139*, was instituted August 30, 1862, under a dispensation issued by M. W. G. M. Alvin B. Alden, who appointed C. G. Hammerquist, W. M., W. H. Tancre, S. W., and S. P. Randall, J. W. On Friday evening, July 24, 1863, the Lodge was regularly instituted, and the following gentlemen duly installed as officers: W. M., C. G. Hammerquist; S. W., W. H. Tancre; J. W., Joseph Winslow; T., W. Tancre; Sec., J. Young; S. D., J. C. Young; J. D., Joseph Walton; Tiler, C. B. Midgely. The remaining members were C. Epengree, O. S. Cornish, T. A. Pratt, John A. Head, W. B. Parmelee and Norman Hall. The Lodge has now a membership of about seventy; possesses property worth \$300, and is out of debt. The following are the present officers: W. M., J. W. Hanson; S. W., J. H. Davis; J. W., George Pounder; S. D., F. M. Vickery; J. D., J. J. Walter; T., T. M. Vickery; Sec., J. A. Emery; Tiler, J. L. Preston.

The Fort Atkinson Anti-Horse-Thief Society was first organized in 1853, it is said, and rumor must be taken in the absence of facts, there being no records bearing upon the subject, compelling this admission. The object of the Society is stated to be the recovery of stolen horses and their return to their lawful owners, but more especially to arrest horse-thieves with their aids and abettors. Its protection is confined to citizens of Koshkonong, Cold Spring, Hebron, Oakland, Jefferson and Sumner.

The Society was re-organized on January 10, 1874, when the following board of officers was elected, and the duties disposed of so satisfactorily as to commend the continuance, growth and influence of the organization: Robert Barrie, President; E. Rankin, Vice President; J. D. Clapp, Treasurer; D. W. Curtis, Secretary; H. G. Tonsley, P. G. Brown and O. S. Cornish, Vigilance Committee.

The present officers are: J. H. Davis, President; E. Jacobus, Vice President; D. W. Curtis, Secretary; O. S. Cornish, Treasurer; S. E. Bright, Milo Morrison and Joseph Dobbins, Vigilance Committee.

The meetings are held annually, and the Society's assets at present are stated to be about \$250.

Fort Atkinson Band was organized in 1866; is composed of thirteen pieces, and bears an enviable reputation throughout the State for the excellence of its collections and execution. The present members have been enlisted from time to time, scarcely any of the original organization remaining, and are as follows: S. Abbott, Leader; Herman Zeuchner, Treasurer; Charles Leonard, Secretary; S. A. Bridges, Cheney May, William Zeuchner, Fritz Herkel, John W. Foote, Frank Hoffman, Clarence Curtis, A. E. Baldwin, Charles Bingham and Frank Zeuchner.

THE SCHOOLS.

The cause of education early found an abiding-place in Koshkonong, and the first faint glimmerings of the light of this advance type of civilization has, under the benign influence exerted, long since risen to noonday splendor. The pioneers who began, in a simple way, the building-up of what is to-day the superior system of learning, accessible to the most humble, labored with a faith and love which has brought forth an abundant harvest. Though gone, their works do follow them, and the present generation, when contemplating a future pictured with promise, fail not to rise up and bless the memory of those who have long since crossed over the beautiful river and sleep beneath the shade of trees which line its banks.

In presenting this cursory review of the schools of Fort Atkinson, nothing has been attempted beyond the collection of such facts, bearing upon the subject, as were open to inquiry

and examination, and the historian desires, *in limine*, to here make his acknowledgments to Miss Lillie Roberts, of that city, for appropriations from her carefully prepared article on the schools, published in the edition of the *Jefferson County Union* of June 27, 1879; to Mrs. Edward Rankin, for valuable notes, and also to others, whose generous contributions of information have rendered the task, as a summer's day, full of sunshine and pleasant memories.

The first school opened in the present city was taught by Jane Crane, in the summer of 1839, in a log cabin on the North Side, owned and occupied by the Barrie boys. At the conclusion of the summer term, the advent of Mrs. Barrie, mother of the "boys," necessitated a removal, and, during the winter of 1839-40, she maintained her presence in the private residence of Milo Jones, her pupils being Elizabeth May, Amelia Jones, Newton Jones, Susan Snell, Celeste Foster and Mary Ann Foster.

In the summer of 1840, Miss Anna Snell succeeded to the charge, teaching in the residence of Asa Snell, her father, Mr. William J. Barrie following her in the winter. During the summer of 1841, Mrs. Charles Farnsworth took possession of a shanty on the farm at present owned by Mr. Wood, and devoted its occupation to educational purposes. In the winter of 1841-42, Dr. Henry Morrison taught in a log house belonging to Calvin West, his labors continuing until summer, when Miss Rhoe West was substituted. The ensuing winter witnessed the school's return to its first habitation—the cabin of the Barrie boys, where Mr. Moore, assisted by Mr. Farnum, presided. During the summer of that year, another move was made to a room in Charles Rockwell's residence, the teacher being Miss Malvina Stewart, Wm. J. Barrie succeeding Miss Stewart in the winter, who, by the way, was the first teacher awarded a certificate.

In the spring of 1844, Charles Rockwell built the first schoolhouse proper erected in Koshkonong. It was of frame, 25x30, located opposite the present site of Tousley's livery stable, costing \$100, and is now occupied as a dwelling. Besides being used as a schoolhouse, religious and other meetings were held there, and the following list of teachers instructed pupils in the then modest curriculum: In the winter of 1844-45, Rev. Simeon Bicknell; Miss Martha Rankin, summer of 1845; the Rev. Simeon Bicknell, winter of 1845-46; David Brewer, winter of 1846-47 and summer of 1847; George H. Stafford, winter of 1847-48 and summer of 1848; Miss Jerusha E. Swain, winter of 1848-49 and summer of 1849, and Lyman Stewart, during the winter of 1849-50. These do not include all the teachers, some being omitted, owing to the absence of records. In 1851, the number of scholars enrolled was 106, being an increase of 80 in ten years. Miss Swain, after completing her duties in Fort Atkinson, visited her parents, and went as a missionary to the Indian Territory, where, after remaining a number of years, she returned home to die of cancer.

During the early school days, two men named Stanley came to the village, pretending to be deaf and dumb, and opened a writing-school. They remained here about three months, boarding at the Green Mountain House, at that time kept by Milo Jones, and succeeded in attracting a generous patronage, as much by their merit as by the sympathy their affliction excited. They left, and went to Jefferson, but failing to impress the residents of that vicinity with their worth, continued on to Watertown. En route thither, the coach in which they embarked succumbed to hard roads and weak timber, when the Stanleys charged about like dismantled chimpanzees, uttering imprecations so emphatic and original as to not only establish a new school of profanity, but also to unbosom a fraud that had only lain dormant.

In 1851 or thereabouts, the district was, for some unexplained reason, divided. That on the South Side remained in the building opposite Tousley's stable, while the school on the North Side was kept, most of the time, in private houses, as it was not until 1858 that the brick house, which stood near the Furniture Company's buildings, was erected. The following are some of the teachers who taught in this schoolhouse from 1858 to 1867: Miss Hamilton, 1858-59; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and Joseph Snell, 1861-62; Miss Adelaide Rankin, winter of 1862-63, and summers of 1863-64; Mark Curtis, winter of 1863-64; Dr. Stone and Miss Emma Everdell, 1866-67. In the South Side School, Mr. Lamphear, Misses Eliza Ingerson and Elizabeth May taught.

During the time when schools were taught in the first public schoolhouse, private schools were opened in private houses, but chiefly in the basement of the old Congregational Church. During the winters of 1849-50, the Rev. Melzer Montague maintained a private school at his residence on Whitewater avenue, patronized chiefly by young lads from Milwaukee. In 1848, B. F. Adams opened a school near where Merriam & Simonds' store stands, now the postoffice building, and afterward in what is known as the "gravel house," nearly opposite J. D. Clapp's residence. Miss Simmons began, in the spring of 1856, in the Congregational Church basement, and continued her school until 1858. This was a large institution, requiring an assistant part of the time. Others who taught were the Rev. Mr. Atherton, Mr. Maxon, G. Southwell, Cordelia Curtis and Adelaide Rankin.

In 1859, the first brick schoolhouse on the South Side was completed, at a cost of \$5,500. The upper rooms were leased to J. K. Purdy, who had previously taught a private school in a building that stood on the present site of J. Kirkland's store, the lower rooms being used by the city.

In 1866, the two districts were again united, and the site for a high-school building purchased. The edifice was soon after commenced and completed, at a cost (with the property on which it stood) of \$13,850. It is a two-story brick structure, containing five rooms, well lighted and heated, and possessing ample facilities for school purposes. The building is also provided with an assembly-room that will comfortably seat 120 scholars. Three teachers—a principal and two assistants—are employed. About the same time, the brick schoolhouse on the North Side was built for about \$3,200, and completely and appropriately furnished.

These schools furnish the means of education from the department of primary to the higher branches, to all who desire to avail themselves of their benefits. The school year is divided into three terms. At the close of each, the students are required to submit to and pass a written examination in the course which has been pursued. Scholars who go through the prescribed studies creditably receive a diploma. The class of 1871 was the first that held graduating exercises, and thus far seven classes have graduated, containing, respectively, five, five, ten, seven, fourteen, nine and fifteen members each,—making, in all, sixty-five who have graduated at the graded schools of Fort Atkinson.

The number of scholars enrolled from 1869 to 1879, inclusive, is: 1869, 705; 1870, 631; 1871, 652; 1872, 592; 1873, 581; 1874, 611; 1875, 655; 1876, 658; 1877, 580; 1878, 619, and 1879, 615.

The salaries paid teachers are: Principal of High School, \$1,300 per annum, with two assistants at \$45 per month each. On the south side of the river there are one grammar, one intermediate and first and second primaries, giving employment to four teachers, one of which receives \$40 per month, one \$30, and two \$28 each. On the North Side, the departments, teachers and salaries are the same. On the south branch of the river, there is a "mixed school," embracing first and second primaries and intermediate, all under one teacher, who receives \$28 per month.

The present value of school property is \$30,000. The present School Board is made up of A. D. Wilcox, Director; M. H. Ganong, Clerk, and L. B. Caswell, Treasurer.

THE PRESS.

In attempting to prepare a history of the press in Fort Atkinson, the historian has encountered the utmost difficulty and innumerable embargos against a successful undertaking that could not be overcome. There were no files of the papers heretofore issued to be had, or, if obtainable, were imperfect, affording the sparsest aid to direct the pursuit of facts or guide the pursuer in his labors; with this knowledge, the reader is able to appreciate the causes which have served to render this department of the work seemingly imperfect, but not so in fact, when it is considered that without files or authentic information on the subject from those who should be familiar with its every detail, the matter has been arranged and is submitted.

The *Wisconsin Chief*, now in its twenty-second volume, is a four-column folio, edited and published by Emma Brown, surviving sister of Thurlow Weed Brown, its founder.

The paper was brought from New York over twenty years ago and set up in Fort Atkinson. Since when, through storm and sunshine, it has maintained its presence, commanding the honorable regard of its immediate associates, and the esteem of its cotemporaries.

The *Wisconsin Chief* is the lineal descendant of the *Cayuga Chief*, a paper of distinguished reputation a quarter of a century ago, published at that time in Geneva, N. Y., to whose efforts in the cause of temperance, whatever of success that cause attained, is mainly due.

In 1852, Mr. Brown visited the West to attend a temperance convention held during that year in Chicago, and repeated his visit the following summer, when he passed several weeks at Hebron, near Fort Atkinson, in rebuilding a system enfeebled by professional labors. The benefit thus derived persuaded Mr. B. to establish himself at Hebron, and, after a season, to move the paper of which he was the head to his new field of labor. This was done, and the first Western issue of the *Cayuga Chief* published on Wednesday, October 15, 1856, from Fort Atkinson, the office being that now devoted to the use of the *Jefferson County Union*.

Soon after, its name was changed to the *Wisconsin Chief*, under which it has since been known. It was a folio 24x36, of six columns, issued weekly on Tuesdays and edited by T. W. Brown, assisted by Emma, his sister, who, as stated, still directs the editorial and business management. The first object of the publishers was the promotion of the cause of temperance. Politically, the *Chief* was foremost in its support of Republican principles, as enunciated in the platform upon which Fremont and Dayton were nominated.

In 1859, the place of publication was removed to a building further west on Milwaukee street, where it has since remained. The Adams power-press of the paper, the first of that pattern, by the way, brought into Wisconsin, not only serves its owners here but patrons from the surrounding country.

In 1861, the publication of the weekly edition was abandoned, and an issue put forth monthly in its stead. This was continued about one year, when the paper became semi-monthly. The death of Mr. Brown occurred in May, 1866, when Miss Emma Brown assumed the management, resuming the issue of the weekly edition, which was, however, again abandoned in 1870, and the monthly once more substituted.

It is still a "monthly periodical," devoted to the temperance cause, literary selections and original matter of merit on subjects of general import, but more particularly on that with which the paper is so cordially in harmony. The monthly edition is stated at 600.

In 1859, the *Standard* was started, by J. A. Shepherd, a folio of six columns, Republican in politics, and ambitious of success. After a brief proprietorship, Mr. Shepherd disposed of his venture to J. C. Keeney, under whose administration the publication was suspended. The files of this paper were not preserved; and save a few which contain nothing bearing upon the subject in hand, all have disappeared, thus preventing a detailed account of the origin, rise and final demise of the *Standard*.

Fort Atkinson Herald.—What has been stated regarding the *Standard* is also true of this journalistic venture. Little remains of its existence to indicate much beyond the bare fact that it was started, so says general rumor, in the summer of 1867, by H. S. Ehrman, in the building at present occupied by Hoffman's shoe store, on Milwaukee street. A reasonably lengthy sojourn here was followed by its removal to a building on Milwaukee street, immediately east of the Green Mountain House, where it survived until H. M. Kutchin, now of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, became the owner, and in turn sold to J. C. Keeney, who took the paper's effects to Sharon, Wis., thence to Weyauwega, also in this State, where they serve their purposes in the weekly issue of the *Chronicle*. In size, the *Herald* is said to have been a six-column folio, Republican in politics, and a fair medium of news, national and local.

The *Jefferson County Union* was born at Lake Mills on St. Patrick's Day, 1870, W. D. Hoard, the present editor, introducing the "new revelation" and vouching for its purity, permanence and Republicanism, though the circumstances under which the "puling" journalistic

infant was thus put forward, the guardian asserts, were in the last degree discouraging. Mr. Hoard knew nothing of printing or journalism; was more familiar, he says, with the various grades of "garden sass" than type; but, having lost heavily in a "hop speculation," ventured into the newspaper business in a condition of desperation which he regarded in the light of a *dernier resort*.

Having concluded upon the move, a contract was closed with J. H. Keyes, of the Watertown *Republican*, by the terms of which Mr. Keyes was to furnish the paper and do the printing for a consideration of two-thirds of the receipts. The first edition numbered three hundred copies, and was awaited by the editor and subscribers in Lake Mills with an anxiety approaching the ridiculous. When it came, the copy was warmly welcomed, and increased in strength from the day of its introduction.

Politically, it was square-toed Republican, and so continues. But, as an agricultural paper devoted more particularly to the interest of farmers and especially to dairying, has the paper been found invaluable. Under this wise policy, the *Union* soon found favor with a large class who up to its issue, had never subscribed for a paper, and gained in circulation with a rapidity almost unprecedented.

In 1872, the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was organized at Watertown, largely aided through the *Union's* influence, which was made the official organ of the Association.

In April, 1873, a copartnership was formed by Mr. Hoard with Charles Fullerton, of the Lodi *Journal*, whereby the *Journal* and *Union* were consolidated. This proved a prosperous move, as, on the 1st of January, 1874, the circulation of the consolidation was found to be fifteen hundred. At that date, Mr. Hoard purchased Fullerton's interest, and has since conducted the paper alone. The sheet is Republican politically, interesting locally, prosperous financially and steadily maintains an enviable position among the papers of the county.

POST OFFICE.

The old post office of Fort Atkinson, used in the early days of the settlement, is a fancy box, the property of Mrs. C. E. Southwell, of Milwaukee, but, at present writing (1879), in the possession of the family of Rufus Dodge, by whom it is treasured as a valuable reminder of day lang syne.

This was some time about 1840, when Dwight Foster was the power behind the throne, and transacted the office business in his private house; but, as there was but one mail a week, born on the back of an Indian pony, directed by Silas Stevens, the official business was not of character that deprived him of sleep.

Mr. Foster remained in charge for some years, being succeeded by John T. Haight, who in turn, gave place to D. S. Morrison, who retained possession until 1850, when Milo Jones was substituted, and remained the incumbent until 1858. In that year, A. J. Rankin was appointed and retained the office until April, 1861, yielding precedence to A. M. Hurd, who remained in power until 1865, and was succeeded by M. H. Ganong, who "still lives" in possession of the fees and emoluments attending the office of Postmaster.

When Mr. Ganong assumed charge, the office was located in the store two doors south of the present location of Wolf's saloon, where, in April, 1866, it was completely destroyed by fire. Thereafter, it was removed until the present location was settled upon, and has since been retained.

Since 1866, the business has increased almost double and the quarters now used will soon have to be enlarged to accommodate the growing demand. In that year, the gross receipts were \$1,582.35; to-day, they will aggregate fully \$3,200. From the pony mail of 1840, there are to-day three daily mails from Milwaukee and Chicago, one from Cambridge and a tri-weekly mail from Hebron and Cold Springs. The money-order business was established in 1867, and is weekly increasing.

From January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879, there was received from the sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., the sum of \$2,763.91; from other sources, \$356.18. There were 276 registere

letters sent and 382 received; money orders amounting to \$25,071.76 issued and money orders paid aggregating \$17,493.49. The annual salary is \$1,400.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—The nucleus of the present Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Atkinson was a class organized in 1840, at the residence of Jesse Roberts, north of the village, consisting of the following persons: Jesse Roberts and wife, F. J. Roberts and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade with their two daughters. The preaching was sometimes at Mrs. Robert's house, but more generally in the village at private houses, occasionally in a cooper-shop and subsequently in the schoolhouse. The diocese was originally an appointment on the old Aztalan Circuit, which was organized in 1837, then within the Illinois Circuit.

The first ministers were the Rev. Samuel Pillsbury and Jesse Halstead.

In 1852, the congregation erected a church, and, in 1854, Fort Atkinson became a separate charge, and has so remained from that date, the congregation worshipping in their own church on South Main street.

The following have served the station and circuit as Pastors: Circuit—Revs. H. W. Frink, 1839; John Hodges, 1841; C. G. Lathrop, 1842; Stephen Jones, 1843; Asa Wood, 1844; C. R. Wager and S. B. Whipple, 1845; William Millard, 1846; S. W. Martin, 1848; J. Pearsall, 1850; S. L. Brown and R. Moffatt, 1851; M. Bennett and P. B. Pease, 1852. Station—Revs. E. O. Hollister, 1851; R. Blackburn, 1855; Milton Rowley, 1856; J. Cushing, 1857; E. P. Beecher, 1858; H. Frink, 1859; J. Howard, 1860; R. O. Kellogg, 1862; D. O. Jones, 1865; S. Smith, 1867; W. W. Warner, 1870; S. C. Thomas, 1872; H. Colman, D. D., 1874, and P. B. Pease, present incumbent.

The present Trustees are E. P. Hull, H. A. Porter, O. Wigdale, J. Loxley, G. J. Kirkland, H. W. Simonds, G. Pounder and R. S. Gates.

Stewards—J. Loxley, J. W. Hatch, G. J. Kirkland, J. R. Steenson, G. Prestige, E. P. Hull, C. Hutchins, W. Westcott and N. D. Carey.

Chorister, C. Larned; Organist, Miss Ida May Clapp.

The Sunday school has an average attendance of 180 pupils.

The church is a neat and commodious building, well furnished, supplied with a pedal-base Estey organ, a clear-toned bell and is valued at \$5,000.

The living is reported at \$1,000.

The Congregational Church.—This, the oldest religious organization in the city, was first convened at the residence of Phineas F. Morrison on the 2d of October, 1841. One week thereafter a meeting was held at the residence of Milo Jones, when the organization was perfected and the following enrolled as members: Phineas F. Morrison, Laura Morrison, Lucy Morrison, Charles Rockwell, Caroline Barrie, John Brown, Margaret Brown, Nancy M. Barron, Caroline Veeder, Susan Prichard, Samantha West, Sally Jones, Asa F. Snell and Louisa Snell.

The first regular minister of the faith to officiate was the Rev. William Arms, who remained until September, 1842, after which the Rev. Daniel Smith preached once a fortnight for a year, and was followed by the Rev. O. P. Clinton, who served one year also. The Revs. Arms and Smith divided their labors with the Church at Aztalan.

On November 1, 1844, the Rev. Mr. Montague accepted a call to the Church which, up to that time as stated, had been held in private residences. Thereafter, and until 1852, the village schoolhouse was their place of worship.

In 1851, the Rev. S. S. Bicknell supplied the Church one year, when the Rev. Mr. Montague returned and was retained until October 2, 1854. During his administration, the first church edifice, an ordinary frame 36x47, with a capacity for seating about three hundred persons and costing \$3,000, was completed and occupied.

The Rev. O. S. Powell was the next incumbent, coming in November, 1854, but dying in July following. On September 2, of the same year, the Rev. D. C. Curtis was chosen minister and served eight years, being followed by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, who filled the pulpit until September 30, 1864, when the Rev. W. C. Scofield was called. The Rev. C. Caverno officiated during the winter of 1865-66.

In March, 1866, the present commodious church on Milwaukee street was completed and dedicated, ready for occupation, and has since been used for religious worship by the sect. It is built of frame, 43x67, with a lecture-room addition 38x20. The main room is neatly furnished, has capacity for a congregation of 400, and cost \$7,000.

The present value of the church property is stated by one of the Church officers to be about \$5,000. Since the resignation of E. J. Montague, the Church has been without a Pastor.

The German M. E. Society was organized in 1849, by Rev. P. Salk, with the following charter members: George Schneider, Sr., Christina Schneider, Sr., Christina Schneider, Sophia Schneider, Jacob Huppert, Sr., Jacob Huppert, Jr., B. Huppert, Sophia Huppert, Christina Huppert, Susanna Huppert, M. Weyer, Anna Weyer and J. Hertel. For upward of nine years, the little band struggled along, meeting in a schoolhouse distant about three miles from the fort, and again in private houses, whose owners were sufficiently interested to place them at their disposal. At the expiration of that time, viz., in 1858, the members whose numbers had been largely re-enforced, built the present church, at a cost of \$1,225 the lot upon which it stands costing \$125. It is a frame building, and will seat about two hundred persons. Following is a list of the Pastors from the date of the organization to the present time:

During 1848-50, Rev. P. Salk; 1850-55, Rev. C. Bermenter; 1855-56, Rev. C. Buchner; 1856-57, Rev. J. Haas; 1857-58, Rev. George Haas; 1858-59, Rev. H. Eberhardt; 1859-60, Rev. F. W. Conrad; 1860-62, Rev. J. Dal; 1862-63, Rev. H. Wagner; 1863-64, Rev. H. Oberbeck; 1864-66, Rev. F. Fustkam; 1866-67, Rev. K. Stelner; 1867-69, Rev. J. J. Sandmeier; 1869-71, Rev. N. Eifler; 1871-72, Rev. J. Breiner; 1872-73, Rev. P. Schaefer; 1873-76, Rev. A. Meisner; 1876-78, Rev. C. A. Roehl; 1878-79, Rev. J. Berger, present incumbent. The present valuation of the church property is about \$2,200.

Universalist Church.—The nucleus of this body was formed on February 11, 1866, under the style and title of the First Liberal Christian Society of Fort Atkinson, the members constituting it being as follows: A. Winslow, F. Anderson, W. M. Smith, Carlos Curtis, Leander Goosselin, Nancy Bartholomew, M. M. Winslow, C. A. Curtis, M. J. Frissell, P. Frissell, L. A. Bartholomew, A. J. Baldwin, E. P. May, O. S. Cornish, D. S. Damuth, G. F. Whitfield, J. D. Clapp, A. C. May, W. C. Casler, R. C. Dodge, E. Frissell, Catherine Barnes and C. Smith.

The Society was the result of a combination between the Unitarians and Universalists, and although they elected Trustees, viz., O. S. Cornish, Carlos Curtis and Leander Goosselin, with the intention of making it permanent, the Society does not appear to have lasted more than one year, as upon the record under date of March 3, 1867, appears the notice of a meeting whereat was formed the Universalist Society, with seventy-nine members. This organization is still in existence, and plays a very important part in the well-ordering of society. Out of this grew the Church which was organized on April 2, 1869, with the following charter members: Albert Winslow, L. Goosselin, R. C. Dodge, Mrs. M. I. Roberts, Mrs. R. A. Holmes, J. P. Curtis, Mrs. Betsy Dodge, S. A. Rice, Mrs. Laura Rice, Mrs. Sophia Benson, Mrs. Mary M. Winslow, Mrs. Celinda A. Curtis, Miss Effie Avery and Mrs. Hannah Foster. The church was built in 1868, by the Society, but at what cost or by whom the services were conducted, does not appear upon the records, which have been very irregularly kept. Added to this is a lack of memory on the part of persons who should know all about it, and a disinclination to trouble themselves on the part of others, so that we must be held blameless in the premises.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

In the early days of Fort Atkinson, the few burials that took place were made at a point on Section 3, a short distance up the river, on a hill, from the corner of which the city and surrounding country for miles around were distinctly visible. In these grounds, consecrated to the occupation of those of the pioneers who went before to be seen no more forever, the burial of Edward Foster on the 13th of October, 1837, was the first: William Pritchard was buried two years later, and, with one other, was all that were therein interred. When the spot now known as Evergreen Cemetery was first utilized as a burying-ground, their bodies were removed to that locality, where they now sleep in sanctified repose.

In 1842, a cemetery was established on ground west of the city donated by Milo Jones, in which a sister of Philetus West was among the first burials, followed by that of Betsey Crane. On or about September 12, 1846, another cemetery was opened in the immediate vicinity, in which that of Olive, the wife of Thomas Crane, was among the first interments.

On the 24th of May, 1866, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a cemetery association and procuring the purchase of seventeen acres of ground on the Janesville road, about one mile from the city, in a southerly direction. No action was decided upon at that meeting, but, subsequently, Daniel Holmes, E. P. May, G. P. Marston, L. B. Caswell, J. D. Clapp, Milo Jones, Stephen Davis and C. Brigham purchased the property to be adapted to the uses contemplated. In the mean time, the organization of Evergreen Cemetery Association was perfected. Since the land was first offered, about forty lots have been taken up by purchasers, in which from seventy-five to one hundred interments have been made.

The Evergreen Association was organized at a meeting held on Saturday evening, January 24, 1863, attended by many prominent citizens, including Jared Alling, Milton Snell, Jesse Dodge, W. J. Barrie, Rufus Dodge, S. A. Rice, B. Roberts, Newton Snell, F. J. Roberts, William Avery, John and William Strong, W. W. Snell and B. Rhodes. Jared Alling presided and M. Snell officiated as Secretary, and the object accomplished, as set forth in the constitution adopted, was the formation of an association for the purpose of procuring lands to be used exclusively for cemetery purposes. Jesse Dodge was elected President of the Association; Milton Snell, Secretary, and S. A. Rice, Treasurer, with Rufus Dodge, Newton Snell, W. J. Barrie, Milton Snell, Jesse Dodge and S. A. Rice as Board of Trustees.

Land was procured at various times from Jesse Dodge, Perry H. Smith, Thomas Barrie, Newton Snell, Levi Tooker, J. W. Hatch, Frederick Bolt and others until the Association now owns about twenty-five acres about three-quarters of a mile from the city's center, beautifully located, the grounds handsomely laid out, planted with flowers and trees and decorated with tombs and monuments of elaborate design and exquisite finish. No city in the State possesses a more attractive place of sepulture for its dead, nor is there a cemetery in the Northwest upon which care and attention are more lavishly expended than upon that within sight of the city by the lake.

THE TOWN OF SULLIVAN.

This section of Jefferson County affords some interesting and important history. In size and topography it is not unlike other towns, containing an area of thirty-six square miles of land, of a rolling or undulating nature, well adapted to agriculture. Nearly one-half of the town is yet in a primitive state. Extensive forests of ash, oak, maple, basswood and tamarack are still in existence, and will furnish material for the woodman's axe for generations to come.

There are four post offices in the town, viz.: Rome, Erfurt, Sullivan and Oak Hill. Rome is an unincorporated village of about three hundred inhabitants, beautifully situated on Bark River, in Section 17. It was laid out and recorded by Ambrose Seely on the 9th of September,

1848, and contains an area of 7,000 square rods. It is under town government, its population not being numerous enough to entitle it to corporate privileges. Mr. H. D. Sprague, one of the oldest inhabitants, settled in Rome in January, 1846. He purchased a lot three rods wide by six in length, upon which stood a log cabin, built by Peter Knochker. The population at that date is given as follows: D. Seely, wife and two children; Davis Seely, wife and two children; Joseph Hibbard, wife and two children; William Arms and mother; Sandford Burdick, wife and four children; Peter Knochker, wife and three children. Mr. Davis Seely had three children, but one of them, a boy, was killed a mile and a half from Rome, when the family was moving in. A leaning tree, beneath which the teamster drove, crushed the unfortunate child's head against a box in the wagon. Schools, churches and mills were soon established, and Rome has ever since been made to "howl" with the ceaseless noise of progress. The first school was taught by Cynthia Moulthrop, now Mrs. Cushman. The young idea was taught to shoot within the confines of a diminutive log house, built in 1846 for educational purposes. There are now two public schoolhouses, with bells and belfrys. Mr. Sprague has been identified with every effort to nurture the tree of knowledge in Rome.

The first church services were held in the house of Joseph Hibbard in the fall of 1846, by a Methodist divine named Hiram Frinek. The log schoolhouse was subsequently used for religious purposes until 1859, when a commodious church edifice was erected by the Methodists. Among the ministers of this denomination who have preached in Rome may be mentioned the Revs. Fox, Latin, Moffit and Lawton. The next religious organization was that of the Free Will Baptists, which took place in 1854, with the Rev. John G. Hull as Pastor, Elder Parkin and Phineas Jaquith following successively in the charge. In 1873, the society reared a church edifice. Mr. Hull has been recalled. In 1864, the German Methodists effected an organization, and in 1869 built a church. The society is included in the Whitewater Circuit. In 1859 the Bible Christians formed a society and purchased a church site, but soon afterward relinquished their efforts to form a permanent organization.

In 1842, Myron Smith and S. D. Tenny built a saw-mill and dam on Bark River. The mill was soon afterward destroyed by fire; but the demand for building material prompted Charles De Witt to immediately rear a similar concern upon the smoldering debris of the original. After long years of useful service, the De Witt Mill was torn away, and, in 1853, a grist-mill was erected upon the site by Thomas Hooper. The property subsequently passed to the hands of the Notebohm Brothers, and, in 1864, it was replaced by a new structure and improved machinery. Messrs. Ponburg & Foljahn are the proprietors. In 1847, Ambros Seely built a saw-mill on the dam. The successive proprietors of this institution were Sprague & Foss, A. Seely, H. M. Dibble & Brothers, J. J. Kent and D. Force. Mr. Kent again obtained control of the property and is its present owner, having added machinery for the manufacture of feed and cider. In 1848, David Seely built a turning-shop, and, after a few years of successful operation, it was destroyed by fire. Then Moulthrop & Dibble reared a similar concern near the site of the old one. This was also burned. David Force was the next enterprising individual to make a venture in this direction. To the present time, his shop has escaped the devouring elements.

A post office was established at Rome in 1848, Aaron J. Ball being the first Postmaster. His successors have been Orcemus Bramon, Smith Tubbs, H. M. Dibble, William Lyman and Eugene Shakshesky. W. H. Sprague is Mr. Shakshesky's Deputy. Postmaster Tubbs was the first to locate it in a place of security. Prior to that time, the mail-pouch was dropped by the carrier at the side of the road a short distance north of the village, the changes being made beneath the shades of an oak.

The first hotel in Rome was built in 1848 by Silas Sears. It stood on the site and was a part of the Rome Exchange, and was known by the very suggestive and alliterative name of "Live and Let Live." Peter Tubbs, Henry Horndon, Gilbert Allen, John Anthony and John Smith have been the proprietors. Smith died in 1867, and his widow now does the honors. A few years ago, George Ungermire built a large structure for the purposes of a hotel, but the

business did not warrant its success. The property is now owned by Mrs. R. L. Piper, of Watertown. The upper portion has been converted to the uses of the Good Templars and Odd Fellows.

Among the leading and most prominent persons in Rome may be mentioned the following: Eugene Shakshesky, merchant; L. Shakshesky and John Treidel, merchants; George Bick, merchant; John Koche, merchant; Cartwright & Lippert, cheese-factory; H. D. Sprague, blacksmith and Justice of the Peace; Kinion Mecller, harness; Miss Emma Sprague, milliner; Mrs. Rothel, milliner; J. J. Daniels, boot and shoe maker; C. J. Collier, ex-County Superintendent of Schools; C. Wheeler, the inventor of a machine that will make a rope any length in a room ten feet square, spinning from the raw material; John Walsh, school-teacher; M. Rothel, brickmaker; W. Stone, blacksmith; Jacob Lambrich, blacksmith; William McCann, carpenter and Justice of the Peace; Henry Landgraf, wagon-maker; George Smith, wagon-maker.

The first post office established in what is now the town of Sullivan was Oak Hill, more familiarly known to the early settlers as "Pumpkin Hollow." The Postmasters have been Charles De Witt, Norton Blackmer, Austin Longley and William Webster. Almond Steele, David Waite, David Platt and Seth Dustin were among the early settlers at Oak Hill. At present, the place consists of a cheese-factory, a sorghum-mill, two blacksmith-shops and one store. It is located in Section 34.

Erfurt Post Office, in Section 14, dates back to pioneer days. Rudolph Shuber has held the office of Postmaster since its establishment by the Postmaster General. There is a grist-mill at Erfurt, built in 1845, by William Warren as a saw-mill, and afterward converted into a flouring-mill by John Heath; also a store, a blacksmith-shop and a cider-mill. Bark River furnishes an excellent water-power.

In 1850, Sullivan Post Office, in Section 29, was established, James Riddle being the first, and William Riddle the present, Postmaster. Welcome Henry, Ruben Terwilliger, John Nutter, H. D. Sprague, Nelson Hubbell and James Riddle were among the earlier settlers in that vicinity. James Riddle died during the presidency of the lamented Lincoln. When he voted at the Presidential election of 1860, he was heard to say: "I have always been a Democrat, but I begin to realize my mistake; and, as I know I shall not live much longer, I shall try to wipe out my political sins by voting for Abraham Lincoln; then I can die in peace."

The first election for officers in the town of Sullivan was held in the spring of 1846, at the house of John Nutter, in the eastern portion of the town, near what is now Sullivan Post Office. That section of the town was then known as "Hardscrabble" among the old settlers. At that election, Charles De Witt was chosen Treasurer, and Myron Smith, Clerk. There were also elected three Supervisors, four Justices of the Peace, one Assessor, three Road Commissioners, three Constables, three Fence Viewers and one Sealer of Weights and Measures.

School District No. 8, town of Sullivan, has a war record that will compare favorably with any place of equal population in the Union. Eighty-three soldiers enlisted in the cause of the preservation of free institutions; and, what is more remarkable, but one of this number was killed, while four died of disease. Gen. Henry Harnden, now a revenue officer at Madison, while a resident of Rome, enlisted as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was rapidly promoted. While filling the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he was sent in pursuit of Jeff Davis, and, but for the unofficerlike conduct of Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, would have captured the arch-traitor, petticoats and all.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

In the quiet village of Rome lives an aged lady, athwart whose path of life has fallen a multitude of sorrows. Every one knows "Aunt Betsy" Sears. She is sixty-four years of age, and lives alone in a neat little room, over the door of which, on the outside, is this sign: "Job Printer." In one corner of the room are three or four cases of type, each letter standing

on end. "Aunt Betsy" has never "learned the boxes," as types are ordinarily "laid," but has a system of her own, as unique as it is original. She never saw any one "set type," and does not even know the advantage of using a "rule." Nevertheless she has managed to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the art of printing to enable her to "print a job with neatness and dispatch," and she frequently has card and circular work to perform for the business men of Rome. She "empties her stick" by sliding the type from the open portion of that instrument upon a piece of tin, from which it is transferred to a wooden box half an inch deep, and then "keyed up," as she expresses it. The ink is then applied with a "brayer" almost as old as "Aunt Betsy" herself; a leather "platen" is placed upon the "form" and an eighteen-pound roller passed over it, and the impression is thus taken. Following is a verbatim copy of "Aunt Betsy's" business card, written and printed by herself:

MRS. B. M. SEARS.

✍ JOB PRINTER - ✍

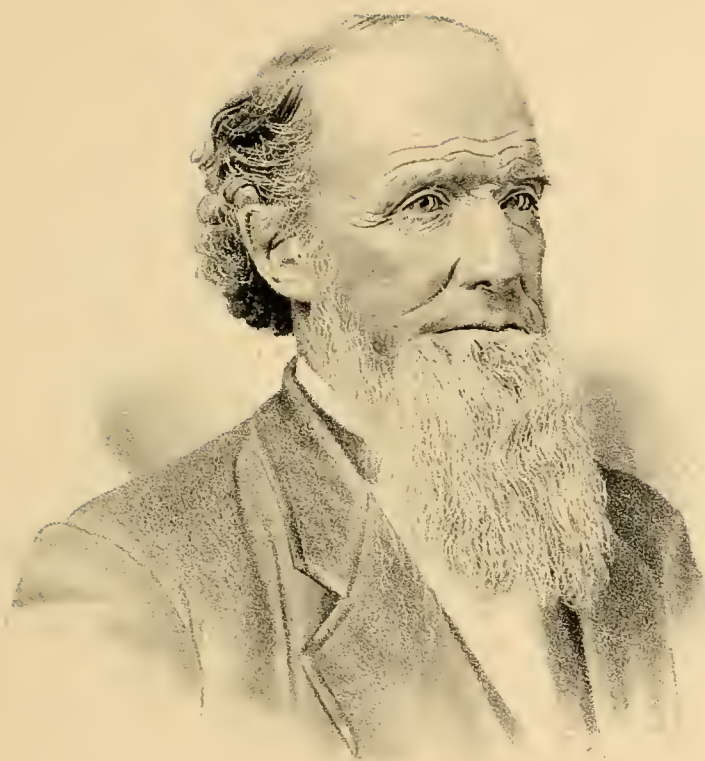
JEFFERSON STREET, ROME, WIS.

To the north the fifth door
From Frank Giffords store,
You will find the old lady is living,
All alone by herself,
For the sake of the pelf,
Attention to business she's giving.

Some years ago, Mrs. Sears wrote an account of the trials and tribulations experienced by herself and family when they came to Wisconsin. It is a true picture of pioneer life, vividly portrayed, and full of the sad impressions that only can be wrought upon the minds of those who braved the dangers and trials of early days and suffered the adversities that beset the pioneer in almost every clime. The extensive length of the paper will not admit of its publication in its entirety in these already overcrowded pages, but the most essential parts are given:

On the 22d of October, 1843, we left our former home in the town of Camden, County of Oneida, State of New York, with our four little children, to go to the Far West. Arriving at Buffalo, we found that no vessel was going through to Milwaukee short of three or four days, but the "Julia Palmer" was about to sail for Detroit, and we were induced to take passage upon her. We were told that we would find plenty of boats at Detroit that would take us through to Milwaukee, but when we arrived at the Michigan metropolis, we found it necessary to wait for the same vessels we left at Buffalo, and when they came they were so heavily loaded they could not take us on board, and it was the last trip they were going to make. After remaining in Detroit five days, at a cost of \$10, there came a man to the tavern with a team and double wagon without any cover on it. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were going to Milwaukee. They agreed to take our family through for \$24, we to bear our own expenses; so on the 3d of November, we set out upon a journey in an open wagon, for which we were little prepared. The ground had frozen very hard the night before, and upon it had fallen about four inches of snow. For two weeks we had very severe weather, when it moderated and the ground and snow thawed together; then it was nothing but mud. Thus we traveled around Lake Michigan through snow and mud and rain and shine, until we reached Racine. There we heard that the smallpox prevailed in Milwaukee, and so we hired the man to take us across the country to Prairieville (now Waukesha). I had two brothers living at Genesee, in that direction; but when we got within three miles of their place we heard that they also had the smallpox in both families, and had each lost a child with it. There we were, worn out with fatigue, and my little children sick from the time we first put foot on the steamboat at Buffalo; looking forward to an hour of rest, the society of friends and a temporary home; then in a moment to have our hopes dashed to earth—it was too much. It seemed as though I must sink down and die. We had then traveled eighteen days, and I had carried my little babe, twenty-two months old, almost all the way in my lap; for it was so cold I had to keep her under my cloak. The youngest of our three little boys was very ill, requiring the constant attention of his father, who frequently stopped by the roadside with him, and was then compelled to run to overtake the wagon; for our teamster displayed his kindness by refusing to stop for anything or anybody. When we stopped at night, instead of rest I had to cook our suppers, for it would have cost us all we had to live in the taverns.

When we heard the terrible news of my brothers' misfortunes, we stopped at a house on the road and had our children vaccinated. We remained over night in the house with a very kind family. I shall never forget how I felt when the good mother spread a warm biscuit with butter and divided it among my half-starved children. It brought the tears of joy to my eyes. It was the first morsel, except one, that they had received without money, in five weeks.



J. W. Clapp

FORT ATKINSON

In the morning, my husband set out for my brothers' homes, but before reaching there he met one of them going to Prairieville. They were overjoyed to learn of our safe arrival. They had expected us three weeks before, but, not having any intelligence of us, had given us up for lost, and believed we were drowned while crossing the lake. My brother said there was no danger of our taking the smallpox, as they were well of it, and had thoroughly disinfected their houses. So we went home with him, but it seemed to me as if I was carrying my children to the grave. When we arrived, we found that his wife was nursing a lady with the disease, and therefore we were right in the midst of it. Within nine days, I was taken with the varioloid; two days later, my little girl was taken sick, and the next day our youngest boy took his bed with the terrible disease. The day before I was taken, my husband started off to look for a farm, and, as he remained away longer than we expected he would, we began to feel uneasy about him. When we started from Detroit, we gave orders to have our goods sent on to Milwaukee on a schooner, but up to the time we were taken down with the smallpox we had not heard anything from them. Never before nor since have I experienced such feelings of sorrow and misery. Three of us sick with a dreadful disease, my husband absent, I knew not where, and every indication that our meager stock of clothing and bedding had been lost on the lake. While I lay groaning in my utter wretchedness, this thought occurred to my mind:

"The darkest time, I have heard them say,
Is just before the break of day."

I stopped weeping and began to hope. Thought I, it may be that my husband is safe; the children are not dead yet, and, possibly, some lucky wave may waft our goods ashore. That day, my husband came home; the children began to appear better, and my brother came from Milwaukee and said he had found our goods, and that they were on the way home. I began to take courage and think that all would yet be well. But alas! how soon are blooming hopes cut off. On Wednesday, my husband came home full of bright prospects. He had found a good location, and had stayed and put up a house, calculating to move his family into it the next Monday, little dreaming of what a situation we were in at home. When he came, there we were in a pile, three of us in one bed, and nine of us in a little shanty 12x14 feet in size. Our two sick children looked so loathsome we could scarcely bear the sight of them. The next day, they grew worse, and on Sunday, at 11 o'clock, the little girl died; on Monday, at 12 o'clock, her little brother followed her. It had always seemed to me that, if I should ever lose a child, I could never let it go out of my arms; but now two of my loves were dead, and what mother cannot imagine my feelings when I looked upon their innocent faces, covered with the repulsive marks of a terrible disease? They must be hurried into the ground as quick as possible, and I not able to see them buried. But God strengthened my almost exhausted endurance, and I became resigned to my fate. I believe He is too wise to be mistaken, too good to be unkind.

Two weeks from the day my little boy died, we started, in company with the family of my brother, Davis Seely, for Bark Woods. By some means, the teams took different roads, and we became separated. Our team came through Waterville, while my brother's went through the bluffs. I was very feeble from my recent sickness, and everything seemed to conspire against us as we wended our way through the woods, with no guide save now and then a freshly-marked tree. At the end of the second day, we reached our destination; but what had become of my brother and his family? This annoyed us very much all night. The next morning, we saw Davis coming slowly through the woods, but the woful look upon his face told us plainer than words that something terrible had happened. His little four-year-old boy had been killed the day before by a leaning tree under which the teamster drove. We thought that our cup of sorrow was already full, but now it was running over. Picture to yourself a family of weary emigrants, looking forward with eager eyes and longing hearts to the time when they should reach their final destination, and be sheltered from the chilling rain that was descending in torrents upon them, and urging forward their jaded beasts as fast as their weary limbs and the roughness of the ground would permit. Suddenly there is a crash. Oh! what a sound to the father's ears, when, from a distance in the rear, he sees it is the head of his son. He has seen the danger and hallooed to the teamster, but too late. He rushes forward and catches the lifeless body of his boy. "Oh! Mr. De Jayne," he says, "you have killed my son! You have killed my son!"

Onward, through the mud and brush, he bore his bleeding child, in agony too great to give vent to tears. They found their way to a little shanty belonging to Mr. Tinney, and there watched and mourned the remainder of the night. * * * The next day, the funeral took place from Mr. Crowder's tavern. I believe it was the first meeting of any kind ever held in these woods.

When we left my brother Dempster's, on the 1st of January, 1844, he calculated to come out in a few days and bring us some provisions. Consequently, we did not fetch anything but a bag of flour and about a pound of butter that I put in my work-basket. But Dempster did not come for four weeks, and, during that time, we had very short allowances. We succeeded in getting three bushels of flat turnips, at 18 pence a bushel. This was all we could get for love or money. Potatoes, there were none to be had, and as for meat, I borrowed three pounds of pork of an old settler, and I used to cut two very small slices of it and fry them, and take a little flour and water and make a sort of paste or gravy with which to moisten our bread and turnips. I did not dare to cook but two turnips apiece, and they were very small, and I did not dare to peel them before they were cooked, because it would be such a waste. So, with our two turnips and bread and paste we made our breakfast, and, with a little water porridge made of "middlings" and sweetened with black molasses, and very poor at that, and a slice of toasted bread, we made our dinner. For supper, we had stewed dried apples and bread; and sometimes, for a change, we ate our bread plain. This kind of fare lasted for four weeks, when my brother came and brought us some flour, a "porker" that weighed 160 pounds, and forty pounds of butter that we brought with us from York State. Then we had something to eat.

When we arrived at Mr. Crowder's, we had but \$20. Our shanty had neither floor nor windows; so we were obliged to stay at the tavern till our bill amounted to \$3; then we had \$17 to live upon the rest of the year. By the last of May, we were eating our last bushel of flour. My husband had cleared a small piece of land, and he

could not leave it to go out to work to get something to eat, for he must plant it or go without another year. One night, my brother came to our house on his way to Genesee. I could not sleep that night for thinking of our miserable situation. In the morning, I remembered, when we moved in, we passed a house about two miles beyond Waterville where I saw eighteen hogs' plucks hanging up. It occurred to me that, if they had so many hogs, they must have something else. So I told my husband that I was going to run away. He asked me where I was going, but I told him I could not tell him where; I was going to seek my fortune. I filled my satchel with a few articles of my own manufacture, and started with my brother toward Genesee. We were all day going fourteen miles. The mosquitoes were so thick that we could not breathe without inhaling them, unless we had something over our faces. We got out at Mr. Davenport's (for that was where I saw the hogs' plucks) just about sundown. They gave us some supper, and my brother went on. I told Mrs. Davenport I would like to stay all night with them, but she said she did not see how she could keep me. I told her I would sleep any place, if she would only let me stay, and she finally consented to do so. She made a bed on the floor for one of her little girls, and I was assigned a place with her sister, who, during the night, probably taking me for an intruder, turned her heel battery upon me with such ferocity that I was compelled to retreat as far as the limits of the bed would permit, and there lay motionless for fear of another attack. In the morning, I began to press my suit, having laid my case before them the night before. I told them that we had just moved into the woods; that our money was all gone; our provisions were nearly exhausted, and we had no means of procuring any more; that I had come out there in search of something to do that I might earn some flour. Mrs. Davenport said she had no work for me to do, but told me of several in the neighborhood who hired their sewing done. Then I exhibited the articles I had in my satchel—knit caps, knit edging, and some white painted standcloths. When she saw the edging, she said that was just the thing she wanted, for she had just bought a damask linen table-cloth, and wanted that to trim it with. I sold her fourteen yards of the lace and one of the standcloths, for \$3.50. Wasn't I rich then! I felt wealthier than ever before. I was fourteen miles from home, and expected to go all the way on foot; but I felt so much lighter that it was a pleasure to walk. I traveled about six miles that day, and called at every house I came to in search of work, but none could I find. Night overtook me at the house of a family named Cobb, and there I remained until the following afternoon, when Mr. Cobb took me in his wagon to the house of Mr. Churchill, where I stayed all night. In the morning, I explained my business, and told of my success at Mrs. Davenport's. Mr. Churchill said he was going to Jefferson in a few days, and would get me some wheat, have it ground and bring the flour to us. I told him I had a new pair of boots I brought from York State with me, that were too small, and that I would let him have them for his wife to pay him for his trouble. That was just the thing he wanted; so, when I got ready to go, he sent his brother with a team to take me home. You may be sure there was joy in the camp when I got back and reported what I had done. In a day or two, Mr. Churchill came along, going to Jefferson, and took my money (which amounted to \$4, as I had 4 shillings a man gave me for mending his coat). We had one bushel of wheat that we intended to sow, but the season was so far advanced we thought best not to waste it in that way. With the \$4 we got eight bushels of beautiful winter wheat ground and fetched to our door (and the one we had made nine bushels), all paid for, and Mr. Churchill allowed us 3 shillings in cash to boot on the boots. This lasted till almost harvest, and Mr. Churchill gave us an order for a barrel of flour at Jefferson, and that held out till corn was ripe, and then we had johnny-cake of our own raising.

The following spring, I painted a table-cloth for Mrs. Davenport, for which she paid me \$1, and on my way home I met a man [Mr. Sawyer, of the Sawyer House, Jefferson] who had some bams to sell, and with my dollar I bought a small one, which lasted us till summer, for I did not dare to cook a piece of it unless a traveler came along and wanted to buy a meal. When the ham gave out, we had 40 cents, all in cash, and my husband took it and went to Melinda's Prairie, and bought five pounds of pork.

The first cow we had cost us \$11. The man from whom we bought her owed us \$5, and I sold my shawl and a fine large pair of tailor's shears to finish paying for her. The first pig we had cost us \$1. It was about the size of a cat, and my husband carried it in a bag from Golden Lake, a distance of eight miles.

In September, 1845, our second son, ten years old, took a very severe cold and almost choked to death before we could reach a doctor with him. The nearest physician lived at Golden Lake, and when we got there with our dying child he was away. Returning the next day, he said he could do nothing for him, and at 9 o'clock the little sufferer passed away. My heart, still bleeding from my former bereavement, was now torn open afresh. I thought the past was nothing compared with this; for it seemed my affections had been doubly entwined about our two boys after the others had been snatched from us. An awful task now lay before us: we must return to our friends with our dead boy. The doctor's daughter and her husband returned with us and remained till after the funeral. Two or three weeks later, my husband was taken with the ague, and was not able to do a day's work for three months. The only son who had been spared to me and myself had to harvest the corn and draw in the potatoes and turnips and prepare our winter's wood. On the 29th of November, 1846, a little Badger boy, weighing eleven pounds, came to our fireside.

Before I close this narrative, I will give you a little sketch of the commencement of religious meetings in these woods. When we moved in, there was a man and his wife here who were professors of religion. My brother Davis, my husband and myself completed the little band of five. We began our prayer-meetings soon after we arrived, and have kept them up pretty much ever since. The first sermon that was ever preached in this place [the town of Sullivan] was by Brother Allen, a Methodist colporteur, at our house. The first regular preacher we had was Hiram Frinck, and the first quarterly meeting was held in my brother's saw-mill.

Your friend and well-wisher,

BETSY M. SEARS.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

There is no positive knowledge of an earlier settlement in what is now the town of Farmington, than that made by Timothy Johnson in 1838, two years after he had located at Watertown. Charles Dunning settled at an early day in the eastern portion of Farmington, and is said by some to have built the first log house in the town. Johnson and Charles Goodhue made a joint claim where the pretentious village of Johnson's Creek now stands, and built a cabin on ground over which the track of the North-Western Railway now runs, and nearly opposite the present residence of G. C. Mansfield. A dam and saw-mill were also built by Messrs. Johnson and Goodhue. This mill property afterward came into the possession, at various times, of the following individuals: Samuel Ward, a Mr. Thomas, Ansel Bullis, Mr. Currier and Benjamin Douglass, the latter of whom rebuilt it. When Mr. and Mrs. Douglass came to Johnson's Creek in 1842, there were but two houses in the place, one being occupied by Samuel Ward, and the other by his nephew William. The nearest post office was Aztalan. Provisions were to be obtained at no nearer point than Janesville and Milwaukee. Mrs. D. remembers being obliged to send to the latter place for 25 cents' worth of thread.

Johnson's Creek was known as Belleville as late as 1873, but always bore its present name as a post office. It was called Belleville in honor of Charles Bell, who owned a considerable portion of the land whereon the village stands. It is situated on the town line between the towns of Aztalan and Farmington, and was formerly on the old Military or Territorial Road.

In 1861, there were at Johnson's Creek two stores (A. J. Snell's general merchandise and William Dodge's grocery) and two first-class stave-mills. One of these mills was the property of G. C. Mansfield, and stood on the site now occupied by his store; the other was built and operated by John Rose, and was twice destroyed by fire. The stave manufacturing business was abandoned simultaneously by both in 1864. There was also a brick hotel, kept by Charles Bell, known as the Vermont House. A dozen other small habitations completed the village of Johnson's Creek. After the railroad was finished to this point in 1859, the place grew rapidly. There are now two large stores, two churches, three saloons, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, two wagon-shops, one agricultural implement dealer, one cheese-factory, one commission warehouse, with one run of stone for grinding feed, two hotels, one lumber-yard, one district school and one drug store.

The first religious services were held in 1841, by Rev. Mr. Allen, a Methodist divine, who walked from place to place through the woods and preached in the different log houses on his way. The Rev. Mr. Lathrop was the first circuit preacher. He was followed by Elders Willard and Pease. The "little red schoolhouse," until it was burned down, afforded a place for religious worship in later years, the Methodist and United Brethren alternating on Sabbath mornings and evenings. The Methodist minister was the Rev. Mr. Farnum, while the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who, it will be remembered, was a great exhorter, furnished spiritual sustenance for the United Brethren. Mr. Hamilton was of a jockeyish disposition, and, after a brief period of preaching, he resumed his original profession, that of trading horses, in which he is said to have been an expert. In 1866, the two denominations commenced the construction of a joint or union church, but before it was completed the discovery was made that they could not worship beneath the same roof, and the Methodists accordingly withdrew from the compact and built a church edifice of their own. The spring of 1875 witnessed a suspension of Christian effort on the part of the United Brethren, and, in 1848, their church property was purchased by the German Methodists.

The school district was first laid out in 1849. School was taught by Harriet Esselstein in the log residence of Alvin Wood, about a mile west of the creek. The place enjoys at the present time unsurpassed educational facilities, whose history is not unlike that pertaining to public schools everywhere.

The first Postmaster at Johnson's Creek was Dr. Burgett. Charles Bell, Albert Bennett, Gerry Van Vlet and G. C. Mansfield have been the Doctor's successors. Mr. Mansfield, the present Postmaster, was appointed in 1865. July 1, 1878, it was made a fourth-rate money-order office, the first order being issued by John Siebert, in favor Charles L. Currier, for \$8. Three orders were issued that day, one of them being Mr. Mansfield's subscription to the national campaign fund. The postage revenue to the Government amounts to about \$50 per quarter.

The North-Western Railway reached Johnson's Creek in the fall of 1859. Among those who have held the office of agent may be mentioned Charles Bell, Charles Melio, G. C. Mansfield, Leander Gosselin, F. E. Bingham, James Clemmow and S. F. Antes. A branch office of the American Express Company was established at the creek in 1867, with G. C. Mansfield as agent. He has held the position to the present time. A telegraph office was established in 1878.

Johnson's Creek lays claim to being second in importance as a stock-shipping point on the line of the North-Western road. G. C. Mansfield commenced the purchase of cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, etc., twelve years ago, and the business has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations of those interested.

The Spring Brook Cheese Factory, also the property of Mr. Mansfield, is one of the features of the Creek. It was established in the spring of 1877. The annual consumption of milk amounts to over five hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and, in 1878, fifty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-seven pounds of cheese were manufactured. Shipments are made to Liverpool and New York.

The first marriage of which there is any record was that of Richard Rose to Elizabeth Pike. The ceremony was performed by Hiram Wheeler, Justice of the Peace, at the house of Mr. Wait. It is believed that Albert Rose was the first white child born in the town of Sullivan. The first death was that of a stranger, who departed this life at the house of Mr. Rose. The next was that of old man Alger, whose son, it will be remembered, was murdered by Mayberry, near Janesville, 1856. The first physician was Dr. Burgett. The Doctor also sold the first dry goods at the Creek. Nelson Reed sold the first sugar and liquor.

In 1869, the Johnson's Creek Cemetery Association was incorporated, with G. C. Mansfield as President; John D. Bullock, Secretary; and H. C. McMillan, Treasurer. The officers are the same at the present time.

Farmington Post Office, located in Section 13, consists of a grocery store, saw-mill, wagon-shop and cheese-factory.

The town of Sullivan is rich in agricultural wealth and industrious citizens, the majority of whom are Germans.

Helenville Post Office is situated in Sections 2 and 3, town of Jefferson. John Walther, Chr. Horn, "Old Man" Haag and Bernhard Keller were the principal early settlers in the vicinity of Helenville. The landed property in and about Helenville belongs to John Keller, Carl Bullwinkle, John George Stenge and George M. Haag. The first church was built of logs, and stood on the site of the present Lutheran Church. Rev. George Reinsch is the present Pastor. In 1850, a parochial school was organized in conjunction with the Church society, and it has grown to be a prosperous institution. Six years ago, a district school, under the public-school system, was established. There are three stores in Helenville, namely: Mrs. Weber's, established by Chr. Lory thirty years ago; Carl Bullwinkle's, established about the same time by his father; and John L. Keller's, the leading institution of the kind in the hamlet, established in 1873. John Moser and J. P. Schoeffel each carry on a blacksmith-shop.

Helenville became a post office in 1845, the first Postmaster being O. Bullwinkle. He died in 1873, and John L. Keller was appointed to the office. The people of Helenville confidently believe that their village will soon become a railway station; and, doubtless, it will, if recent railway surveys mean anything.

PALMYRA.

Forty years ago, the echoes of Cyrus Horton's ax broke the stillness of Nature's surroundings in Section 22, Town 5 north, Range 16 east, and the tempestuous din of progress has ever since continued to ring out upon the life-laden atmosphere of the Scuppernon Valley. Mr. Horton's claim comprised the farm now occupied by Mr. Sherman. Dr. Causdale was the next settler in the vicinity, and he was followed, early in 1842, by that enterprising, but unfortunate genius, Abram Brink, whose accidental death, in 1848, cast a gloom over every household within the then sparsely settled backwoods region. Mr. Brinks was a resident of Cold Spring, where he settled in 1838, and built a saw-mill on Whitewater Creek. He had heard of the advantageous prospects for a valuable water-site on the Scuppernon, and he was there to see for himself. He lost no time in subjugating the stream to the uses of a mill-power, and was busily engaged upon the foundations of a structure for the manufacture of lumber, when a flattering offer for his title to a promising property, by David J. and Samuel R. Powers, induced him to sell and return to Cold Spring. The Messrs. Powers finished the mill, and on Christmas Day, 1842, sawed their first lumber in these parts. The first frame building was erected by Mr. Horton, and, during the spring and summer of 1843, a wonderful impetus was given to the young settlement by the increase of population and the establishment of a store by Levi Powers and a tavern by William Mulks. In 1844, D. & S. Powers converted their saw-mill into a flouring-mill, to the great satisfaction of all those who had had a surfeit of lumber but little flour. The subsequent proprietorship of this mill was as follows: Higgins & Washburn, Higgins & Graves, S. H. Vandercook, L. A. Biederstadt, G. Ray & Son, Ray & Fairchild, Ray & Holloway, Holloway & Horton, and Ritter & Horton. While it was the property of Higgins & Graves, in 1850, the dam gave way, letting in an immense volume of water upon the mill building, which was washed away. It was an unfortunate occurrence, keenly appreciated by the citizens of Palmyra, quite a number of whom witnessed the scene of devastation. But few of the old settlers who were present on that memorable occasion are left to relate the circumstances. Some have moved away, others have gone to their eternal abode, but the All-powerful Hand, probably in anticipation of the advent of the historian, has spared to his fellow-men *one* individual, Prof. Ryder, who, while he lives, will never forget the terrible affair. The Professor is well known in the great scientific world as an accomplished student of botany, and a man of extensive observation and herbal research. No one who knows him will doubt the accuracy of his narrative of the bursting of the dam. He says: "I heard the roaring of the waters, and knew in a moment what was going on. With as little delay as possible, I prepared to go to the rescue of my hogs and chickens. [Prof. Ryder's chickens were wont to roost in the loft of the mill, while two fine shoats, also the property of the Professor, had taken up their abode on the lower floor of that structure; hence, the Professor's anxiety when he heard the roaring of the waters.] Reaching the scene, I saw the mill moving slowly from its foundation, as the seething tide bore in upon it. Already the water had surrounded the building, and, as each moment passed, the stream grew wider; but no time was to be lost. Springing from the crumbling earth beneath my feet, I landed safely upon the door-sill of the mill, which, by this time, was almost afloat. I heard the grunting of my shoats, and, making my way through the shafts and wheels, found them lazily reclining in a corner. They were very gentle, and had grown to be so fat that it seemed a misery for them to move. But they must be saved; so, gathering one under each arm, I emerged from the swaying and creaking building, reaching the door to find an expanse of water twelve feet wide separating me from the land. With a single bound, I landed upon terra firma, and deposited my hogs beyond the reach of the engulfing flood. The next minute, I was in the loft of the mill among my chickens, where I found them serenely sleeping, utterly unconscious of the peril that awaited them. Taking a dozen and a half of the largest

and finest of them, nine in each hand, I descended to the lower floor. The stream had almost doubled in width, but I leaped to the shore with my fowls and turned them loose on dry land, returning to the mill-loft again and again, until the last hen and rooster had been rescued. Yes, sir," said the Professor, with a concluding sigh, "that was an awful night." And it was.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

In the fall of 1843, John Fish surveyed and laid out the village in lots and blocks, but it was not until 1866 that Palmyra laid claim to sufficient population to entitle it to incorporation. The necessary legislation was secured, and Palmyra became one of the large number of prosperous villages in the Northwest. By reason of an error in the act, which provided for the incorporation of Sections 26 and 27, instead of Section 22, the charter was dissolved, in 1872, but in 1874 a new one was granted by the Circuit Court. The original act of incorporation was approved April 4, 1866, and on the 15th of May following, the first election for village officers was held, with the annexed result:

1866—President, Miles W. Coon. Trustees—S. B. Higgins, F. C. Webb, R. J. Washburn and I. C. Thompson; Marshal, Miles Wilbur; Clerk, J. R. Crosby; Street Commissioner, James W. Benedict; Fire Warden, S. M. Bigelow.

1867—President, Monroe McKenzie. Trustees—Miles Wilbur, E. W. Brush, George W. Pratt and H. Mason; Marshal, J. Kennard; Treasurer, J. N. Bingham; Clerk, J. R. Crosby. Mr. Mason not qualifying, Mr. Roe was chosen in his stead.

1868—President, Miles W. Coon. Trustees—Henry Strong, Charles Chase, A. W. Henry and Charles H. Powers; Justice of the Peace, Wilbur Chambers; Treasurer, J. M. Bingham; Marshal, S. S. Colton; Clerk, W. J. Allen; Deputy Marshal, Daniel Campbell.

1869—President, S. M. Vandercook. Trustees—J. M. Hadley, B. F. Holmes, W. Elden and H. E. Coon; Treasurer, J. M. Bingham; Justice, Lindsey M. Bigelow; Marshal, D. Campbell; Clerk, W. J. Allen; Street Commissioner, D. Campbell.

1870—President, S. B. Higgins. Trustees—L. M. Bigelow, A. Willson, J. Dunstone and George Pickett; Justice, W. J. Allen; Treasurer, J. M. Bingham; Marshal, L. Clemmons; Clerk, W. J. Allen.

1871—President, O. P. Dow. Trustees—G. L. Whitney, E. Boyington and C. F. Eastman; Treasurer, J. M. Peck; Justice, E. Johnson; Marshal, D. Campbell; Clerk, William Elden. This Board of officers was chosen by the supporters and cohorts of the cause of temperance, and, as a consequence, fought the liquor sellers on every hand. Proceedings were instituted against the saloon keepers, and had not the latter, through their counsel, discovered the flaw already alluded to in the village charter, the liquor traffickers would have been compelled to pull up stakes in Palmyra. As it was, the charter was dissolved, and the village was without any government, save that which exists among all well-disposed people, until May 5, 1874, when, a new charter having been granted by the Circuit Court, the following officers were elected:

1874—President, Miles Wilbur. Trustees—S. B. Higgins, D. Craig, R. Loewe, E. Erickson, S. Mitchell, O. B. Palmer and Z. C. Willson; Treasurer, R. Williams; Clerk, A. S. Porter; Assessor, James McWilliams; Justice, E. W. Coon; Constable, I. H. Porter.

1875—President, John Mitchell. Trustees—W. F. Chambers, T. J. Dancy, O. B. Palmer, W. F. Brown, John Messerschmidt and Richard Williams; Clerk, A. S. Porter; Treasurer, S. Mitchell; Justice of the Peace, L. M. Bigelow; Police Justice, B. F. Holmes; Constable, G. Dancy; Supervisor, A. S. Porter; Marshal, S. Brisbin; Street Commissioner, S. B. Higgins.

1876—President, D. Craig. Trustees—E. Erickson, G. H. Buzzell, J. B. Messerschmidt, J. C. Reed, R. Loewe and C. B. Hibbard; Clerk, A. S. Porter; Treasurer, Joseph Smith; Police Justice, C. Griffin; Justice of the Peace, H. Clemmons; Constable, W. F. Chambers; Supervisor, W. F. Chambers.

1877—President, Samuel Mitchell. Trustees—A. D. Hills, T. R. Qualey, George Thomas, M. Kaiser, T. J. Dancy and W. Groves; Clerk, A. S. Porter; Treasurer, R. Loewe; Justice of the Peace, J. A. Allen; Constable, G. H. Pattee; Supervisor, S. B. Higgins; Street Commissioner, W. C. Thompson; Marshal and Fire Warden, G. H. Pattee.

1878—President, G. H. Buzzell. Trustees—R. Loewe, M. Kaiser, W. Groves, F. Ray, T. J. Dancy and S. A. Reed; Clerk, C. D. Hibbard; Treasurer, J. A. Allen; Police Justice, J. C. Reed; Street Commissioner, William Thompson; Marshal, G. H. Pattee.

1879—President, E. Sherman. Trustees—S. A. Reed, T. H. Mitchell, O. Sherman, E. M. Towle, George Thomas and T. R. Qualey; Clerk, S. Mitchell; Treasurer, R. Williams; Justice, J. A. Allen; Marshal, S. Colton; Constable, G. H. Pattee; Supervisor, C. H. Powers; Street Commissioner, C. F. Eastman.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1842, and a teacher employed from White-water, who, unfortunately for himself, sent up a written order for some groceries, which, owing to the peculiar style of his spelling, fell into the hands of one of the members of the School Board (Mr. Miles Wilbur), who declined, with others, to ratify the engagement. The young pedagogue thereupon instituted a suit against the Board, which was decided in his favor. To satisfy the judgment, he took the windows out of the schoolhouse and sold them. There was a big suit over it, which was finally compromised for about \$40 or \$50. The following summer, Miss Mary Rockwood was engaged by the Board to teach the school, and she taught three months. The building was used as a schoolhouse until 1846, when the Town Hall was built, and, until 1858, was occupied for that purpose, when the present handsome high-school building was erected. There are now 180 pupils on the roll. It is a two-story frame building and cost \$4,000. It was constructed under the supervision of Mr. A. J. Craig, who afterward became State Superintendent. Following is a list of the Principals employed in the past twenty-one years: 1858, E. B. Gray; 1859, J. J. Angier and R. M. McKee; 1860, A. H. Pettibone; 1861, F. B. Williams; 1862, J. L. Danner; 1863, William Green; 1864, E. G. Clark; 1865, William Elden; 1868, J. A. Slattery; 1869, William Elden; 1870, E. S. Tilson; 1871, James Congdon; 1872, J. I. Bennett; 1873-75, A. H. Porter; 1876, William Peck; 1877-79, R. Perkins.

CHURCHES.

In early days, religion, like other blessings, was scarce and hard to get; that is to say, the opportunity for regular religious worship was not always at hand, and the good Christian thought himself or herself lucky, indeed, if a journey of ten or twelve miles brought them within hearing distance of a preacher. In 1837, the Rev. Jesse Holstead held forth to occasional meetings of Methodists in the town of Troy, Walworth County, and not a few of the first settlers in the backwoods region went thither for spiritual sustenance. Gradually, the light of religion shed its rays in the valleys of the Scuppernon and Bark Rivers, until finally each settlement could afford its own minister, and, in due course of time, the reverberating echoes of the church bell could be heard penetrating the rigid atmosphere that had so recently known no sound save the piercing yell of the savage. In 1849-53, Palmyra was included in the circuit with Hart and Round Prairies, and the Revs. James F. Flanders, Mr. Whitehead and Nathaniel Swift will be remembered as belonging to the itinerancy and preaching on stated occasions to the people of those neighborhoods. An old settler of Palmyra remembers the text of Mr. Swift's first sermon. It was: "Receiveth, for we have wronged no man, nor defrauded no man, nor deceived no man." It was a very good community indeed, and each of Mr. Swift's hearers, it is believed, could honestly have taken the text to his or her own heart without conscientious compunctions. Mr. Swift was much beloved by his small flock, and, before he left, it secured a lot of ground and assisted in the construction of a church edifice, in which, for a long time, a dry-goods box did service as a pulpit. When the society was organized in 1842, there were but five

members. Meetings were then held in the old log schoolhouse. The list of Pastors since the ministration of the Rev. Swift is as follows: The Revs. Latin, H. M. Frinck, P. B. Pease, Mr. Moulthrop, Thomas Ross, J. Howd, R. M. Beach, I. S. Eldridge, H. Hersy, J. E. Baker, Milton Rowley, A. S. Chamberlain, O. C. Huntley, S. W. Ford, Mr. Vanvoorhees, Thomas Potter, J. R. Allen, W. E. Walker, Mr. Cooley, S. F. Cole, C. M. Stowers, C. E. Carpenter and W. B. Robinson. The Presiding Elders on this circuit since 1854 have been the Revs. C. Hobart, P. S. Bennett, W. G. Miller, W. H. Sampson, S. C. Thomas, Mr. Pilsbury, W. C. Stowe and W. G. Miller.

The First Congregational Church of Palmyra was organized on December 5, 1847, as a Presbyterian Church, the meeting for the purpose being held at the residence of Mr. Justus Carpenter, on December 4. The first members were B. N. Benedict, Justus Carpenter and wife, J. Fish, J. Chambers and wife, J. Malcomson and wife, L. H. Lyman and Mrs. Sophia Lyman. In 1852, a church edifice was erected, and on July 10, 1858, the members, in consequence of the large numbers of Congregationalists in the village, agreed to transform it into a Congregational Church. It is a very fine frame building, with a seating capacity of 150 persons, and cost \$2,500. The present membership is about eighty. Following is a list of the Pastors: Revs. P. H. Turner, C. W. Camp, W. C. Fiske, H. T. Lothrop, I. S. Emery, E. F. Waldo, E. P. Salmon, S. Parker, William E. Southworth, William Turner, Daniel Wooley and M. Wells.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1871, the first sermon being delivered by the Rev. E. P. Smith. The only regular members were Mrs. J. R. Cushman and Miss Kendall. Now there are some fifteen or twenty communicants, who have the opportunity of attending service every second Sunday, the Rectors who give them that pleasure being the Revs. E. P. Smith and R. D. Stearns. It is but right to state that the success of the Church is largely, if not entirely, due to the efforts of the female portion of the society.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1844, with William K. Cash and wife, William D. Baldwin and wife, Seth and Abigail Higgins and John Chapen and wife as the first members. After the completion of the organization, services were held in the house of Mr. Cash, two miles north of the village, Elder Delaney being their guide, philosopher and friend. He continued in that position for some time, and was subsequently succeeded by Elder Carr, under whose ministrations the present church edifice was erected.

MANUFACTORIES.

As has already been stated, the first manufactory in Palmyra was the saw-mill of the Messrs. Powers. About the time that institution was converted into a grist-mill, for the manufacture of flour and meal, Mr. M. W. Coon established a cooper-shop in the village, and although the "bar'l" was in those days unknown to politics, there was such a demand for Mr. Coon's productions of this article that he was encouraged to build a second and larger factory, and increase his working force to from ten to eighteen hands. Most of his barrels were shipped by wagon to Janesville. When, in 1858, timber became dear, and improved machinery literally took the adz from the hand of the workman, Mr. Coon saw the necessity of discontinuing the business.

In 1865, C. F. Eastman opened a small cooper-shop in the old building originally occupied by Mr. Coon.

In 1856, John Heath and Nathan Smith built a reaper factory in Palmyra, where, for two years, they manufactured a machine that has attained a merited amount of fame among the farmers, known as the "Patent Falvey Riley Reaper." Messrs. Heath & Smith then retired from the business, and, in 1866, I. E. Brown obtained possession of "the old stand," where he carried on the foundry and machine business until 1871, when he sold to Reed & Willson, who built an addition for the accommodation of an engine and the purposes of a blacksmith-shop, and manufactured the Reed & Willson Wagon until 1877. The property then passed into the

ands of James Webster, but in May, 1879, was purchased by C. F. Raun, who manufactures reparators, horse-powers, saw-frames, mill-works, and does a large business in the line of repairing all sorts of machinery, his working force consisting of from six to eight men.

January 1, 1875, Robert Loewe and T. R. Qualey associated themselves together in the wholesale manufacture of boots and shoes. Their first year's sales amounted to about \$20,000. February 1, 1876, a partner—Mr. John Messerschmidt—was added to the firm, which, in August, 1877, was again changed by Mr. Loewe retiring. From nine to twelve men are employed by Qualey & Co. Shipments are made throughout the Northwest.

The Palmyra Broom-Factory was started in 1872 by Messrs. Pond & King, with a capital of about \$200, and in the first year they turned out about two thousand dozen brooms. The business has increased very much of late, and now Messrs. King & Son, who constitute the firm, are raising their own material. They give employment to three hands, and ship to a large number of points in Wisconsin.

The town of Palmyra affords three cheese-factories, with a combined capacity for working up the lacteal productions of 1,500 cows. The first of these was established in 1862, and is the property of Z. Willson: the second in point of importance belongs to the Cold Springs Cheese Company, and the third to Charles Calkins. Dairying has become one of the chief industries of this part of Jefferson County. Prior to 1870, the raising of grain was the principal pursuit of the farmer, but when he learned of the demand in European markets for American cheese and butter, he turned his attention to stock-raising, and, it is believed, has not regretted his venture.

THE RAILROAD.

What is now the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, reached the village of Palmyra in the fall of 1852. It was a luxury, the need of which the citizens long had felt. Zebina Willson was installed as the agent of the Company at this point, and has remained in the office ever since, being known as the oldest agent (that is, longest in the service of the Company) on the road. Mr. Willson is one of the "live men" of Palmyra. In 1853, he built a warehouse and commenced the purchase and shipment of grain. In 1860, he found the business largely increasing, and, recognizing the necessity for more storage room, erected an elevator with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. He continued in the grain trade until 1878, when he sold his elevator and patronage to John Gregory.

HOTELS.

The Palmyra House, built by William Mulks, and destroyed by fire in 1859, was the first hotel in Palmyra. Second in the list of institutions under this head was the Wisconsin House, built and owned by Coon & Purdy. After the burning of the Palmyra House, Messrs. Coon & Purdy moved their hotel from its original site to that formerly occupied by the ill-starred Palmyra. It is now the Stewart House, kept by A. Tichaffer.

James French was the next individual to become fascinated with the hotel business, and, in 1857, he constructed a convenient and commodious caravansary near the railroad depot, which, in 1866, was purchased by J. B. Messerschmidt. In 1877, extensive improvements were made by the owner, and it was called the Commercial House.

A SUMMER RESORT.

Palmyra is rapidly developing toward a leading position in the long list of excellent summer resorts to be found in Wisconsin. The artificial lake, caused, for the most part, by the damming of the silver-watered Scuppernong, the romantic surroundings of shady groves and cozy nooks (lovers' retreats), and the famous springs, whose waters contain all the exhilarating qualities claimed by physicians to be so beneficial to impaired constitutions, combine to make

Palmyra all that is accorded to the most fashionable or agreeable places of this character to be found within the interior of the Union. In 1871, Ira Bidwell and Dr. Wood built an elegant and substantial hotel (the Bidwell House) for the accommodation of those seeking pleasure of health, and furnished in a style whose sumptuousness is certainly all that could be desired or expected. It is in every particular a summer-resort hotel, where, during the heated term, can be found the Southern Bourbon and Northern "Stalwart," the Eastern dandy and Western business man, who, for a period, forget the halls of legislation and trade-marts and turn their undivided attention to the recuperation of their wasting energies. Last season, the Bidwell was opened by Col. Charles H. Dean, of Peoria, Ill., who presided over the hostelry in a manner highly spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to be his guests. Excellent drives, lined with groves of oaks and maples, diverge in almost every direction from the Bidwell.

THE PRESS.

Palmyra is not without that most valuable acquisition in the march of progress—a new newspaper; and for a village of 900 or 1,000 inhabitants, the Palmyra *Enterprise* certainly is a newspaper in which the citizens should take a deep pride. The publication of the *Enterprise* was commenced seven years ago by O. P. Dow, its present editor and manager. It was originally a seven-column folio, and, three years ago, another column was added to each page. It is Republican in politics, and temperate in principle, and has been the especial champion of a uniform text-book system. The *Enterprise* was the first journal in the State to hoist the name of William Smith for Governor at the head of its editorial columns. The editor exhibits commendable modesty in any claims upon the party for this exhibition of political foresight, believing that he only added his "little mite" in the interest of good government. "U. S. Grant for President of the United States," is the present political emblem of the *Enterprise*. Just how near the mark Mr. Dow will fall is a matter for future decision.

THE POST OFFICE.

This never-failing mark of civilization was established in 1843, with Mr. John Fish as Postmaster. There was then but one mail per week, which has increased to three mails per day, and a tri-weekly from the East via Milwaukee, the average amount of matter received being 15 pounds per day. The receipts from the office, money-order and stamp sales combined, are about \$16,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Postmasters: John Fish, G. M. Harris, I. H. Turner, I. C. Thompson, A. S. Porter, H. Strong and B. N. Benedict, the present incumbent.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., was organized on January 20, 1870, with the following charter members: I. E. Brown, L. K. Purdy, S. W. Ford, Francis C. Webb, Calvin Gray. The first officers were: N. G., R. S. Hadley; V. G., F. C. Webb; Secretary, H. Strong; R. S., R. Loewe; Treasurer, A. Henderson. The Lodge now numbers about seventy-six members, and is in a very flourishing condition, possessing about \$1,400 in funds and property. The present officers are: N. G., S. Mitchell; V. G., H. Buening; Secretary, R. L. McCarthy; P. S., A. L. Porter; Treasurer, D. Craig.

In connection with this is a Rebecca Lodge, known as Nellie Lodge, No. 18, the present membership of which is twenty-eight. The officers are: N. G., Mrs. E. M. Towle; V. G., Mrs. B. A. Pond; R. S., Mrs. M. McCarthy; P. S., R. L. McCarthy; Treasurer, Mrs. Kaise. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday night, once in two weeks.

Capt. Henry Willson, of Palmyra, was made an Odd Fellow in 1828, in Manchester, England, and is probably the oldest Odd Fellow in Wisconsin. The Order has just completed a large and commodious hall.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1848. Among the original members of this Lodge may be mentioned the following: Monroe McKenzie, Jacob Skinner, Z. Willson, R. Willson, M. W. Coon, O. F. Weed, George Reddington, Maj. Asa Boyington and M. Harris. The Lodge has now about sixty members.

Palmyra Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized on May 20, 1873, with the following charter members: I. T. Lothrop, E. E. Lothrop, H. P. Goodman, E. E. Dow, O. P. Dow, F. P. Buzzell, Miss Clara Buzzell, Mrs. H. M. Bunker, H. M. Coon, Mrs. H. M. Coon, Miss Lucy Turner, I. N. Turner and wife, Mrs. P. S. Mason, T. H. Randall, George Backus, Miss Mary Backus, R. L. McCarthy, D. Campbell, Miss Emma Campbell. The first officers were: W. C., P. Buzzell; W. V., H. M. Bunker; W. R. S., R. L. McCarthy; W. F. S., E. E. Dow; P. C., D. Campbell; W. T., Mrs. H. M. Coon; W. C., H. P. Goodman; W. M., H. M. Coon; A. M., Lucy Turner; O. S. G., T. H. Randall; S. G., Mrs. Mary Campbell; R. and L. Mrs. P. S. Mason and Mrs. F. P. Buzzell.

A re-organization took place in the fall of 1874, under the title of Spring Lake Lodge, No. 6. The present officers are: W. C., I. T. Lothrop; W. V., Capitola Hopper; P. W. C. T., George Backus; F. S., H. Thompson; W. C., Thomas French; R. S., W. J. Brown; Marshal, Clayton Olds; A. M., Miss Nelly Beggs; I. G., Jessie Willson; O. G., George Drumgold. The Lodge now has a membership of thirty-nine, and possesses property, regalia, etc., valued at \$100.

FIRST THINGS.

The first brick building was erected in 1846, by Mr. Levi Powers, for a town hall.

The first death occurred in 1845, the victim of the fell destroyer being Mrs. Lavinia Wilbur.

The first birth occurred in 1842, in the family of Mr. James Westfalls, the "little one," never, only attaining the age of two years.

The first marriage took place in the fall of 1843, the high contracting parties being Albertus Hopp and Miss Polly Duncan, a sister-in-law of Mr. Miles Wilbur.

The first land was broken in the village by S. Brisbin and Miles Wilbur in the spring of 1843, upon which they planted winter wheat, and when it arrived at maturity they took it to Milwaukee and sold it for 37 cents per bushel.

The first blacksmith's shop was opened in 1843 by Robert Brewer.

The first physician is believed to have been Dr. Petty.

Jacob Skinner was the first lawyer.

Revs. Nathaniel Swift and Mr. Whitehead were the first circuit preachers.

THE CEMETERY.

On April 26, 1851, a meeting was held at the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a Cemetery Association. Those present were B. N. Benedict, N. F. Smith, P. H. Turner, J. Skinner, Philetus Ranney, M. C. Conger, Monroe McKenzie, John E. S. Harris, Richard Packham, James Malcolmson, John Chapin, J. A. Allen, H. T. Lothrop, S. B. Higgins, Z. Wilson and Justus Carpenter. B. N. Benedict was chosen President, and Nathan Smith, Secretary. Messrs. P. H. Turner, John Chapin, B. N. Benedict, Richard Packham, M. McKenzie and John S. Harris, were elected Trustees. On May 21, 1852, another meeting was held at which a proposition was made by David J. Powers, to the effect that if they would raise \$200 for the purpose of surveying and fencing the ground, he would donate two and three-fourth acres of land. Mr. Powers' offer was accepted. On June 5, 1866, pursuant to a clause in the act of incorporation the cemetery was transferred to the control of the Village Board, but, when the act of incorporation was declared illegal, the following Trustees were elected: O. P. Dow, President; S. B. Higgins, C. F. Eastman, Miles Wilbur, R. Williams (Treasurer), and W. F. Chambers, Secretary. Next year, however, the control of it passed again into the hands of the Village Board, to whom it is still vested. It is a nicely situated ground, and is filled with many handsome

monuments, and various shrubs, beneath which lie the remains of many of the pioneers who gave their services and their lives to the advancement of civilization, and the founding of one of the prettiest villages in the Northwest.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF COLD SPRING.

"Abram Brink," says an old settler of the village of Cold Spring, "was not only the founder of this place, but, while he continued to live, he was the moving spirit in every enterprise calculated to add to its prosperity and importance; and when, by his sudden and unfortunate death, the light of his genius went out, a reactionary era set in, from the effects of which we are just recovering. We believe that a new and (so far as enterprise is concerned) regenerated Brink has recently come among us, and that the cloud that for thirty years has overshadowed the horizon of our advancement will soon be dispelled, and Cold Spring will again take its place among the progressive villages of this progressive age."

Abram Brink came to Jefferson County in 1838, and settled on Whitewater Creek, in Section 18, Township 5 north, Range 15 east, opposite a bounteous spring of pure, cold water—very cold, in fact, as to entitle it to the name of Cold Spring, after which the village that afterward grew up thereabouts and the town that was subsequently organized out of the town of Bark River were named. Brink's first work was the building of a saw-mill and dam. A turning-shop and grist-mill were the next institutions that owed their existence to his enterprise. Ten years from the date of Mr. Brink's first settlement on Whitewater Creek saw a wonderful transformation in that vicinity. The humble log cabin, reared with but little regard for comfort but merely as a temporary shelter, was torn away, and frame dwellings, with perhaps two stories and, better still, lathed and plastered, began to loom up in almost every direction; saw the platting of a village covering twenty acres of Brink's claim, and the survey of streets and roads by Milo Jones; witnessed the establishment of stores; the foundation of schools; the inauguration of religious societies, and a reign of general progress all along the line. But alas! the same period of time also witnessed the accidental death of Abram Brink. November 1, 1848, while on his way to Milwaukee with a load of flour (the product of his grist-mill), in company with Frank Pixley, and while in the act of driving beneath a leaning tree, Mr. Brink's spine was so seriously injured that he died within a few days. He was thirty-five years of age, and was buried in Cold Spring Cemetery.

Alexander Henderson, Nelson Fryer, Asabel Kinney and Henry Johnson, beside Mr. Brink, were the earliest settlers in what is now the town of Cold Spring. George W. Eason came in 1839, and after a short stay went to Michigan, but returned and settled permanently in the spring of 1840. During this year, Thomas Findley, James Wallace, Prude Parsons and Thomas Brice were added to the population.

The surface of the land comprised in the town of Cold Spring is for the most part level, gently rolling. The soil is rich and productive and in a high state of cultivation. There is evidence that that region was once a favorite haunt of the Indians, and old Black Hawk, at his time, was no doubt the "ruling sovereign" of the Bark River country. An Indian burying-ground, on a little knoll half a mile northwest of the village of Cold Spring, denotes the presence of the original inhabitants of this once wild waste that has since been made to "blossom like the rose." Bear, elk and deer were very plentiful in the Bark River region at an early date. Mr. Eason remembers having killed a pestiferous bruin, which had displayed an enormous appetite for calves and pigs and lambs. The animal weighed 325 pounds, and was "treed" by a very noisy, stump-tailed cur belonging to Mr. Eason. The old pioneer's table was for some time thereafter well-supplied with "b'ar meat." Milwaukee was for several years the nearest provision point.

The village of Cold Spring is located one mile south of the confluence of Whitewater Creek and Bark River, beneath the brow of a gracefully rising hill, from the top of which the church spire and factory smoke-stacks in Fort Atkinson, Whitewater and other villages, can be distinctly seen. The first store established in the village was by Oscar Weed & Bros. Prior to the advent of the Weeds, a genius from Ohio, who came from the Buckeye State with another man's wife and a small stock of whisky, pipes, tobacco, coffee and tea, had located there as a merchant, but, receiving an unexpected visit from a posse of Milwaukee officers, he allowed the goods to be confiscated for the benefit of his creditors, and, in company with the woman, "kipped the ranch," and "went West." It is said he entertained a mortal horror of shot-guns and the hands of outraged husbands. Among those who have "kept store" since the time of Oscar Weed may be mentioned Dempster Gould, "Little" Robinson, G. P. Marston (who died in San Diego, Cal.), August Greenleaf, Ira Day, Dana King, Thaddeus De Long, B. F. Pixley, S. P. Hammond, and, perhaps others, whose names cannot be remembered. The Hale Washboard Manufacturing Company will be remembered as among the institutions of Cold Spring. It grew out of a copartnership store, and was carried on by F. De Long and F. Smith. After a year of varied success, the building in which the patent Milesian music-boxes were manufactured was struck by lightning. S. P. Hammond and family were living in one portion of the structure at the time, and had a narrow escape. The Judge considers it the "closest call" he ever had. So vividly was he made to realize the fragile texture of the thread of life, that his immediate reformation followed; he became a Deacon in the church, and now, when not engaged in the dispensation of petty justice and hard cider, may be found in the gloom of his cloister, wrapped in the sackcloth of humiliation and bent low in the attitude of prayer.

The Brink saw-mill, after passing through the hands of Joseph Widner and Norman Horner, and while it was the property of Archibald and William Snodgrass, was totally destroyed by fire. The Messrs. Snodgrass then erected a starch-factory on the dam near the site of the saw-mill. This enterprise proving unremunerative, it was converted into a grist-mill, which, in the spring of 1879, was sold under a mortgage, F. M. Allen & Son being the purchasers. A complete outfit of new milling machinery has been put into the structure by Allen & Son, with the advantages arising from a rich agricultural region and what is considered one of the very best water-powers in the Northwest, Cold Spring boasts a flouring-mill second to none in its size in the State.

The new Cold Spring Cheese Factory, established by the Cold Spring Cheese Company, in 1874, is another institution taking no small part in the prosperity of the place. The company was originally composed of R. F. McCutchan, William Marshall, A. D. Coburn and George Billett. The proprietorship is the same now, with the exception of Mr. Marshall, who withdrew in the spring of 1879. The factory has a capacity of 200,000 pounds of cheese per season of eight months. This company also owns four other cheese-factories, one at Oak Hill, in Sullivan, built in 1873, with a capacity of 200,000 pounds; one at Hebron, built about the same time, capable of turning out 300,000 pounds; one at Palmyra, built in 1871, with a capacity of 200,000 pounds, and another (The Clover Valley Factory), in the town of White-river, Walworth County. The combined product of the five factories has reached over one million pounds in a season. In 1864, the old Cold Spring Cheese-Factory, situated on White-river Creek, was built by Alanson Pike, Edmund King, William Marshall and James M. Case. William Marshall is the present owner, and the institution, which has a capacity of 280,000 pounds in a season, is now known as the Marshall Cheese-Factory. Shipments from all of the above are made to Liverpool, London, New York, etc.

A district school was organized about 1840, of which a Miss Moore is said to have been the first teacher. A log schoolhouse which stood on the land now owned by William Greenleaf, furnished shelter for Miss Moore's class of embryo philosophers. It is said that George Peck, Peck's *Sun*, obtained his earlier knowledge of letters of the English alphabet within this old schoolhouse. Miss Greenleaf is believed to have been his instructor; but, of course, no one can blame her for the wickedness of her pupil. The old adage, "As the twig is bent, the tree

will incline," will not apply in George's case. The next abode of education was a neat frame house which stood on the farm of Lyman Goodhue, and now used by that gentleman as a storehouse. In 1871, a two-story brick was erected near by, in which is now taught a grade school of two departments. The roll shows the names of 109 children who have attended. Prof. Brown and Miss McDonough are the teachers.

Elder Case, a Methodist missionary, was among the first professors of religion to preach the Gospel in Cold Spring and vicinity. Services were held in the private residences of the most devout, 1842 being given as the date of these proceedings. The Revs. Halleck, Cook and Anderson have officiated since Elder Case. During the fifties, the United Brethren organized prayer-meetings in the old Fuller House, in which Deacon Hammond had a store. The frame schoolhouse was afterward the scene of worship by this denomination, and, in 1862, they built a church edifice, the society at the present time being given, in numbers, at eighty-six members. Elders Zook, Payne and Hamilton were among the early exhorters. The Revs. Suttles, Bove, Talbot, Alderman, Cunningham, Deal, Grover and Wood have been the regular Pastors.

In early days (about 1849), the good shepherds of the Lord in Cold Spring found it necessary to inaugurate a crusade against that monster, Intemperance. Accordingly, Elder Case took the lead in this regard, and pursued the enemy to the very threshold of his lair. An organization was effected in the wagon-shop of William Graham, known as the "Auger-Hole Society," to which a large proportion of the population belonged. Instead of signing a pledge and joining in singing a cold-water hymn, the candidate for admission was required, in the presence of all the other teetotalers, to bore a hole, with an auger, in a plank leaning against the side of the room, and swear never to drink till the hole grew up; if he did, he would come forward, in the presence of his stronger brothers and sisters, and acknowledge his waywardness by deliberately plugging the hole with a wooden pin. This novel method of initiation excited considerable interest at first; but, owing to the great demand for pins, causing a drain upon Mr. Graham's supply of wagon-timber, the Society disbanded. Among the "old pluggers" of the "Auger-Hole Society" who are still in existence, may be mentioned Judge Hammond, T. Marsh and Maj. Gray.

Located upon the apex of a hill in the southern limits of Cold Spring are the beautiful grounds of the Cold Spring Union Cemetery Association, where lie the remains of many old pioneers. The Association was organized in 1860, with S. B. Hammond as President, Daniel Bean, Treasurer; Richard Cheesebrough, Clerk, and B. S. McCune added to the board as Director. In October, 1878, a re-organization took place, and the grounds were largely improved. The officers and managers of the Association at the present time are William Ludtke, Chr. Ludtke and William Kutz.

LAKE MILLS.

Capt. Joseph Keyes was the first settler in what is now the village of Lake Mills. On October, 1837, is the date of his coming. He settled and built a shanty on the piece of land now occupied by Mrs. Lewis. After numerous improvements and additions to his rude home, he finally (in 1841) attached to it a frame structure, made of plank from his saw-mill, and, for a long time, the Captain's house was regarded by his neighbors as the acme of architectural beauty.

Judging by the following incident, his life there, until others moved in, can hardly be said to have been all his fancy painted. For some time his nearest neighbors were Fort Atkinson and Alan, and one day being short of flour, he started off to the latter place with a pillow-slip to procure some. He obtained about six pounds, and, on his way back, the horse he was riding started at something, causing Mr. Keyes to let go his hold on the pillow-slip, which fell, as luck would have it, into a mud-hole. The Captain's grief was very great, in fact he cried, but flour be-

ery valuable, he recognized the truth of the old adage respecting the uselessness of mourning over spilt milk, and gathered up his package, the contents of which he subsequently used.

George Farmer and wife, Isaac Wardwell and his brother, M. L. Bartlett, George Hebard, J. P. Drake, Judge Hyer, J. L. Chambers and Miles Millard were the next settlers in that vicinity. In 1842, Capt. Keyes laid out the village by platting an area of his claim containing about twenty-five acres. In 1852, Mr. Enoch B. Fargo set off the northern and western portions, consisting of fifteen acres in the latter and twenty in the former. A third addition was made at a later date, by Messrs. Cook & Atwood, which included twenty acres in the northwestern portion. In the center of the place is a very fine piece of ground, which was laid out and donated by Capt. Keyes for a public park. For a number of years no action was taken in regard to improvements, but, of late years, a substantial fence has been erected and numerous shade-trees planted upon it. These latter, when fully grown, will tend much to beautify an otherwise plain spot. Up to 1870, the place bore the name of Lake Mills, having been so christened by Capt. Keyes, probably owing to the circumstance of its being almost on Rock Lake, which was a source of power to a saw-mill and grist-mill then running. But, in 1870, it was re-christened "Tyranena," which name it bore for one year, when, in deference to a popular sentiment, the name was changed back to "Lake Mills."

Ever since 1856, the government of the village has been vested in a President and Board of Trustees, a list of whom the publishers regret being unable to give, the necessity for which was occasioned by the utter and entire absence of records from 1846 to 1857, and the inability of even the oldest inhabitant to remember, with the slightest degree of accuracy, the name or names of any members of the Board. The present members of the Board are: President, B. B. Sanborn; Trustees—F. A. Seaven, F. G. Kaltenbrum, C. Cramer, Clint Brayton, A. J. Foster and George Griswold; Clerk, Frank Foote; Treasurer, R. S. Royce; Police Justice, O. L. Ray.

A PIONEER'S SKETCH.

Royal Tyler, an old settler in Lake Mills, who died in 1870, has left the following sketch, giving his experiences and observations. The paper is supposed to have been written about twenty years ago. It is to be regretted that Mr. Tyler did not leave a more extended history of this important section. He says:

"The first settlement of the town of Lake Mills was commenced in the month of May, 1837, by E. L. Atwood, Holly Atwood and Jacob Gause, who emigrated from Massachusetts, and arrived in Milwaukee in the month of August, 1836, and moved on to their claim, as it was then called—which was made by the writer on the 16th day of March, 1837, and recorded in the memorable claim-law office, kept by N. F. Hyer, at the Ancient City—on the 31st day of May, 1837, and commenced making improvements on the southeast quarter of Section 1, Town 7 north, of Range 13 east, and built during the season one small block-house and one frame house in the month of June, 1837; and in the fall one large block-house, 24x36, and raised that season 150 bushels of potatoes.

"On the 5th day of March, 1837, the writer of this arrived in Milwaukee from the State of Vermont, and came to this town on 15th day of the same month, and made his claim; moved on to it June following, and has resided on it since, with the exception of three years. The same season, I broke six acres of land. With me came Theron Plumb, who came from Massachusetts, and lived with Mr. Atwood and myself until he moved over into Milford, where he now resides with his family, considered in every other respect as one of our citizens.

"In the month of July, two sisters of Mr. Atwood—Elvira and Mary Ann—moved out from Milwaukee. Until then, we considered ourselves the kings and queens of the West; then we were once more happy to acknowledge ourselves under the influence of the fair sex. It seemed to us like enjoying a meal at home to have it prepared by the hands of those whom nature has designed to satisfy the finer sense of taste—though our meals were nothing more than good bread and pork, and pork and bread.

"In October, Mr. John Atwood and wife—parents of the above-named Atwoods—moved to this place, together with the rest of their family, viz.: Their sons Isaac and wife, and John C. and Nancy, and also the wife and family of E. L. Atwood.

"In the same month, also, came Capt. Joseph Keyes, who moved with his family from the State of Vermont, and located in the present village, and commenced improving the water-power. Also, with Capt. Keyes came George Farmer and wife, from New York. Of this company of first settlers, George Farmer and family returned to Herkimer, the place whence they came, in 1843, and Capt. Keyes moved to Menasha with his family in 1850, with great reluctance—Lake Mills seeming most like home to him of any other place in the West. And it was with the same deep sense of regret that we parted with him, he being endeared to us all by the ties of early settlement, and those being the nearest of all, except of kin.

"The first death from among the early settlers was that of Mrs. John Atwood, who died on November 2, 1845. The first marriage of the first settlers was that of the writer with Rosalind Colton, of Montpelier, Vt., on January 8, 1839. The next in order was that of K. Atwood to Mary Ann Keene on April 12, 1840. Miss Keene and her sister Delta (now the wife of Charles M. Plumb) are believed to have been the third and fourth females who settled in the county. They located in the present limits of Aztalan December 25, 1836, and underwent great privations and hardships, being nearly frozen to death once, and often reduced nearly to starvation. The first wedding celebrated in the town was the marriage of Morgan T. Bartlett, one of the settlers of Milford, to Miss Mary Ann Atwood, in the spring of 1840. Both of the above have died—Mr. Bartlett, on June 31, 1847, and Mrs. Bartlett in the October following. Mrs. Isaac Atwood died December 31, 1848, and Mrs. Royal Tyler November 14, 1850. The first child born in Lake Mills was William Henry Atwood, son of E. L. and Sarah Atwood, on May 6, 1840.

"*Improvements.*—The first saw-mill in the village of Lake Mills was built by Capt. Joseph Keyes, which went into operation in the fall of 1839. In the fall of 1842, Capt. Keyes erected the first grist-mill in the county of Jefferson, on the same water-power as the saw-mill named above. A store was opened at Lake Mills in 1842, by George Payne and J. L. Byington. The first schoolhouse was erected in the summer of 1841, and an excellent school kept by Nancy Atwood, now Mrs. Daniel Wood. Independence Day was first celebrated in the county at Lake Mills, in 1839, by a goodly number of people for the time, at which a spirited oration was delivered by Rev. J. F. Ostrander.

"*Miscellaneous.*—The town now contains 1,400 inhabitants. The price of wheat in 1838 was \$3 per bushel; now 37½ cents. Flour, in 1837, \$15; in 1852, \$2.50. Pork, \$4 per barrel, or 25 cents per pound, now 3½ cents. Labor by the day, \$1; board by the week \$7, and bread and fish at that."

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1844, with the following communicants: Mrs. Mary Ann Millard, Stephen Faville, Alpheus Faville, John Johnston, George Baker, Thomas Dare and Oscar Bowman. For a number of years, the then growing congregation met for prayer in the houses of personal friends and in the schoolhouse. In 1854, they built the first church, at a cost of about \$1,800. It was a frame structure, capable of seating 200 persons. That building continued in use until 1867, when the present building was erected. It is a very handsome brick building, with a seating capacity of 300, and cost \$10,000.

Following is a list of the Pastors from the date of the organization to the present time: The Revs. Lathrop, Allen, Wood, Martin, Willard, Jones, Galup, Brown, Randall, Piersol, Holister, Shepherd, Squires, Potter, Boshe, Reyna, Cooley, North, Bennett, Moore, Sewel, Carpenter, Bennett, Wheeler, Hubbs, Coblin, Miller, Moffat, Piersol and Richardson. The Presiding Elders have been S. C. Stocking, P. B. Pease (twice), Elder Seighigh, E. Springer, W. H. Sampson and W. P. Stowe.



J. W. Cottrander

JEFFERSON

The Moravian Church.—The nucleus of this society was formed in 1856, the leading spirits being Messrs. August Resenberg, Michael Strasburg, Carl Zeberneck, George Bruns, A. Zimmerman and Andrew Joeckel. For two years, services, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Rathbrun, were held in the old schoolhouse; but in 1858, the society, then much stronger, built a church. It was a brick building, with a seating capacity of about one hundred and fifty, and cost \$600. Two years afterward, they built a parsonage, of brick, also, at a cost of \$600. The old church was utilized until 1872, when they built the present church. It is also of brick, with a seating capacity of five hundred, and cost \$5,000. The old parsonage is still in use. The present number of the congregation is one hundred and fifty, who contribute a salary to the Pastor of \$500 per annum.

Following is a list of the ministers from the date of the organization to the present time: 1856–57, Rev. Mr. Rathbrun; 1857–60, Rev. John Kilian; 1860–65, Rev. Phillip Uitse; 1865–70, Rev. Phillip Rommel; 1870–79, Rev. P. F. Oehler; 1879, Rev. Mr. Severing, the present incumbent.

The Baptist Church was organized on August 17, 1869, with the following communicants: William H. Foster and wife, George Lusted and wife, L. D. Fargo and wife, W. A. Guild, George T. Fargo, W. Carr, Miss Nancy Allcorn, Delia Healy, Emma Harvey, Mrs. M. J. Sanborn, Mrs. Sarah Wenings, Miss Rose Trussell, Miss Alida Fargo and Miss Kate K. Fargo. Up to 1870, the congregation met in Hoskin's Hall, but in that year they purchased the old Leavitt Schoolhouse and converted it into a hall. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of about two hundred, but is only called upon to accommodate sixty-two, that being the present membership. It cost \$1,200.

Following is a list of Pastors: 1869–74, Rev. Isaac Fargo; 1874–76, Rev. John Webb; 1877–79, Rev. J. S. Marsh, the present incumbent.

The present Trustees are Messrs. B. B. Sanborn, A. Healy and L. D. Fargo.

The Congregational Church was organized August 15, 1847, with the following members: Kelly Atwood, Mary A. Atwood, Theron Plum, Charles Plum, Gerard Cutler, Mary Cutler, E. D. Seward, Sarah A. Seward, Martin N. Seward, May E. Seward and Mrs. Chary Smith. In 1850, Mr. Kelly Atwood donated a lot, one acre and a half in extent, and next year the society erected the present church at a cost of \$2,000. Additions to the extent of \$1,500 have since been made. It has a seating capacity of about three hundred, though it is never called upon to accommodate more than one hundred and fifty, its present congregation. Following is a list of Pastors from the date of the organization to the present time: The Revs. Mr. Clinton, E. D. Seward, T. W. Jones, A. A. Young, — Bushel, C. Caverno, S. E. Lathrop, H. B. Tuttle, H. Fowle, H. Pullen and R. Quaife, the present incumbent. The present Trustees are G. A. Williams, W. L. Hopkins and S. Wegeman.

ROCK LAKE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

On October 4, 1854, a meeting of the residents of Lake Mills was held for the purpose of forming a cemetery association. Messrs. John G. Merriam, Q. A. Shoat, William H. Foster, L. S. Kellogg, W. R. Griswold and S. S. Keyes, were chosen to fill the office of Trustees, they choosing as officers L. S. Kellogg, President; W. R. Griswold, Treasurer, and S. S. Keyes, Secretary.

The ground, two acres in extent, was then located on the Picket estate, in Cook & Atwood's Addition to the village. That ground continued in use until September 29, 1856, when another meeting was called, and held, for the purpose of receiving the present lot at the hands of Mr. Kelly Atwood, who donated it in exchange for that formerly in use. All the bodies in the original plat were taken up and re-entered. It contains five acres, and is located on the old Madison and Watertown road, on Sections 11 and 12.

It is a very pretty ground, and in appointments and general appearance does honor to those who have been at the pains and expense to thus beautify it. The present Trustees

are: Oscar S. Ray, President; C. H. Steinfert, Secretary; William L. Hoskins, Treasurer George S. Griswold, S. W. Hoyt and S. R. Teed, Trustees.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the town was erected by Capt. Joseph Keyes and his neighbors, in 1841, who hired a Miss Catlin to teach there, the cost of the building and Miss Catlin's salary being defrayed from a fund subscribed by the citizens. On October 7, 1843, pursuant to an order of the School Commissioners of the town of Aztalan, a meeting of the legal voters of the Lake Mills School District was held in Lake Mills for the purpose of forming a school board and electing officers for the ensuing year. Those chosen were: S. S. Keyes, Clerk; Miles Millard, W. B. Sloan, E. L. Atwood, Trustees; Girard Cutler, Collector. At a meeting held on February 22, 1844, it was resolved to erect a schoolhouse in Lake Mills, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Building Committee: Messrs. Benjamin Salts, Andrew P. Waterbury and George Hebard. That summer, the schoolhouse was built, the material being of brick and the cost \$200. On August 1, 1845, a meeting was held to obtain the sense of the voters on the amount of tax necessary to be levied for the completion of the building, and, after some discussion, \$100 was the amount agreed upon. On September 1, 1850, the Clerk of the District, Mr. E. D. Seward submitted his annual report, by which it was shown that there were one hundred and thirty-five pupils attending the school, of whom sixty-seven were males and sixty-eight females; that the school had been taught seven months of the year—by Mr. James E. Cook for two and a half months, by Miss M. A. Ranney and J. A. Baker one and a half months each, and A. Parker one and a half months.

In 1854, a second brick schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$800, the land upon which the two stood being donated by Roswell Picket and Miles Millard. Those two buildings remained in occupation until 1868, when the present free high-school building was erected at a cost of \$9,000. It is of brick, with accommodations for two hundred and fifty scholars, and, in addition, the Board still use one of the old back buildings. The course of instruction pursued is similar to that in use throughout the high schools in the State.

Following is a list of the Principals who have occupied the high-school building since its erection:

1868-70, E. P. Brooks; 1870-71, James T. Freeman; 1871-73, Mr. Newberry and G. A. Williams; 1874, C. L. Hubbs; 1874-76, G. A. Williams; 1876-79, C. L. Hubbs.

The present Trustees are: Messrs. B. B. Sanborn, Director; G. S. Griswold, Treasurer R. Fargo, Clerk.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Principal among these important factors to the ultimate greatness of the village, are the Agricultural Company's works, which were started in 1847, by Miles Millard, Ambrose Foster and Enoch and L. B. Fargo, in a brick building 70x40 feet. The work then turned out was of the most ordinary character, being, in fact, such as is performed in almost any small foundry at the present day.

Mr. Millard remained in partnership for about a year, selling out his interest at the end of that time to Mr. Hugh Sells, who subsequently sold to Messrs. W. R. and George S. Griswold. In 1860, Mr. E. B. Fargo also retired, his interest passing into the hands of Mr. J. E. Fargo to whom he sold for \$2,000. The business was then conducted by Messrs. Griswold, Fargo & Co. until 1868, when the Agricultural Manufacturing Company of Lake Mills was formed, with a stock company of \$30,000, in shares of \$1,000 each. These were held as follows: Fargo & Harvey, \$1,000; E. B. Fargo, \$1,000; S. B. Griswold, \$2,000; J. H. Myers, \$1,000; S. I. Hitchcock, \$3,500; E. Styles, \$500; S. Doty, \$500; S. W. Hoyt, \$1,000; G. W. Bishop, \$500; W. R. Taylor, \$1,000; M. N. Seward, \$1,000; J. E. Fargo, \$4,000; W. R. Griswold, \$7,000; George S. Griswold, \$3,000; E. P. Brooks, \$1,000, making a total of \$28,000 paid-up

capital. The Company remained in force until 1876, when the present proprietors, Messrs. George S. Griswold, S. P. Hitchcock and G. A. Williams, bought out the concern for 25 cents in the dollar of the amount above represented. In June of the same year, Mr. Williams purchased Mr. Hitchcock's interest, thus constituting the firm of Williams & Griswold, who, however, continue to do business under the style and title of the "Agricultural Company." The most recent change is the purchase of the entire concern by Mr. Williams.

The machinery principally manufactured consists of plows, seeders, wagons and general farming implements. The amount of work turned out annually is worth about \$30,000, and, in the season when seeders are in most demand, the firm employs some thirty men. The amount of capital invested is about \$20,000.

Seaver's Oil-Tempered Knife Manufactory was started in 1875, by Mr. F. A. Seaver, with \$4,000 capital. He now has \$5,000 invested, and will turn out this year, with five hands, about \$5,000 worth of work. These knives find considerable favor throughout the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, with all of whom he has a large trade. Next year, he will increase his facilities by the addition of a large trip hammer, which will enable him to produce ten times more work than he has been in the habit of doing.

Cigar Manufactory.—In May, 1876, Messrs. A. P. Newton, A. Newton and G. H. Newton, trading as "Newton Bros.," started this important adjunct to the comfort of the sons of men, with about \$1,000 capital. The first year they employed three hands, and turned out 300,000 cigars. They have now a capital of \$3,500 invested, and give employment to six hands, whose pay-roll foots up \$70 per week. They ship principally to Denver, Colo., and manufacture largely for home consumption. The leaf used is purchased principally in Milwaukee.

The Flouring-Mill.—Upon the completion of the mill, in 1842, Capt. Keyes ran it during the winter, and in the spring Messrs. Miles Millard and Roswell Picket bought the property, including nearly all of the present site of the village, and 120 acres of farming land adjoining, paying for it \$5,500. Mr. Picket retained possession of his share until 1846, when he sold it to Mr. Millard, who controlled it until 1850, when he sold out to Mr. Enoch Fargo. That gentleman retained it until 1854, but again disposed of it to a Mr. Hulburt, who sold out to Mr. Samuel Lewis, who traded it back again to Mr. Fargo. He kept it for about eighteen months, and then disposed of it to a Mr. Buck, who retained possession of it until 1874, when he sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. C. C. Smith. In 1875, that gentleman added steam power to it, so that he has now about \$12,000 invested in the venture. It is a two-run mill, with a capacity of about one hundred bushels per day. The grinding done is principally for home consumption, and that known as "custom work."

Lake Mills Cheese Factory was started in April, 1878, by Mr. E. B. Fargo, with \$1,400 capital. That year he turned out, with one man, 72,000 pounds of cheese. This year, he thinks he will turn out about the same amount. His trade is principally with New York, to which city he ships very largely, although he manufactures considerably for home consumption.

THE PRESS.

Lake Mills has a weekly newspaper, the *Spike*, published and edited by A. G. Bernard. It is a twenty-eight-column journal, bright and spicy, full of news, good advice and sound opinion. The *Spike* has just entered upon its second volume, and has the appearance of being in the enjoyment of liberal support and extended patronage. It is independent in politics.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The First Brick House was built in 1845, by Mr. William Bragg, directly opposite the old tavern on the Aztalan road, and still stands.

The First Store was opened in 1842 by Boyington Paine, who kept all manner of goods, but few of them.

The First Tavern was opened in the building now known as the "Lakeside House," in 1843, by Morgan L. Bartlett, the only change being the addition of a new front which has been made within the past few years.

The First Marriage.—The young people credited with having first called the attention of that much-abused myth, the "pilgrim of love," to Lake Mills, are Thomas C. Dancy and Arvilla Wordwell, now residing in Palmyra. The next was a double marriage, that of Mr. Abel Keyes and Miss Mary Cutler and Mr. George Hyer and Miss Katie Keyes, who were married upon the same day, in the year 1843, the day being observed as one of general rejoicing, the whole village and part of Madison being present.

The First Birth.—The hero of this most important event is believed to have been a daughter to the wife of George Farmer, who first saw light in the village of Lake Mills, in the year of grace 1839, though it is conceded that Henry Atwood was the first in the neighborhood, he having become an inmate of this vale of tears as early as 1840.

The First Death in this village was that of the father of Capt. Joseph Keyes, who drifted out on to the unknown sea in 1843.

ET CETERA.

There are three Lodges in Lake Mills—Sagola Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., D. G. Frazer, N. G., and O. L. Ray, Secretary; Lake Mills Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., O. L. Ray, Worshipful Master, and S. R. Teed, Secretary; Rock Lake Temple, T. of H. & T., F. Crump, W. C. T., and M. Myers, W. R.

Lake Mills is situated on the east side of Rock Lake, a romantic sheet of water much admired by tourists and others. The village limits comprise one-fourth of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Town 7 north, Range 13 east.

J. B. Chesmore is the present Postmaster.

Kroghville Post Office.—Located in Section 19, town of Lake Mills. It was surveyed in 1852 by J. D. Waterbury, and platted as a village by Casper Krogh, who built a saw-mill there in 1845.

The leading industrial enterprise in Kroghville is the patent-cultivator factory of Mr. Krogh. There are also a cheese-factory, an artificial limb factory, a post office, stores, blacksmith-shops and other institutions going to make up an enterprising and prosperous settlement.

The town of Lake Mills comprises within its borders some of the finest agricultural lands in the State.

HEBRON AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The following historical sketch, from the pen of Mr. Mark Curtis, now a resident of Hebron is a most interesting paper on the subject of the early settlement of the southeastern portion of Jefferson County. Mr. Curtis proves himself to be a close observer of passing events, and he has labored with a zeal, untiring and faithful, in collecting his facts, that is only equaled by his extraordinary ability to thoroughly develop and bring to light the reminiscences of the past. The article speaks for itself:

"A correct history of the town of Hebron embraces many things that are outside of the town, but are intimately connected with it, and a history of Hebron is of itself a history in part of the adjoining towns. Hon. Milo Jones, of Fort Atkinson, who was one of the Government Surveyors, and had a large contract for surveying in the eastern portion of Wisconsin, and whose services ran back to 1834, while on a visit to Milwaukee, made mention of the fact that there was a good water-power out about fifty miles on Bark River.

"A party, consisting of Solomon Juneau, *Daniel Willis, Jr., *Elisha W. Edgerton, David Sargent, *Thomas Holmes and Henry Miller (the last-named was for twenty-five or

*Still living.

more years connected with the great banking-house, as an employe and partner, of D. O. Mills & Coe), left Milwaukee, and, after a journey of seventeen days, arrived at the site of where the village of Hebron now is, during the month of November, 1835, and immediately built a claim shanty on the point of land that runs into the pond, and near where the present dam is thrown across the river. This being the first claim, and the parties improving it, made in Jefferson County.

"The parties who made this claim formed a company, known as the Rock River Land and Claim Company. David Sargent passed the winter of 1835 and 1836 here, living alone and looking after the interests of his company, being the first white man to pass an entire winter within what is now the boundaries of Jefferson County; although there are traditions that trappers had lived here portions of the year previous to this, but the claim that Sargent was the first white man to winter here in Jefferson County, cannot be successfully disputed. The Company before mentioned sent out a working party and dammed the river about eighty rods above the present dam during the spring and summer of 1836, and also commenced a saw-mill, which was located very near where the flouring-mill of L. Doud now stands. A race was dug that was near sixty rods long. The mill was completed so as to commence work, and sawed the first board February 11, 1837. There were two living witnesses of the 'opening'—Rufus C. Dodge, of Fort Atkinson, and Zenas Roberts, residence unknown to the writer. Dodge was a blacksmith, and was the 'smithy' of the saw-mill, as well as the cook for the men working during the winter. This mill was the first one built north of Dixon, Ill., on Rock River, or any of its tributaries.

"The mill was put under the charge and management of Horace Churchill (who was drowned near Sacramento, Cal., in 1878), but did not prove a financial success to its projectors and builders. It changed hands a number of times, and, finally, was transferred to John T. Fields, and by him it was sold to Joseph Powers, Esq., in 1845. Mr. Powers was a machinist by trade, a man of energy and indomitable perseverance, and, from the time he became the purchaser, the mill was a success, doubtless owing in part to the rapid settlement of the country, and the increased demand for lumber. Soon after becoming proprietor, he built a factory for the manufacture of bedsteads, the first one for the manufacturing of furniture by machinery west of the lakes, and, in the little shop here in the heavy timber, was the pioneer in making cheap furniture in Wisconsin. It might be here stated that the Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company, with its immense business at Fort Atkinson, is but the outgrowth of this little shop erected here a third of a century ago. The products of the factory were hauled by teams to the then rapidly growing towns that had sprung up in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

"About 1852, the saw-mill was rebuilt upon its present site, and the same year a flouring-mill was erected by Mr. Powers. The flouring-mill was burned down in the spring of 1855, and rebuilt the same season, by C. R. Barnes, now of Kansas, who had a contract for the purchase of the property. The shop grew to be a building over one hundred feet long, and two stories high, and was burned in 1866. The burning of the flouring-mill was the first fire of any amount occurring in town. It cost \$10,000 to rebuild it, which so crippled Mr. Barnes financially that the property came back into the hands again of Mr. Powers. The loss by the burning of the shop was fully \$10,000 more, which was not only a loss to Mr. Powers, but to the entire town, for it was the cause of removing an established industry, and took away from town thirty to fifty laboring men.

"Cyrus Cushman erected a saw-mill since known as Cushman's Mill, situated two and a half miles north of Hebron Village, in 1844, and afterward added a turning-shop for the manufacture of bedsteads and such other articles as he could find a ready market for. It took two days to raise this mill. Cushman had fifty men at the raising. A storm of sleet and rain came on, filling the mortices, and froze so hard, and it was nearly as much work to cut out the ice as it was to frame the building in the first place.

"Jesse Wright built the steam saw-mill known as Wright's Mill in 1852. Previous to the building of the mill, he was engaged in the manufacture of flour-barrels on an extensive scale, carrying on other branches of coopering.

" In 1853, Thurlow W. Brown, renowned as a temperance lecturer, and the editor of the *Cayuga Chief*, of Auburn, N. Y., together with Samuel T. Clothier, purchased a tract of land on the north side of the river, and opposite the village of Hebron, and laid out an addition to the village. In 1854, they built a steam saw-mill, which was torn down in 1868, and now forms a part of the warehouse of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, of Fort Atkinson.

" BARK RIVER.

" Previous to the year 1840, the Territory of Wisconsin was divided into three counties for judicial and other purposes, viz.: Brown, Crawford and Milwaukee. During the session of the Territorial Legislature of that year, new counties were created, and, among them, the county of Jefferson, and subdivided into towns, the four government townships of the southeast corner taking the name of Bark River, which comprised and included what is now the towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Sullivan, Palmyra, and all that part of Town 6, Range 15 east, which is now a part of the town of Jefferson.

" The first town meeting of the town of Bark River was held April 5, 1842, at the house of Abram Brink, in what is now the village of Cold Spring, and from the minutes of that meeting we copy:

" Meeting called to order. Abram Brink was elected Chairman of the meeting, and D. Merrill elected Clerk. The following named were elected by ballot to fill the various offices: Supervisors—D. Merrill (Chairman), E. Dames and Cyrus Cushman; Abram Brink, Town Clerk; D. Merrill, Assessor; Ira Fisk, Treasurer; Seth Smalley, A. Balsler and Justus Carpenter, Commissioners of Schools; A. Bradley, Renslaer Ring and E. W. Crave, Commissioners of Highways. Cyrus Cushman was elected Overseer of Highways for Towns 5 and 6, Range 16, now Palmyra and Sullivan; Harrison P. Willard, Seth Smalley and E. Daws elected Fence Viewers. Compensation voted to officers for the ensuing year: School Commissioners, \$2 a day; Commissioners of Highways, \$1.50; Town Clerk, \$1.50; Supervisors, \$1. Number of votes polled, 32.

" The amount raised by general tax for the year, as certified by Abram Brink, Town Clerk, was \$135.

" The first election held was for Delegate to Congress, and held at the mill-house of the Bark River Mills, now Hebron, September 10, 1837. There were seven votes cast, Cyrus Cushman being selected as the messenger to carry the returns to Milwaukee. Mr. Cushman was paid \$8 for this onerous task. Horace Churchill was one of the Inspectors of Election. James Duane Doty was the man voted for and elected.

" The next annual town meeting of the town of Bark River was held at Abram Brink's, in April, 1843. Willard Grant, William Mulks and Justus Carpenter, were elected School Commissioners, and met April 17, and divided the town into nine school districts. They reported that there were seventy-eight children of school age in town, and \$140 of public money to be apportioned.

" At an election held at the house of Abram Brink, in the town of Bark River, September 25, 1843, there were 20 votes cast for Delegate to Congress. Henry Dodge received 19, and George W. Hitchcock 1. George F. Markley received 19 for Register of Deeds; Enoch G. Darling, 16 for County Treasurer; Russell M. Nevens, 16 for Coroner; Chester May, Sr., 3; Milo Jones for County Surveyor, 19. The following named, long-since residents of Hebron, appear on the poll list, namely, D. F. Jones, Amos Gibbs, William Whopples, James R. Fuller and H. J. Munro.

" A special election was held at the house of H. P. Willard for the election of a Justice of the Peace, and Albert Burnham was elected, being the first to hold that office within the present boundaries of the town of Hebron.

" At the annual town meeting held in the house of A. Brink, Cold Spring, in 1844, D. J. Powers, S. M. Jones and Ashel Boyington were elected Supervisors; N. S. Hibbard, Allen Hays and Jonas Folts, Commissioners of Highways; Darins Reed, Justus Carpenter and P. H. Turner, Justices of the Peace; Peter H. Turner, Assessor. Fifty-one votes polled.

" In 1845, D. J. Powers was again elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and John Fish, Town Clerk.

"The Territorial Legislature of 1846, passed an act dividing the town of Bark River, as follows: Town 5 north, of Range 16 east, in Jefferson County, is hereby set off into a separate town by the name of Sullivan, and the next town meeting shall be held at John Nutters. Town 6, north of Range 15 east, in said county, is hereby set off into a separate town by the name of Tunbridge, and the next town meeting to be held at the house of Cyrus Cushman. Township 5, Range 16 east, is hereby set off into a separate town, by the name of Palmyra, and the election to be held at the schoolhouse in the village of Palmyra, and Town 5, Range 15, to be known as the town of Bark River, and the election to be held at the schoolhouse in the village of Cold Spring.

"At the town meeting held April 7, 1846, at Cold Spring (Brink's Mills), Jonas Folts, E. T. Williams and Samuel Wing, were elected Supervisors; Ebenezer Giles, Town Clerk; D. B. Peek, J. K. Pike and P. A. Fenner, Justices of the Peace; Nelson Freyer, Assessor; Noah Grover, Collector; Isaac Joslin, Noah Grover and Elijah Higgins, Constables. The sum of \$150 was voted for incidental expenses, and there was also voted 'to E. Giles and J. H. Fuller, \$6 for making a coffin for Mrs. Smith's mother.' During this year an election was held to ratify the Constitution and to vote for or against a State government; 54 votes were polled; 31 in favor of the Constitution and in favor of a State government, and 33 against. This year, a post office was established at Bark River Mills and D. P. Jones appointed Postmaster. The list of Postmasters of Bark River Mills is as follows: D. F. Jones, Seth Patee, George Trucks, S. T. Clothier, James M. Fitch, Mathew Washburn, E. S. Snow, S. W. Bailey, James M. Fitch, C. W. Biden. In 1868, the name of the office was changed from Bark River Mills to Hebron, and C. W. Biden appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by C. W. Burrington, and he by James B. Miner, he by Mrs. Justin Alvord, and she by Mrs. Amelia J. Norman, the present incumbent."

THE TOWN OF TUNBRIDGE.

The town of Tunbridge was Township No. 6, Range 18 east of the Government Subdivision, and being the north half of the town of Hebron and the "L" part of the town of Jefferson, and was organized pursuant to an act of the Legislature, and named by Cyrus Cushman after his native town in the State of Vermont. The first town meeting was held at his house April 7, 1846.

There were 52 votes polled. The officers elected were as follows:

Samuel T. Clothier, Chairman, S. B. McCune and John Jackson, Supervisors; Edward F. Hutchins, Town Clerk; Samuel T. Clothier, Justice of the Peace; Rufus H. Parker, Daniel Marble and Spencer Thayer, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel T. Clothier, Edward F. Hutchins and Willard Grant, School Commissioners; William Reynolds, Collector; H. J. Munro, Treasurer; Truman Martin, Sealer of Weights and Measures. Willard Grant was Moderator, and S. B. McCune, Clerk of the meeting.

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM.

There was a Fourth of July celebration held in the town that year, in the grove of David S. Wilcox, and adjoining the grounds of the Munro Schoolhouse. The late Gov. John E. Holmes delivered the oration; one of the Elder Dyes was Chaplain; Deacon James R. Dye and Elias Reynolds, fifers; Rev. Enoch P. Dye beat the snare drum, and Rev. Daniel Dye, the bass drum.

The dinner was served in the grove, and the meat cooked a la barbecue. An out-door oven did service in baking bread, cake and pies. Half of the township contributed milk for the making of a mammoth cheese. The dinner was free to all who chose to partake. The celebration was in every respect a success, and enjoyed by the "settlers" of adjoining towns.

This was the only festive occasion in the town of Tunbridge, for, the winter following, the Territorial Legislature repealed the act organizing the town of Tunbridge, and, after an existence of one year, disappeared as a town in Jefferson County.

TOWN OF HEBRON.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of 1847, Hebron was organized, taking the south half of Township No. 6 north, of Range 15 east, and all north of Bark River and Scuppernong Creek, of Township 5 north, of Range 15 east. The north half of Township No. 6 (Tunbridge), was attached to Jefferson, and the name Tunbridge dropped. The town of Cold Spring, was to include all of Township 5, Range 15 east, south of Bark River, and the town name of Bark River dropped. The first town meeting was held April 7, 1847, and the following-named persons were elected to fill the respective offices:

Supervisors—Samuel T. Clothier, Chairman; Enos J. Higbee and Seth Patee. Town Clerk, Seth Patee; Treasurer, John Burnham; Collector, Samuel M. Jones; Commissioners of Schools—Samuel T. Clothier, Vinson Covley and Elias Reynolds. Commissioners of Highways—Daniel Marble, Gideon Leavitt and Corydon Culver. Constables—Elijah Higgins and W. R. Case.

A resolution was passed fixing the salary of the officers elect at \$1 a day; it appropriated \$25 for the support of the poor and \$75 to inclose cemetery grounds. The first official act of the Commissioners of Highways was to lay out a highway from what is now known as the Water Street road to intersect the highway running from the village of Hebron to Fort Atkinson, May 4, 1847. The Commissioners of Schools districted the town into districts for school purposes. There were eighty-seven children of school age; \$111.34 school money to apportion. The first highway laid out and established through the town of Hebron was in 1842. The Legislature of the Territory passed an act making Cyrus Curtis, James Y. Watson and William A. Barstow, Commissioners, and authorized them to lay out and establish a Territorial road, commencing at Prairie Village, in Milwaukee County, and running thence westerly on the south of the heavy timber-lands lying between Prairie Village and Rock River, by the nearest and best route, crossing the Scuppernong Creek in Township 5, Range 16 east, and terminating at Fort Atkinson, in Jefferson County. Hon. Milo Jones was the surveyor, and Cyrus Cushman, one of the chain-men.

The village of Hebron was laid out by Joseph Powers, in 1847, John Fish, surveyor. Mr. Powers never recorded this plat, and, in 1856, he caused an additional survey to be made and additional ground platted by F. J. Starin, which was recorded.

The first schoolhouse in town was the log or block schoolhouse of District No. 2, and known as the Munro Schoolhouse for years. It was built in 1843. The first school taught in town was by Miss Lucy Ann Wakely, afterward the wife of Col. L. A. Winchester, of White-water. Miss Wakely commenced her school in the chamber of the dwelling of William Reynolds, but on the completion of the schoolhouse, her class was transferred to it. Miss Wakely was taken sick before completing her term and Willard Grant employed to finish it. The next schoolhouse was the log one built in the Burnham neighborhood (District No. 4) in 1846. Luther B. Green was employed as teacher. District No. 1 (the Whitney District) completed a schoolhouse during the year 1846, E. H. Hubbard being employed as teacher. The village schoolhouse was built in 1850. The Wright (or District No. 6) Schoolhouse was built in 1856. Cushman's (No. 5) in 1854. The schoolhouses built in 1843 and 1846, have given way to fine brick structures that will compare favorably with a like number in any rural town in the State.

HEBRON AND THE WAR.

The town of Hebron raised its quota of men under each call of the President of the United States for volunteers. At a special town meeting, held September 12, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That we raise money for the support of volunteers in town.

Resolved. That there be raised, on the taxable property of the town, \$200, to be expended as provided in Sec. 2 of Chap. 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide assistance for volunteers."

Previous to this, the citizens of the town contributed liberally, both in money and provisions, to such of the families as stood in need of aid. On March 2, 1862, the Town Board reported that they had expended of the "family relief fund," in relieving the wants of the families of volunteers, the sum of \$98.77. March 3, 1863, the Town Board reported, as being unexpended, the sum of \$37.77. Without going into details, it is sufficient to say the vouchers and evidences are among the archives of the town; that the town paid in bounties, by tax and subscription, and in aid to families of and for volunteers, the sum of \$22,000, and this by a population only a little in excess of one thousand. Of the number that went into the service at the call of their country, was Bailey Hutchins and Norman Morton; both died in the Andersonville prison-pen. Thomas Duffy was shot and killed at the assault on Port Hudson. James M. Burnham and Renselaer Burnham were both prisoners of war, but strong constitutions enabled them to survive the horrors and privations of prison life in "Dixie." Ansel Strong was for a considerable space of time in Libby Prison. Of those who served in the army during the rebellion and are residents of the town, we recall the names of John Garlock, A. F. Winlau and H. C. Westphall, of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment; Jedediah Carnes, James M. Burnham, Ansel Strong, Walter P. Hall, Martin Van Duser, Charles C. Brown, George S. Case, George Coppins, De Witt Wilcox, Charles F. Klityke, W. G. Palmer and Henry Carman were members of different infantry organizations. W. F. Reynolds, First Cavalry; Alfred Cooley, M. H. Blakely, Robert Krause, William E. Evans and John Van Lone were members of the heavy artillery, stationed at Washington. Amerieus W. Jones and William Hall belonged to and served in a battery; James Fryer was also a member of a battery; Walter B. Primer served in an Illinois regiment; Benjamin P. Tubbs was also in an Illinois regiment. There are three persons in receipt of pensions, namely: Ansel Strong, for a gunshot wound; Walter B. Primer, the same, and Henry C. Westphall, general disability. Mrs. Philena Hunter receives a pension on account of the death of her son, William Hunter, a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who died of disease while in the service. The town purchased a plot of ground for a cemetery, which was duly laid out into lots in 1868, and four lots in the center reserved for a soldiers' monument, which the people of the town intended to erect; but it is now a little doubtful about its ever being completed, at least for a number of years to come.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Rev. Mr. Frink, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized the first Church society in 1839. The church edifice was commenced while the Rev. Hilton was in charge of the society, in 1854, and completed and dedicated a year or two later. The society and Church have had for Pastors, Revs. Mills, Hazeltine, Hilton, Hollock, Rowe, Ross, Moffet, Chamberlain, Frink, Lyman, Parsons (three years), Potter, Wanless, Chapin, Cooley, Cole, Fisher (two years), Porter, Bristol, Garvin and Dale.

The First Baptist Church.—Rev. William Dye moved to Hebron in November, 1857, and commenced preaching, but, previous to his coming, a few Baptist believers had been duly organized and recognized as a branch of the Whitewater Baptist Church, with the privilege of holding covenant meetings. The preaching of Elder Dye was attended with success, a great revival being the result. April 29, 1858, at an adjourned meeting of the Baptist Churches of White-

water, Palmyra, Edgerton and Aztalan, the First Baptist Church of Hebron was established and recognized as an independent body. It adopted twenty articles of faith and had forty-seven members, the Rev. William Dye, Pastor, the number of members ultimately reaching fifty-six. Preaching was kept up till 1862. Mr. Dye was a man of good native talents, and well calculated for the pioneer work he found ready for his hands among the hardy settlers of "Barber Woods." He died at the Insane Hospital, at Madison, in 1863. The Church, since his death has been without preaching, other organizations absorbing its members.

Rev. E. P. Dye settled in the town in 1845, and with his calling—that of a preacher of the Gospel—he engaged in farming. He was a resident of the town about twenty years, but during the time he received a call from a Church in New York, whither he went and stayed about three years.

Rev. E. P. Fay came and settled in the town in 1844.

Of the young men who have resided in the town and have become ministers, the Rev. E. L. Eaton, of the M. E. Church, is one of the most successful young ministers in the Wisconsin Conference, and is at Beloit for the third year. Austin and D. J. Whitney, sons of David Whitney, belong to the United Brethren, and are quite successful in their calling.

Resolute Lodge, No. 191, I. O. G. T., was instituted July 9, 1864. It prospered finely for a time. It had upward of two hundred members, and owned its own hall and a library of standard works, which cost over \$200, but finally ceased to exist in 1874.

The Centennial Lodge, No. 238, was organized in May, 1876, and now (November, 1879) is stronger than ever before. Its work is mostly among the young, while efforts are put forth to save the downfallen among those of mature age.

The Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized November 24, 1876, by Grand Worth Master J. W. Ostrander. The charter members were Lorenzo Dow Abbey, Robert Krause, Daniel P. Elmendorf, Milton Henry Blakely, George W. Case and Myron Hollis. The following have been Noble Grands: L. D. Abbey, William Henry Miner, James B. Miner, Charles C. Brown, Barber W. Miner, Silas G. Westphall and J. Osborn Stevens. The total membership is fifty-two. Twelve have withdrawn and organized a Lodge at the village of Rome.

An Anti-Thief Society was organized October 26, 1863, and, at one time, had upward of seventy-five members. The first President was John Burnham; Vice President, D. D. Burrington; Treasurer, Joseph Powers; Secretary, John G. Ridley. At the present time, it has \$500 in the treasury. H. J. Munro is Treasurer.

The Jefferson County Agricultural Society.—The Jefferson County Agricultural Society was organized in Hebron, in 1852. The first officers of the Society were elected here and their names will be found in the Society's history, in another part of this work.

The Hebron Mutual and Farmers' Life Insurance Company, was organized during the year 1875, Jonas Folts, President, and L. B. Green, Secretary. Mr. Green has been the Secretary since the organization of the Company. The Company has upon its books about \$120,000. Its first loss occurred in October, 1879, and necessitated an assessment of 4 mills on the valuation of the property insured.

SOME OF THE FIRST THINGS.

The first physician who settled in the town was Joel Higgins, in 1847. The next was Dr. W. H. H. Drake, in 1848. Dr. D. D. Burrington settled here in 1853, and lived here until his decease, in 1872. Dr. S. G. Pickett came in 1868, and still resides here. Dr. J. Sanborne settled here in 1874, and remained one year. Dr. D. W. Case came in the spring of 1877 and remained till the spring of 1878; and Dr. J. Mahan came in May, 1879, and is still resident.

The first cabinet-maker was Seth Patee. He came in 1845, and remained until his death in 1861.

The first shoemakers were John Devore and his son, Hartley Devore, who came in 1846.

The first merchant was Elijah Higgins, in 1848. He and D. F. Jones ran an ashery, and from that Higgins started a store.

The first blacksmith was Rufus C. Dodge, in 1836.

The first bridge built across Bark River was at Prince's Point, and the work was done and the material furnished voluntarily by the inhabitants, without taxing the town, and the sixty rods of corduroy across the marsh to get to the bridge was built in the same way.

The next bridge across the river was three-fourths of a mile below the village, and was built without tax. The people, after getting the frame up, were too poor to buy plank, got out poles and spotted them down, which answered the purpose of a plank covering for six or eight years. In 1877, the town built an iron bridge across the river, on the site of the pole bridge, at a cost of \$1,200. After the mail route was established, the people took hold and put up a bridge across the river just below where the dam now is, and it is needless to add that it was done by voluntary labor.

The first roads opened by voluntary labor are the ones leading to Fort Atkinson and Whitewater.

The first brickmaker was D. F. Jones.

The first charcoal-burner was Azariah Cooley.

W. R. Case hauled the first load of maple-wood to Whitewater from the town. Hon. S. Wakely was the purchaser, giving a pair of stoga boots for two cords of maple-wood. Case broke down two wagons in hauling it.

WHO WERE AND ARE THE OLD SETTLERS?

Horace Churchill and Hamilton McCullom were in charge of the saw-mill in 1837 and 1838. William Reynolds moved to Wisconsin in 1836, and to Hebron in 1838, and settled on the farm adjoining the one where he lived for twenty years previous to his death, which occurred in September, 1878. Samuel M. Jones and Darius F. Jones settled in town during the summer of 1838; Harrison P. Willard, in 1839. William Whapples and David Bartlett came during the summer of 1836, and to Hebron in 1841, and opened up farms on Sections 3 and 4. Jonas Folts came to Wisconsin in 1835, made his first purchase of property in Milwaukee and made a tour into the interior, going as far as Janesville, or where Janesville now is. There was not a single house between Milwaukee and Rock River at that time. He returned East in the fall, was married, and came to Milwaukee with his wife in the spring of 1836 and erected a house. During the summer, he moved to the town of Summit, Waukesha County, and opened up a farm, where he continued to reside until 1841, then moved to the State of New York, where he remained until his return to Wisconsin in the spring of 1843, when he bought out David Bartlett, and, by other purchases, he had a farm of 500 acres, and here he made his home until his death, June 24, 1876, except one year at Jefferson, in 1847, when he was Register of Deeds.

Halsey J. Munro and David S. Wilcox settled on the farms where they continue to reside in 1842. William Grant made a claim near Cushman's Mill in 1842, but sold it and purchased a farm, the one on which he has continued to reside since 1843, except the years he was Register of Deeds and County Treasurer. His settlement dates from 1842.

Albert Burnham, John Burnham, Amos Gibbs and his father — Gibbs, Gideon Leavitt, A. B. Eaton, John Jackson, S. B. McCune, Johnson McCune, Robert Wilson, Cyrus Cushman, Abel C. Cushman, Robert Barelay, Will Mitchell and Squire Brown settled during the year 1843; Carlton S. Crittenden, Lafayette Fox, Lant Marble, Daniel Marble, Samuel T. Clothier, William Moore, William Brink, John Ritter, Joseph Green, James R. Dye, Clark Wilbur, Rufus H. Parker, J. R. Van Norman, William R. Case, Chancey N. Torrey and Spencer Thayer, during the year 1844; Billings Baldwin, Corydon Culver, Abraham Sanford, John Porter, Edward F. Hutchins, Truman C. Martin, Daniel Case, George Remington, Marshall Torrey, James Paterson, Charles Record, James Schoffer, R. A. Fenner, Asa Tyler, John A.

Wilcox, James St. John, Amos H. Burnham, George Burnham and their father James Burnham, Jesse Wright, Adin Reynolds, Daniel Case, Orin Clark, Richard Rhodes, H. M. Johnson, E. H. and Jabez Hubbard and Sylvester Fox, came and made settlements in 1845 and 1846. Enoch J. Higbee, Freeman Martin, William Noyes, with his sons William H., Simon H., Henry and Wilder, and the Hays family, came in 1847.

The following are the names of those who have lived in Hebron and have been called to honorable positions in public life: Samuel T. Clothier, First Constitutional Convention, in 1846; Jonas Folts, Second Constitutional Convention, in 1847; George Trucks, H. K. Zimmerman and Alonzo Brown, Sheriffs of Jefferson County; Jonas Folts, Willard Grant, Registers of Deeds; Charles T. Clothier, Clerk of Circuit Court; D. F. Jones, Willard Grant, County Treasurers; Edward Vincent, Samuel T. Clothier, H. D. Barrow, Willard Grant, Jonas Folts, members of the Wisconsin Assembly; Harrison Hutchins, Joseph E. Atwater, members of the Minnesota Legislature.

Daniel Bullock, the manager and Superintendent of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, made his first settlement in Hebron, and was employed by Mr. Powers, as a wood-turner.

Dr. F. B. Brewer, of Fairbury, Ill., has met with great success in the practice of his profession, and his wife, the daughter of J. B. Miner, has achieved great popularity as a concert singer throughout Wisconsin, and being well known, her services, as a singer, are frequently called in requisition in the cities of Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison. There might be many incidents related of early times, but want of space precludes it.

Harrison P. Willard and Cynthia Martin were married in 1844, being the first couple married in the town.

William and Susan Reynold had the first burial—a boy, in 1838.

A WOMAN FOR A DOLLAR.

Walter Searls sold his wife to George Orcutt, the consideration being \$1, he (Searls) releasing all his right, title and interest in the "goods." Searls was a shiftless sort of a fellow, with a disposition to appropriate other people's property to himself, while Orcutt was a self-reliant, wide-awake man—a blacksmith; the woman, spirited and not satisfied with her lot, was pleased to have the bargain consummated. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt have been prosperous, and are respected citizens of a thriving town in an adjoining county.

REMINISCENCES.

H. J. Munro brought with him a dog, a cross of the Newfoundland and bull terrier. "Cease" was famous as being the only dog that would give battle to the big gray wolf. He would close in with a wolf or wolves, no matter how great the odds were against him, and many a battle he had. At one time, a large, gray wolf was trapped, taken to a stable and let loose. Dogs were put into the stable with the wolf, but one snap from the animal would send them howling to a corner. Finally, old "Cease" was put in, and immediately closed with the wolf, and would have killed him had he been let alone. "Cease" would follow unerringly the tracks of a wounded deer. When he caught a deer, he would make a meal, then lie down, and with howls, let his master know of his whereabouts. He was as well known as any of the old pioneers in the "settlement." His death was caused by the falling of a tree. His owner, Robert Wilson, mourned his death almost as he would one of his children.

D. F. Jones and his brother Samuel kept "bach" for ten years, and their shanty was the place where the weary wayfarer could find shelter and food. D. F.'s culinary acquirements were famed from Rock River to the lakes. The brothers owned a single-barreled shot-gun, and, when pointed at game, would, like Crockett's coon, come right down. When loaded too heavy, its recoil was simply immense, and it was the custom of the last one that used it to leave a heavy charge in it, then find some game that needed shooting and call for some one to come and

shoot, the result being that the shootist would be prone upon the ground with a painful shoulder or face, most likely both. Willard Grant was at one time making the ferry of Bark River in a canoe, the gun being placed the nearest to him intentionally, and, as some ducks were flying over, his companions called on him to shoot, the result being a man overboard and "Plausam" (the name of the gun) to the bottom, where it remained some months. It is needless to add that when the wet man gained the shore, there was no one near enough for him to vent his wrath upon. Many and many the joke that was played upon the unsophisticated with "Old Plausam."

Mrs. Mark Curtis is the oldest native-born person that was born in Wisconsin. She was born October 3, 1838, in the town of Summit, Waukesha County.

Dr. S. G. Pickett is one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in the State. He came to Wisconsin in 1836 and has been in active practice of his profession ever since.

Lyman Doud, the owner of the Hebron Flour-Mills, has been in business since 1842, his first settlement being at Kenosha, and was one of the founders of the village of Port Washington, Washington County.

SETTLERS' SCIENCE.

Henry Carey's theory seemed to hold good in the settlement of the town of Hebron, that men never opened up the richest part of the country first, for it took more means where the soil was very rich than where it was poor—not that the soil of the timbered land is necessarily poorer in quality than on the openings or prairie, but that it took less to make a start in the timber-lands than on the prairie. The timber was at hand, and a man could cut enough for a fair-sized log house in two days. Another day with the help of neighbors would roll it up, and a week's work of one man would get out the "shakes" and put on the roof, and if the settler was very poor, and a long ways from a saw-mill, he would get out logs and spot them down for the floor. Often, when unable to own a stove, the chimney and fire-place were made of mud and sticks. Thus a comfortable dwelling would be erected by an outlay of a trifle for glass, and, in many instances, oiled paper, taking the place of glass. So, in clearing and fencing, a single yoke of oxen sufficed for all the team-work. Three or four acres were usually cleared the first year and planted to corn and potatoes, and, after a year or two, enough would be cleared for wheat, and as the country settled, there sprung up a demand for portions of the timber, first being for the better class of saw-logs and hewing timber, then staves for barrels. After awhile there came a limited demand for cord-wood. Charecoal burning was one of the industries that engaged quite a number, and in time the timber would pay for clearing the land, as it became worth something, and for the last ten or fifteen years the standing timber has been worth from \$25 to \$75 an acre. As timber became scarce men turned their attention to farming, and for the past few years dairying has occupied their attention. During the year 1878, there were nearly five hundred thousand pounds of cheese made in the town, and, in 1879, about the same amount. The assessed valuation of the town in 1878 was over half a million dollars. The total number of acres of land is 18,318; almost one-third is marsh. Of the balance, which was heavy timber, but comparatively little yet remains save in a few instances. Cyrus Cushman has some two hundred acres—the estate of Jonas Folts fifty acres, and the estate of A. H. Burnham fifty acres; H. J. Munro, fifty acres; estate of John Evans about the same amount. The town has not one dollar of corporate indebtedness. Only one school district is in debt, and this year it has made the necessary provisions for paying it. The farmers throughout the town are free from debt as a general thing. The habit of running in debt at the stores has never prevailed to any great extent; perhaps, for the reason that the first settlers were limited in resources, consequently their credit was the same, and the habit formed of paying for what they bought has been adhered to.

THE PRESENT.

There is one grist-mill, three run of stone, Lyman Doud, proprietor; one mill for grinding feed, one run of stone, and a saw-mill belonging to the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company,

of Fort Atkinson. Cyrus Cushman owns a saw-mill and has in connection with it a run of stone for grinding feed. Two general stores, A. F. Windau and Robert Krause, proprietors; two shoe-shops, Herman Rohde and Frederick Sipperb, proprietors; one repair-shop, run by F. B. Stagg; two blacksmith-shops, Bernard Grogan and Michael Grogan, proprietors; Christopher Grogan manufactures wagons; one sorghum manufactory, L. B. Green, proprietor; four cheese-factories, one of which is owned and managed by the Cold Spring Cheese Company. Of the other three—the Whitney and the Schleickenmair—Messrs. Clark and Reynolds are the proprietors. The Excelsior Cheese Company, of Oakland, are also interested in the management. There are three practicing physicians in the town, Alonzo McDaniels (Eclectic), S. G. Pickett and James Mahan (old school). The estate of John A. Wilcox owns a cider-mill, and some years manufactures six to eight hundred barrels of cider.

FIRST SETTLERS.

William Reynolds was the first permanent settler in Hebron, Cyrus Curtis the first one in the town of Sullivan. He built the first house. Cyrus Cushman was the first man to winter in the town of Sullivan, being the winter of 1837–38. Cushman built the second house and Crowder the third. Alexander Henderson was the first settler of the town of Cold Spring (1837), and Abram Brink, of Brink's Mill, the second (1838). The people who first settled in Hebron, came from many different States, some from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Each came with strong convictions that the customs and laws from the locality from which he emigrated were the best, and men with wills and courage enough to hew homes for themselves out of the solid forest, were not ready to yield and give up without a struggle their long-established opinions. There was the usual bickering about roads and bridges, which are incident to the settlement of a new country. Their necessities caused them to form habits of concession. Men that backed a set of drag teeth or a plow, were not slow in coming to an agreement as to where was the proper place to locate a road or bridge. Those who have resided in Hebron are now to be found in as many different States as the States from which they came. Many of them live in Oregon, California, Colorado, Texas, Minnesota, Washington Territory, etc. The unrest that brought them here impels them to move on, buoyed up by the hope that the El Dorado will be reached at last. The fortitude and pluck exhibited by them in the years 1843 and 1846, when families were prostrated by the ague, is worthy of all praise. These years are still spoken of as the "sickly seasons." In many neighborhoods, there was not a person to be found who was not afflicted with the "shakes." There was but little homesickness, all having faith that cold weather would effect a cure.

HONORED DEAD.

Of the old settlers, but few remain, and of these, the silvered heads, beards flecked with white and the stooping forms admonish us that their work is nearly done, and these few have been called upon to mourn within a few years the following who make up the roster of the old settlers' "honored dead," to wit: Edward F. Hutchins, Rufus H. Parker, Billings Baldwin, Spencer Thayer, Mrs. John Burnham, William Whapples, David Bartlett, John Vanderwater, Amos Gibbs, John Hutchins, John Porter, Giles Porter, James R. Dye and wife, Mrs. Enoch P. Dye, Johnson McCune, James Wenham, Sr., Philadelphia, his wife, William Noyes and wife, Hartly M. Johnson, Elias Reynolds, his wife, Clarinda C. Reynolds, Mrs. Ruth Edwards, Dr. Jason Cushman, Jonas Folts, John A. Wilcox, A. E. Fuller, William Reynolds, Chaney N. Torrey, Amos H. Burnham, George Burnham, James Burnham, Sr., and wife, Joseph Green, Charles Johnson, Jason Roekwood, Alexander Graham, Robert Wilson, Dr. D. D. Burrington, Ebenzer H. Hubbard, Sylvester Fox, Samuel T. Clothier, J. R. Van Norman, A. S. Stevens, Jonathan Marsh, Sylvester Miner, Mrs. A. R. Eaton, Milton Blakely, Seth Patee, Mrs. Nancy Patee, Mrs. D. F. Jones, their daughter, Elijah Higgins, the first merchant; Charles T. Clothier,

Mrs. Powers, William Moore, William L. Blakely, William Brink, Mrs. Martin, John Evans, James Clay, Mrs. Polly Whopples, Daniel Case, James Paterson and Henry Ferguson. *Requiescat in pace.*

AZTALAN.

Especial interest attaches to this portion of Jefferson County, from the singular fact of its having been the first point decided upon for the location of a village in this part of the Rock River Valley. But the most important part of its history is buried in the dim past, and, although some of the very brightest scientific men known to modern times have written exhaustive papers on the subject of what they are pleased to term "a pre-historic race," whose scions are believed to have inhabited this region at some period between "the emergence of the land from the bosom of Old Ocean," yet definite information as to the time of such habitation or the character and origin of the people is lacking, and we are left to marvel over the antiquities sometimes revealed to sight from the inner recesses of the grand old earth mounds of the "Ancient City," with far less accurate knowledge of their real nature and uses than the most ordinary mind possesses relative to the history of the wonderful articles recently exhumed by Dr. Schliemann from the ruins of Ancient Troy. The theory—not at all an unpopular one—is advanced that the ancient Aztecs were once in possession of this region, and that ages ago they emigrated to Mexico, where they have since degenerated, until their habits and barbarous customs entitle them to the very appropriate name of "Greasers." No satisfactory explanation of the cause for this emigration is given, but the one susceptible of the greatest plausibility is founded in the belief that they were harassed by the lightning-rod agents and bunko men, and, finally, when an ex-patent-right genius, with the word "Professor" prefixed to his ugly name, came round and advertised to lecture upon the rascalities of his own ilk, ye ancient Aztec, with the facility with which a buttered onion glides from an oily saucepan, left for parts long to remain unknown; hence the word "Greaser."

No matter what the real history of the race of human beings who once inhabited the west bank of the Crawfish River may be, the wonderful evidence still remains that they belonged to an intellectual race. The place was first known to the whites of our own age during the time of Marquette and his brother Jesuits. The present generation discovered the mounds of what was afterward known as the "Ancient City" (now Aztalan, from the word Aztec), during the Black Hawk war, and their existence was not unknown to the first settlers in Southeastern Wisconsin, for they had heard of them from returned soldiers. Accordingly, when Thomas Brayton, James Payne, A. A. Brayton and his uncle, William Brayton, N. F. Hyer, Stephen Fletcher, Ruben Keene, J. F. Ostrander, H. H. Sedgewick and others, settled in that vicinity in 1836-37, they were not surprised to find the ridge south of the point where they built their homes dotted with huge pyramids of earth, the evident work of the hand and brain of man.

In October, 1839, the first purchase of land was made from the Government, by Thomas Brayton and H. H. Sedgewick, each buying a quarter-section, and paying therefor \$1.25 per acre. The village was platted in 1841, by Thomas Brayton, Edward Abbe and J. F. Ostrander, from a survey made by J. D. Waterbury, who settled there in 1839. The plat embraced twenty or thirty acres of land in Section 17, on the west side of the river, and, after being surveyed and recorded, became, and for a long time remained, a village of great expectations. The chief employment of the settlers was catching fish and killing game, upon which they found themselves compelled to subsist. During the summer of 1839, before the Government land came into market, a few of the most enterprising settlers commenced the erection of a dam on the Crawfish, but abandoned the enterprise when the homestead proclamation was made, and busied themselves with the slow but ultimately successful task of clearing the land and planting bread seeds.

THE MAILS.

The post office of Aztalan (the first in the county), was established in 1837, with N. F. Hyer as the first Postmaster. To this institution Aztalan owed much for its early prominence. The inhabitants came from all directions for letters from their far-off friends at the East. As late as the winter of 1838, the mails were carried on a man's back each way from Waukesha (then Prairieville), to Madison, the carrier making weekly trips through the woods and across unbridged streams. For some time after the establishment of post offices at other points, Watertown in particular, Aztalan remained the distribution point, whence the mail was taken by extra carriers. But the building of plank-roads, and, finally, railroads, caused many advantageous improvements upon this system. The names of the individuals who have held the office of Postmaster since the first official term of Mr. Hyer are: James Payne, N. F. Hyer (again), James Payne (a second term), Benjamin Baldwin, H. B. Willard, P. N. Waterbury, D. I. White and George Knapp.

RELIGIOUS RECORD.

It is said that missionaries of the Methodist persuasion visited Aztalan for the purpose of reclaiming the few wayward and graceless residents, as early as 1837. Services were usually held in the houses of believers, and later in the schoolhouse. But this denomination never attained sufficient strength to build a church. Divines of other creeds also came occasionally at an early day, but, as the population increased and yellow-legged chickens became more plenty, their visits were more regular and frequent. The Methodist fold went into final dissolution about 1865.

The Baptists formed a society in 1839, with Elder Matthews as their spiritual adviser. The Elder will be remembered as entertaining strong abolition sentiments, and infusing his sermons with that doctrine, which, at that time, was regarded as being almost atheistical. What a change in forty years! The Elder frequently went to Mineral Point to preach the Gospel and air his abolition belief and, upon one occasion, (in 1841), returned with well-defined marks of decayed eggs upon his sackcloth. The Aztalan Baptists built a church in 1873, but the society was merged with that of Lake Mills about ten years ago.

The Rev. J. F. Ostrander, who was a theologian of an independent stripe, also preached occasionally in Aztalan, at a very early period. He generally officiated at funerals, and was regarded as the only person who could tie a substantial matrimonial knot and at the same time be satisfied with a bushel of potatoes as the equivalent of his fee.

SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Mr. Ostrander taught the first school in Aztalan. Education received attention from the settlers quite as early as religion, and Mr. Ostrander was engaged to teach during the winter months, while his wife instructed a class of younger pupils during the summer. Mr. Ostrander will be remembered as having been identified with a project to establish what was to have been known as a "labor school." It was to have been located on the hill west of the village, and the place was, for a long time, known as "College Hill." A section of land was reserved for the purpose, and some funds were raised, which, however, when the project failed, were turned into the public-school treasury, and used in the construction of the first schoolhouse in Aztalan, a frame building, which stood in the western portion of the village, and was occupied for both educational and religious purposes until about 1852, when a brick edifice (still standing), was erected. The present schoolhouse was built about 1870, and in it is now taught a graded school. In the town of Aztalan, there are six brick schoolhouses, which are open about seven months in the year. In two of them German is taught, the population of the town being two of that tongue to one of all other nationalities.



Joseph Winslow M.D.,
FORT ATKINSON

THE FIRST.

A. A. Brayton brought the first stock of goods to Aztalan, and opened a store in 1841.

Dr. Bicknell was the first physician. His coming dates back to some time in 1838. He boarded around among the settlers.

Judge N. F. Hyer, now of Fort Atkinson, was the first expounder of the law in the village, but the citizens were so well behaved and agreeable that his professional services were seldom required.

A STEAMBOAT.

In December, 1840, N. P. Hawks, one of the early settlers in the town of Milford, but at that date a resident of Milwaukee, made his appearance in Aztalan and commenced agitating the question of building a steamboat on the Crawfish River to navigate its waters and those of the Rock River. Mr. Hawks succeeded in organizing a stock company, and a steamboat 100 feet in length was the result. In the spring of 1840, Capt. Hawks, after encountering considerable trouble in passing down the Crawfish, owing to low water, steamed down Rock River to the Mississippi. Late in the fall of the same year, he again made his bow to the good people of Aztalan, but he forgot to bring his steamboat with him. He said the craft was on the Mississippi, the water being so low that he was unable to bring her up; that he would like to become sole owner of the boat, and would pay the stockholders 50 per cent of the amount they had invested, giving his note payable one year from date. His proposition was accepted and the notes were given. He then said he had a small stock of goods in Milwaukee and a little cash in his pocket, and he would take up his notes then and there, and pay 50 per cent of their face value. The people's confidence in Mr. Hawks had begun to wane somewhat by this time, and cash and provisions being scarce in the neighborhood, this proposition was accepted also; so the enterprising navigator saved quite a nice little sum out of the amount he had received for the steamboat before he made the double compromise with the stockholders. Such is life!

TOWN OF AZTALAN.

The first settlers in the town of Aztalan were Harvey and Volney Foster, near the present line between Jefferson and Aztalan, Frederick Landt, Henry Pellet, Jeremiah Brayton, George Hebard, James L. Manville, Benjamin Babcock, Edward Abbe, Samuel Hosley, J. D. Waterbury, D. C. Pellet, Stephen Hanks, R. M. Nevins, E. L. Braman, H. Z. Britton and Harvey B. Smith.

The first town election was held in the spring of 1842, at Aztalan, the township then comprising what are now the towns of Lake Mills and Waterloo, and the west half of Milford. M. R. Clapp, of Milford, was the first Chairman of the Town Supervisors.

The Rock and Crawfish Rivers and the Chicago & North-Western Railway pass longitudinally through the town. As an agricultural and stock-raising region, the town of Aztalan has no superior in the State.

WATERLOO.

A prosperous village, situated in the extreme northwest corner of the county, in Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the town of Waterloo, and inhabited by an enterprising population, variously estimated at from nine to fifteen hundred (about one thousand being the actual population); an important station on the Madison Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and one of the healthiest localities in the Northwest.

Through the agency of Moses C. Kenyon, Bradford Hill was the first settler in what is now the village of Waterloo (then known by the Indian name of "Mannesha"). Early in 1841,

Mr. Kenyon settled about one and a half miles south of Waterloo Creek, which, in his opinion bore every indication of having the requisite fall and volume of water to make it a first-class mill site. Meeting Bradford Hill in the vicinity of Waukesha, he prevailed upon him to proceed further west, the result being the pre-emption, by Hill, of two "forties" in Section upon which the principal portion of the village now stands. Mr. Hill built a log shanty on the ground now occupied by the old "Gravel House." When the period for making payment to the Government and "proving up" his claim arrived, Mr. Hill found himself in need of the necessary funds. This want was supplied by Mr. Kenyon, and, in 1843, Abram and Ira Brooks purchased the water site of Hill, put in a dam and built a saw-mill. The Brooks family, three brothers and two maiden sisters, was preceded by James Thompson, who died some years ago at an advanced age, and whose son is still a resident of Waterloo. The Brookses built a little log shanty in a grove east of the creek, and, after remaining a few years, they moved away. One of the brothers died in Sun Prairie, and another somewhere in Outagamie County; the third, Ira Brooks, is still living, and is eighty-two years of age. The eldest sister died in Waterloo and the other in Sun Prairie. In 1841, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell Phelps, who are believed to be the only residents of Waterloo who saw the place in its earliest infancy, came hither from their home in Illinois on a visit to relatives living in the vicinity. They had occasion to remain overnight in "Maunesh," which then consisted of the solitary cabin of Bradford Hill.

In 1848, the population had increased to the number, perhaps, of thirty-five or forty persons, and half a dozen houses had been reared in the woods on either side of the creek. Beside the Waterloo House, there were at that date the unpretentious residences of John Curtis, James Thompson, William Knight (now occupied by the family of T. A. Williams), and the original Hill and Brooks shanties.

Privations and hardships, not unlike those that beset the pioneers of other sections, were encountered by the early residents of Waterloo. Fish, cooked without butter or lard, bread made of meal or flour mixed with a little salt and water, and a few potatoes was the bill of fare in every household. Money was exceedingly scarce, but, had it been plenty, there was nothing to be purchased with it: the necessaries of life was the currency. Though every one was poor, money was a drug upon the market. The Greenbacker should have lived in those days: but the early settlers had their pests also. The festive Indian—the noble, murderous red man—was no small source of annoyance. What his ancestors had failed to do in the scalping line, he made up in stealing and frightening women and children. Those of his race who roamed about Waterloo had a burying-ground on the Crawfish, near Hubbleton, and frequently passed through the former place with their dead strapped upon the back of a pony and followed by a large cortege of pretended mourners, who, on their return, invariably carried numerous articles of provisions or wearing apparel appropriated from the whites. Such is a brief outline of the early history of Waterloo.

THE POST OFFICE.

This institution was established in Waterloo in the latter part of the forties. C. D. Tapping was the first Postmaster. He kept all the mail in a garden-seed box, and Abram Brooks drove to Aztalan once a week in a double wagon to get the letters, never being rewarded with more than three cents at a time. A. F. Mattice succeeded Mr. Tapping, and a change in the national administration resulted in the installation of C. P. Mead as Postmaster. R. J. Reamer, the present incumbent, was Mr. Mead's successor. In 1868, it became a money-order office, and the first order bears date of October 12 of that year. James Cushing was the remitter, and Alanson G. Allen, of Fairfield, Ill., the receiver; the amount was \$50, the largest sum that can be sent under the law regulating the Money-Order Department.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

Abram and Ira Brooks, after turning out many thousand feet of lumber from their saw-mill, converted the institution into a grist-mill, where, for a long time, the settlers had their

wheat ground, the miller taking a small proportion of the grist for toll. After passing through various hands, the mill was destroyed by fire in 1876, while the property of William Folindorf. Mr. F. contemplates the building of a mammoth structure upon the ruins, and has already completed a huge foundation for the mill that is to be.

In 1847, F. Giles, A. Vail and William Rood commenced building a mill-dam on Waterloo Creek, half a mile west of the village. Before the work was completed, M. P. Caldwell purchased the site, and, in 1848, built a grist-mill. In 1849, William and Benjamin Boorman, with a combined capital of 20 shillings, bought Mr. Caldwell out; that is to say, they took the mill with the understanding that they were to pay a certain sum for it if the money could be made out of it. With their 20 shillings, they purchased ten flour-barrels at 35 cents apiece, getting thirty days' time on the amount they necessarily owed on the barrels. And thus a start was made. William Boorman is now the sole proprietor. The capacity of the mill has been greatly increased; likewise the fortune of Mr. Boorman.

Another dam was built at a very early day, nearer the center of the village, upon which were erected a factory and carding-mill, which were burned in 1862. The dam subsequently went out and has not been rebuilt. The site was on property now owned by Clark, Rain & Co.

In 1860, A. F. Mattice built an elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. It was afterward purchased by McCracken Bros., who, in 1879, put up a new elevator capable of holding 20,000 bushels of grain, and added, among other improvements, a thirty-five horse-power engine. Messrs. McCracken now have facilities for handling 225,000 bushels of grain in a season.

The Wisconsin Rotary Engine Company built a foundry and machine-shop in 1865, near the railroad depot, where harvesters, fanning and wind mills are now manufactured, requiring the employment of ten men.

In 1865, John Farrington built a steam door and sash factory. It is now the property of G. A. B. Whitney.

John Helms built a cider-mill in 1870, and the demand for his productions became so great that he was compelled to enlarge and improve the concern in 1875. He is now prepared to manufacture forty barrels of cider per day. In 1876, he made 1,100 barrels, and found ready sale for it in Chicago, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, and throughout Wisconsin.

Nelson Sickles manufactured the first brick in Waterloo. Jackson Rood and John Helms are now in the business, the combined productions of their kilns being about 1,200,000 each year.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodism was the first of the various religious creeds to assert itself in Waterloo. A church edifice was constructed about 1857. The Rev. Mr. Drew was the Pastor at that time. Among those who followed were the Revs. Tucker, Lang, Martin, Miller, Wanless, Robbins and Sanborn, the latter being at present in charge of a fair-sized congregation.

The Presbyterians and Congregationalists worshiped together nearly a quarter of a century ago, the Rev. Mr. Heaton being their spiritual guide. The Rev. William Thompson and the Rev. Mr. Wright were also among those who preached before and since the erection of a church, twelve years ago. The flock, somewhat diminished, is now composed for the most part of Congregationalists.

The Baptists organized a society in the spring of 1862, with nine members, the Pastor being T. T. McIntyre. A church edifice was erected the same year, being used also for a school-house. The ministers have been the Revs. T. L. McCloud, S. C. Sales, W. T. Hill, L. G. Catchpole and G. G. T. Martin, the present incumbent, and also Principal of the Graded High School. In 1868, the church and school building was overhauled, and has since been used exclusively as a church.

The German Catholics of Waterloo were organized in 1867 by the Rev. Father Sigg, of Jefferson. The parish was composed of the following persons: August Meibns, Peter Janisch, Bernard Leschinger, Jr., and Joseph Raedle, and the wives and families of each. Meetings were held at the house of Joseph Raedle until 1869, when a church edifice was built, at a cost of \$5,000, including the lot and pastorate. Fathers Fardle, Ivo, Salamus, Jaster, Huber, Smeddineck and Victor have filled the pulpit. The parish now consists of about sixty-two families. A parochial school of twenty-five or thirty pupils is taught in the church by Mr. Victor and his sister Mary.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church Society was organized in 1867 by the Rev. Mr. Snell, the members being Carl Haese, F. Grunke, E. G. Woelfert, A. Heidemann, William Buth, Peter and John Helmes and Conrad Faillinger. The Pastors since Mr. Snell have been the Revs. Carl Haese, M. Denninger and J. J. Meier. The church was completed in November, 1868, at a cost of \$1,400. The lot upon which it stands was donated by J. L. Thompson. It has a very extensive congregation, and supports a parochial school, established in 1873, consisting of from forty-five to seventy pupils. The schoolhouse and rectory were built in 1878, at a cost of \$1,500.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Waterloo was incorporated as a village in 1859, and on the 5th of April of that year the first election for village officers was held with the following result: President, Ira R. Rood; Trustees, John Mosher, A. F. Mattice, William Gillett and William Munson; Assessor, W. M. Wright; Clerk, Cyrus P. Mead; Treasurer, Thomas Currier; Marshal, Samuel Parkhurst; Superintendent of Schools, W. D. Smith; Justices of the Peace, S. W. Budlong and W. D. Smith. The Judges of Election were John F. Mattice and Samuel Parkhurst; C. P. Mead, Clerk. There was but one ticket in the field, the number of votes cast being fifty-six. The original charter comprehended a village plat one mile square, but in 1861 a new charter was granted, providing for the incorporation of the four northwestern sections of the town.

The present village officers are: President, S. M. Weiner; Trustees—W. F. Lum, K. P. Clark, William Boorman and F. Grunkel; Clerk, T. A. Williams; Treasurer, F. Feibinger; Assessor, Bissell Phelps; Marshal, J. Gingles; Justices—C. P. Kopp and Peter Janisch. At the last election, there were 185 votes polled.

THE PRESS.

On the 4th of December, 1870, the first number of the *Waterloo Journal* was issued by A. F. Booth, printed from material once used by a publisher in Watertown. The *Journal* was a seven-column folio, Republican in politics. In 1872, Frank Streeter, now publishing a poultry journal in Illinois, became the editor and proprietor. In 1873, A. B. Griffin became associated with Mr. Streeter, and in December of that year E. F. Conklin purchased Griffin's interest. This partnership lasted three months, when Streeter sold to his partner, who conducted the *Journal* until December 31, 1878, retiring from the field of journalism in favor of his son, S. J. Conklin. In May, 1879, C. G. Bell & Co. purchased the good will and subscription list of the paper, and furnished the office with a complete outfit of new material, the old types, etc., being taken to Watertown, Dakota, where it is now used by Conklin & Frazer in the publication of the *Dakota News*. In January, 1879, the form of the *Journal* was changed to a five-column quarto. F. W. Denison is the editor. The *Journal* once dared to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that a certain citizen while intoxicated had chased his wife from the house at midnight with the point of a butcher-knife. The few lines conveying this information had the effect to cause the savage individual to prolong his spree, and while he was roaring drunk he went hunting for the editor. Unfortunately for himself, he mistook W. O. Frazer, foreman of the mechanical department of the paper, for the responsible scribe, and made a deadly thrust at him with a knife, cutting his coat across the shoulder, but drawing no blood. The next moment the would-be

assassin found himself inside the post office building, having passed through the door without opening it.

SCHOOLS.

A quaint structure, built of tamarack logs about 1843, was the first schoolhouse in Waterloo. It served the purpose of a meeting, as well, for all manner of gatherings, until it was torn away and a more commodious brick built upon its site. In 1867, the latter was sold by the School Board to Peter McPherson, of Chicago, and, during that and the following year, the present high-school building was constructed. The roll shows a large attendance, and the bright, intelligent faces of the children is indicative of a healthy and efficient school system.

HOTELS.

The Waterloo House, built by John Walker in 1848, was the first hotel in Waterloo, but it has seen its best days, and passed from the list of public houses eight or ten years ago. The Old Gravel House, but also in 1848, by M. P. Caldwell, no longer claims "a share of the public patronage."

The Badger State House was built by C. P. Tapping about twenty years ago. It is built of "patent" or unburnt brick, baked hard in the sun and wind. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of W. F. Bond, seven or eight years ago. Mr. Bond has proved himself to be a genial landlord, wide awake to the requirements of his patrons.

SOCIETIES.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 63, A., F. & A. M., was organized in January, 1855, by Grand Lecturer McMillan. The first meeting was held in the Waterloo House, where the following officers were installed: Henry Drew, W. M.; Martin Mead, Secretary; Philip Brush, Warden; Dean Chase, Treasurer, and U. Persons, Ira Fuller, Elder Follinsby and Dr. Bingham among the charter members. Sylvester W. Barnes was the first individual initiated. The Lodge now consists of about fifty members.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., was first organized at Hunchetville in 1850, and afterward removed to Portland in Dodge County, whence it came to Waterloo, where it became an English-speaking Lodge ten years ago. Among the first members still active in the Lodge may be mentioned G. H. P. Cone, E. E. Delano, T. A. Williams, Frank Knowlton, N. S. Tracey and O. Car Skedien.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 362, I. O. G. T.—Organized in February, 1878. It is conducted entirely by ladies. The officers are Mrs. A. P. Newton, W. C. T.; Mrs. D. O. Bennett, W. V. T.; Mrs. H. H. Squires, Secretary. About sixty members.

Temple of Honor.—Organized in May, 1877. First officers: S. G. Martin, W. C.; C. R. Stone, W. V.; E. E. Delano, Secretary. One hundred members.

Waterloo Council, No. 9.—Organized in June, 1878. S. J. Conklin, C. of C.; C. G. Bell, S. of C.; D. O. Bennett, J. of C.; T. A. Williams, Secretary. Twenty members.

Junior Temple.—Organized January 2, 1878. Paul Dutcher, W. C.; B. Boorman, J. C.; L. Squire, Scribe. Composed of boys from ten to eighteen years of age.

ET CETERA.

C. P. Tapping established the first store in Waterloo. It stood where the Badger State House now stands.

John Walker was the first blacksmith.

The first physician was Dr. Ira Rood.

The first lawyer, Abram Vanderpool: he was a farmer as well, and a member of the First Constitutional Convention—generally regarded as a pretty smart man.

Waterloo was visited by a serious conflagration in September, 1879. The hardware store of William Boorman and the saloon and barber-shop of Mr. Schwager were destroyed.

A man named Edwards was the first settler in the town of Waterloo. He came in 1833 and located in the east part of the town, near the Crawfish.

The first town meeting was held at Aztalan, to which Waterloo belonged, in 1842.

TOWN OF MILFORD.

This section of Jefferson County, in point of agricultural wealth, is not unlike other localities already described. The Crawfish River passes through the town from north to south entering from Dodge County, in Section 6, at a point where the post office of Hubbleton is located. L. P. Drake and M. L. Bartlett were the first settlers in the town. The region about Hubbleton is wet and marshy, and was at one time a favorite resort for hunters from Milwaukee etc. At an early day, traders came from almost every quarter to barter with the Indians, who had a large and important camp on the river. The old plank-road from Watertown to Waterloo passed through Hubbleton. A man named Campbell built a steam saw-mill years ago, which furnished lumber to a large proportion of the population, until it was destroyed by fire. M. Edwards, the Postmaster and storekeeper of the place, put up a small mill three or four years ago. Howell Bros.' stave-mill was at one time one of the institutions of the place. Hubbleton is the only station between Watertown and Waterloo on the Madison Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

MILFORD POST OFFICE.

Situated on the Crawfish in Section 4, town of Milford. The first settlers were W. H. Lampier and Benjamin Nute, Sr., who built a saw-mill in 1840. Norman Pratt built a grist mill in 1845. N. S. Green & Son are the owners of the mill, which has been enlarged and improved till it is now one of the best in the county, having seven run of stones. The old saw-mill has been torn away, having long since become useless.

Mr. J. D. Waterbury, of Aztalan, gives the following names of those who may be considered early settlers in the town of Milford: George Mills, Stephen Fletcher, Joseph James and Olney Edwards, Silas D. Stiles, Ruben Keene, N. P. Hawks, B. Chambers, W. S. Hyer, E. Nute, G. Lampier and L. P. Drake.

TOWN OF IXONIA.

Pipersville and Ixonia Center are the two points of interest in this town. Jans H. Stren now seventy-seven years of age, claims to have been the first settler in that part of the Rock River Valley. Ixonia Center may be said to have been first located on the river, one mile east of its present site. At one time, there were two hotels, a steam saw-mill and a store (by Samuel Piper) on the old site: but when the railroad was built, in 1856, Ixonia Center took flight, and it were, and settled down in Sections 21 and 22, to become a station on the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The Postmasters at the Center have been Samuel Piper, H. E. Humphrey and James McCall. There are now two stores, one saloon, one blacksmith and turning shop, two shoemaker shops, one church, one cheese-factory, a public school and one elevator. The population is estimated at one hundred. "Old Man" McCall was

among the first settlers, but that jolly old individual, Jans Strem, who remembers so vividly the great amount of fun he had "mit de var," insists that "I vas de firstee man; you can see mine hair."

TOWN OF OAKLAND.

The early settlers in this region were E. G. Snell, James Crane, Gerard Crane and Gideon and Holmes Ives. Mrs. Snell made the trip from Milwaukee on foot. Oakland Post Office was established about 1847, with E. G. Snell as Postmaster. Moses Powers is at present in possession of that office.

TOWN OF SUMNER,

the smallest town in the county, containing but seventeen square miles. The early settlers were T. Kumlien, C. G. Hammerquist, C. Jenkins, Thomas Bussy (for whom Bussyville is named, and who built the mill at that place), and a Mr. Downing. Mr. Hammerquist is the Postmaster. Lake Koshkonong is the beauty-spot of the town of Sumner.

RELICS OF THE RED RACE.

The following article on the wonderful archaeological collection of Mr. Henry Haskell is contributed by Mr. I. T. Carr, editor of the *Jefferson Banner*:

"Men have named the fixed stars, and noted the places where they may always be found; have named the planets and fixed their orbits; have measured the distances between the sun and the planets, and the distance of each planet from the others; and every school-boy has been taught the same. But the men are comparatively few who can name and tell the uses of the different articles occasionally found, which were manufactured by a pre-historic race in a time usually called the "stone age." Thousands of people daily step upon relics of the by gone age, without thinking that the minds which planned and the hands which executed the work on those articles were as refined and deft, nay, more, than their own; for the mechanic of to-day has not yet been able to make with modern appliances, many of the beautiful objects in flint which the mechanics of antiquity have left behind for their inspection. Nor is this ignorance on such matters to be wondered at greatly. In the scramble and toil for daily bread, the minds of the thousands are bent upon the present and future, and they have no time to spend delving in the fields of the mystic past. But here and there are found individuals, solitary and alone, who, through fortune's favor, are enabled to spend a little time in those neglected fields, and by deep study and energetic use of their reasoning powers are enabled to connect, with the subtle elements of thought, the people of the present with the people of the long-buried past, almost as plainly as the electric wire connects the people of the two hemispheres.

"There is probably no section of this country so rich in fields for this kind of labor as the county of Jefferson. In almost every town are found, not only the manufactured stone, but mounds which were made to designate the last resting-place of some noted chieftain, as well as elaborate systems of earthworks, which are almost an exact counterpart of the works thrown up by our own armies on the Atlanta campaign, and which, if not obliterated by that modern iconoclast, the plow, will, in future ages, be looked upon by a new race of people with as much wonder as we now gaze upon the works of pre-historic man in this county. As is usually the case where there is a field to cultivate, some one can be found to perform the labor; so, in this county, a man has been found with time and brain to devote to the purpose, in the person of Mr. Henry

Haskell, of the town of Jefferson. He is a farmer, imbued with a deep interest in everything that pertains to archæology. His farm is about three miles distant from the celebrated mound and earthworks of Aztalan, and some of his spare time is used in investigating their origin, picking up the broken links in the chain of their history, and collecting, in the vicinity and other sections of the county, the implements of stone which are supposed to be the handiwork of the builders of the mounds. He has been engaged in this work for the past five years, and now he probably has the largest and finest private collection of those articles in the United States. Last week, the editor of the *Banner* had the pleasure of examining his collection, and was astonished not only at its magnitude, but at the beauty of finish of some of the articles. Of arrow-heads he has 1,350, made of all kinds of chert, flint, jasper and quartz, and showing a fine blending of colors in their arrangement on cards for exhibition. They are of all sizes, from the tiny hunting arrow-head of one half-inch in length for boys, to the arrow-head for war purposes, or large game, which are three inches in length, and nearly an inch in width. The materials of which they are made are found only in certain localities, which can be designated by the color of the articles. Some are found near Lake Superior, some in Ohio, while another color and quality can only be found in the Rocky Mountains. They are also of different styles of workmanship, and have different devices for fastening them to the arrow-shaft. There are twenty rimmers in the collection. They are used for the purpose of enlarging or rimming out holes in other stone implements or pipes, and are as effectual as though made of steel. They are made of flint, and are from two to four inches in length. There are nine articles called "scrapers," or hoes made of quartz, about five inches long, three inches wide, and, in the thickest place, about three-eighths of an inch. They are worked down to an edge, and were evidently used like the currier's knife of the present day, in preparing hides in the tanning process; are also used for cultivating the earth. There are also twenty spear-points, some of them very finely finished, with edges serrated as perfectly as a saw of the present time. In size, they range from three inches to six in length, and from an inch to three inches in width at the widest part. They are mostly of jasper, and of various colors. There are several articles which are called spades, they are of quartz, and range from three to twelve inches in length, and are well adapted to the purpose of digging up the ground. Of knives there are six, nicely made, and, though of stone, would be very effective for cutting purposes. There is probably the finest display of stone axes in this display to be seen in the world. There are about seventy-five of these axes, and they vary in weight from three ounces to ten pounds. Some of them are double-bitted. They are grooved on the sides and upper edge for the handle to be looped round, while the lower edge is left straight for wedging. They are mostly of green stone. There are seventy-five "fleshers," supposed to have been used for skinning animals. They are mostly of green stone, and the workmanship on some of them cannot be excelled at the present time. They are from two inches to ten inches long. There is also a "rolling-pin" of green stone, eighteen inches long by two in diameter. It is worked smooth, and almost as perfectly round as a turned one. This article shows that pre-historic woman was as well prepared to govern refractory husbands as the women of the present day. There are two discoidal stones in the collection, ten stone balls, a stone drill and shuttle, one stone pipe. There is also a curious article in the collection, the use of which no one yet has been able to form an idea. It is of sienite stone, three inches long, in the shape of a triangle, about three-fourths of an inch thick and one inch deep. The top is hollowed out like a boat, and there is a small hole at either end. There are copper chisels and spear-points in the collection, and they are also thought to be the work of pre-historic man. These articles have nearly all been found in Jefferson County, and with them are pieces of brick and pottery taken from the mounds at Aztalan. Mr. Haskell has also a fine collection of Indian relics, such as tomahawks, scalping-knives, bows, arrows and quivers; also, a peculiar brass ornament or charm, something in shape of a man without a head, but on the breast a representation of a heart, colored black. It may be an article for religious worship. He has also a collection of mineral and geological specimens, which alone are worth going a hundred miles to see, while the whole collection forms a museum of ancient and modern curiosities of great value and interest.



Augustus F. Ernst

PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
WATERTOWN

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
Dr.....	dealer	P. O.....	Post Office
V. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
V. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

CITY OF WATERTOWN.

JOACHIM ALWART, farmer; P. O. Watertown; born in Germany in 1831; he came to America in 1851. Married Miss Albertena Betow, of Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., and lived there till 1866, when he moved to Watertown, bought a farm of 144 acres within the city limits and upon which he now lives; he has five children—John, Bertha, Herman, George and William. Mr. Alwart has been a prominent member of the Lutheran Church and has been a Trustee of the same for five years.

JAMES AMES, butcher; born in the town of Macedon, Wayne Co. N. Y., July 4, 1844; the year of his birth his parents, with their family, removed to Wisconsin and engaged in farming; located on Section 22, in town of Emmett, Dodge Co.; James was engaged in farming pursuits until he commenced his present business in 1878. He married Lizzie Darling Feb. 8, 1874; she was born in town of Emmett, Dodge Co., Wis. They have two children—Mary and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Ames was Town Clerk in Emmett Township, Dodge Co., for two years; he was President of St. Bernard's Temperance and Benevolent Society of Watertown; he was a delegate to the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention, of America, which was held in Chicago in October, 1874.

CHARLES ARENBERG, cooper, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 8, 1832; came to America in July, 1854; located in Milwaukee; came to Watertown in May, 1856. He was married in Milwaukee, in June, 1855, to Mary Dittes; she was born in Baden, Germany; they have had three children; one died in infancy; the living are Otelle and Ernst. Mr. Arenberg is one of the oldest coopers in the State; he has been engaged in the business ever since he came to the country; he is one of the leading citizens of the city; he has been Supervisor; is now President of Concordia Musical Society, having held that position several times. He has been President of the Northwestern Saengerbund, and is at present a member of that society; he is a member of the Sons of Hermann and has been President of the same, also has held presidency of the Grand Lodge.

CHARLES ARNOLD, Justice of the Peace; born in Germany Nov. 7, 1833; came to New York in 1863; in 1863, he enlisted in Co. M, 12th N. Y. V. C.; was attached to the staff of Gen. Schofield, also the staff of Gen. Cox; Mr. Arnold was employed as book-keeper in banking-houses in Europe prior to coming to America; he was book-keeper for the Collier White Lead Company, of St. Louis, before coming to Wisconsin in 1876; he was obliged to leave his position in St. Louis on account of lead poisoning, and came to Wisconsin to regain his health; since coming here, he has been employed as book-keeper for the Rock River Flouring-Mill Company, and as assignee of Milwaukee and Watertown firms; in 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace. He married Miss D. Deetjen; they have one child—Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are members of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN F. BANDELIN, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; was born in the Kingdom of Prussia July 15, 1847. In 1857, he accompanied his parents to America, locating at Watertown, where he has since resided. He began the trade of bootmaking when 13 years of age, and commenced business for himself in January, 1877. Oct. 1, 1871, he married Anna Schlueter, a native of Watertown, and have had four children—John, Minnie, Amanda and Lydia, the last of whom is deceased. They are members of the Moravian Church.

M. N. BARBER, M. D., born in the town of Mendon, near Rochester, N. Y., in March, 1821. His present wife was Jane L. Hartwell. They were married in La Porte, Ind. They have two children—Laura and Neal. The Doctor has two children by an earlier marriage—Jane L. (now Mrs. J. R. Buchanan, of Trinidad, Colo.) and Frank A. (who is associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Dr. Barber came to Wisconsin from La Porte, Ind., in the spring of 1846, and located at Racine, where he remained until he came to Watertown, in the spring of 1848.

JOHN A. BARRETT, dealer in lumber, lath, pickets, fence-posts, etc.; born in Watertown Township June 25, 1841; engaged in farming until he was 21 years of age; since then he has been extensively engaged in the lumber trade in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; engaged in business in Watertown in April, 1876. Mr. Barrett is a son of William and Eliza (Allen) Barrett; they settled here in 1839. His mother died in March, 1859, and his father died Dec. 4, 1878.

AMOS BAUM, Assistant Cashier of the Watertown Bank; born in Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Watertown in 1855. For six years, he was connected with the Jefferson County Bank; he was not engaged in active business for about two years. In October, 1863, he was appointed to the position which he now holds in the Bank of Watertown. He has served as School Commissioner, etc.; Vestryman and Treasurer of the Episcopal Church. Sept. 11, 1849, he was married to Mary E. Goulding, daughter of Curtis Goulding, of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.

A. BAUMANN, dealer in grain and general farm produce; born in Watertown July 25, 1852. He has been engaged in the grain business for thirteen years; for the last three years, he has been doing business for himself. Nov. 10, 1874, he was married to Susan Simons; she was born in Milwaukee; they have three children—Fred, Katie and Albert. Mr. Baumann is Alderman of the Fifth Ward. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Baumann, who came here from Switzerland in 1848. They have three children—Emil, John J. and Albert, the latter being the subject of this sketch.

STEPHEN BAUMGARTNER, cooper; born in Hungary March 5, 1830; came to America and located in Watertown in 1866. Commenced cooperage business for himself in 1872. Mr. Baumgartner married Teresa Pessenlehner in June, 1863; she was born in Hungary. They have seven children—Stephen, Anton, Joseph, Anna, Ida, Teresa and Johanna. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS BAXTER, manufacturer of lime; born Aug. 15, 1832, in Franklin Co., N. Y.; moved with his parents to Waterbury, Washington Co., Vt., when quite young, and was educated there. In 1850, he went to work for the Vermont Central Railway, as foreman of construction. In 1853, went to Ohio, working in the same capacity on the Ohio Central Railway. In 1856, came to Janesville, Wis., working on the North-Western Railway till 1857, when he came to Watertown, remaining in the direct employ of the company till 1873, and had transactions with them till 1875, when he began to manufacture Watertown lime on the North road, and now averages 300 bushels a day, and employs generally six hands but sometimes increases the force from ten to twelve. Married Miss Frances McCullough, of Ohio, Nov. 6, 1853. Have six children—Mary E., Charles S., Martha J., Emmie F., Frederick T. and George S. He is Superintendent of the Poor for the northern part of county, for 1879; Alderman of the Third Ward for 1862 and 1863, and is now for 1879; member of Lodge, No. 49, Masons; members of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES BECKER, cigar manufacturer, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; was born in Germany Aug. 26, 1838; came to Watertown in 1866; worked as cigar-maker for Wiggernhorn Bros. until December, 1878; in the spring of 1879, he commenced manufacturing for himself. In April, 1868, he married Augusta Zahn; she was born in Germany; they have five children—Christiana, Fredrick, William Charles, Victor Otto, Augusta and an infant son.

HON. CHARLES BECKMAN, Justice of the Peace, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia Aug. 16, 1813; came to America in September, 1843; located in Buffalo, N. Y.; taught school in Western New York until he came to Wisconsin in September, 1845; engaged in farming until 1868. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace continuously since 1853, except for three years, from 1860 to 1862, and one year prior to that time; he was for many years Supervisor, Alderman, City Treasurer, School Commissioner, City Clerk, Commissioner of Public Debt, and, in 1874, he was a member of the Assembly. It would be difficult to find a man in the State who has received so many manifestations of the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens as the people of this vicinity have shown to Mr. Beckman. He was married, Oct. 31, 1839, to Hannah Charlotte Knuth; she was born in Prussia Feb. 7, 1812; they have had seven children; the living are Anna Maria Eliza (now Mrs. Hermann Teisch, of Dakota), Alvine Louise Francisco (now Mrs. Eugene Gebhart, of Watertown) and Henry Louis Martin (a resident of this city).

CHRISTIAN BECKER, grocer; born in Watertown Feb. 10, 1851; son of John and Margaret Becker, who came here in 1847; John Becker was born in Germany; came to America in 1834; he lived in New York City and Albany, N. Y., until he came to Watertown. He held office of Alderman, City Treasurer, Supervisor and various other important positions here. His death occurred in May, 1875. Christian Becker has been engaged in present business since he was a youth of 14 years. Sept. 7, 1873, he married Kate Thauer; she was born in the town of Emmett, Dodge Co., Wis.; they have one son—John N., born Dec. 7, 1877; lost a daughter, Amelia, who died at the age of 13 months. Mr. Becker is Secretary of the Fire Department and Treasurer of the Pioneer Fire Company.

FRED BECKER, grocer; born in Prussia Jan. 11, 1819; came to America Jan. 3, 1849; spent nearly a year in the State, and four weeks in the city of New York, three months in Lewis Co. and seven months in Rochester; afterward, was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years and a half; then he moved to Warren Co., Mo., where he remained thirteen years; he then came to Forsythe, Ill., where he carried on mercantile and produce business; while at Rochester, N. Y., he was engaged in teaching; in Cincinnati carried on lard-oil factory and printing business; in Missouri he also conducted printing business and was engaged in the publication of a newspaper there. He was married in Prussia Nov. 11, 1845, to Anna Schuegelsiepen. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are members of the United Brethren Church.

JULIUS BENKENDORF, Rough and Ready Flouring-Mill; born in the northern part of Germany Feb. 5, 1831; served three years and a half as a soldier in his native country; he was a member of the famous "Hussars." Came to Wisconsin in 1857; engaged in farming in Lebanon until he engaged in the milling business, which he commenced when he purchased his present interest Nov. 1, 1865. Mr. Benkendorf has served as member of the School Board; he is a member of the Concordia Musical Society; member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, etc. April 23, 1859, he married Wilhelmina Arndt; she was born in Germany; they have seven children—Emil, Louisa, Otto, Clara, Julius, Jr., Gustav and Ernst.

AMOS BENNETT, chief carpenter of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; born in Luzerne Co., Penn; was a resident of New York State about nine years; came to Watertown in May, 1848; engaged in business as carpenter, contractor and builder until 1861, when he became connected with the railway company that he now represents in one of the most important and responsible positions of the management. April 2, 1843, he married Mary Harvey; she was born in Albany Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Louisa, Kate G., Jesse W., Annie and Mary Estelle. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Congregational Church.

FRED BERTRAM, dealer in boots and shoes; born in Hanover March 23, 1845; came to Watertown with his parents in 1847; he commenced working in the boot and shoe business when only 14 years of age; he is now senior partner in the firm of F. Bertram & Co. (his father-in-law, M. Mullen, being associated with him); they are doing a very extensive business, having stores at Milwaukee, Sparta and Watertown. Mr. Bertram married Miss Angeline Mullen; she was born in Watertown Township; they have four children—Freddie, Frankie, Willie and Lulu.

HENRY BERTRAM, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; born in Hanover Feb. 29, 1816; came to Watertown in 1847; engaged in present business ever since he came here, having been one of the most prominent and public-spirited men in the community. The citizens of Watertown have manifested their confidence in his ability and integrity by electing him to fill various important positions; he was one of the first Aldermen and has served in that position for several terms; he was Mayor two years; City Treasurer two years; from 1865 to 1876, he was County Superintendent of the Poor; he was prominently identified with the institution of the I. O. O. F. Lodge here. In August, 1842, he married Helena Reinecke, a native of Hanover; they have had five children; the living are Fred, Henry, Emily (now Mrs. Henry Daub), Mary (now Mrs. William Brandt); one daughter, Sophia, died Dec. 20, 1878, aged 35 years; at the time of her death she was the wife of W. H. Rohr.

WILLIAM BIEBER, fancy dry-goods merchant; born in Bavaria Nov. 6, 1828; came to America April 8, 1851; spent a short time in New York and Philadelphia; then came to Milwaukee, where he remained about a year; came to Watertown in April, 1852. He was first engaged in the brewing business here with his brother Charles, who afterward went to St. Louis and died there; carried on the brewery about six months; then commenced mercantile business. Mr. Bieber has served thirteen years as a member of the School Board, seven years as School Superintendent, six years as School Commissioner and Clerk; he is now serving his fourth term as County Supervisor; he was twice elected Alderman. Probably no citizen of this city has taken more interest in educational matters and other interests of the place than Mr. Bieber. June 15, 1853, he was married to Agatha Strohmenger; she was born in

Bavaria May 12, 1835; they have eight children—Annie (now Mrs. John Matzek, of Milwaukee), Charles William, Jr., Frank, Lena, Laura, Minnie and Henry. Mr. B. is a member of the Turner Society.

JOHN BIRD, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; with S. E. Randall in agricultural implement business born in Canada Sept. 29, 1831; son of Isaac and Hannah (Hodgson) Bird, both natives of Westmorlandshire, England; they came to Canada in 1831. Mr. John Bird has been a resident of Wisconsin since January, 1867; he has been engaged in pork buying, packing and shipping, and dealing in farm implements ever since he came here except two years that he devoted to farming. He was married Dec. 24, 1870, to Eliza Raison, a native of England; they have five children—Louisa Hannah, Harry Hodgson, Hattie May, Wilber Howard and an infant son. Mr. Bird has been Supervisor of Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.

WILLIAM BITTNER, butcher and proprietor of meat market; born in the town of Milwaukee, Wis., April 22, 1847; lived in Milwaukee until he came to Watertown in 1865. July 2, 1871, he married Bertha Nowack; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Clara, aged 7 years, and Rosa, 3 years of age. Mr. Bittner has been a member of the Hook and Ladder Company for several years; he is also a member of the Saek Company.

ADOLPHUS BLAIR, saloon keeper; was born in Canada in 1833, and, with his parents, moved to the State of New York in 1835, where he remained ten years, when, with his parents, he came to Wisconsin and located on a farm in the town of Milford, where he was educated and where he was elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1873. He married Miss Mary Filiatrau, of Milford, Jan. 2, 1861; they have eight children—Charles E., Mary E., Gertrude, Elizabeth, Ruth, Walter, Carrie and Edward, all of whom, with parents, are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY A. BLACK, grocer; is the son of August Block, who came to this country in 1854, settling in Wisconsin, where he died Sept. 18, 1878. The subject of this sketch was born March 21, 1858, and early became associated with his father in the flour, feed, saloon and brickyard business with whom he remained until Jan. 1, 1878, when he succeeded to the business himself and has since conducted it. The family originally consisted of six children—Henry A., Martha, Arthur, Ruphena, August and Olga, the mother of whom, Wilhelmina, still lives, a resident of Watertown. Mr. Block is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

D. BLUMENFELD was born in the ancient city of Creglingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Feb. 13, 1828; received a common-school education and in 1841, entered a printing office at Stuttgart, the capital city of Wurtemberg; left that city in February, 1848, and worked at the case as a journeyman type-setter, in the cities of Neuwied, Dusseldorf and Schwerin, emigrated to America in June, 1850, via Hamburg, and landed in New York Aug. 15, 1850; stayed there and in Philadelphia a few weeks and came to Wisconsin in the month of September of that year; entered, a few days after his arrival in the State, the service of Messrs. Kohlmann Bros, who intended to publish a German paper in Racine, and in October, set the first stickful of German type that ever was set in that place. [See Racine History.] The Messrs. Kohlmann are now citizens of Oshkosh and publish a well-known German paper there—the *Telograph*. In April, 1851, he left Racine and accepted a position as foreman in the office of the *Daily Banner and Volksfreund*, at Milwaukee, published by Morritz Schoeffler, who was well known among all the printers in Germany, having been, for a number of years, first foreman and manager of the world-renowned printing establishment of Baron von Cotta, in Stuttgart; in September, 1852, went to New York to get married to Nancy Lewensen, of Schwerin, Germany, and in August, the following year, removed from Milwaukee to Watertown, in company with John Kopp, from Augsburg, a pressman who worked in the same office with him in Schwerin, and afterward in Milwaukee. They commenced the publication of Democratic German weekly paper, called the *Watertown Anzeiger*, and issued their first number Aug. 2, 1853. D. Blumenfeld has since that time continued in the printing business, since 1859 as sole proprietor of the *Watertown Weltburger*. His family consists of his wife (with whom he celebrated his silver wedding on Sept. 11, 1877) and seven children, of whom two are married; has been a member of the School Board and Common Council from 1868 to 1872.

JOHN BONEY, carpenter and joiner; born April 15, 1823, in Cornwall, England; was educated and learned his profession there; came to America in 1849, landed in Quebec, and stayed in Canada till May 10, 1850, when he came to Watertown and worked for himself as carpenter and house joiner, till 1863, when he went to Little Rock, Ark., in Government employ, and stayed there till fifteen days of the close of the war; in 1865, he entered the employ of the C. & St. P. R. R.; in 1874, he left them and built the Catholic Church on the west side of the river, but in June, 1878, returned to work for the railroad company. Married Miss Sarah Jane Nettleton, of Watertown, in March, 1858; she died Jan. 25, 1878, leaving three children—Delia, Zina and George. Members of the Episcopal Church; Republican.

REV. JOHN H. BROCKMANN, Pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Watertown and vicinity; born in Hanover Feb. 8, 1833; educated in Europe; ordained to the Christian Ministry in Germany in 1861; came to America in 1862; he preached at Ahnapee, Wis., four years, afterward two years at Mosel, Sheboygan Co.; in 1868, he went to Fort Atkinson, where he remained until he came to Watertown, in January, 1875. Mr. Brockmann married Sophia Scheele Oct. 3, 1862; he was born in Germany. They have three children—Johanna, Theodore and Paul.

F. P. BROOK, groceries, fruits and confectioner; was born in Veldenz, near the river Moselle, Prussia, June 22, 1835, and came to Wisconsin in the summer of 1850; located in the town of Watertown, on a farm that his father purchased from Mr. McCready; he then came to Watertown and learned the barber's trade; he remained at his trade for five years, and, in 1857, started a fruit and confectionery, which he carried on for about eighteen years; in 1866, he started the Red Front Store, adjoining the bank of Watertown, which he carried on in connection with his other store. For about two and a half years, Mr. Brook quit business, for a rest, and then started the store he now occupies and in which he is doing a successful and profitable business; he was elected School Commissioner and resigned on account of his business; in 1877, was elected as Supervisor and again in 1879, which position he now holds. He married, Dec. 31, 1857, Christiana Esslinger, of Buffalo, N. Y. He has five children—Amanda, Edward, Emma, Charles and Ida.

WILLIAM BUCHHEIT, grain-dealer; born in Bavaria, Aug. 15, 1827; came to America in 1851; landed at New York City April 8, 1851; came to Milwaukee in May of the same year; came to Watertown and located in August, 1852; engaged in the liquor business for a number of years; carried on a rectifying establishment and did a large wholesale business after doing a retail business for some years; he also built and carried on a brewery for awhile; in 1860, he commenced business as a commission and produce merchant; in 1865, he commenced buying grain and is now one of the largest and most prosperous grain-dealers in the West. July 30, 1857, he was married in Watertown, to Helena Weis, a native of Prussia; they have ten children living—Anna, Helena, Mena, Amelia, Josephina, William, Jr., Alexander, Henry, Gustav and Albert.

CHARLES BUNTROCK, house, sign, carriage and ornamental painter; born in Watertown Nov. 10, 1848; he is a son of David F. Buntrock, who came to this county in the summer of 1848, and is now a resident of Shields Township, Dodge Co.; although he was first located on a farm in Watertown Township; Charles was engaged in farming until he was 18 years of age, then he commenced to learn his trade as painter and has worked at it ever since. Feb. 11, 1877, he was married in Watertown to Amelia M. Bonn; she was born in Prussia Dec. 13, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Buntrock are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

R. H. BURKE, druggist, agent for rubber and paints, and dealer in toilet articles, perfumeries, wines, liquors, cigars, etc., corner of Main and Washington streets, prescriptions carefully compounded; Mr. Burke was born in Canada West May 15, 1854; in 1863, he came with his parents to Emmett Township, Dodge Co., Wis., where he was engaged as a farmer until he commenced the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, where he has attended two courses of lectures; he graduated from the College of the Sacred Heart in 1876. His father, Richard Burke, died in town of Emmett in 1874.

JOSEPH BURSINGER, brewer, was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 17, 1822, and came to Wisconsin in July, 1853, and located in Milwaukee, where he engaged in brewing beer and cooperage; from Milwaukee he went to Waukesha Co., and farmed for one year; then he came to Watertown and commenced the brewing of beer, which he has continued up to the present time. He married, in November, 1849, Mary Voppiller, of Sigmeringen, Prussia; he has two children living—Ferdinand and Ellanora. Mr. and Mrs. Bursinger are members of St. Henry's Catholic Church.

CHARLES CECH, proprietor of tannery, dealer in leather, shoe-findings, hides, pelts, etc.; born in Bohemia Feb. 29, 1844; landed in New York City Sept. 28, 1856; came to Watertown the same year; engaged in present business most of the time since, except two years in the saloon business and a year and two that he was employed as a traveling agent; commenced present business for himself April 1, 1873. In July 18, 1871, he was married to Carrie Derksen (daughter of Theodore V. Derksen, then a resident of Portage City, Wis., now a citizen of Watertown); she was born in Germany; they have four children—Laura, Toni, Alma and Hugo. Mr. Cech has been a member of the Turner Society for sixteen years; he is also a member of the Sons of Hermann and of Pioneer Fire Company, No. 1.

WENZEL CECH, proprietor of saloon; born in Bohemia May 2, 1845; came to Watertown in 1856. He was married here, July 18, 1868, to Creszenz Gebhardt; she was born in Germany; they have four children living—Charles, Amelia and Emily (twins), and Clara; lost one daughter—Francisca. Mr. C. is a member of the Sons of Hermann and Turner Societies. He is a son of Jacob Cech, one of

the early tanners here, and who is now a resident of Chicago. Mr. C. commenced business near C. & N. W. Railway depot in 1870; he has been doing business in his present location seven years.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, Cashier of the Bank of Watertown; came to Milwaukee in 1855 and to Watertown in 1854; organized the bank that year and has been connected with it ever since. Mr. Clark organized the gas company here, in connection with A. L. Pritchard, and conducted the work for several years; he has been in the banking business continuously since August 4, 1854—over a quarter of a century. Mr. C. is a native of Chemung Co., N. Y.

DR. JAMES CODY was born in St. John, Newfoundland, Aug. 22, 1820; came to Wisconsin in 1846, locating in Watertown; he studied medicine with Hall Kittridge, of Chelmsford, Mass.; he completed his medical course, and received his diploma in March, 1844, at Harvard University; he then came to Watertown, and, since 1846, has been in the practice of his profession; he was Superintendent of Schools of Watertown for two terms; was appointed by Gov. Barstow as Surgeon of the Wisconsin State Artillery; about 1863, was Examiner of Pensions for the United States Government. Dr. Cody married, Nov. 12, 1848, Adeline Rogan, of New York; he has two children—Adeline and William Gordon. Mrs. Cody died Aug. 12, 1872. Dr. Cody is a member of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

LUTHER A. COLE, Watertown, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in West Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt., Nov. 1, 1812; his father, Ebenezer Cole, was the fourth settler in the town; at the age of 22, he started West, and landed at Detroit in 1834; the following June he took passage in the schooner Supply, a little craft of but fifty feet keel, for Green Bay and Grand River. The passage to Green Bay occupied twelve days; after remaining there two days they started for Grand River, which they reached the fourth day, making sixteen days' sailing from Detroit. He remained at Grand River, and in its vicinity, for about eleven months, being employed most of the time at building saw-mills and log houses. He then resolved upon visiting Wisconsin, and, taking passage at Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand River, in the schooner White Pigeon, in company with Philander Baldwin and Elisha M. Osborn, reached Chicago after a sail of about twenty-four hours. Two or three days afterward they started on foot for Milwaukee, following Indian trails most of the way, and finding on that route but an occasional settler. They arrived at Milwaukee on the 10th day of May, 1836. There he worked at the carpenter and joiner business until December, when, taking his blanket and provisions upon his shoulder, he started for Johnson's Rapids (now Watertown) passing over the road which had been cut out by Mr. Johnson a few weeks previously, arriving on the evening of Dec. 27, 1836. Amasa Hyland accompanied him. A few months before, Mr. Cole had, through the agency of a friend, made two claims at the Rapids, one covering the farm now owned by John W. Cole, and the other the farm now owned by heirs of Benj. A. Morey. About the same time, he also made a claim three miles south of Prairieville. In January following, he purchased, at Milwaukee, three barrels of flour, and three barrels of pork. He paid \$20 a barrel for the flour, and \$40 a barrel for the pork. Building a cabin, in company with Mr. Hyland, and his brother, John W., they commenced keeping what they called "bachelor distilleries," which they continued for nearly four years. In the season of 1837, Mr. Cole worked on the saw-mill and dam of Charles F. H. Goodhue & Son, at Watertown. From that time, until the fall of 1839, he was occupied mainly at lumbering and farming. In November of the latter-named year, in company with Mr. Hyland, John A. Chadwick, David Griffith, William P. Owen, William Stanton, John Brice Hall, John Dimick, he started for Arkansas, for the purpose of spending the winter in chopping steamboat wood. They floated down Rock River in skiffs, and were eight days reaching the Mississippi. They remained in Arkansas until the following spring, each making a clever-sized "pile," when they returned to Watertown. The same season, Mr. Cole, in company with Mr. Hyland, Mr. Stanton, Edmund S. Bailey and his brother, John W., purchased 400 acres of land on what is known as Hyland Prairie, Dodge Co. There was then no inhabitant in the town of Fairfield, in which that prairie is situated. The only thing in the shape of a road, at that time leading north from Watertown, was an Indian trail. In 1841, he and his brother, John W., erected the building on the corner of Main and Second streets (now occupied by August Fuermann as a saloon and restaurant), and opened the first store in Watertown. The next year, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Cole purchased of Seeley Kidder 750 acres of land on the east side of the river, at Watertown, including the present site of the village, as also the mill and water-power. They went to pay 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Beloit within seven years. They associated with them the next year Linus R. Cady and his brother, Ebenezer W., and in three years and a half from the date of the purchase, made the last payment; since which time the general business of Mr. Cole has been milling. Selling out his interest in the mills at Watertown, in 1854, he carried on the "Rough and Ready Mill" one mile east of Watertown, up to 1865. In 1866, he went to Nebraska with Mr. Lyons, and built a saw

and grist mill forty miles above Omaha, on the Missouri River. In 1867, he also built a mill on Platte River, ten miles south of Denver. In 1869, he sold out his interest in milling, having been engaged in it for twenty-eight years of his life, since which time, having retired from active business, he has resided at Watertown. Mr. Cole married Miss Mary Jane Brackett (daughter of Jerry C. and Uranah Brackett, of Vermont) Aug. 29, 1842, at Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt.; they have four children, two living—Guy L. and Uranah B. (now wife of F. L. Clark, of Watertown), and two deceased—Guy G. and Martha.

JOHN W. COLE, Watertown; is the third son of Ebenezer Cole, and brother of Luther A. Cole, whose biography precedes this one, and was born the 28th day of December, 1814, in Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt.; until the age of 22, he worked upon the farm of his parents, and with his father at his trade of carpenter and joiner. In the fall of 1836, he started West, and first came to Milwaukee, where he remained until January, 1837, cutting timber on the Milwaukee River, when he moved to Watertown, making the trip with ox-teams, carrying flour and pork, and with his brother, Luther A., and five others, kept what was called the "bachelor's distress" for four years. He engaged with his brother in the general merchandise business, having built the first store in Watertown. Having dissolved partnership with his brother, Mr. Cole built a store on the north corner of Second and Main streets, and carried on a general merchandise business for about fifteen years, part of this time being also engaged in the manufacture of saleratus and potash. In 1854, he built the block of stores on the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, since which time Mr. Cole has lived retired from active business in Watertown. For two years he held, in Osage Co., while living there, the office of County Commissioner. In 1855, he held the office of Mayor of Watertown, and has also been Supervisor of Jefferson Co. He married Miss Eliza C. Fisk (daughter of James L. and Laura Fisk, of the State of New York) Nov. 19, 1844; they had three children, one living—Oscar A., and two deceased—one named Johnnie, the other dying in infancy.

REV. P. J. COLOVIN, Pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic Church, at Watertown; was born in London, Canada West, July 4, 1842, and came to Wisconsin in 1872, locating at Watertown. He received his literary education at St. Hyacinth College and at St. Laurent College, after which he was Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Laurent and Notre Dame for ten years, and was Superior of St. Laurent for one year. In August, 1871, he was sent to Notre Dame as Professor of Dogma. In 1872 to 1874, was Assistant Pastor of St. Bernard's Church, then returned to Notre Dame as President of the College until 1877, when he returned to Watertown and took charge of St. Bernard's Church, as Pastor.

L. H. CORDES, proprietor of billiard and beer saloon; born in Watertown July 29, 1852; engaged in present business in February, 1879. Mr. Cordes is a son of Joachim C. Cordes, who came to Watertown in 1847.

JOACHIM C. CORDES, dealer in agricultural implements; born in Germany; came to New York City in 1846; lived there until 1847, then came to Watertown, engaged in farming fourteen years, then came to this city, and was engaged in mercantile business until 1869; afterward in saloon business, and now dealing in farm implements. Mr. Cordes was one of the first musicians of this place; conducted a string band for several years. He has been Township Assessor and Supervisor. He was married in Watertown, Sept. 14, 1850, to Minnie Hoaffer; she was born in Germany; they have eight children—Louis H., Minnie, Frances, Martha, Ida, Emma, Anna and Ernst August.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, Deputy Sheriff; was born in Hollowell, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1842. He is a son of Patrick Cunningham, who came with his family to Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1846. Patrick Cunningham was engaged in farming until he retired from active life, in 1865. He died Aug. 17, 1879, his wife, Nancy, died Nov. 4, 1848. The subject of this sketch was engaged in farming pursuits until he enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 3d W. V. C. Nov. 25, 1862, he was wounded at Cincinnati, Ark.; seven months afterward, he was appointed Hospital Steward, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out at St. Louis June 19, 1865; he then returned to Jefferson Co. He was married at Richwood, Dodge Co., Oct. 9, 1865, to Mary Woods. Mr. Cunningham was in the employ of the American Express Company, at this point, for nine years (he was transfer clerk for that company for a period of four years and a half). He carried on city express business for two years. Appointed City Marshal in 1876. He was for a year and a half with S. E. Randall, dealer in agricultural implements. Jan. 6, 1879, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he now holds.

N. C. DANIELS, Superintendent of the C. & St. P. Ry. Co.'s Rail-mill, Machine and Blacksmith Shops; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 3, 1825; came to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1855, having been for eight or nine years prior to this time a resident of Massachusetts. While he resided in Dodge Co., he was elected to fill various town offices in Lowell. In 1861, he became connected with the railway company, and has been in the employ of this company ever since. In 1868, he came to Watertown to reside. In January, 1848, he was united in marriage to Mary C. Joselyn; they have three children living—Helen

M. (now Mrs. J. W. Laffin of Oshkosh, Wis.), Emma F. (now Mrs. O. M. Burhaus of Essex, Page Co., Iowa), and Anna M.; their youngest daughter, Jessie Benton Daniels, died Sept. 4, 1879, aged 18 years 1 month and 19 days.

HENRY DAUB, proprietor of the Excelsior Beer Hall and Restaurant, and sole agent for the sale of Fred Miller's Milwaukee lager beer. Mr. Daub was born July 28, 1848, in Hamm, a city in the Province of Westphalia; he attended the University until 1862, and then engaged in the business of telegraph operator for railway company; worked at that business until May 1, 1869 (seven years); at that time, being called on to serve in the army, he decided to emigrate to America, which he did, arriving at Watertown June 3, 1869; for six months, he was employed as book-keeper in the Empire Brewery, owned by his uncle, A. Fuermann; afterward he was engaged as book-keeper and clerk in the boot and shoe establishment of Henry Bertram; remained in that position for four years; after leaving the retail boot and shoe business, he entered the employ of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Shay & Pearson, of Chicago, and continued with this firm as traveling salesman through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, for nearly two years; afterward, for one year and a half, he was with the Janesville Shoe Manufacturing Company in the capacity of traveling agent; after the failure of the last-named company, in 1877, Mr. Daub discontinued traveling and engaged in present business for himself. He is a member of Washington Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gutenberg Lodge, 13, O. D. H. S., and of the Concordia Musical Society. Oct. 27, 1872, he married Amalie Bertram; daughter of Henry Bertram; she was born in Watertown Oct. 26, 1852; they have two children—Louise, aged 4 years, and Mary, three years of age.

JOHN DEITJEN, grocer; born in Bremen, Germany, June 18, 1846; came to America and located in New York City; employed as a clerk in grocery store until 1865, when he entered the United States Navy and continued in that service until 1868, when he came to Watertown. He was married here, Oct. 24, 1871, to Amelia Frederick; she was born in Germany Sept. 19, 1851; they have four children, Hermann, born Oct. 31, 1872; Bernard, April 7, 1874; Clara, Oct. 5, 1875, and Emma, Aug. 3, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN B. DENNINGER, Principal of the Lutheran School; born in Berlin, Prussia, Jan. 18, 1846; came to America in 1862; located in Addison, Washington Co., Wis., and resided there about five years, then came to Watertown and entered the Northwestern University, where he remained as a student about three years; he taught two winters in Addison, one year in Louira and Teresa, in Dodge Co.; in October, 1869, went to Oshkosh; remained there until 1873; Jan. 1, 1874, he went to Milwaukee; was engaged in teaching there one year and nine months; in September, 1875, he came to Watertown. Mr. D. married Emma Lindenstruth in Oshkosh, her native place, April 23, 1872; they have two children—Paul G. B. and Otto J. M.

WILLIAM E. DERVIN, painter and paper-hanger; was born in New York State in 1849; moved to Pennsylvania when quite young, where he remained eight years; he then moved to and located in the town of Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., and lived there till the year 1860, when he moved to Watertown and began clerking in a grocery store for his brother; in 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, of the 16th United States Infantry; he was wounded in the right limb at the battle of Stone River, near Murphysboro; on account of the wound he was discharged at Louisville, Ky., May 6, 1863; he returned to Watertown in 1863, and, in 1864, he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the painter's trade and remained till September, 1868, when he again returned to Watertown, and, most of the time since, has been employed as painter for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. He married Miss Mary Dillon, of St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1867, by whom he has four children—Alice, born in January, 1868; William T., Oct. 5, 1869; Eugene, March 4, 1871, and Arthur, Feb. 1, 1879. Mr. Dervin and family are members of St. Bernard's Church; he has been Marshal of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society during the years 1878 and 1879.

CONRAD DIPPEL, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co; born in Saxony Nov. 2, 1831; came to America in 1849; located on Staten Island; there and in New York City he learned the trade of plasterer and stone and brick mason; resided on Staten Island, New York City and New Jersey until 1855, except a few months spent in Indiana and St. Louis in 1852 and 1853; in May, 1854, he married Louise Hoerger; she died in Cottage Grove, Dane Co., Wis., in October, 1861; by this marriage he had three children, two of whom are now living—Louis and Caroline; one son, John, died when only about 6 months old. Mr. Dippel's present wife was Mrs. Wilhelmina Niemann; they were married in April, 1862; she had one daughter by a former marriage—Augusta (now Mrs. Wendtland of Watertown). Mr. Dippel came to Watertown in 1855; lived here until March, 1861, then he removed to Cottage Grove, Dane Co., where he resided until April, 1862, then returned to Watertown; he served one year and one month in Co. I, 37th Wis. V. I.; was wounded and lost right arm, near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; discharged and pensioned in December, 1864; since that time he has lived in Watertown. He was educated at the

Polytechnic Institute of Dresden, Saxony. For six years, he taught in the Sixth Ward Public School of Watertown; he is a member of the German Reformed Church; he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Bible Society, and is a member of the Northeastern Wisconsin Bee-Keeper's Association. Mr. D. is a bee-keeper of considerable prominence, being a producer to quite an extent.

JACOB DITSCHLER, proprietor of saloon; born in Germany June 21, 1845; came to New Orleans with his father in 1847; remained there eight months; then they came to Cincinnati, Ohio; lived there six years; then resided in Hamilton, Ohio, two years; returned to Cincinnati and remained one year, then went to Peoria, where he resided until 1856, then came to Milwaukee; lived there eleven years, except three years spent in the army; came to Watertown in 1867; remained here six months, then went to Beaver Dam, where he stayed one year, when he returned to Milwaukee and spent two years more, and then finally returned to Watertown; engaged in cigar-making until the fall of 1878, when he engaged in saloon business. Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 1st Wisconsin Mounted Infantry; he served as Corporal; was in all engagements his regiment participated in; served three years. He was married, May 26, 1870, to Augusta Schmidt; she was born in Prussia; they have four children—Anton, Clara, Edward and Ferdinand. Mr. D. is a member of the Concordia Musical Society, also of the Harugari.

H. B. DODD, representing the express and telegraph companies; was born in Toledo, Ohio, in October, 1849; when 9 years of age, he removed to Indianapolis, where he resided seven years; going thence to Canada; remaining there two years and removing to Kalamazoo, Mich., residing there one year, when he again removed and established himself at Fond du Lac; whence, after four years' residence, he again moved to Watertown, reaching his present home in the spring of 1872; he has been in the employ of the American Express Company thirteen years. On the 29th of May, 1872, he was married to Adelaide O. Lewis, of Fond du Lac, a native of New York State, by whom he has one child—Carrie Olive, born Dec. 23, 1874.

S. M. EATON, manufacturer of mineral waters; born near Kingston, Canada, Dec. 26, 1832. His father, Almon R. Eaton, came with his family to Whitewater, Wis., in 1842; after two years' residence there, he removed to the town of Hebron, Jefferson Co., where he now resides. S. M. Eaton came to Watertown in 1868, having been located at Fond du Lac for two years prior to that date, engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters since 1866. April 1, 1855, he married Eleanor J. Green, daughter of Joseph Green (deceased), of Hebron; she was born in Saratoga, N. Y., July 28, 1832; they have four children—Frank M., Edward O., Clarence C. and Ella A.

GUSTAV EBERLE, druggist; born in Greenland Nov. 4, 1826; he is a son of a missionary who was in that northern country for over forty years. Gustav was educated in Germany and came from there to America in 1850; resided in the East until 1853, when he came to Watertown, arriving here May 11; he was engaged in carrying on a soap and candle manufactory here until 1873; he then engaged in the drug business with his son, Hermann T., who is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Mr. Gustav Eberle was married, Dec. 23, 1851, to Mary Kaltenbrunnen; she was born in Germany; they have five children living—Hermann T., Emily, Eugene, Bertha and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Eberle are members of the Moravian Church.

REV. AUGUST F. ERNST, President of the Northwestern University; born in Hanover June 25, 1841; educated in the colleges of Celle and at the University of Gottingen; taught one year in Germany; then, in 1863, came to America and located in New York City, where he was engaged in the holy ministry; in 1864, he was ordained at Pottstown, Penn.; preached in New York City until 1868; for ten months thereafter, he had pastoral charge of a congregation at Albany, N. Y., then came to Watertown. Prof. Ernst married Agnes Hartwig Jan. 7, 1868; she was born in the city of New York; they have six children—George R. A., Charles P. A., Adolfine W. B., Elizabeth D. G., Mary A. G. and Frederick H. W.

EDWARD R. EVANS, proprietor of livery stable; born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, Nov. 21, 1822; came to America in 1840; located in Utica, N. Y., one year; spent two years in Lexington, Ky., and some time in St. Louis and other places before coming to Watertown in the spring of 1846; engaged in blacksmith and wagon-making business here until 1870, when he engaged in livery business. He was married in Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis., Nov. 13, 1846, to Sarah Jones; she was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales; they have six children—George W. (associated with his father), Sade (now Mrs. Eugene Bradbury, of Watertown), Gomer E. (a resident of Chicago), Eliza, John Quincy (telegraph operator for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. at this place) and David C. (who resides with his parents).

THOMAS D. EVANS, carpenter and joiner; born Dec. 16, 1823, in Carmarthenshire, Wales, where he was educated and learnt his profession; came to America in 1853, and located in Watertown, Wis.; worked for himself till 1856, when he entered the employ of the C. & St. P. Railroad, and

worked in several departments till, in 1869, he became foreman carpenter, and still holds that position. Married Miss Margaret Jones, of Wales, in September, 1851; have one child—David T. Members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church; Republican.

JOHN FORD, of the firm of Hamlin & Ford, dealers in lumber, building-paper, paints, coal, etc.; born in Scotland June 30, 1825; came to America and located at Watertown in August, 1849; for sixteen years, he worked at his trade of plasterer, stone and brick mason; in 1863 and 1864, he spent a year and a half in Arkansas in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army; afterward, he worked for a year at his trades and for seven years he was in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Feb. 1, 1873, he engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Hamlin, and they have been associated together in the same business ever since. Mr. Ford was first Superintendent of Schools under the union plan, afterward Commissioner of Schools for the Sixth Ward for one year, and in 1878 was Commissioner of Schools for the First Ward. Dec. 3, 1847, he married Martha McKritehie; she was born in Scotland; they have had six children; the living are James G., John C. and Julia J.; lost three children; two sons died in infancy; one daughter, Anna, died Dec. 29, 1866, aged 17 years. Mrs. Ford and Julia J. are members of the Congregational Church.

AUGUST FUERMANN, brewer; was born in Germany Jan. 8, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating in Milwaukee, where he opened a grocery and saloon; he then moved to Watertown and engaged in the brewing of lager beer in a building 24x50 and gradually made additions to the same until he has the handsomest brewery in Watertown. He married, in 1846, Christiana Hengott, of Prussia; he has nine children—Charlie, August, Amelia, Julius, Aida, Henry, Iette, Albert and Gerhard.

AUGUST FUERMANN, Jr., proprietor of saloon; born in Watertown Sept. 3, 1850; associated with his father in the brewing business here, and Chicago agent of the Fuermann Brewing Company from October, 1871, until he returned to Watertown, and engaged in present business in February, 1878. Dec. 19, 1874, he was married to Eliza Speer (daughter of Ferdinand Speer); she was born in Watertown; they have one child—Amanda, born April 29, 1878. Mr. F. is a member of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Turners' and Concordia Musical Societies.

WM. FUERSTENAU, teacher; born in Prussia April 16, 1830; came to America in 1857; located in Chicago; was employed as a teacher there and in that vicinity for seven years; then he came to Watertown, and has been engaged in teaching here ever since; he is Principal of the school which he is now connected with; educated at Stettin Seminary, in Germany. Mr. F. is a member of the Missouri German Lutheran Synod. Oct. 12, 1854, he was married, in Germany, to Wilhelmina Gramzow; she was born in Prussia; they have six children—Martha (now the wife of Rev. Mr. Machmiller, of Fairbank, Iowa), Renata (now teaching in Milwaukee), Martin (a student in the Northwestern University), Paul and Anna.

S. B. FULLER, wholesale and retail dealer in new "Home," "Eldredge," and the best makes of Singer Sewing Machines. Mr. Fuller came to Watertown in August, 1866; he has sold about 4,000 sewing machines since he engaged in that business in 1869; the first three years of his residence here, he was in insurance business; then, for nine years, he was district agent for the "Singer Manufacturing Company;" he was born in Milford, N. H., June 24, 1841; from 1855 to 1866, resided at Fond du Lac. In April, 1870, he was married to Mary I. Avery, daughter of Dr. Avery, of Richmond, Ind.; she was born in Ohio; they have three children—Gertrude, Anna and Abbie. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Congregational Church.

EMIL C. GAEBLER, musical instruments and musical merchandise, Watertown; was born in Eisenberg, Saxony, Sept. 30, 1828, and came to Wisconsin November, 1856, locating at Lake Mills; he received his literary education at the college at Eisenberg, and after that taught school for two years. On Aug. 15, 1849, he came to the United States to look after some land that was ceded to his father by a brother who was engaged in the Mexican war in the 15th Wis. V. I.; he then went to Danbury, Conn., and became teacher of music and languages in John W. Irwin's Institute, six months after which he established himself in the teaching of music, tuning and repairing pianos, which he continued there for seven years; on account of his health, he went to Lake Mills, Wis., and entered the hardware business, in which he remained two years, when he went to Watertown, and at first manufactured melodeons; afterward started the music store which he now occupies; he is also engaged in teaching music and leading singing societies, and is now leader of the Concordia Musical Society; he has been engaged for the past eight years in the manufacture of pipe organs, and has made and placed organs in the following churches: Emanuel Church, Lebanon, Wis.; St. John's Lutheran Church, at Watertown, Wis. (this organ has two banks of keys and twenty-eight stops); Lutheran Church, at Lomira, Wis.; Evangelical Church, at Ripon, Wis., and the Lutheran Church at Fall Creek, Wis. In 1876, he was elected School Commissioner, which

position he now holds. He married, July 3, 1849, Bertha Von Beust; he has five children—Max H., Emeline A., Otto F., Sophie C. and Arthur.

A. J. GAMM, bill clerk for the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co.; born in Watertown June 4, 1853; he was engaged in teaching for three years prior to his connection with the railway company, in 1873; he is a son of August Gamm, one of the prominent merchants of Watertown.

C. H. GARDNER, attorney, residence in the Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in St. Petersburg, Russia; came to Wisconsin in June, 1846; was a resident of the town of Emmett, Dodge Co., until 1862; from 1868 to 1870, he was a student at the State University at Madison; graduated from the Law Department of that institution in June, 1870. Mr. Gardner is now serving as City Attorney.

RICHARD GESCHKE, dealer in stoves, hardware, tinware, etc.; born in Prussia March 9, 1848; son of Charles Geschke, who came to America with his family and located in Texas in 1853; resided there until 1861, then returned to Germany and remained until 1865, when they came to Watertown. Charles Geschke died here in April, 1874; his widow is now a resident of this city. Richard Geschke has carried on business here since 1862, associated with his father and also with his brother Edward, until the death of the latter, about two years ago; since then, Richard has conducted the business alone. March 4, 1872, he was married, in Watertown, to Ida Eckhoff, daughter of Ludwig Eckhoff; she was born in Watertown; they have two children. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

GUSTAVUS GLOGER, general merchant; born in Saxony July 6, 1838; came to Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., with his parents, in October, 1849; lived there until the spring of 1861, then he moved to the town of Emmett, in the same county. Sept. 18, 1866, he was appointed Supervisor, and was elected to the same office April 4, 1867; he was again elected Supervisor in April, 1877; after serving eight months, he resigned on account of removal to Watertown; he was Treasurer of Emmett Township in 1865; prior to coming to Watertown in the fall of 1877, he was engaged in farming. He has been carrying on mercantile business since he came here. He was married in Clyman, May 29, 1862, to Mary M. Freber; she was born in Clyman, where her parents, Charles and Margaret Freber, settled at an early day. Mr. Gloger has five children living—Gustavus E., Alva C., Estella, Lena and Edey; lost one daughter, Alma Endora; she was born May 11, 1864, and died Sept. 6, 1864. Mr. G.'s father, Ernest Gloger, came with his family to America and located at Troy, N. Y., in 1840; lived there about two years, then removed to Northampton, Mass., where he resided until he came to Wisconsin in 1849. He died in Emmett Township in April, 1867.

WILLIAM GORDER, grocer, and dealer in flour, feed, crockery, wooden ware, lime, cement, stucco, fire-clay, plaster, etc.; farmer's produce bought and taken in exchange for goods; store located on Main street, near Sixth. Mr. Gorder was born in Prussia July 3, 1848; came to America with his parents in 1851; located in Lebanon, Dodge Co.; came to Watertown in 1876. Married Amelia Krouitz June 23, 1871; she was born in Lebanon, Dodge Co., Wis.; they have two children—Eda and Henry. Mr. Gorder is a son of August and Louisa Gorder; his father died in April, 1878, and his mother May 2, 1872.

REV. FREDERICK GOTTSCHALK came to America in 1856; spent about four months in Buffalo, N. Y., then came to Milwaukee and has made that his home most of the time since. He was born in Prussia July 18, 1843; received his elementary education in Europe; he was for two years a student at the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio; Sept. 29, 1867, he was ordained Deacon in the Methodist Church; Sept. 19, 1869, he was ordained Elder; his first charge was at Fond du Lac, where he remained one year and a half; afterward at Beaver Dam and Herman for a year; two years at Columbus; three years at Oshkosh; two years at Madison, having commenced work two years and a half prior to his ordination. Mr. Gottschalk graduated from the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 15, 1876; after several years of labor in the holy ministry, he decided that he would enter that institution and derive the benefits and advantages of a thorough English theological education, thereby being more fully fitted for the glorious work to which he had dedicated his life. In September, 1876, he came to Watertown. Aug. 19, 1866, he married Louisa Amalia Adam, daughter of George Adam, a native of Alsace, France, who came to Clyman, Dodge Co., in 1846. Mrs. Gottschalk was born in Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1845; they have four children living—Franklin Benjamin, born in Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., Aug. 19, 1867; Albert Wesley, in Oshkosh, June 30, 1870; Emma Louisa, in Madison, Feb. 17, 1872; Benjamin Theophilus, Sept. 15, 1877; lost two children—Lydia Martha, who died at the age of 3 months, and Arthur Frederick, aged 11 months.

GEORGE GRAFFE, basket manufacturer; born in Prussia April 6, 1853; came to America with his parents in 1856. He commenced work as a basket-maker when he was about 13 years of age and has continued at the same work ever since, for the last two years in business for himself. He was

married, Oct. 23, 1837, to Regina Colle; she was born in Germany; they have one child—Mary, born Aug. 20, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Graffe are members of the German Catholic Church. The basket factory was established by Mr. G.'s father, John Graffe, in 1857; he carried on the business until his death, which occurred Dec. 6, 1877, being 54 years of age; his widow, Margaret Graffe, survives him and is now a resident of Watertown.

REEVE GRISWOLD, born Jan. 23, 1809, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1836 and located in Watertown, claiming 160 acres of land, which he sold and took up 160 acres further west, all wild land, plenty of wolves and Indians and not a home between here and Waukesha. Griswold, Baldwin and Johnson built the first log house in Watertown, which he sold with the land, and it stood four or five years ago, just north of where Evans' livery stable now stands. He afterward bought forty acres of the School Section in Dodge Co., but sold it, and is now living on the West road. Married Miss Lucy Ann Hewett, of Watertown; he has five children—Reeve, Jefferson, Charles, Frank and Nettie.

AMAND GRITZNER, proprietor of barber-shop; came to America from Silesia, Prussia, in 1854, where he had been a musician, but learned the barber trade after he came to the United States and has since followed it. He married Miss Berdener Seaberg, of West Farland, Germany, in 1868, by whom he has one child, whose name is Max, now 9 years of age. He, his wife and son, are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Gritzner has been a member of the Temple of Honor since 1877; was in the 3d United States Regulars for seven years, from 1861 to 1867; was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1867, when he returned to Watertown and continued his trade.

JOHN HABHEGGER, general merchant; born in Switzerland April 19, 1844; came to Watertown with his parents in 1853. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 23d W. V. I., at Madison in 1862; he was in all engagements that his regiment participated in, and was mustered out as Corporal at Mobile, Ala., July 4, 1865. He has been engaged in mercantile business for the last eleven years. He is Alderman of the First Ward. He is connected with the Turner Society; he is also a member of the Concordia Musical Society. He was married, July 16, 1868, to Lena Schultz, daughter of C. W. Schultz, a prominent citizen of this city; she was born in Watertown; they have four children—Emma, Charles J., Bertha and Hattie. Mr. H. is a son of John Habhegger, Sr., who is now a resident of Fort Atkinson, this county.

U. HABHEGGER, grocer, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Switzerland March 12, 1834; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1853; engaged in farming until 1861; he then engaged in mercantile business, which he continued until 1867, when he again went on a farm and remained until 1869; since 1869, he has been carrying on mercantile business and also giving his attention to his farming interests. He has held various city and town offices; he is now serving as Supervisor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Concordia Musical Society. Dec. 31, 1857, he married Lena Gfeller, a native of Switzerland; they have six children—Sophia, Lizzie, Emil, Lena, Albert and Lillie.

CHARLES HAEFFNER, butcher; born in Prussia Jan. 22, 1839; came to Watertown in 1847, with his father, Michael Haeffner; they came to Milwaukee in 1846; Michael Haeffner was a cabinet-maker and turner by trade; he died here June 16, 1869. Charles commenced business as a butcher in 1860. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 20th W. V. I.; he was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., August, 1865. Returned to Watertown and resumed business as a butcher. He has been a member of Pioneer Fire Company No. 1 for the last eleven years; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Jan. 16, 1868, he was married to Helena Karcher, daughter of John Karcher, one of the early settlers of Watertown, having come here about 1850; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 6, 1845; they have four children—Charles, Helena, Frederick and Ernst. Mrs. Haeffner's father died Sept. 3, 1868.

JOHN C. HALLIGER, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent; born in Prussia Oct. 14, 1814; came to Watertown Oct. 14, 1848; for eight years, he was engaged in the business of mason and bricklayer; afterward appointed Notary Public; from 1859 to 1863, he was County Clerk of Dodge Co.; afterward remained a resident of Juneau until 1866, carrying on farming and nursery business there; lived in Brown Co., Wis., and Minnesota a few years; was employed as book-keeper in Bursinger's brewery five years. Alderman of the Sixth Ward two terms; Assessor one year; two years acting City Treasurer; about two years Justice of the Peace. His first wife was Margaret Ehleis; they were married in Germany in 1842; she died in December, 1858, leaving one daughter—Sophia, who now resides in Watertown; Mr. Halliger's second wife was Emma Toelke; married in January, 1860; she died in 1864; one child by this marriage—Charles; Mr. H.'s present wife was Johanna D. Schultz, a native of Prussia; married in 1864; they have six children—Louisa, Rosa, Ernst, Dora, Fred and Emma.

T. S. HARRISON, veterinary surgeon; born in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 1, 1815; lived there until he was 21 years of age, then went to Fort Ann, N. Y.; remained there two years, and removed to Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y.; resided there twelve years, then went to Buffalo, where he stayed two years; afterward he spent two years in Cincinnati, seven years in Norwalk, Ohio, seven years at Fort Wayne, Ind.; in July, 1868, he came to Watertown. The Doctor has practiced veterinary surgery more or less for the last forty years; for the last thirteen years, he has devoted his entire attention to the practice of his profession; he spent fourteen or fifteen years of his life in manufacturing business, locomotive works, etc., manufacturing springs, etc.; he invented the first spring furnace for heating and tempering the entire length at one heat; he had charge of the locomotive works at Nashville, Tenn., prior to Hood's battle there during the late war. His first wife was Sarah Strong, of Norwalk, Ohio; she died there, leaving two children—Adelaide (she died in infancy, soon after her mother's death), Jarvis C. (now a resident of Watertown); the Doctor's present wife was Sophia Charlotte, a native of Berlin, Prussia; they were married in Watertown Oct. 19, 1870.

PHILIPP HEINRICHS, proprietor of planing-mill and manufacturer of chairs, sash, doors, blinds, etc.; he is also a member of Jungman & Co., furniture dealers; Mr. H. was born in Prussia Nov. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Albany, N. Y., in the spring of 1854, and to Watertown in the fall of the same year; he commenced learning the trade of carpenter and joiner when only 13 years of age; about eleven years ago, he commenced the manufacture of bedsteads; carried on business for some time in company with Peter May; two years ago, he commenced business alone where he is now located; contracting and building is also a part of the business which he carries on. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sons of Hermann, Turner Society and Workman's Society, also of the Hook and Ladder Company. Dec. 3, 1865, he was married, in Watertown, to Caroline Ratsch; she was born in Prussia; they have three children—Ida, Theodore and Caroline.

HERMANN HEISMANN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; was born in Germany Nov. 18, 1832; came to Watertown in 1852; when 16 years of age, he commenced his present trade. Jan. 9, 1857, he married Eliza Spingler, also a native of Germany, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom survive—John, Edward, Bertha, Charles and Frank, Mena and Emma having died. He is a member of the German Methodist Church.

D. HEIMSEHR, merchant; a native of the Kingdom of Prussia, where he was born April 16, 1848; came to America in 1854, locating at Waukegan, Ill., where he resided four years; removing thence to Watertown. For some time he was engaged in peddling, and thirteen years ago began his present business in Watertown. In October, 1858, he was married to Josephine Stueckli, a native of Bohemia, at Waukegan, by whom he has had three children—Mary, Anna and Charles. Mr. Heimsehr and his family are members of the German Methodist Church.

CASIMER HENRICH, foreman of F. Miller & Co.'s flouring-mill; born Oct. 13, 1851, in Prussia; came to America in 1869 and located in Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., where he learned and worked at his profession; came to Watertown in 1873; worked for Milton Blanchard till 1875, when he entered the employ of F. Miller & Co.; he was made foreman April 1, 1879. Married Miss Louisa Kreuger, of Watertown, Oct. 7, 1876, and has one child—Lilly, born Oct. 24, 1877.

GEORGE HENZE, City Marshal; born in Hanover Jan. 9, 1841; came to America with his father in 1854; spent a few weeks in Milwaukee; then located in the town of Summit, Waukesha Co.; engaged in farming pursuits there one year; then removed to Richwood, Dodge Co., where his father purchased a saw-mill; worked on a farm most of the time until 1859, when he came to Watertown; here he served an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade, working for Charles Krueger until Aug. 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E, 20th W. V. I. He was in all the engagements his regiment participated in, and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant in July, 1865; returned to Watertown and worked at his trade of wagon-making until 1874; afterward, for nearly two years and a half, he was in the employ of Jacob Weber & Son, lumber merchants; then worked at his trade again for a few months; then entered the employ of J. B. Bennett, thrashing-machine manufacturer, building trucks; continued with Mr. Bennett until May 1, 1877, when he was appointed night-watch on the police force of this city; held that position until he was appointed City Marshal April 8, 1879; he was Constable in 1872; he spent a year and a half at Rio, Columbia Co., Wis., between 1869 and the spring of 1871. He was married in Watertown in 1865 to Amelia Nicolai; she was born in Germany; they have six children—Geo., Jr., Wm., Augusta, Amelia, Augusta and Lisette; lost one daughter, Lena, who died at the age of 6 months. Mr. Henze is a prominent member of the Fire Department and the following societies: I. O. O. F., Workmen's and Turners'.

WILLIAM HERBST, tailor, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 5, 1837; came to America in 1851; located in New York City; remained there until 1852; then

came to Watertown; commenced learning the tailor's trade in Germany when only 14 years of age; has continued to work at the same business ever since. He was married in Watertown to Paulina Roder March 5, 1856; she was born in Silesia; they have had nine children; lost five; the living are Paul, Robert, Priscilla and Emma; those who have died were named William, Calvin, Emil, Willie and Eddie. Mr. Herbst has been a member of the School Board; he is a member and one of the Trustees of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM FRED HILGENDORF, grocer and saloon-keeper, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia Dec. 29, 1832; came to America and located in Watertown in 1854; for six months he was engaged in brickmaking; clerked two months for H. Bellach; for twelve years, he was with William Buchheit; afterward, for two years he carried on business as commission merchant at Beaver Dam, Wis.; in May, 1878, he commenced the business he is now carrying on. Mr. Hilgendorf's first wife was Louise Roeber; she died Sept. 16, 1878, leaving two children—Charles and Anna. March 1, 1879, Mr. H. married Mary Roeber, his present wife. Mr. H. is a member of the Sons of Hermann and Workingmen's Societies.

M. A. HIRSH, dry-goods merchant; was born in Fellheim, Bavaria, Aug. 8, 1838, and came to Wisconsin in March, 1866, locating in Watertown. Mr. Hirsh landed in New York without one cent and immediately went to work at any honest employment he could find to do, such as carrying newspapers, driving express wagon, porter in stores, etc. In 1854, he went to Chicago and became a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of Rosenfield & Rosenberg, after which, he moved to Wilmington, Ill., and, in connection with Mr. Levi Abt, under the firm name of Hirsh & Abt, opened a dry-goods store, which continued about three years, or until burnt out by fire, the insurance just paying the indebtedness. Having lost every cent by this disaster, he came to Watertown, Wis., when his old employers, Messrs. Rosenfield & Rosenberg, loaned him money to again start in the dry-goods business; this business he has carried on to the present writing with the most gratifying success. He married, June 17, 1868, Fannie Goldman, niece of Levi Rosenfield, of Chicago; he has three children living—Emma, Henry and Max.

HENRY S. HOWELL, general merchandise; born in Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 6, 1819; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1848, locating at Milford. In 1836, he went to Mississippi as Government Surveyor; in 1837, he went to Davenport, Iowa, and surveyed there for the Government; he then went to New Jersey and studied law with his brother, George R. Howell, for four years, and upon examination was admitted to practice, in 1843, before the United States Supreme Court; he then went to Carthage, Tenn., and taught a male academy at that place; then, in 1848, he moved with his father to Milford, where he farmed one year. He re-engaged in surveying, receiving a contract to survey the Dells, embracing the Portage, and down the Fox River and up the Wisconsin River. In 1852, he returned to Davenport, and engaged for three years in the office of Cook & Sargent as book-keeper; in 1855, he returned to Milford and engaged in the general store business, under the firm name of R. & H. S. Howell; in 1857, he came to Watertown and opened a general store under the same firm name; this store was located on Main street, west of the river; in 1869, they removed to the present location on the east side of the river on Main street. In 1849, he was Justice of the Peace of Milford; in 1868, was a member of the Legislature from the towns of Watertown and Ixonia. Mr. Howell married, in March, 1861, Ann Janette Nute, of Vernon, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Episcopal Church.

REV. J. HOYLER, Pastor of the Moravian Church at Watertown; was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1838; came to Wisconsin Jan. 9, 1879, locating in Watertown. Mr. Hoyler has engaged in farming in New Jersey, and also in Minnesota; on Oct. 4, 1871, he received a call from the Moravian Church at Laketown, Carver Co., Minn., as Pastor, where he remained for seven years; he then received a call from the Moravian Church at Watertown, of which Church he is now Pastor; in 1871, he was clerk of the School Board in Laketown, Minn.; it was through his instrumentality that the church at Laketown was built. He married, Oct. 2; 1864, Emeline Rupperecht; has four children—Emanuel, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Clemens. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyler are members of the Moravian Church.

CAPT. LEONARD JAEHRLING, proprietor of saloon; born in Germany Aug. 9, 1817; came to America in 1846; located in New York City; resided there until 1852; he then went to Baltimore, where he resided until 1857; then came to Watertown; remained here until 1859, when he returned to New York City; in 1861, he entered the army as Captain of Co. C, 10th N. Y. V. I.; after three months' service, he came to Watertown, and was recruiting officer in this district until 1864; in 1864, returned to New York City; in 1865, came to Watertown again, and has resided here ever since. Before leaving Europe, Mr. J. served as an officer in the Hessian army; he has held various city offices in

Watertown, such as Alderman, Captain of Rifle Company, Captain of Hose Company, Captain of Sack Company, Hay and Wood Inspector, etc.; he is a member of Turner Society, Concordia Musical Society, I. O. O. F., Fire Department and Sons of Hermann; he was one of the founders of the latter Society. He was married to his present wife in Watertown July 4, 1857; her name was Augusta Kuckhan; she was born in Prussia; they have two children—Leonard, Jr., and Julia.

EDWARD JOHNSON, retired druggist; first came to Watertown in the spring of 1843; he has been a permanent resident of this place since the fall of 1844; he commenced business here as a druggist, and carried on that business until 1874, being located where G. & H. T. Eberle now have a drug store. Dr. Johnson was born in Ireland; came to America in 1836; lived in Louisiana, Ohio and Alabama, prior to coming to Wisconsin; he has held various city and county offices, such as Alderman, Supervisor, etc. In June, 1846, he was married, in Watertown, to Mary Crowley, daughter of Daniel and Ellen Crowley, who lived in this town, near present city limits, in 1836.

DANIEL JONES, President of the Wisconsin National Bank, is a native of Goffstown, N. H.; at an early age, his parents removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., wherefrom, after a brief residence, they once more removed to Oneida Co. In 1843, the subject of this sketch joined the Western tide and came to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in mercantile ventures, one year of his residence being engaged with a partner in conducting the American House; in October, 1845, he settled in Watertown, where he carried on merchandising, which was further enlarged in 1852, by the establishment of a banking and exchange office, which he conducted successfully for many years, the same finally becoming the Jefferson County Bank, which was organized under his direction, and was largely controlled by him until 1863, when the bank discontinued business, and he identified himself with the Wisconsin National Bank, which was organized soon after; his mercantile undertakings were continued most of the time until 1864, when he turned his attention to the manufacture of woolen goods, being the part owner of the woolen mills at Watertown, which were operated for four or five years under the firm name of S. Ford & Co., afterward D. Jones & Co., until two years ago, when Mr. Jones leased them to D. P. Price, by whom they are at present operated; Mr. Jones has been not less prominently identified with transportation facilities, the plank-roads of the early days, and later, the railroads, owing, in a large manner, their success and efficiency to his energy, enterprise and foresight; the confidence felt in his judgment and capacity has found frequent expression among his friends and neighbors, by whom he has been several times elected Alderman, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and to other offices of honor and trust.

THOMAS C. JONES was born in Watertown, on the 13th of March, 1850. At the age of 14, having received a common-school education, he entered the curriculum of the Northwestern University, in which he remained until the age of 18. He then went into the dry-goods house of M. A. Hirsch & Co., in a clerical capacity, and, at the end of two years, engaged in the same business with H. S. Howell, with whom he remained for six years. In 1875, he became connected with the Watertown *Democrat* as associate editor, and upon the death of Mr. Ballou, its chief editor and proprietor, took entire charge of the paper; six months later, he purchased the *Democrat*, and has since remained to the present time its proprietor and editor. At the present writing, Mr. Jones is unmarried.

JOSEPH JUNGMAN, furniture dealer; born in Ixonia Township, this county, March 17, 1848. He married Mary Stangler Nov. 12, 1872; she was born in Austria; they have one child—Joseph, Jr. Mr. J. commenced working at the trade of cabinet-maker in 1861; in 1872, he commenced business for himself, purchasing the interest of his former employer—Peter May. Mr. Jungman's father, Allis Jungman, who came to America in 1845, died in Ixonia in 1851; his widow removed to Watertown in 1852. Mr. J. is a member of the Fire Department, German Catholic Church, St. Henry's Society, etc.

HENRY JUSTMANN, produce and commission merchant; born in Prussia Feb. 5, 1836; came to Watertown in June, 1866. He was married to Mena Andnechel Oct. 30, 1857; she was born in Prussia; they have five children—Hermann, Robert, Bertha, Martha and Annie.

JOHN KECK, furniture dealer; born in Germany Dec. 19, 1818; came to America and located in New York City in April, 1850; remained there until he came to Watertown in June, 1851; worked at trade of cabinet-maker until 1853, when he commenced business for himself. He is one of the first Odd Fellows of this place, he has been a member of that Order for over twenty-five years. He was married in Watertown, Aug. 9, 1851, to Rosina Seagel; she was born in Germany; they have five children living—Anna, August, Amalia, Albert and Freddie; lost two sons who died in infancy.

JULIUS H. KEYES was born Sept. 21, 1840, in Randolph, Vt.; removed from there with his parents to Garrettsville, Ohio, in 1844; from there the family went to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and, in July, 1849, they removed to Watertown, Wis.; received a common-school education, and assisted his father in his hoe and pitchfork factory until 1853, when he began to learn the trade of a printer, at the

same time "carrying the routes" of several weekly papers. Left the case to go to the war in defense of the Union in August, 1862, enlisting as Second Corporal in Company B, 29th W. V. I.; was in the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hill, Miss.; was seriously wounded in the latter engagement, receiving a minie ball in the right temple, which passed back of the right eyeball and lodged in the right cavity of the nose, where it remained for two years, when it was removed by Dr. Brainard, of Chicago. Mr. Keyes, with many others of his comrades, laid on the battlefield at Champion Hill for three weeks after the engagement, when he was removed to Memphis and placed in the hospital. Discharged from the service Oct. 16, 1863, and was soon afterward removed to the hospital in St. Louis. Returned to Watertown six months after being wounded, and after the surgical operation above referred to, he resumed his place at "the case" on the *Democrat*. In February, 1866, became connected with the *Watertown Republican*, and, in August, 1868, became the purchaser of that journal, and has remained its proprietor and editor ever since. In January, 1868, Mr. Keyes was appointed by Secretary of State Warren as insurance clerk in his office, and still continues to hold the position. Oct. 15, 1873, was married at Lake Mills to Miss Martha Churchill of that place. Mr. Keyes is ably assisted in his editorial duties by Mr. William L. Norris.

LEWIS KNIESEL, proprietor of butchering establishment; was born in Hussia, Germany, Jan. 31, 1819; he learned his trade in his native country, and, about the year 1845, he went to Frankfort on the Main, where he was in the employ of one man for seven years; came to Watertown in 1853, where he has since lived. Married Miss Mary Wahg, of Frankfort, in 1846, with whom he lived till June, 1875, when she died, leaving one son—Lewis, who is now in Dakota.

C. KOENIG, born in Southern Germany July 25, 1822. Married Louisa Menz in February, 1847; she was born on the river Rhine Dec. 18, 1822; they came to Watertown in 1853; worked about three months in brewery, and, for four years, worked by the month in a mill, having learned the milling business in Europe; rented a mill at Marshall, and carried it on for two years, then returned to Watertown and remained for a year; he then bought a mill at Beaver Dam and conducted it for four years; he then came to Hustisford and carried on milling there for four years, afterward returned to Watertown and purchased the Rough and Ready Mill, of which he is still a half-owner; he is now interested in grain and elevator business. Mr. Koenig visited Europe in 1873 and 1878; when he returned from his last trip, he brought with him two of his wife's brother's children—Fred and Louisa Mentz.

FRANK KOENIG, farmer, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Germany Oct. 16, 1827; came to Watertown in 1852; until 1874, he was engaged extensively in milling business; operated in that business in Beaver Dam, Hustisford, Watertown, etc., also carried on brewing some; since 1874, he has been engaged in farming. He is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; has held that position several terms; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. May 10, 1855, he was married in Watertown to Sophia Cales; she was born in Germany; they have five children—Ferdinand, Edward, Rudolph, George and Ida.

AUGUST KRAMP, wagon-maker and blacksmith; born in Prussia July 2, 1837; commenced learning the blacksmith trade when he was 16 years of age. Married Alvina Schroeder, daughter of Caspar Schroeder, Nov. 7, 1862; she was born in Prussia; they have eight children—Robert, Matilda, Leonard, Theodore, Bernard, Alvina, Henry and Oscar. Mrs. K. is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. K. came to Watertown with his father, Gottfried Kramp, in 1857. Gottfried Kramp died here in 1862.

EMIL KRAMER, cigar-maker (with Wiggenhorn Bros.); born in Saxony Aug. 22, 1853; came to Watertown in 1867; engaged in cigar-making ever since. He was married, Oct. 19, 1878, to Mollie Baumann; she was born here. Mr. Kramer is a member of the Turner Society, Harugari, etc.

WILLIAM KREBS, grocer and proprietor of saloon; born in Brunswick, Germany, June 25, 1845; came to America in 1867; arrived at Watertown May 11 of that year; worked at his trade of mason until 1875, when he engaged in the business which he now carries on. He married Alma Kramer, in Watertown, Feb. 21, 1869; she was born in Saxony; they have four children—William, Jr., Zetonia, Max and Arthur; lost one daughter—Helena, who died Aug. 20, 1875, aged 4 years and 3 months. Mr. Krebs is prominently connected with several of the societies, I. O. O. F., Jefferson Co. Benefit Society, Harugari, etc.

FRED KNONITZ, proprietor of the Washington House; born in Lebanon, Dodge Co., Wis., March 29, 1846; engaged in farming until he came to Watertown, in October, 1875; engaged in hotel and saloon business since he came here. June 24, 1871, he married Minnie Gorder; she was born in Prussia; they have three children living—Louis, Eda and Henry; they have lost one infant.

L. W. KRUEGER, proprietor of the Wisconsin House; born in Prussia Sept. 26, 1844; came to America in May, 1852; located at Buffalo, N. Y.; lived there until 1854; July 4, of that year,



Richard Jones

WATERTOWN

he arrived in Watertown; worked for B. O'Byrne, as shoemaker's apprentice, for three years; after serving his apprenticeship with Mr. O'Byrne, he worked two years longer for him; concluding to engage in other business, he went to Chicago and was employed as a grocery clerk there for one year, then returned to Watertown, and was engaged in farming one year; farming not being congenial to him, he went to Oconomowoc and carried on business for himself, as shoemaker, for four years; then sold out and kept a boarding-house one year; afterward carried on the grocery and commission business for years, when he sold out that business and returned to Watertown in 1874, since which time he has been engaged in keeping hotel. He was married, in Chicago, April 2, 1868, to Bertha Muth, a former schoolmate and neighbor for several years; she was born in Nassau June 7, 1846, and came to America, with her parents, when she was 4 years of age; they have five children—Emma, born Feb. 2, 1869; Charles, born Dec. 26, 1871; Louis, born Nov. 4, 1873; Hattie, born Dec. 11, 1876, and Celea, born July 13, 1878. Mr. Krueger is one of the originators of the Concordia Musical Society.

WILLIAM H. KRUEGER, proprietor of bakery; was born in Germany July 5, 1843; learned the baker's trade at the age of 14, which he has since followed. He came from his native country to Watertown in 1869. Married Miss Henrietta Buchmald July 14, 1869. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. Have five children living, and one dead; those living are Mary, born April 2, 1870; Martha, Feb. 26, 1871; Teresa, Feb. 11, 1873; Bernhardt, Nov. 26, 1875; Emma, Aug. 9, 1877. Mr. Krueger has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1876.

JOHN L. KUBE, Justice of the Peace; born in Poland Nov. 25, 1816; studied jurisprudence in the schools of Berlin for three and a half years, and then went to the Province of Posen, Prussia, for nine months as a student; then to the Courts of Birnbaum for more than three years. He was then sent to the town of Frankfurt, on the River Oder, in February, 1848; thence to Koenigsberg as an Associate Judge, where he remained till 1854, when he came to New York State, and thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained till 1855; then he moved to Mayville, where he remained till the year 1858. He moved to Watertown in 1858, where he has since lived, and has been Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace most of the time, and is at present Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Ida Doering in March, 1853, by whom he has had four children—Laura, born Jan. 7, 1861; Alfred, Nov. 15, 1863; Ida, July 25, 1867; Adolph, May 26, 1871; all of whom are single and with their parents; are members of the Catholic Church.

ERNEST KUNERT, of the firm of Kunert Brothers, machinists; was born in Austria April 25, 1847; came to America and located in Watertown in 1851. At the age of 14 years, he began the machinist's trade, having for a year previous to that time been employed as an assistant to a watchmaker, and has, since April, 1875, been engaged in business on his own account. On New Year's Day, 1871, he married Lucinda Quies, who was a native of Bohemia; they have four children—Charles, Tena, George and Frances. Mr. Kunert is a member of the Odd Fellows' Fraternity, Turner Society and Fire Department, being engineer of Pioneer Company.

FRANK KUNERT, of the firm of Kunert Bros., proprietors of machine shops, dealers in guns, etc.; born in Austria April 27, 1850; commenced learning the machinist's trade in 1866; engaged in business for himself for the last five years. Kunert Bros. do a large business in steam and gas fitting. F. Kunert was married to Katherine Urban March 13, 1872; she was born in Prussia Jan. 31, 1851; she died June 6, 1877, leaving three children, all of whom are now living—Rosa, born June 27, —; Edward, Feb. 12, 1874, and Ottelia, April 14, 1877.

JOHN KUESTER, cigar-maker; born in Milwaukee Sept. 2, 1852; lived there until he was 9 or 10 years of age; then for two or three years lived in Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.; from there he came to Watertown, where he has since resided; commenced work as cigar-maker for Wiggenhorn Bros. ten years ago; in December, 1876, he commenced business for himself and continued until May, 1878; worked at machinist's trade for Kunert Bros. several months. Mr. Kuester is a member of Pioneer Fire Co., No. 1. Oct. 16, 1875, he married Miss Mary Kunert; she was born in Watertown; they have two children—Rosa and Fred.

D. KUSEL, hardware merchant; was born in Doenitz, Mecklenburg, Feb. 28, 1838; came to Wisconsin June 16, 1849, locating in Watertown. In July, 1849, his father, Daniel Kusel, started the stove and tinware business, and afterward, as the business and place grew, added the hardware line. Mr. D. Kusel learned his trade with his father, and, in 1864, in connection with his brother, Mr. F. Kusel, bought out his father's interest, and together they have since carried on the business with the most gratifying success, they occupying two large stores on Main street and Western avenue. They also manufacture tin, copper and sheet-iron ware. In about 1862, he was elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward. He was married the first time, in September, 1866, to Sophia Thiessenhausen, who died Jan. 8, 1873. He married

the second time, November 29, 1874, Christina Huether, of Salzingen, Saschmeinig; has six children living—Louis, Daniel, Ernst, Sophia, Jennie and George. Mr. Kusel belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

F. KUSEL, hardware merchant, etc.; was born in Doenitz, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839; came to Watertown in 1849 with his father and learned the hardware and tin trade with him; in 1864, in connection with his brother, D. Kusel, bought out his father and they still continue in the hardware business under the firm name of D. & F. Kusel. Mr. Kusel went to Texas for a short time, and, on the outbreak of the war, came home and raised a company of 104, which was attached to the 20th Wis. V. L., Col. Pinekney, and was known as Co. E, and in which he enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; Mr. Kusel was engaged with the regiment in the following battles: Prairie Grove, Ark.; siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Port Hudson and a number of skirmishes; he was wounded slightly in the hip at the battle of Prairie Grove; received his discharge in October, 1863. He has held the following offices: In 1868, Alderman of the Fourth Ward; 1872, Mayor of Watertown; in 1875, Supervisor of Fourth Ward, also Alderman of Fourth Ward; in 1879, Mayor of Watertown. He married, March 4, 1864, Mary Bodien, of Germany; he has four children living—Theodore D., Bertha, Edward H. and Arthur, all born in Watertown.

CLEMENT LAUB, carpenter, contractor and builder; born in Germany Jan. 10, 1837; came to America and located in Watertown in 1866. He was married, Nov. 10, 1869, to Eliza Buck; she was born in Watertown; they have four children—Dora, Casper, Anton and Constantine; lost one daughter—Katie.

FERDINAND LENKE, butcher; born in Prussia Nov. 12, 1845; came to this county in August, 1861; for two or three years, he was engaged in farming; since then, he has been engaged in butchering; for the last seven years, in business for himself. In 1871, he was married in Watertown to Bertha Effler; they have three children—Henry, Mollie and an infant son; lost two children, one daughter died in infancy, another daughter, Lillie, died at the age of 3 years.

JOSEPH LINDON, proprietor of the Lindon House; born in England. Mr. L. is among the prominent citizens of this city. He has been largely interested in pork-packing, stock-dealing, etc., for many years, and, at the same time, has been the proprietor of the Lindon, one of the best-conducted houses in the State.

OTTO F. W. LOEFFLER, hardware salesman; came to Wisconsin in 1867; he was engaged in nursery business for J. C. Plumb, at Milton, for two years; afterward, resided in Milwaukee and Iowa until he came to Watertown; engaged in present business for five years. Nov. 11, 1876, he married Augusta Reichow; she died Aug. 16, 1877. Mr. Loeffler is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church; he is also connected with Pioneer Fire Company, No. 1, and Workmen's Society.

HENRY A. LOEHR, proprietor of saloon; born in Hanover Feb. 22, 1837; came to Watertown in 1857; engaged at his trade of shoemaker until 1875; from that time until July 1, 1879, he was engaged in butchering business. Sept. 5, 1868, he was married to Caroline Uhlrich; she was born in Germany; they have two children living—Caroline and Amelia; they have lost five children. Mr. L. is a member of the Sons of Hermann and Harugari Orders.

C. T. LOTZ, proprietor of one of the most complete hot-houses in the West; he was born in Germany March 19, 1836; came to America in 1856; remained in New York City a few months; then he came to Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill., where he resided until February, 1858, when he came to Watertown; engaged in cigar business from the summer of 1858 to May, 1863; then he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1864; for a short period, he was not in active business; then he carried on saloon business with a partner for two years; afterward, alone in same business, until he sold out in the spring of 1879. He married Louisa Engelbracht Jan. 10, 1861; she was born in central part of Germany; they have four children—Theodore, Amelia, Maria and Caroline. Mr. Lotz is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.; he is one of the originators of the Turner Society here, and its establishment and success is largely attributable to his efforts.

HENRY A. LUTHER, merchant, Richwood, Dodge Co.; born in Germany April 5, 1832; came to America in 1857; located at Shields, where he remained three years; then he went on a farm in the same township; carried that on for seven years; then came to Watertown; resided here until 1875, when he moved to Richwood. He was married, in Watertown, in September, 1857, to Margaret Wether; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Lizzie and Emma.

MARTIN LUTHER, foreman of blacksmith's shop of C. & St. P. Railroad; born Sept. 18, 1834, in Prussia; was educated there, and followed his father's profession as a blacksmith; came to America in 1856; stayed in Milwaukee till 1862; then went to New Lisbon, Juneau Co., where he worked in a buggy and wagon shop; in 1859, entered the employ of the railroad, and in November, 1869, was

moved to Watertown; was made foreman in 1862, and still holds that position. Married Miss Charlotte Prebnow, of Prussia, Oct. 13, 1858, and has three children living—Charlotte, Alouis and Laura.

THOS. McCABE, proprietor of marble works; was born in Ireland in 1834; came to America in 1840; located in Philadelphia, where he learned and followed the marble trade till 1866, when he moved to Watertown and continued his business; he is now proprietor of the marble works on north side of Main street, west of the river. Married Miss Catharine Dugan, of Milwaukee; they have eight children, as follows: Mary F., born Oct. 14, 1860; Andrew, Sept. 10, 1862; Sheridan, Sept. 7, 1864; John, Oct. 10, 1866; Kate, June 16, 1869; Susan, Oct. 25, 1871; Thomas, Nov. 13, 1874; Isabel, Feb. 7, 1877. He, wife and children are all members of the Catholic Church. Was in the 23d Ill. V. I., under Col. Wosen; enlisted in the spring of 1865, and was mustered out in August, 1865; was elected Alderman in the spring of 1879, but resigned soon after his election.

MICHAEL McHUGH, retired merchant; was born in Maine Dec. 9, 1833, located in Watertown in 1846; he went to California in the year 1854, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Watertown, where he has since resided and been engaged in the mercantile business until recently. Married Miss Bridget Weaver Feb. 13, 1861; has four children—Terresa, born Jan. 22, 1862; Charles, Oct. 21, 1865; Willie, March 20, 1869; Edward, March 17, 1875. Mr. McHugh was elected School Commissioner in 1862, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother Francis; in 1863, he was elected Alderman, which office he held during the years 1863 and 1864; he was again elected to that office in the spring of 1878, but resigned soon after his election. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

FREDERICK MAERZKE, wagon-maker, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia March 21, 1827; came to America in 1852; lived in Milwaukee one year and a half; came to Watertown in 1854; commenced wagon-maker's trade when only 14 years of age; he has been five terms Alderman of the Sixth Ward; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. May 27, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John Habegger; she was born in Switzerland July 13, 1840, and died in February, 1877; seven children survive her—Philipp, Frederick, Jr., Charles, Oscar, Sophia and Lina; lost one son and a daughter.

HENRY MALDANER, retired merchant; came to Watertown in the fall of 1848; he was associated with Andrew Peterson in mercantile business until 1854. In 1856-57, he was in partnership with a cousin for about a year and a half; since that time he has given his attention to the profitable investments made by him. Mr. M. has been remarkably fortunate in his enterprises, never having been compelled to defer payment of his obligations. He has been Alderman of his ward. He was born in the Province of Nassau, New Prussia, May 31, 1821. His first wife was F. Fels; they were married in September, 1849; she died in March, 1862, leaving four children—Henry, Frank, Paulina (now Mrs. William A. Bierhaus) and Matilda. Mr. Maldaner's present wife was Mary Racek; married July 9, 1870; they have two children—Edward and Arthur.

A. F. MANNEGOLD, retired, Watertown; was born in Saxony, now Prussia, March 5, 1817; when he was 9 years of age, his parents died; his father having been a Second Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, the son became a cadet in the military school at Langdorf, Waisanfels, Prussia, where he remained until he was 14 years of age, when he was compelled to give up the profession of arms on account of the breaking of his leg. He then engaged as a cook on board the ship "Statesman." Having broken his arm, he left the ship, and landed at Sheboygan, in this State, on the 24th day of September, 1847. That fall he worked upon a farm, and the next spring learned the trade of milling, painting and carpentering, carrying on the same for two years, when he went to New Orleans and worked at his trade until the breaking-out of the cholera, when he went to Indiana and carried on his trade of miller. He then went to Milan, Ohio, where he married Miss Hemith Rober, who came from Germany in the year 1850. After his marriage, he moved to Syracuse, N. Y., and engaged in the grocery business. In 1852, he went to Canada and ran a saw-mill, and, several years afterward, returned to Ohio, and from there went to Burlington, Iowa. On account of ill health, he returned to Europe with his family, and, after a brief sojourn, returned again to the United States, and first settled in Chicago, having a hotel and restaurant. In 1864, he came to Watertown, and has lived retired ever since, his sons carrying on the well-known and popular Commercial Hotel. They had nine children, five living—Henrietta (now Mrs. H. Bertram), George, Emma, Annic and Clara, and four deceased—one named Mary; the other three died in infancy.

CHRISTIAN MAYER, proprietor of planing-mill, manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, etc., contractor and builder; born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 24, 1827; came to America in 1853; spent six months in Brooklyn, then went to Buffalo, where he remained until 1856. He was married in Buffalo to

Frederika Melcher Oct. 18, 1855; she was born in Prussia Nov. 20, 1832; they have twelve children—Lizzie, Augusta, Hermann, Louis, Henry, William, George, Annie, Clara, Ottillie, Emma and Amelia. Mr. Mayer worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade in Brooklyn, and was with Dart Brothers, proprietors of the Buffalo City Planing-mills, while in Buffalo; came to Watertown in 1856; worked at the carpenter's trade here until 1861. He then engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and running a planing-mill. Mr. Mayer has been Alderman of this city nine years, elected Mayor once, served in the State Assembly one term. He is one of the most popular and public-spirited men in the community.

CHRISTIAN MAY, cooper, also member of the firm of F. Miller & Co., proprietors flouring-mills; was born in the south part of Germany, on the river Rhine, Aug. 28, 1824. In 1846, he emigrated to America and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained a little over a year, and moved to Michigan, staying there, however, but a short time. He passed two years between Milwaukee and Chicago, the winters being passed in the latter city, working at his trade of cooper, when he made his residence in Watertown, where he began business in the summer of 1849. During Mr. May's residence in Watertown, he has been identified with all that contributed to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted residence, and the citizens have, on several occasions, testified their appreciation of his efforts by his election to city offices. Nov. 28, 1852, he married Lena Kloger, a native of Germany, but raised in Massachusetts, whence she was brought with her parents when 4 years of age. They have two sons—Gustavus, born Dec. 22, 1853, and Edward, Dec. 28, 1856, who are engaged in looking after the varied interests of their father.

J. B. MAY, photographer; born in London, England, Sept. 14, 1847; came to Wisconsin in July, 1855, locating at Milwaukee. He was with W. H. Sherman, photographer, of Milwaukee, as apprentice, for three years, and afterward was operator for Brand, of Chicago. On Aug. 10, 1869, he came to Watertown as operator for F. Bishop & Son, photographers, with whom he remained six years. In 1875, he engaged rooms on Main street, and went into the photographic business on his own account, which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. May is considered the best photographic artist in Watertown. He married, Oct. 1, 1870, Amanda Henrietta Bischoff, of Sheboygan; has three children—John Francis, Henrietta Elizabeth and Alice.

A. W. MEYER, grain-buyer; born in Germany July 8, 1826; came to America in 1851; located at Springfield, Ohio, for three years, then came to Watertown. He was married in Waukesha, March 11, 1854, to Laura Lasier; she was born in Germany; they have one child—Louis.

HENRY MEYER, manufacturer of boots and shoes, and dealer in leather, hides, furs, pelts, etc.; born in Germany Aug. 24, 1824; came to Springfield, Ohio, in spring of 1853, resided there until he came to Watertown in 1855. Mr. Meyer has been engaged in present business ever since he came here. He was married in December, 1852, in Germany, to Marie Thompson, a native of that country; they have three children—Henry, Jr., Adolph, Agnes, Leonard, Ida and Eugene; lost two children that died in infancy.

F. H. MEYER, teacher; born in Hanover, Germany, April 20, 1847; when he was only 3 years of age, his father, H. Louis Meyer, came to America with his family and located in Cook Co., Ill., where they lived until F. H. was 14 years of age; then removed to Minnesota; he lived there until 1866, when he entered the Lutheran Seminary at Addison, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1868; since that time, he has been engaged in teaching, all the time in this place. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, Northwestern District; also a member of St. John's Church. Oct. 4, 1871, he was married in Watertown to Augusta Harte; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Renate and Theodore.

JULIUS MEYER, grocer, proprietor of saloon, and dealer in hides, etc.; born in Hanover, March 7, 1826. Mr. Meyer has had a remarkable military career; he served a year and a half in the army of the Pope; in 1854, 1855 and 1856, he served in the 13th Regiment, English Army (was at the battle of Sebastopol); came to America Dec. 31, 1860; enlisted in 1861, in the 13th U. S. Regulars at Newport, Ky.; served until the close of the war; he then returned to Germany and served for six months in the German Army. In 1866, he returned to America and was located in Milwaukee until 1868, when he came to Watertown. He was married here July 24, 1871, to Amalia Brandt; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Hulda and Techle. Mr. Meyer is a member of I. O. O. F. and Workmen's Societies.

F. MILLER, manufacturer of flour; was born in Standenbuehl, Bavaria, Oct. 26, 1833, and came to Wisconsin in July, 1855, locating in Watertown, Wis. He first came to New York City; remained for two months, and from there moved to Watertown. In 1855, he entered the employ of William Bokite, liquor dealer, and afterward engaged in the same business on his own account in connection with Mr.

Jacoby, under the firm name of Jacoby & Miller, which business he continued for twelve years. In 1867, in connection with Mr. May, started a saw-mill and stave manufactory, which he continued for four years; he then engaged in the milling business, is now engaged in the same under the firm name of F. Miller & Co., their mills manufacturing over seventy thousand barrels of flour per year. Mr. Miller married Minnie Riehl, of Milwaukee; he has two children—Clara and Eliza.

A. F. MILLER, manufacturer of cigars, and dealer in tobacco, smokers' articles, etc.; born in Hanover Sept. 29, 1834; came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; resided there two years; then came to Watertown, employed as clerk in mercantile business until 1861; one year was clerk in the Post Office here; in 1862, he engaged in present business. Mr. Miller has served two terms as Supervisor; he is one of the present Aldermen. Mr. Miller is a representative man of this city.

JOHN M. MILLER, musician; was born in Denmark April 30, 1833, and came to Wisconsin in June, 1848, locating in Hartland, Wis., where he assisted his father on the farm; from there, he moved to Watertown, and was for four years clerk in the Post Office, after which, he engaged in the profession of music, teaching the piano, organ, violin and all brass and string instruments, he is leader of the Watertown Cornet Band and Orchestra. Mr. Miller enlisted during the war in the 24th W. V. I., and was detailed as leader of the Brigade Band under Gen. Greusel. He married, in 1869, Margaret Reilley, of Watertown, Wis.; has three children—Emma, Arthur and Gertrude. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Catholic Church of Watertown.

J. T. MOAK, Postmaster; was born in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1830, and came to Wisconsin Aug. 15, 1854, locating in Watertown; from Sharon, he moved to Chenango Co., N. Y., and thence to Jersey City, where, for two years, he engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Randall & Co.; from Jersey City, he moved to Watertown and engaged in the dry-goods business for seven years. In 1864, he was elected Alderman of the First Ward, and resigned on account of an order of President Grant forbidding Postmasters to hold office; after one year, permission was given by the General Government, and he was again elected, and has held the office of Alderman of First Ward continuously up to the present writing. In 1867, he received the appointment of Postmaster of Watertown, which position he now holds. He married, in 1853, Eliza Pearce, of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y.; he has one child—Eliza. Mrs. Moak is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN J. MOULDING, book-keeper for the C., M. & St. P. R'y Co.; born in Warrenton, Lancashire, England; came to America and located in Chicago in 1853; was engaged in printing business there for one year; he then went to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., and conducted the *Fox River Expositor* for one year and a half; afterward he removed to St. Charles, Ill., and for five years he published the *Kane County Democrat*; he served one year as bugler in the regimental band of the 36th Ill. V. I.; in 1866, he came to Watertown, and has been in the employ of the railway company ever since. Dec. 20, 1858, he married Phoebe A. Cole, of Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Artie J., Charles A. and Josephine E.

JOHN MUTH, foreman of Wiggerhorn Bros' cigar factory; born in Birlenbach, Nassau, Oct. 16, 1838; came to America in 1848; was in New Orleans six months, then came to Watertown; engaged in cigar-making since 1850. In April, 1860, he was married, in Watertown, to Mary Biesner; she was born in New York City; they have five children—Amelia, Matilda, Mary, Ida and John. Mr. Muth enlisted, Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. E, 20th Wis. V. I.; served until Aug. 2, 1865; he was in all engagements his regiment participated in; he has served one term as Alderman of the Second Ward, and one term in the Sixth Ward; he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department one year; he is now Foreman of Pioneer Fire Co.; he is a member of the Sons of Hermann.

C. F. NINMAN, Superintendent of Schools; was born in Emmett, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 27, 1849; he received his education at the district schools, the High School of Watertown and the Northwestern University; until 1866, he assisted his father on the farm; he taught three years in the district school, then for eight years in the public schools of Watertown; in 1875, he passed the State Teachers' examination and received a teacher's certificate of the first grade; in 1877, he commenced the grocery business, which he is now carrying on; in the spring of 1878, he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Watertown, Wis., which position he now holds. He married, May 10, 1870, Sophia Stoechase, of Mecklenburg, Germany; he has three children living—Edward, Theodore and Maximilian. Mr. and Mrs. Ninman are members of the German Protestant Church.

E. C. NIXON, grocer, confectioner; is a native of Watertown, where he was born Oct. 23, 1854, and has been engaged in his present business since October, 1876. His father, George E. Nixon, came to Watertown in October, 1847; commenced the cooperage business in the following spring, and has continued to carry on the same business ever since; he came to Canada in 1844; there he learned the

cooper's trade; in the spring of 1847, he came to Penfield, Monroe Co., and resided there six months prior to coming here. He was married, in Watertown, in April, 1848, to Eliza Grout, a native of Queens Co., Ireland; they have three children—Mary Ellen, Fannie (now Mrs. Cyrus Stevenson, of Sturgeon Bay) and Edward C. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are members of the M. E. Church.

PROF. W. A. NOTZ, Northwestern University; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1841; received his literary education at the University of Tubingen; in 1863, he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy; was private tutor until 1868, when he became Professor of the German Language at the Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburg; in 1869, he accepted the same chair in the Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Penn.; remained there until September, 1872, when he became connected with the Northwestern University as Professor of Classics and Hebrew History; in 1873, he was chosen Inspector of this institution; the Professor is editor of the *Lutherische Schutzzeitung*, a monthly, published in Milwaukee, now in the fourth year of its existence; has also translated "Institutiones Catecheticæ," by Dr. Conrad Dieterich, published in 1613; also wrote a Latin essay, "Character and Qualifications of Lutheran Colleges." Prof. Notz was married, June 20, 1875, to Julia Schutz; they have two children—Minne and Natalie. The Professor and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

BENJAMIN NUTE, deceased; was born in Farmington, Strafford Co., N. H., Aug. 12, 1800, and died Dec. 1, 1877; he came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1837, and located in Milford; he made large purchases of land, and, in 1840, in connection with W. H. & Elisha Lamphear, built a dam and erected a saw-mill at Milford; he also built the Milford Hotel and ran it a short time; he then moved to Watertown, and, in 1870, entered the firm of H. S. Howell & Co., dry goods, etc., and continued until the time of his death; he also owned the stave-heading and barrel manufactory and saw-mill near the C. & N.-W. Ry. depot, called the Boomer Mill; this mill he remodeled and turned into the Eclipse Flouring-Mill; on June 13, 1829, he was appointed Postmaster of Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., under President Jackson; was Justice of the Peace of Jefferson Co. in 1842, and, in 1848, was appointed Notary Public by Henry Dodge; was also, in this year, elected to the Legislature, to represent the town of Watertown, Milford, Aztalan and Waterloo; was, for a number of years, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Milford. He married, June 30, 1824, Sarah Brooks; they have six children living—Benjamin, Dwight B., Horace, Angenette, Mary C., Sarah Lucretia. Mr. Nute was a member of the Congregational Church.

DENNIS PETERS, firm of Benkendorf & Peters, flouring-mills; born Jan. 10, 1836, in Tipperary Co., Ireland; came to America with his parents in 1845, who first located in Albany, N. Y.; in 1846, came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was educated; in 1851, moved to Watertown City and worked for Mr. Potter in a hotel; in 1855, went to work for the M. & St. P. R. R., as foreman of the stables; in 1858, began to work in L. A. Cole & Co.'s flouring-mill; in 1859, went to Lowell, Wis., and ran the mill there for ten years, when he returned to Watertown and ran Koenig & Co.'s mill for seven years; in 1876, he went into partnership with Mr. Benkendorf; the capacity of this mill is one hundred barrels of flour a day, and they have four runs of stones. Married Miss Jane Kenney, of Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 15, 1860; they have five children—Ella Jane, Anna Isabel, Mary Frances, Henrietta and Susan. Members of the R. C. Church.

NELSON W. PIERCE, Agent of the M. & St. P. R. R. Co. at Watertown Junction, and proprietor of the Railway Eating House and Hotel; born at Kingston, N. J., April 10, 1848; he was in the employ of the Camden & Amboy Railway Co. for three years prior to coming to Watertown in 1866; one year, he was at Watertown Station; for the last twelve years, he has been agent at the Junction, and for four years, he has carried on the hotel and eating-house. Sept. 9, 1869, he married Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, a native of England, who came to America about the year 1836, worked in New York State a short time, and afterward for a short period in Ohio; then came to Watertown, and was for many years engaged in farming on Sec. 11, Watertown Township, where he died. Mrs. Pierce was born here July 22, 1849. Mr. Pierce's family of children are named Helen Augusta, Walter Griffin and Roy; they have lost two—William A. and Herbert Vaughan.

HERMANN A. PODEWELL, clerk for E. C. Wickert, produce merchant; born in Prussia Jan. 1, 1857; son of Ludwig and Ernestine Podewell, who came to America in 1857; father died Dec. 18, 1876; mother resides on the farm in Farmington.

FRED POHLMANN, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; born in Meeklenburg, Germany, July 26, 1845; worked at the shoemaker's trade since 1861; commenced business for himself in 1870. He was married in Watertown, Jan. 17, 1874, to Elizabeth Piper, daughter of Phillip Piper; she was born in Watertown; they have two children—Henry and Arthur. Mr. Pohlmann is a member of the Watertown Band; he is a son of John Pohlmann, who came here with his family July 10, 1853. John Pohlmann died April 10, 1870.

JUDSON PRENTICE, surveyor; resides in Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born at Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 2, 1810; lived in Erie Co., N. Y., from 1813 until he came to Wisconsin, in 1844; located in the town of Trenton, Dodge Co.; engaged in farming there for six years; since then, he has served as County Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor of Dodge Co. nearly all the time (except three years, from 1864 to 1867, that he spent in Virginia City, Nev., and in the Western mining country of that section). Mr. Prentice has filled various important positions—State Senator, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Alderman, etc. He resided in Juneau from 1852 to 1854; in the latter year he came to Watertown. His first wife was Almira Woodruff, married at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y.; she died in Milwaukee in July, 1844, leaving two children—Lawrence J. and Elizabeth. Mr. Prentice married his present wife in Trenton, Dodge Co., in October, 1848; her name was Olive Thompson, and is a native of Riga, Ontario Co., N. Y.; they have three children living—Thomson J., Millard F. and George Clifford; they have lost two daughters—Lucy, who died at the age of 6 months, and Bertha, aged 12 years at the time of her death. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the Congregational Church.

THEODORE PRENTISS, capitalist; born at Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 10, 1818; educated at the Montpelier Academy and at the University of Vermont, at Burlington; admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1844; came to Milwaukee in October, 1844; came to Watertown in February, 1845; engaged in the practice of law until about twenty years ago; he purchased considerable real estate here and in this vicinity soon after he came here; also, became connected with railroad, banking and other interests so extensively that he was compelled to give up the general practice of his profession in order to give his exclusive attention to his own investments. He was the first Mayor of this city, and has served several times in the same capacity since; he was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, held in Wisconsin in 1846; also a member of the second one, which was held in 1847; he has served several terms as Alderman, and was Member of the Assembly in 1860 and 1861. Dec. 4, 1855, he was married, at Montpelier, Vt., to Martha Jane Perry; she was born in Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt.; they have three sons—Theodore, C., James Frederick and George Nathaniel, aged 19, 15 and 10 years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss are members of the Episcopal Church.

DANIEL P. PRICE, proprietor of woolen mills; born in Wales Oct. 16, 1829; came to America in 1852; resided in Onondaga, Madison and Oneida Cos., N. Y., until he came to Cambria, Wis., in 1874; resided there three years, then came to Watertown; Mr. Price has worked in woolen mills since he was 7 years of age; having been brought up to the business he is thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and few men can be found in this country who are capable of doing as good work as he. In 1849, he was married in Wales to Margaret Pugh; they have five children—Daniel H., William P., Lizzie, Emory J. and Edwin. The entire family are members of the Good Templars Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Congregational Church.

HENRY PRITZLAFF, grain-dealer; born in Prussia Nov. 22, 1824; came to America and located in Milwaukee in 1856; engaged in the hardware business there for eight years; June 1, 1864, he came to Watertown, and carried on the same business here until the spring of 1877, making nearly a quarter of a century that he was engaged in the hardware trade; in 1878, Mr. Pritzlaff commenced his present business of dealing in grain and general farm produce. He was two years Alderman of this city. Jan. 9, 1859, he was married in Milwaukee to Augusta Benter, a native of Prussia; they have four children—Lizzie, Bernard, Willie and Rudolph; they have lost two children.

R. PRITZLAFF, tinner; born in Prussia Feb. 26, 1852; came to America in 1867; located in Milwaukee until he came to Watertown in April, 1877. He married Johanna Schoenhols Sept. 21, 1876; she was born on Staten Island, New York; they have two children—Reinhard A. J. and Walter H. C. Mr. Pritzlaff is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

PHILIP C. QUENTMEYER, retired; born in Prussia July 5, 1826; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1849; located in Fond du Lac, where he remained one year and a half; afterward, for a year in Neenah; in 1852, he came to Watertown; engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1870; he was engaged buying wood for the railway company for one year; four years in the milling business, associated with F. Miller; retired from active business in April, 1877. Mr. Quentmeyer has served as Alderman of the Seventh Ward several terms, and two terms he has represented the Third Ward in the Common Council; School Commissioner for several years. Jan. 13, 1854, he married Dorothea Koenig; she was born in Prussia; they have four sons—William, Louis, Albert and Hermann.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, undertaker; born in County Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1822; came to Watertown in July, 1848; engaged in furniture manufacturing for about twenty-six years; since then in the business of undertaker. Mr. Quigley has been Alderman, City Treasurer, etc. His present wife was Mary Clifford; they were married in Watertown April 14, 1855; they have eight children—

Ann, John, Mary, Michael, Jr., Catherine, Charles, Winnifred and Frank; they have lost two sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley are members of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD RACEK, general store; was born in Polna, Bohemia, Oct. 11, 1847; came to Wisconsin about 1853, locating in Watertown, where he served an apprenticeship as clerk with R. & H. S. Howell & Co., general store; he received his commercial education at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, both at Milwaukee and Toronto, Canada; at the early age of 19, he was appointed Teller of the Wisconsin National Bank, in which position he continued for three years. In 1866, in connection with his brother, under the name of Racek Bros., he entered the general produce commission business, which he carried on for two and a half years. In 1871, he bought a half-interest in the general store of Jesse Moulton, and remained in partnership one year and then bought out the other half-interest and conducted the business on his own account for one year; he then admitted his head salesman, Mr. Jones, into partnership under the firm of Racek & Jones, and they are now doing business on Main street, with the most pleasing and profitable success. He married, Sept. 29, 1876, Gertrude W. Gallup, daughter of Henry Gallup, of Watertown. He has two children living—Helen Gertrude and Edward Henry. Mrs. Racek is a member of the Episcopal Church.

S. E. RANDALL, dealer in agricultural implements; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 10, 1834; on the 1st of June following he came to Watertown with his parents. His father, Benjamin Randall, deceased, was a farmer in Jefferson Co. two years, when he removed to Lebanon, Dodge Co., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for twenty-five years, the subject of this sketch now owning the family homestead; he was a farmer until 21 years of age, though at the age of 19 years he became attached to the manufacturing implement business of F. H. Manny, of Rockford, with whom he remained nine years, afterward representing other reaper and mower firms until thirteen years ago, when he opened a general agricultural depot at Watertown, at which point he represents D. S. Morgan & Co., for the east half of Wisconsin, in the sale of their goods, making the Triumph Reaper and Seymour Mower specialties. In November, 1866, he married Martha A., the daughter of Abraham Kern, one of the early settlers of Ashippun, Dodge Co., this State; she was born in South Bend, Ind.; they have one child—Mable C., born April 10, 1869.

JOHN REICHARDT, Deputy City Marshal; born in Germany Jan. 15, 1837; came to America in 1853; located in New York two years; he then came to Fond du Lac, where he was engaged in clerking until 1869, when he came to Watertown; since he came here he has been Marshal, is now Deputy; also doing business as auctioneer; started the Hook and Ladder Co.; he is a member of the Fire Department, Turner Society, I. O. O. F., etc. He was married in Fond du Lac in October, 1856, to Leopoldina Lopper; she was born in Germany; they have seven children—Lena, Willie, Anna, Emma, John, Tilda and Louis; lost a pair of twins, they died at the age of 6 months.

JOHN RICHARDS, deceased; born in Hinsdale, Berkshire Co., Mass., April 13, 1806; he studied law with Edward F. Ensign, at Sheffield, and was admitted to the bar in Lenox, Mass., March 2, 1837; graduated from Williams College, and taught for a time in the Academy at South Egremont; on the day of Martin Van Buren's inauguration as President, Mr. Richards started for the West and was among the pioneers of Jefferson Co. He was the first District Attorney for the county, appointed by Gov. Dodge; afterward held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Mayor, etc. He was married, in Albany, N. Y., to Eliza Forbes, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Wickoff, in the Dutch Reformed Church; Mrs. Richards was born in North Brookfield, Mass., April 3, 1816, daughter of Moses Forbes, proprietor of the old stage line between Hartford and Albany. Mr. Richards died in Fond du Lac in February, 1874; his widow and five children are living; the children are Anna M., now Mrs. George W. Thomas, of Beaver Dam; Moses F., of Nunda, Ill.; Alice M., now Mrs. Louis Cass Green, of Watertown; William Henry, residing at home with his mother in this city, and Charles D., Indian Agent at Fort Peck, M. T. Those who have died are as follows: Harriet Eliza, died June 9, 1854, aged 11 years; Frances Emma, died March 7, 1853, aged 2 years, and Irene, died September 19, 1856, at the age of 3 years.

SIMON JOHN RICHTER, teacher in Lutheran School; born in the village of Mengelsdorf, near Goerlitz, in the Province of Silesia, Nov. 5, 1850; came to America with his father in January, 1854; located in Honston, Texas, remaining there six months; then they went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where his father died; S. J. Richter remained in Pittsburgh until 1870; attended the parochial school, also the Franklin Public School in that city; then he was a student at the Normal School at Addison, Ill.; for two years he taught at Sheboygan Falls, since then in Watertown; he was a member of the Young Men's Lyceum for several years. Sept. 9, 1876, he was married, at Beaver Dam, to Miss Ida Nimmer; she was born in Wusterhausen, Prussia; they have one child—Flora Helena Maria, born Jan. 14, 1879.

GEORGE P. RINEHART, stone and brick mason; was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 9, 1840; came to Watertown in November, 1849. Married Miss Catherine Scanlon in June, 1861, who died on the 3d of November, 1873, leaving three children—John Thomas, William Henry and George William. Was married to Miss Ellen Carigan, on the 25th of November, 1874, with whom he now lives and by whom he had one child—Terresa Maude, born July, 1876, and died July, 1877. Mr. Rinehart was elected Alderman in the spring of 1877, but resigned the office soon after the election. He has been a resident of Watertown for thirty years.

WILLIAM LOUIS ROEBER, boot and shoe maker; born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 4, 1814; came to America in 1845; spent seven months in Buffalo, N. Y., then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained only three months; from Cleveland, he went to St. Mary's, Wis., and spent three months; from there he came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until June, 1847, when he came to Watertown; learned the shoemaker's trade when 15 years of age, and he has always worked at that trade since. April 17, 1849, he was married, in Watertown, to Doris Stolle; she was born in Hanover Feb. 2, 1823, and died May 8, 1875; they have had six children—Marie Louise, born May 19, 1852; Frederick W. J., Dec. 19, 1853; Henry C. F., Aug. 7, 1855; Sophie H. M., Aug. 13, 1861; Frederick H., Sept. 4, 1863, and Lena. Mr. R. is a member of I. O. O. F. and Workmen's Societies.

JAMES ROGAN, farmer; born in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1801, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1835, locating in Green Bay. Mr. Rogan was engaged in the distillery business in Zanesville, Ohio; he then moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and bought a grocery and provision store, which he continued until he was burnt out, when he bought a lake vessel, the Grampus, which he ran from Buffalo to other points on the lakes; on March 2, 1837, he moved, with his family, to Watertown, Wis., and made his claim in Sec. 4, Town 9, Range 15 east; in 1848-49, he was appointed lighthouse-keeper at Milwaukee; he was also one of the committee that named the county and town where he lived. He married, May 16, 1829, Sarah Duffy, of Ireland; he has one child living—Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Tenney. Mr. and Mrs. Rogan are members of St. Bernard's Catholic Church.

PATRICK ROGAN, farmer; born in County Down, Ireland, Sept. 26, 1808; came to Montreal, Canada, in 1823; lived two years there, then removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1837, when he came to Watertown, arriving here May 15 of that year; made a claim to a fractional quarter-section, Sec. 11; was engaged in farming where the city now stands, on west side of the river; the spring he came here, he planted potatoes where the College of the Sacred Heart is now located; never, since he came here, has he entirely relinquished his farming interests; six or seven years after he came here, he erected a saw-mill where George B. Lewis' factory is now located; carried on the mill until 1858, in connection with his other business of contracting, building, farming, etc.; he has invested largely of his means in the building improvements of the west side of this city; he has also invested, to a great extent, in plank-roads, railroads and other enterprises likely to benefit Watertown, being among the most public-spirited of its citizens; he was a member of the first Wisconsin Constitutional Convention; he has been four times a member of the State Legislature; he organized the school system here in 1855, having secured the passage of the act providing therefor; he was Postmaster of this city for eight years; first appointed by President Tyler, re-appointed in 1845, by President Polk; he was one of the original corporators of the Watertown Gas Co., also a director of plank-road and railroad companies; he has held nearly all city and town offices within the gift of the people; he never attended school but three months; he acquired some book knowledge while he was employed as errand boy in the office of a Notary Public in Montreal; experience has been his teacher, and it would be difficult to find better-informed men than Mr. Rogan is at the present time. He was married, in Chicago, Jan. 17, 1846, to Rose Crangle; she was born in County of Down, Ireland; they have six children—Robert Emmett, Charles Eugene, Edwin B., Louis P., Rose and Ellen E.; lost one daughter, who died at the age of 6 years. Mr. and Mrs. Rogan are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. R.'s father, Peter Rogan, died at Rochester, N. Y., three years after he came to America with his family.

WILLIAM H. ROHR, merchant tailor and clothier; was born in Prussia Oct. 1, 1842, and came to Wisconsin the middle of June, 1853, locating in Watertown; he then went to Beloit and attended the college there for three years; in 1859, was teacher in the public school at Beloit for three years; in 1862, and for three years after, was clerk with Fisher & Rohr, merchant tailors and clothiers; in 1865, he took his father's place in the firm; in October, 1876, Mr. Fisher died, and, from that date, he carried on the business on his own account. Mr. Rohr was School Commissioner of Watertown for two years and Superintendent of Schools for three years; in 1876, he was Alderman of the First Ward, and was Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners; he was appointed City Treasurer, to fill a vacancy, which he held for three months, the term of office then expiring; in 1873, he was a member of

the Board of Supervisors, of which body he was Chairman three years. He married, June 7, 1865, Sophia Bertram, of Hanover, who died Dec. 19, 1878; he has four children—Amalie, Isabella, Gustav and Max.

WILLIAM A. AND JOHN H. SCHLUETER, cigar manufacturers. William A. Schlueter was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1849; came to Watertown with his parents when quite young, learned his trade under Mr. Eugene Wiggernhorn, of Watertown. Married Miss Louisa Glaser in 1872; has two children—Willie, aged 6 years, and Henrietta, aged 4. Mr. Schlueter is a member of the Turner Society, of Watertown. John H. Schlueter, the junior member of the firm of Schlueter & Bro., was born in Watertown in 1854; learned his trade with Mr. Miller. Married Miss Amelia Krensky, of Clyman, Wis. in 1875; has one child dead and one living whose name is John. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church and are members of the Harmonia Society also. John H. has been a member of the firm of Schlueter & Bro. since the origin of such firm, in July, 1879, but has worked at his trade eleven years. His brother, William, has worked at it about sixteen years. They now do business on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

CHRISTIAN SCHMUTZLER, carpenter and builder; was born in Saxony in 1830 where he lived on a farm with his father till 1851, when he came to Watertown, Wis., learned the carpenter trade and has since followed it. Married Miss Caroline Zeas the same year he reached Watertown; has five children—Edward, Minna, Ferdinand, Emma and Eleda. All are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Schmutzler has belonged to the Odd Fellows Fraternity for about fifteen years.

PHILIPP SCHMIDT, manufacturer of toilet and laundry soaps. He was born in Prussia in 1832; came to Watertown in January, 1855; for one year, he worked in the confectionery business here afterward in same business two years at Mayville, Dodge Co.; in the liquor business at Hastings, Minn. two years; then, until 1861, he did fresco-painting in Memphis, Tenn. In 1861, he returned to Watertown and engaged in the manufacture of soaps; he has now one of the best manufactories in the West and is making thirty different varieties of laundry and toilet soaps. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Concordia Musical Society, Sons of Hermann; has served as member of the School Board, etc. He was married at Oconomowoc, May 22, 1862, to Augusta Krueger; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Willie, Hugo, Minnie and Emma.

JOHN P. SCHOENHOLS, hardware merchant; born in Germany Feb. 2, 1825; came to America in 1846, and resided in New York until 1859, when he came to Milwaukee; engaged in rectifying business there until he came to Watertown in 1877. He was married in New York to Mary Gilde-meister, April 21, 1853; she was born in Prussia; they have seven children living—Lena, Johanna, Magdalena, Martha, Lydia, Emelia and Maria; they have lost one daughter and four sons. Mr. S. is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

CHRISTOPH SCHROEDER, retired undertaker; born in Vorbrnek Walsrode, Hanover Feb. 18, 1817; came to America in 1844; located in Cleveland, Ohio, for about one year and a half; then he came to Watertown; for a number of years, he worked at the carpenter and joiner business; then he was engaged in business as undertaker for twenty-five years; three years ago, he retired from that business. Mr. Schroeder laid out and started Oak Hill Cemetery, and now has charge of it. He deserves great credit for the judgment displayed in the location and arrangement of this cemetery. He has one of the best-constructed family vaults in the country, in which rest the remains of his children, of his mother, Mary Schroeder, and Mary Arntz, his wife's mother. In 1843, Mr. S. married Mary Arntz; she was born in Altenboetzen, Hanover, Dec. 15, 1820; they have seven children living—Teresa (now Mrs. John K——, of Fond du Lac), Henry, Mena (now Mrs. Frederiek Wilkopsky), Sophia (now Mrs. Hermann Rapp), Mary, Ernst and Lena.

ANTON SCHUMACHER, City Treasurer and manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; born in Vinesbeck, Westphalia, Prussia, Dec. 9, 1833; came to Watertown May 12, 1855; worked at his trade of shoemaker over nine years for Henry Bertram. In August, 1864, he commenced business for himself on Third street; Aug. 20, 1877, his store was destroyed by fire; notwithstanding his misfortune, he immediately resumed business on the same street, and is doing a thriving trade. Mr. Schumacher is one of the leading citizens of Watertown. In April, 1878, he was first elected City Treasurer; in April, 1879, he was re-elected by a majority of 870—the largest majority ever given to a candidate for Treasurer. Such testimony is the best manifestation of the confidence reposed in Mr. Schumacher by his fellow-citizens. He was married in Watertown, Nov. 23, 1863, to Frances Korherr, niece of Joseph Bursinger, of this city; she was born in the Dukedom of Baden, Germany; they have five children—Joseph Anton, born Nov. 4, 1864; Ferdinand R. July 24, 1866; Mary, Oct. 2, 1870; Caroline, Dec. 24, 1872, and Anna, Dec. 31, 1877; lost two

children—Mary Elizabeth, died Aug. 1, 1870, aged 2 years; Rosa, died Oct. 30, 1875; she was only 2 days old. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the German Catholic Church. Mr. S. was Secretary of the Church nine years, and he was for five or six years Secretary of St. Henry's Society. He is a member of the Concordia Musical Society; was Secretary of that Society one year.

JOSEPH SCHUBERT, M. D. (deceased); was born at Neustadt, Germany, in 1820; came to Watertown Sept. 9, 1847; engaged in the drug business immediately after his location, his being the first store in the place doing an exclusive drug trade; the Doctor practiced medicine a few years in connection with his other business; he continued in the drug business until the time of his death, which was June 6, 1870. He was married in Germany June 7, 1846, to Kathinka Erb; she was born at Fulda, in Germany, May 22, 1822; the children are Josephine (now Mrs. Louis Kehr), born Dec. 11, 1849, and Max J., Nov. 17, 1851; lost one daughter—Pauline; she was born Aug. 29, 1853, died Aug. 19, 1854. Mrs. K. Schubert and her son carry on the business established by Joseph Schubert in 1847, the firm name being K. Schubert & Son.

MAX J. SCHUBERT, of the firm of K. Schubert & Son, druggists; was born in Watertown Nov. 17, 1851. He was married at Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis., May 20, 1877, to Ella Mertz; she was born in Juneau March 30, 1859; they have one child—Ilma, born Sept. 6, 1878. Mr. Schubert is Treasurer of the Turner Society.

C. W. SCHULTZ, merchant and proprietor of saloon; born in Germany Dec. 25, 1825; came to Watertown June 15, 1846; engaged in manufacturing wagons until 1858; engaged in saloon and mercantile business ever since. Mr. S. was Supervisor of the First Ward in 1875-76. In December, 1846, he married Caroline Ehl; she was born in Germany; they have six children—Caroline, Albert, Charles, Emma, Hattie and Matilda. Mr. Schultz has been prominently identified with the Fire Department, the military organizations and the various other interests of this city.

A. G. SCHWANKE, teacher in the German Evangelical Lutheran School; born in Prussia Jan. 29, 1847; came to America in 1863; located at Newton, Marquette Co., Wis.; engaged in farming until 1868; Mr. S. received his elementary education in Europe, and, in 1870, he graduated from the Addison Lutheran Seminary in Illinois; he then taught school in Winnebago Co., Wis., for three years and a half; afterward, taught in Washington Co. one year and a half; came to Watertown in 1874, and has taught in the school he is now connected with ever since he came here. Oct. 6, 1872, he married Mary Otto; she was born at New London, Wis., Feb. 11, 1853; they have two children—Clara, born Aug. 25, 1873, and Louis, June 18, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Schwanke are members of the Lutheran Church.

H. P. SEIBEL, proprietor of saloon; born in Prussia Aug. 17, 1826; came to Watertown in 1853; remained here two years, then went on his farm in Waterloo Township; after a residence of a year and a half there, he returned to Watertown and engaged in grocery and saloon business; afterward, discontinued the grocery business and has since conducted the saloon; Mr. Seibel first located at Philadelphia when he came to America; resided there two years and a half, then came to Wisconsin. He married Lizette Wegeman Dec. 6, 1853, in Milwaukee; she was born in Prussia; they have five children—Emil, Laura (now Mrs. Hermann Straus), Ida Bertha and Max.

AUGUST SEIFFERT, contractor and builder; was born in the Kingdom of Prussia Oct. 24, 1840; in 1869, he emigrated to America and settled in Chicago, where he was engaged as a contractor and builder, prominently identified with the erection of some of the elegant structures to be seen in that city; after a residence of eight years in the Garden City, he removed to Watertown, where he has been extensively engaged in building, etc., having been the contractor for the erection of Turner Hall and other structures, and being at the present time City Surveyor and Engineer. April 29, 1866, he was married to Wilhelmina Puthar, also a native of Prussia, the ceremony being performed in Germany, by whom he has had three children—Anna, Lizzie and Richard.

C. B. SKINNER, lawyer; was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1828, and came to Wisconsin March 15, 1855, locating in Watertown; while in Adams he prepared for college, and, in 1847, went to Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., graduating there in 1849; he then entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, and was a member of the first class; he then went to Cape Vincent, N. Y., and practiced law two years and a half; from Cape Vincent he went to Watertown, Wis., in 1855, and has practiced law since that time. In Cape Vincent he held the offices of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace; Mr. Skinner has held the following offices in Watertown: In 1857, he was Superintendent of Schools for one term; was Alderman of the First Ward one term, and also Mayor of Watertown one term; in Dec. 20, 1870, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the Western District of Wisconsin. He married, in November, 1856, Frances M. Lee, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; he has four children

—Idaline M., Lee B., Charles A. and Laura M. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner are members of the Congregational Church at Watertown.

JONAS H. SLEEPER, agent C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., and grain-dealer; born in Bristol, Grafton Co., N. H.; lived in that State until 1857; he then went to Washington, D. C., where he conducted a hotel for one year; afterward one year in Leavenworth, Kan., when he returned to Washington, where he carried on the hotel business again for one year; in 1860, he came to Watertown and has been connected with the St. Paul Railway ever since; he was also for a year and a half a member of the firm of F. Miller & Co., proprietors of flouring-mills here; from 1862 to 1873, he was also engaged in the lumber business; for the last ten or fifteen years, he has been dealing in grain to some extent. Sept. 3, 1863, he married S. Annie Hamlin; she was born in Middletown, Vt. She is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE W. SLOAN; born in Farmington, this county, Jan. 24, 1850; graduated from the Michigan University at Ann Arbor in 1873; since he was 17 years of age, Mr. Sloan has been prominently identified with the educational interests of the State, particularly with the schools of Jefferson and Dodge Cos.; he taught in the public schools of these counties during the winter terms for six years prior to entering college; since then, he was for nearly two years Principal of the Juneau Graded School; one year Principal at Milford, and taught one term at Waterloo; in connection with his other school work, and during vacations for the last ten years, Mr. Sloan has given much attention to penmanship classes; he read law in the office of Enos & Hall, of Watertown, and was admitted to the bar in 1875; he is a son of Patrick and Ann (Killoy) Sloan, who located on Sec. 1, in Farmington, in 1846; they removed to Sec. 22, Watertown Township, in 1853, and still reside there.

GEORGE A. SNERE, marble dealer, associated with Joseph Walter; born in Watertown April 24, 1856; worked at present business for five years; in partnership with Mr. Walter since Jan. 1, 1879.

A. SOLLIDAY, dentist; born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1842; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1868, locating at Watertown; he practiced on his own account in 1867, in Circleville, Ohio, under the firm name of Solliday & Moore; this he continued for one year, when he moved to Watertown and opened parlors over the Bank of Watertown; remained for three years, then moved to his present location on the south side of Main street between First and Second, where he has been doing a highly successful business. In the spring of 1879, he was elected School Commissioner of the Third Ward. He enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in the 114th Ohio V. I. as Principal Musician, and was after leader of the division band attached to Gen. Lawler's headquarters, and also of the post band at Galveston, Tex. He married, Oct. 28, 1869, Elizabeth A. Van Ness, of Watertown; he has one child—A. Fayette. Mrs. Solliday is a member of the Episcopal Church.

FERDINAND SPEER, butcher; born in Germany Aug. 2, 1822; came to Watertown in September, 1847; he spent about two months in Milwaukee prior to coming here; Mr. Speer is the pioneer butcher of this place; he has carried on the business ever since he came here. He was married, in Watertown, in December, 1847, to Catharine Ullrich; she was born in Germany in December, 1825; they have seven children—Amelia, Bertha, Eliza, Paulina, Emma, Laura and Emil; lost one daughter, who died at the age of 8 months.

JONAS STAHL, with the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight department; born in Sodus Point, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 12, 1836; came to Wisconsin in 1859; located at Oconomowoc; remained there until Aug. 16, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 1st W. V. C.; was First Sergeant of his company; participated in all the battles his regiment was engaged in; mustered out Sept. 10, 1864, having served over three years; came to Watertown in September, 1864; was in the employ of the M. & St. P. Ry. Co. one year, then engaged in business as traveling salesman for H. S. Manville, wholesale dealer in notions, etc.; was with him six years; then traveled in notion business for two years for himself; afterward three years and a half for prominent Milwaukee firms; he was in Junction Hotel one year with N. W. Pierce; March 1, 1878, he re-entered the service of the railway company. In September, 1861, he married Mary M. Blake; she was a native of Camden, N. Y.; she died June 14, 1866, leaving one son—Frederick B., who died in August, 1867, aged 21 months; Mr. Stahl's present wife was Mrs. Mary V. Seaman, a native of Brattleboro, Vt.; they were married in March, 1868; Mrs. Stahl has one daughter by former marriage—Hattie M. Seaman. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl and Hattie are members of the M. E. Church.

A. G. STEINER, lawyer; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., April 15, 1851; came to Wisconsin in April, 1877, locating in Watertown; he received his literary education at the Hollidaysburg Seminary at Hollidaysburg, Penn.; he commenced the study of law with Congressman S. S. Blair, of

Hollidaysburg, and finished his law studies at Ann Arbor, Mich., and, shortly after, entered the United States District Attorney's office at Grand Rapids, Mich., as Clerk; in 1877, he came to Watertown, and, Nov. 5, 1878, was elected District Attorney of Jefferson Co.

RICHARD STEINBERG, butcher, and pork and beef packer, wholesale and retail dealer; born in Germany March 18, 1844; came to America in 1860; located in Milwaukee. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 26th W. V. I.; afterward served three years in the 1st Cav. of Washington, D. C.; he served until after the close of the war in 1865, then he returned to Milwaukee and remained there until he came to Watertown in 1867. In 1868, he was married, in Watertown, to Augusta Seibel; she was born in Prussia; they have four children—Awald, Julia, Elanora and Amalia.

JESSE STONE, manufacturer; was born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 23, 1836; came to Wisconsin July 27, 1869, locating in Watertown; in 1861, in connection with Mr. Joseph Fox, was engaged in the cracker business; in 1867, was engaged in the same business in connection with John A. Dick; in 1869, he was admitted as partner in the firm of Woodward & Stone in the manufacture of crackers and confectionery. He married, in July, 1854, Sarah J. Welsh, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; he has one child—William C.

CHARLES E. STRAW, engineer of Phoenix Fire Company; born Oct. 21, 1851, in Watertown; was educated here, and worked for his father in the painting business till 1869, when he entered the employ of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. as fireman; served in that capacity for three and one-half years, when he was promoted to engineer, and acted as such for two years and one month; Oct. 9, 1874, he left the employ of the railroad company and accepted the position of book-keeper for Straw & Murphy, and was appointed to his present position of engineer of Phoenix Steamer No. 2, June 5, 1876. He is a member of B. of L. E., Division No. 66, of Milwaukee; member of Lodge No. 49, Masons.

REV. GEORGE STRICKNER, Pastor of St. Henry's Catholic Church at Watertown; born in Bavaria Dec. 6, 1833, and came to Wisconsin in January, 1857, locating in Milwaukee; he studied philosophy in Bavaria and continued his studies with the addition of theology, at St. Francis College, near Milwaukee; he was ordained Dec. 16, 1859. He went to Portage City and held service in the Irish church at that place until May, 1860, when he came to Watertown as Pastor of St. Henry's Catholic Church, where he remained one year; he then went to Germantown, Washington Co., Wis., and was Pastor of St. Boniface Church for four years; from there he went to Saukville, Wis., to St. Mary's Church; then to Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis., and was Pastor of the Catholic Church there; then to Watertown, Racine Co., and was Pastor of St. Thomas' Church; then to Racine to St. Mary's for one year; on account of his health, he went to Germany and on returning to this country was again appointed Pastor of St. Henry's Church at Watertown. The St. Joseph Catholic Church at Racine was built through his efforts while Pastor of St. Mary's, he raising all the funds. In Saukville, he built the school attached to St. Mary's Church.

FRED STYLOW, shoemaker; born in Prussia Jan. 25, 1828; commenced shoemaker's trade when only 14 years of age; came to America and located at Watertown in 1856. Married in Germany to Mary Wruck Feb. 17, 1853; she is a native of Prussia; they have three children—Albert, Lonise and Minnie. Mr. Stylow has represented the Second Ward twice in the Common Council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Workmen's Society, Hook and Ladder Company, and is one of the Trustees of the Fire Department.

EDMUND SWEENEY, general merchant; born in County of Kerry, Ireland, in 1824; came to Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1846; engaged in farming in that town until 1854. He served two years as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Dodge Co. Came to Watertown in 1856; engaged in mercantile business here ever since. Mr. Sweeney has been selected by his fellow-citizens to fill various important offices in the county—Supervisor several terms, Chairman of the County Board, County Treasurer, etc.; he is now President of the Board of Education. He was married in Watertown April 16, 1856, to Margaret Farmer, a native of Ireland; they have two children—Margaret and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney are members of the Catholic Church.

A. TAUCK, manufacturer; Notary and loan agent; was born in the village of Cismar, Holstein, April 22, 1833, and came to Wisconsin the latter part of September, 1854, locating in Watertown, where he learned the trade of cigar-maker with Mr. Grossmann; in 1857-58, he started a grocery on his own account; in 1863-64, he entered into partnership with Mr. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Tauck, in the manufacture of cigars; in 1865-67, he went into the manufacture of cigars on his own account; in August, 1867, in connection with Mr. Grossman, started the present manufactory under the firm name of E. Grossman & Tauck, manufacturers of cigars. From April, 1858, to January, 1860, he was City Marshal of Watertown; in 1860-61, was Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson Co.; he also served two terms as

Assessor of Watertown, and two years as Justice of the Peace; in 1866-67, he was Alderman of the Fifth Ward; in December, 1873, he was appointed City Clerk of Watertown, to fill a vacancy on account of the death of the previous City Clerk, and was re-appointed for 1875-76. He married, in the fall of 1856, Rose Scheurmann, of Aargau, Switzerland; married the second time, in December, 1869, Margaret Scheurmann, of Aargau, Switzerland; he has six children—Elizabeth, August, William, Lydia, Fritz and Emil.

AUGUST TOELKE, engaged in general merchandising; was born in Germany in 1834, and settled in Watertown July 7, 1851, in which city he has since been constantly engaged in his present business, that has grown in the mean time to huge proportions. He is known throughout the county as a capable, honorable business man, and deserving the confidence and respect he everywhere enjoys.

F. TRZCINSKI, fashionable barber, dealer in ladies' imported hair and manufacturer of hair jewelry, switches, curls, etc. Mr. Trzcinski was born in Poland May 3, 1848; his father removed to America with his family in 1854; located in Watertown. The subject of this sketch commenced learning the barber's business in 1862; he has been engaged in business for himself since the spring of 1870. He was married, April 13, 1871, to Mary Hildebrandt, a native of Emmett Township, Dodge Co., Wis.; two children—Charles Fred and Guido. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

FRANK B. TUTTLE, attorney; born in the town of Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y.; educated at the Oneida Academy and Michigan University; graduated from the Law Department of the latter institution in 1877, although he had been admitted to the bar of New York State in 1876. April 25, 1878, he was married to Mary A. Birk, a native of Fort Plain, N. Y.

M. UHLEMEYER, manufacturer of furniture and carved work, church furniture and carving a specialty; born in Bavaria Sept. 25, 1835; came to America and located in Watertown in 1863; worked for John Keck four years. June 18, 1867, he was married to Louisa Bubb, a native of Alsace; she died July 25, 1871. Two children survive—George and Leo; lost two. Mr. Uhlemeyer is a member of the Catholic Church.

LOUIS C. UHLRICH, butcher; born in Germany Feb. 12, 1850; came to Watertown in 1868; worked at butchering ever since he came here; commenced business for himself in November, 1875; spent two years in California prior to beginning business for himself. He was married, Oct. 27, 1878, to Minnie Schmutzler (daughter of Christ Schmutzler); she was born in Watertown Jan. 6, 1855; they have one child—Willie. Mrs. Uhlrich is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church; Mr. Uhlrich of Pioneer Fire Co., No. 1, Turner Society, Harugari and Workman's Society.

HENRY VAUDEL, liquor dealer; born in Meeklenburg, Germany, Dec. 31, 1816; came to Milwaukee in 1851; came to Watertown in 1855; engaged in grocery business five or six years; afterward, for four or five years in the grain and milling business; carried on distillery for about eight years, at the same time dealing in liquors and wines; still carries on the business of liquor and wine merchant. In 1851, Mr. Vaudel was married, in Milwaukee, to Mary Viegner; they have two children—Adolph and Henry. Mr. Vaudel was Alderman of the Sixth Ward two years.

JOSEPH WALTER, associated with George A. Snere in marble business. These gentlemen do all kinds of first-class monumental work; they are both practical workmen, and thoroughly understand the work in which they are engaged. Mr. Walter came to Wisconsin in 1868, located at Janesville until he came to Watertown, in 1873; commenced business for himself in 1875. He was born in Germany Dec. 12, 1843; came to West Virginia in 1867, and from there he came to Wisconsin; worked at marble business since he was 16 years of age. Dec. 20, 1869, he was married, in Janesville, to Amelia Saben; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Otto, Joseph, Jr., Ernest and Olga.

JACOB WEBER, lumber merchant, also member of the firm of F. Miller & Co., proprietors of flouring-mills; born in Germany Aug. 25, 1822; came to America and located at Northampton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1837; he was in woolen factory there until 1845, when he came to Wisconsin, located in the town of Clyman, Dodge Co., and engaged in farming until he came to Watertown, Nov. 1, 1854; engaged in mercantile business here until Dec. 1, 1877. He commenced lumber business in 1873, and, when he discontinued his other mercantile business, he gave his attention almost exclusively to his lumber trade; he has been a member of the firm of F. Miller & Co. since May 1, 1877. He was Alderman four years; several years a member of the School Board. While a resident of Clyman, he held various offices, such as Supervisor, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, Clerk of School Board, etc. Mr. Weber was married at Northampton, Mass., in October, 1844, to Wilhelmina Gloeger; she was born in Saxony May 13, 1824; they have eight children living—John, Johanna (now Mrs. William Sproesser, of Watertown), William, Frank, Lina (now Mrs. Edward Schmutzler, of this city), Augusta, Mary and Nora; lost two children. Mr. Weber's sons are all married; John married Eliza Miller; William's wife's maiden name was Josephine Ruesch; Frank married Augusta C. Drehsel.

J. H. WEBER, proprietor of Rock River Flouring-Mills; born in New Prussia June 21, 1833; came to America in 1853; after spending about two months, he went to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., and was engaged in milling business there for eighteen years; then he went to Tomah, Monroe Co., where he remained three years; then he came to Watertown.

GEORGE W. WEBB, telegraph operator at Watertown Junction, for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; born in Conesus, N. Y., May 31, 1852; son of Sailor P. Webb, a lawyer, who came to Watertown with his family in 1854; he died here in 1861. George W. Webb was employed as a clerk in mercantile business here for about three years; afterward for over two years in Milwaukee; he then went to Eldora, Iowa, engaged in agricultural implement business there for two years; then he returned to Watertown and learned the telegraph business in 1875; he was located one year in La Crosse as operator; then returned to Watertown, and has remained here ever since. Feb. 4, 1878, he married Lillian L. Gibbs; she was born in Iowa; they have one child—Blanche L., born Dec. 23, 1878.

AUGUST WEGEMANN, proprietor of tannery, and dealer in leather, hides, pelts, etc.; born in Prussia July 8, 1834; came to Lake Mills, this county, in 1849, with his father, John Peter Wegemann, who died in Watertown in 1860. Mr. Wegemann was engaged in farming until 1866, when he came to Watertown; he has been carrying on tannery and leather business since he came here. He has been Alderman and Supervisor here; prior to coming here, he held offices of Supervisor and Treasurer of Concord Township, where he was engaged in farming from 1856 to 1866. He was married in Watertown, in February, 1856, to Paulina Goady; she was born in Prussia; they have five sons—Albert, Charles, Max, Otto and Arthur; lost four children. Mr. and Mrs. Wegemann are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

C. F. WENDTLAND, house, sign and ornamental painter; born in Prussia Jan. 11, 1846; came to America with his parents in 1855; commenced to learn painter's trade in October, 1867; commenced business for himself in March, 1876; prior to that time, employed by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. He was married, Nov. 19, 1870, to Augusta Nilmann; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Eliza, George, Emma and Charles. Mr. Wendtland is Vice President of the Sons of Hermann; also holds same position in the Turner Society, and he is District Deputy of the Harugari Order. Mr. Wendtland's father, Fred Wendtland, is a resident of Ixonia, this county.

GUSTAVUS WERLICH, real-estate and loan broker; was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 29, 1826; came to Wisconsin Aug. 25, 1846, locating in the town of Emmett, Dodge Co. Mr. Werlich was in the hardware business in Hamburg, and, when he came to Watertown, he went to farming until 1853, when, in connection with his brother under the firm name of Werlich Bros., opened a general store which he carried on for five years. In 1859, he entered the real-estate business, and also the loaning of money, which business he has followed up to the present time. Mr. Werlich has made the following additions to Watertown: One in the Sixth Ward of between three and four acres; one in Sixth Ward of twenty acres; one of eighty eight acres in town limits; and, in connection with other parties, has added the following: One of sixty-five acres in Third Ward; one of forty acres in Seventh Ward; one of sixty-two acres in Second Ward. He has held the following offices: In 1849, he was Constable of Emmett; in 1850, 1851 and 1852, was Assessor of Emmett; in 1853, he was Town Clerk of Emmett; in 1855, 1856 and 1857, was Alderman of Second Ward, Watertown; in 1860-66, was City Clerk of Watertown. He married, April 22, 1851, Theresa Niemeyer, of Kingdom of Hanover, Germany; he has six children—Constantine, Isabella, Percy (Midshipman in the U. S. Navy), Julius, Olga and Meta.

DR. FRED. C. WERNER, physician; was born in Watertown April 12, 1857, where he received his literary education at the High School at that place. In 1871, he left Watertown and entered the drug business as prescription clerk with Mr. Rohlfling. In the spring of 1874, he went to Chicago and entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and graduated March 6, 1876, receiving the title of Ph. G. He then entered the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating Feb. 25, 1879, since which time he has practiced in his profession in his native town.

E. C. WICKERT, produce and commission merchant; born in Prussia Aug. 19, 1852; came to America June 13, 1869; located in this township, engaged in farming until 1870; then came to this city, engaged in saloon business one year; then went to Oshkosh, employed in a saw-mill there about six months; then returned to Watertown and engaged in present business in 1872. He was married in Farmington, this county, Jan. 9, 1873, to Augusta Podewell; she was born in Prussia; they have three children—Willie, Anna and Emil.

F. WIEDERMANN, engineer; was born in Prussia in 1824, where he lived till 1853, when he moved to the State of Ohio, and, in 1854, to Watertown, Wis., and began running a saw-mill, which business he followed for a number of years; he is now employed as engineer in flouring-mill, of which F.

Miller & Co., are proprietors. He was married to Miss Willhelmenia Lemerhardt, of Richwood, Wis., in April, 1855, and has six children, whose names and births are as follows: Augusta, born Oct. 18, 1856; Emma, born June 12, 1857; Lucetta, born March 19, 1859; Luesa, born April 27, 1861; Henry, born June 4, 1867; Mena, born June 20, 1868. Mr. Wiederman and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wiederman enlisted in Company E. of the 20th W. V. I., in 1863, and was mustered out of the service at Brownsville, Tex., in 1864, and has since been a resident of Dodge Co., Wis.

AUGUST WIGGENHORN, watchmaker, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments, guns, pistols, etc. Mr. Wiggenhorn is a native of Prussia; came to Watertown in September, 1848; he has been engaged in his present business since 1861. In January, 1860, he married Katie Heep, a native of Prussia; they have three children—Eugene, Theckle and Issidor.

C. WIGGENHORN, manufacturer of cigars; was born in Prussia June 6, 1828, and came to Wisconsin Oct. 19, 1848, locating in Watertown; he learned the jeweler's trade in Prussia, and at the age of 20 years, together with his father and other members of the family, came to America, landing at New York City, and the following October went to Watertown, where, for a time, he assisted his father, who bought out the Buena Vista Hotel; in 1856, he went into the general merchandise business in Hustisford, Dodge Co., which business he continued for seven years; in 1864, he spent one year at farming, after which he entered into copartnership with his brother Eugene in the tobacco business, in which they are largely engaged, in the manufacture of cigars; in 1857, he was Supervisor of Dodge Co.; in 1858, he was Treasurer of Hustisford, and in 1854, was clerk in the Post Office at Watertown. He married, in 1853, Ernestine Walther, of Saxonia; he has three children—Julius, Guido and Arthur.

EUGENE WIGGENHORN, manufacturer of cigars; was born in Prussia May 12, 1837, and came to Wisconsin in October, 1848; from Prussia he went to New York City, and shortly after moved with his father to Watertown, where he assisted his father in the hotel business, after which he served an apprenticeship in the cigar business, and then went as clerk in the dry-goods business; he next bought out his father's interest in the Buena Vista Hotel, and continued this until 1863; in 1858, he also started the manufacture of cigars on his own account, until the admission of his brother, when the manufactory was carried on under the firm name of Wiggenhorn Brothers, which firm is now doing a successful and profitable business. In 1873-74, he was Alderman of the First Ward; in 1876, he was elected President of the Watertown Fire Department; in 1879, he was elected School Commissioner. He married, in July, 1863, Maria Schuellhelm; he has eight children—Alma, Willie, Elvira, Percival, Hilmar, Alwin, Heribert and Hilda.

CHARLES H. WILBER, agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company at Watertown and Watertown Junction; son of Havens Wilber, now a resident of this city; came here in 1854. Charles H. has been engaged in railroad business for the last thirteen years; agent for the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company for past six years. Nov. 8, 1870, he married Parmelia A. Calhoun; she was born in Watertown, N. Y.; they have three children—Charles Albert, Preston C. and Augustus E.

GORDEUS J. WILBER, clerk, Chicago & North-Western Railway Company; born in Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1845; came to Watertown with his father, Havens Wilber, in 1854; connected with the railway company for six years. Married Elizabeth Jane Lester Oct. 9, 1875; they have one child—Rena E.

HAVENS WILBER, house-joiner; born Oct. 7, 1820, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was educated and learnt his profession; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located in Watertown and worked at his own business, building the Jefferson County Bank, where the National Bank now stands, etc.; in 1859, went to work for the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, but has, in the mean time, built the houses of Mr. Daniels and Charles Stopenback; in 1864-65, he worked for the Government in Georgia and Tennessee; was a member of the Board of Street Commissioners for 1873-75, and has been a member of the Board of Education since 1873. In politics, he is a strong Greenbacker. Married Miss Adeline Adsit, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1844; had five children—Gordeus J., Charles H., Byron B., Crawford S. and Mary E.

HENRY WINKENWERDER, hardware merchant; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1831; came to Watertown in 1854; he has been engaged in business about eighteen years. In March, 1864, he was married to Sophia Kusel; she was born in Germany; they have five children—Doras, Henry, Ella, Otto and Hugo.

HENRY WOLLERING, dry-goods merchant; born in Hanover April 2, 1824; came to America and located in New York City Sept. 16, 1847; came to Watertown in April, 1848; engaged in farming in the town of Milford two years and a half; engaged in mercantile business since 1850. He



Wm. A. Greene

was married in Watertown, Nov. 16, 1852, to Mary Achilles; she was born in Hanover; they have three children living—Henry, Jr., Matilda and Lena; lost four children. Mr. and Mrs. Wollering are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

M. J. WOODARD, manufacturer; was born in New London, Merrimack Co., N. H., and came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Oak Grove, where he farmed for eight years; in March, 1865, he came to Watertown and started a retail bakery, in connection with his brother George, under the firm name of Woodard Bros., which continued for two years, when they commenced the manufacture of crackers, at first with a hand machine and after, as their business increased, added steam-power and put in improved machinery; this business is now being carried on with the most pleasing and profitable success. Mr. Woodard was School Commissioner of the Fifth Ward about two terms, was also Alderman of said ward. He married, in 1855, Mary Spaulding, of Maine, and has five children—Frank, Dura, Lettie, William and Myron.

STEPHEN S. WOODARD, real-estate agent; born in New London, N. H., Oct. 14, 1827; came to Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1854; engaged in clerking there three years; afterward conducted the railroad restaurant and eating-house at Beaver Dam; had charge for one year of a gang of men engaged in grading the railroad between Minnesota Junction and Beaver Dam; afterward spent another year at Oak Grove; then he took charge of a store at Rubicon, which he conducted several years. He helped to raise Co. E, 10th Wis. V. I.; enlisted in that company, but, after spending two months in camp, he was rejected on account of injury in his hand which he received while in the railroad business. Mr. Woodard was Doorkeeper for the Wisconsin Legislature during the extra session of 1861 and regular session of 1862; in 1865, he came here and engaged in the bakery business, continued in that business several years, then engaged in real-estate and commission business; Mr. W. has served two terms as Alderman, and has also been elected twice to fill vacancies and has served for the unexpired terms. He was married, at Oak Grove, to Caroline Bortle, a native of Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Emma J. and Wesley Ellsworth.

CHARLES F. ZAUTNER, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes; born in Prussia Feb. 22, 1849; he has worked at the trade of shoemaker for seventeen years; for the last six years in business for himself. Dec. 26, 1870, he was married to Minnie E. Krahn; she was born in Prussia; they have three children—Charles, Lydia and George. Mr. and Mrs. Zautner are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Z. is a member of the Fire Department and Harmonia Singing Society; he is a son of John H. Zautner, who came to Watertown with his family in 1856; he is now engaged in farming in this township; one of his sons, Christoph, enlisted in Co. E, 20th Wis. V. I., in August, 1862; he was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.; he died Oct. 10, 1863, about two months after receiving his wound.

ANDREW ZICKERT, cooper; born in Prussia March 21, 1832; came to Watertown in 1857, having lived six months in Canada prior to coming here; engaged in present business for himself for the last fifteen years. Dec. 17, 1865, he was married to Otillia Steinbring; she was born in Prussia; they have three children—Samuel, Theodore and Otillia. Mr. Zickert is one of the Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church; he has been Alderman of the Second Ward.

WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAILEY, Sec. 13; P. O. Watertown. John Bailey was born March 12, 1830, in Pennsylvania; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1837, and his father took up 300 acres of land in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; the country was quite new, woods coming to the door, through which pathways and clearings had to be made; there was only one log house in Watertown, and they built a small shanty for temporary accommodation; had to send to Milwaukee or Beloit for provisions; wolves and wild animals surrounded them and came to the door at night, and the Indians at one time congregated so thickly as to scare the pioneers, but they were peaceable. In 1850, Mr. John Bailey bought forty acres, and his father gave him eighty, of which fifteen acres were afterward sold. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 29th W. V. I., and served twenty-two months; he was called the fighting-man of the regiment, and was at the battle of Port Gibson, siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Champion Hills, etc.; he fell sick at New Orleans; Mrs. Bailey sent and had him brought home, and the disease he had contracted finally caused his death of consumption. He married Miss Elizabeth Terwilliger,

of Whitby, Canada, Oct. 20, 1850; he died Sept. 24, 1873; they had eight children—Harriett A., who died at 21 years and 4 months of age; Mary A., Clara E., John T., Charles A., George, Isaac and Belle. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

ALANSON BOOMER, farmer, Secs. 9 and 8; P. O. Watertown; born Feb. 14, 1815, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; on June 6, 1836, he came to Wisconsin and remained in Milwaukee, prospecting for about a year; in August, 1837, he located temporarily on a school section in Waukesha, but left in December and came to Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., and took up a claim of two quarter-sections, and at the Government sale the land was bought in his brother L. E. Boomer's name; the land was all wild, but Mr. Wood, who had squatted on one of the sections and whom they bought out, had built one of the earliest log houses erected in the township, in which Mr. B. lived till 1841, when he went back to New York; from that time till 1845, it was in the hands of a tenant; then Mr. L. E. Boomer came West and took possession. Indians used frequently to come to trade, but they had no trouble with them, never even had anything stolen, which Mr. B. attributes to keeping whisky away from them and treating them as honorably as he would white men. At one time his brother anticipated trouble and wrote to the Governor, who sent arms to the settlers, but fortunately it proved a false alarm; in 1849, Mr. L. E. B. built a dam and saw-mill, and made bricks as well as farming; in January, 1858, Mr. A. Boomer bought his brother out after being East sixteen years. He built himself the handsomest farmhouse in the county, in 1861, and also erected all the barns and outbuildings; he now owns 350 acres of land, and raises principally wheat, oats, barley and corn, makes a specialty of fattening stock, keeping about forty head constantly ready for the market. Married Miss Lydia Van Wormer, of Watertown Township, January 12, 1862; they had one little boy who died when 1 month old; he has since adopted two children, the first a boy, who was drowned when about 8 years old, and then a little girl named Aliee, now living. He was Ward Supervisor two years.

ADAM BRUCK, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Watertown; born Oct. 10, 1828, in Prussia, and worked as a vine cultivator in the Rhenish Provinces; came to America in 1849 and located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought forty acres of land and built his house and barns; he now owns sixty-three acres and raises rye, wheat, barley, oats and stock; he also makes butter for the market. He married Miss Sophie Fortmann, of Prussia, July 11, 1850, and has had seven children—Sophie, born May 4, 1851, died Aug. 2, 1854; Mena, born Dec. 28, 1852, died Aug. 1, 1854; Mena, born Jan. 29, 1855; Sophie, Oct. 1, 1856; Anna, Dec. 29, 1858; Emma, Sept. 29, 1860; Frederick, Sept. 21, 1863. He was Treasurer of Township one year, Supervisor of Township one year, Clerk of Schools fifteen years in succession, Treasurer of Schools three years; member of Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

A. W. CARLIN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Watertown; born July 14, 1807, in Crawford Co., Penn.; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Ixonia, taking up 160 acres of wild land, cutting a road two miles long to get to it. He built the first log house in that neighborhood, there being no one between him and Hustisford, going north, and the nearest west was six miles away. In 1865, he sold out and bought eighteen acres in Watertown Township, and then seventy-seven and one-quarter acres on the same road, of which he has sold thirty-five, retaining in all sixty and one-quarter acres, all in the city limits. He married Miss Ella Miller, of Erie Co., Penn., June 7, 1831; had six children—Avaline (who is dead), Addison, Henry, Josephine, Henderson (who is dead) and Mary. Addison was in the Government employ during the war, shipping animals to New Orleans. In 1862, Henry enlisted in the 28th W. V. I. and served with them three years; was at the battle of Helena, the taking of Little Rock, etc. Henderson enlisted, in 1862, in the 17th W. V. I.; served three years; re-enlisted in the same regiment, and served in it till the close of the war. Mr. Carlin has been a member of the Good Templars for many years.

LUDWIG CORDES, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Watertown; born Dec. 4, 1827, in Hanover, where he was a farmer; came to America in 1847, and located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought 240 acres of land, half of it from the Government. He now owns 120 acres, and raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Henrietta Hofer Aug. 10, 1850; had eleven children—Sophie (who died), Ann (who died), Hermann, Henrietta, Amelia (who died), Henry, Frank, Ann, Otto, Helen and Marie.

HON. H. FLINN, nurseryman and farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Watertown; born March 7, 1825, in Leesville, Lawrence Co., Ind.; moved to Illinois in 1830 with his parents, who located in Paris, where he learned his profession of nurseryman. In 1848, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; bought two and one-half acres and afterward five acres of land near the College; then ten acres on Silver Creek, when he sold the first two pieces. About 1853, he bought ninety-nine acres of prairie and timber land, a tavern stand and ferryboat in Iowa, and sold

it within six days. In 1859, he bought 120 acres in Iowa for \$600, and, within a year, sold it for \$1,200; then bought forty acres near Columbus, Wis., and sold it at an advance of \$150. In 1860, bought 160 acres near Delton, on Webster Prairie, and sold it at a loss of over \$800. In 1874, bought his nursery grounds and farm of sixty-two acres, on which he raises all kinds of fruit and shade trees and evergreens suitable to this climate; on the farm, he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Annice Frost, of Hustisford, Wis., March 10, 1850; had eight children—Eunice (now Mrs. Squiers), Alvy N., Harriet (now Mrs. Hurtubise), Annie, Eudora, Viola, Benjamin and William S. (who died at 9 years of age). Mr. Flinn was Mayor of Watertown for 1873 and 1874; was employed in the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis from 1864 till the close of the war; member of Assembly for 1877, 1878, and is for 1879; was elected the first time without opposition, polling 2,034 votes. In 1879, he received 819 against 534 for J. Gibb (Independent Democrat), 5,387 for Shennick (Independent Democrat), and 183 for S. S. Woodworth (Greenbacker). He was Alderman of the Third Ward for 1877.

JOHN Q. HULL, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Watertown; born Jan. 19, 1810, in Butternut, N. Y.; moved with his parents to Washington Co., where he received a common-school education; in 1824, moved to Johnsburg, Warren Co.; worked there, part of the time farming, and, for three years, in a saw and grist mill; in 1844, came to Wisconsin and settled in Watertown Township; took up fifty acres of land, partially improved, with log house, etc.; afterward, added more land till he owned 108 acres, but has sold all but sixty acres; he built his residence in 1849-50; the barn he built in 1847. Married Miss Maria Qua, of Washington Co., N. Y., May 3, 1837; she was born Nov. 10, 1810. William H. Norton, a nephew whom they had adopted, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment in March, 1865. Mr. Hull was Supervisor for 1849 and 1850, was Chairman four times and held the office in all eight years; he was Enrolling Officer for the army in 1862. Members of the Methodist Church, in which he has held the offices of Trustee and Steward since 1852; he is now Chairman of Board of Trustees. Mr. H. was Executor of Thomas Mitchell's estate for ten years, Trustee of Thomas Janes for ten years, Executor of Crowley's estate and Executor of Michael Gamble's estate for three years.

JUDSON METCALF, deceased; born Nov. 6, 1785, near Boston, Mass.; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; bought sixty acres of land; he died in June, 1864, leaving the property to a son and daughter—Daniel Metcalf and Mary Ann Hall, who have since added fifty-five acres, making 115 in all. Mary Ann married Thomas Hall Jan. 14, 1853; he died Jan. 20, 1856. Daniel Metcalf married Miss Harriet E. Hoisington, of Farmington, Jan. 16, 1868; he died Sept. 16, 1876, leaving four children—Ella, born Feb. 10, 1862; Francis W., May 18, 1865; Myrtie A., Sept. 22, 1868; George D., Oct. 23, 1874. The property now belongs to Mrs. Metcalf and Mrs. Hall; Sec. 25; P. O. Pipersville.

JOSHUA NORMAN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Pipersville; born in 1824 in Somersetshire, England; came to America about 1833 and landed in Canada with his parents, who died there; came to Watertown in 1851; for eighteen months, was teaming to Milwaukee and through the country, taking emigrants out, buying provisions, etc.; in 1853, rented a farm in Ixonia Township, and, in 1855, went to Appleton and bought 120 acres of land for \$200, and, in three months, sold it for \$550, and returned to Watertown Township, bought eighty acres for \$1,600, leaving \$900 on mortgage, and only had a yoke of oxen and a cow; first year did not raise enough to pay interest; in 1861, sold out for \$1,600 and went to Canada, but returned almost immediately and repurchased it, giving \$100 bonus; in 1866, bought thirty-two and a half acres in Ixonia for \$2,000; in 1868, bought forty acres for \$1,500; in 1871, bought thirty-two acres in Ixonia for \$2,700 and paid for it all in two years, having to make up \$2,300 to do so; built the residence in 1876; everything is now unincumbered and in a thorough state of cultivation. Married Miss Martha Hughes, of Watertown Township, Feb. 22, 1853; have six children—John P., Joana, George W., Hugh, Thomas C. and Lizzie A. He was Treasurer of School District three years and Road Overseer three years.

WALTER PEASE, farmer; born March 20, 1799, in Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn; his profession was that of a hatter; in 1830, went to Hartford City and carried on a hating business, still running his factory at Windsor; in the fall of 1849, came to Wisconsin and located in Watertown, Jefferson Co., two of his sons having preceded him; purchased fifty-six acres at first, but now owns 140 acres, which is entirely devoted to farming. Married Miss Olive Denslow, of Connecticut, Sept. 4, 1825; she died in March, 1834, leaving five children—Walter L., Joseph G., Oliver D., Ruby B. and Olive A. He married Mrs. Minerva C. Griswold, of Connecticut, in December, 1854, who had one child by this marriage—Frank H., who died at 6 years of age, and three by her former marriage—Abiah B., James D. and Emma H. Griswold. In 1861-62, Oliver D. Pease raised a company in Jefferson Co., of which he was Captain; on April 9, 1862, he was wounded at Shiloh and died three days afterward. Abiah B.

Griswold came home on a visit from Chicago, and, on his return, was killed by the explosion of an engine-boiler at Milton Junction. Mr. Pease was member of the City Council of Hartford several years; he was Director of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank there, and he was Assessor of Watertown three years.

GUSTAV RABBACH, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Watertown; born July 7, 1835, in Prussia, where he worked on his father's farm; came to America in 1859; worked in Janesville, Wis., for a time; then moved to Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., and worked out till 1863, when he bought thirty acres of land; in 1867, sold it and bought forty acres; in 1872, sold out and bought forty acres on the Jefferson road, and, in 1877, sold that and bought the farm he now owns, of eighty acres; built his house, barns, etc.; he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Sophia Mass, of Prussia, Dec. 22, 1864, and has had seven children—Minnie M., born Nov. 27, 1865; Emma M. S., May 9, 1867, died June 28, 1867; Ida H., born Oct. 3, 1868, died Jan. 24, 1869; Mary M., born Oct. 3, 1868, died Jan. 22, 1869; Anna A., born Sept. 11, 1869; Emile G. J., July 3, 1875; Wilhelm J., May 18, 1877, died Sept. 17, 1877.

JOHN W. ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Pipersville; born April 25, 1819, in Carnarvonshire, Wales, where he worked in a slate quarry; came to America in 1849, and located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; in 1853, bought eighty acres of land; at this time, he had to haul his grain to Milwaukee, the railroad being built to Watertown two years afterward; has since added twenty-five acres, making 105 in all; he built his house in 1853, and the barns in 1861; he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Catherine Humphrey, of Carnarvonshire, Wales, Feb. 15, 1837; she died, leaving two children—John G., born March 29, 1846; William A., May 13, 1848. John G. enlisted in Co. H, 27th Wis. V. I., Oct. 25, 1862, for three years, and, after that, into other regiments, in which he served till the close of the war. William A. enlisted in the 52d Wis. V. I., in 1865, and served to the end of the war. Married Miss Mary Hughes, of Anglesea, Wales, June 16, 1851; have four children—Owen H., born Nov. 27, 1852; Elizabeth A., Jan. 24, 1855; Thomas G., April 6, 1860; Robert M., July 13, 1863. Members of Welsh Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS SHILLCOX, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Watertown; born May 13, 1824, at Milton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England; left in 1843, and landed in America in 1844; worked in New York City as gardener, etc., till August, 1851, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Watertown, Dodge Co., and worked for John W. Cole, one of the first settlers in this district, till 1857, when he moved into Jefferson Co. and bought twenty acres of land on the Wilder road; he built his house in 1860; now owns forty acres of land, and raises all kinds of grain and stock; he was drafted twice into the army, and enlisted into Co. A, 51st W. V. I., but did not leave the State. Married Miss Mary Ann Dalton, of Nottinghamshire, England, Nov. 14, 1843; have six children—John, born June 4, 1845; Ruth, April 15, 1850; Eliza, Dec. 23, 1853; Annie, March 14, 1856; Charles, Sept. 20, 1858; William, July 26, 1863. John enlisted in the 2d W. V. C. (Washburn), in 1862, and served three years with them in Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, etc. Members of the Episcopal Church.

F. W. SIDOW, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Watertown; born Oct. 2, 1838, in Prussia; came to America in June, 1853; located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; worked out at farming, also, at Madison, in a bakery; in 1861, bought twenty acres; in 1863, sold it and bought forty acres; in 1872, bought forty acres more; now owns eighty acres; enlarged the house, built barns, etc.; he has raised all kinds of grain and stock; he was sick with typhoid fever twelve weeks; afterward caught cold and it settled in his back, so that he could not work for a year. Married Miss Augusta Wiegand, of Prussia, Dec. 11, 1863; have six children—Eddie, born Sept. 2, 1864; Minnie, Nov. 12, 1865; Edmund, Sept. 5, 1868; Analia, Nov. 5, 1872; Phillippina, Feb. 24, 1875; Alma, Nov. 3, 1877. He was Treasurer of the township for one year, and is Supervisor for 1879.

FREDERICK TEICH, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Watertown; born Jan. 6, 1835, in Prussia, where he was a farmer; came to America in 1861, and settled in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought sixty acres of land, with house, barns, etc.; he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Caroline Iremann, of Prussia, Dec. 14, 1865; have had four children—Matilda A., born June 2, 1870; Hermann F., Nov. 30, 1872; Maria A., Oct. 12, 1875; Emma L., June 13, 1879. Members of the Lutheran Church.

AUGUST TEICH, brother of Frederick; born in August, 1837, in Prussia; came to America in 1861, and settled in Watertown Township; in 1865, bought fifty acres of land, and raises all kinds of produce. Married Miss Henrietta Schmuden, of Prussia, June 13, 1865; five children—Robert, born Oct. 1, 1867; Wilhelm, Aug. 4, 1869; Anna, April 7, 1872; Ada, March 28, 1874; Emma, Dec. 4, 1878. Members of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK VERGENZ, farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Pipersville; born April 3, 1837, in Prussia; came to America with his parents; inherited ninety acres of land, on which he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Louisa Bussewitz, of Prussia, June 24, 1862; have eight children—Martha, born April 19, 1863; Frederick, June 21, 1865; Charles, July 26, 1867; Mary, March 9, 1869; John, March 3, 1871; Louise, Jan. 29, 1873; Edward, May 28, 1875; Hermann, Dec. 20, 1877. He was Supervisor of township two years. Members of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

JOHN VERGENZ, deceased; born March 9, 1804, in Prussia; came to America in 1852, and settled in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; bought 240 acres of land in May of that year. Married Miss Henrietta Dencer, of Prussia, Feb. 21, 1825. He died Nov. 14, 1865, leaving four children—John, Martin, Frederick and Augusta. The real estate was divided among the three boys.

WILLIAM WIGAND, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Watertown; born April 24, 1840, in Prussia; came to America July 21, 1848; his father bought eighty acres of land in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., and Mr. W. worked for him till 1862, when he gave him the farm, and the father died in fall of that year. Mr. W. now owns 100 acres and raises all kinds of grain and stock. On their arrival only three acres had been broken; they made all the improvements themselves; built the barns in 1850 and the house in 1852, and now all is cleared except eight acres of woodland, kept for their own use. Married Miss Philippina Pfeifar, of Prussia, Dec. 2, 1862; they have five children—Emma L., born Nov. 9, 1863; Edward, Nov. 8, 1867; William, Sept. 21, 1871; Louis, May 21, 1874; Clara, Sept. 19, 1876. He was Supervisor of township four years; Treasurer of township one year. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES B. WILKIN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Watertown; born in 1815, in Orange Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1839, and located in Watertown Township, Jefferson Co.; took up 160 acres of land; returned East in the spring of 1841. In 1843, came back to Wisconsin; visited the East occasionally, but considered Watertown his home. In the fall of 1840, Mr. Wilkin and a friend tried to run some logs down the river, but at the mill-dam the logs parted and let him through, but, fortunately, the current carried him to the bank all safe, much to the surprise of his friends; that same year, six or eight rafts with two men on each, went as far as Lake Koshkonong, where they waited for favorable winds three or four days, and got frozen solid, and had to remain twenty-four hours before they could get to land, when they had to abandon the rafts. In 1846, he sold eighty acres. His brother, who came in 1839, owned one-quarter section; he died in 1856, and Mr. W. inherited the property, but has since sold eighty acres of it. He now owns 180 acres; he built his barn in 1858, and his house in 1860; he raises all kinds of grain and live stock, wheat being the staple.

FREDERICK WINKENWERDER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Watertown; born Feb. 2, 1837, in Mecklenburg; came to America in 1851, and worked in Milford for six months, then came to Watertown and clerked in a store till the fall of 1860, when he went into partnership with George Hemp as a dry-goods and general merchandise dealer. In the fall of 1863, they dissolved, and he and his brother ran the business till 1865, when they sold out. In the fall of 1866, he bought a stock of goods at Hustisford, Dodge Co., but in the spring moved back to Watertown, and kept store there till the spring of 1873, when he bought 120 acres of land in Farmington Township; sold that in 1875, and bought 120 acres in Watertown Township; sold again in 1877, and bought the farm he now owns, of 120 acres; he raises all kinds of grain and live stock, and carries on a good business. Married Miss Frances A. Bates, of Farmington, Oct. 12, 1862; they had seven children—George, born April 17, 1866; Alice, May 5, 1868; Carrie, born May 29, 1869, died July 21, 1870; Hattie, born Sept. 17, 1870; William, May 10, 1873; Nellie, Feb. 21, 1876; Jane, Dec. 14, 1878.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ARNSTEIN, merchant, firm of Arnstein & Muck, Jefferson; was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 23, 1845; came to America in 1869; landed in New York; thence to Milwaukee and to Madison, Wis.; then returned to Milwaukee, where he remained three years; began business in Jefferson in 1872. Married Miss Fannie Loebel Sept. 28, 1872; she was born March 13, 1851, in Bohemia; they have had four children, two living—Washington, born July 1, 1876, and Herbert, Aug. 17, 1878.

CHARLES BAIRENTHNER, joint proprietor of tannery, Jefferson, born in Bayern, Germany, June 19, 1854; came to America in 1870, direct to Jefferson, where he has since lived. In 1874, he

began in his present business with Mr. Troeger. Married Elizabeth Troeger Dec. 26, 1874; they have two children—Christopher, born Sept. 27, 1875, and John, December, 1878. Mr. B. is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BAUER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Jefferson; born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 24, 1825, and came to America in 1846, and to Jefferson Co. in 1847; settled on his present place of 176 acres in 1873. Married Barbara Stroetz; she died April 16, 1863; they have nine children—Anna, born Dec. 4, 1845; Mary, Jan. 25, 1848; Elizabeth, Sept. 17, 1850; Hannah, Feb. 10, 1852; Kathrina, July 27, 1857; Jacob, Dec. 31, 1853; George, Jan. 7, 1856; Lawrence, May 12, 1859; Edward, Jan. 19, 1861. The family belong to the Evangelical Association.

COL. GEORGE W. BIRD, attorney at law, Jefferson; born in Milwaukee July 28, 1837; graduated at the Madison State University in June, 1860; on July 5, 1860, went into the law office of Smith, Keyes & Gay; studied two years and was admitted to the bar; came to Jefferson in 1863, and established in the practice of his profession; enlisted in Co. D, 40th W. V. I., May 24, 1864, and was discharged Sept. 16, 1864. Married, Oct. 2, 1864, by Rev. N. E. Chapin, at Aztalan, Wis., Miss Maria S. Sawin, born July 12, 1845, at La Porte, Ind; they have four children, all born in Jefferson—Clare Brayton, born Oct. 27, 1868; Guy Sawin, April 16, 1871; Hobart, Sept. 10, 1873, and Maria Louise, April 5, 1876. Col. Bird was County Superintendent of Jefferson Co. for four years from January, 1866, to January, 1870, and from 1874 to 1876 was private secretary to Gov. Taylor; has been Chairman of the town of Jefferson, and member of the County Board two years. He has also been a delegate from the Second Congressional District to the last three Democratic National Conventions. In Col. Bird's family there are four generations—his children, their parents, their grandmother, Mrs. Louisa M. Sawin, aged 64 years, and their great-grandmother, Mrs. Maria Brayton, aged 80 years—the widow of Deacon Jeremiah Brayton. Mrs. Louisa Sawin taught the first school in Madison, Wis.

JUDGE IRA W. BIRD, attorney at law, Jefferson; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 17, 1819; came to Milwaukee in 1836; remained two years, and, in 1838, went to Madison, Wis.; was elected member of the State Legislature from Madison at the second session; was Sheriff of Dane Co.; also Register of Deeds three or four years; went to California and returned in 1852; in the spring of 1854, came to Jefferson, where he has since remained; has been Town Clerk, member of Board of Supervisors and Clerk of same; has also been elected Circuit Clerk, and served three terms as County Judge of Jefferson Co. He married Antoinette Brayton; had one child—Ella A., born in October, 1853, who married R. B. Kirkland, now in Jefferson. His second wife was Emily M. Howse; they have three children—Ralph, Belle and Janet. Mr. B. was tendered the office of Judge for the fourth term, but declined the nomination. He was the first Mayor of Jefferson, and the last President of the Village Board under the old organization.

BENJAMIN BLODGETT, farmer, Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. Jefferson; came to Jefferson with his parents in 1843; his father, Joseph, came in 1842, and took up land from Government, where his son Benjamin now lives; Joseph Blodgett died with cholera on the Mississippi River in 1855. Benjamin went to California in 1852, crossing the Plains on foot, and returned in 1857. Married Miss Delia Fleming Dec. 1, 1859; she was born April 20, 1838; they have had five children, four living—Victoria Voltaire, born Dec. 14, 1861; George Wilder, Sept. 3, 1866; Thomas Paine, Feb. 11, 1872; Stuart Mill, July 18, 1875; George V., Sept. 14, 1860, died Sept. 8, 1861. Mr. B. enlisted, Nov. 4, 1863, in Co. E, 4th W. V. C., as Corporal, and was mustered out Aug. 22, 1865; was, most of the time, engaged in scouting. He has 185 acres of land.

O. S. BRANDON, flour, feed and groceries, Jefferson; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1818, and raised in Darke Co. on a farm. At the age of 23, he began in his present business in Ohio, and came to Jefferson in 1844; was here Deputy Sheriff two years, and Under Sheriff two years. About 1850, he established in his present business, which he has followed since that time, except for a few years previous to 1862, when he was in the dry-goods trade. Mr. B. has also been Town Treasurer four years. Married Miss Elizabeth Reed May 3, 1840; she was born Jan. 14, 1817, and died April 19, 1878; there are three children—Mary Catherine, now Mrs. Seaver, born Feb. 6, 1841; H. W., May 10, 1843, and T. J., Jan. 1, 1845. T. J. married Miss Mary Dodge, of Fort Atkinson; they have two children—Leeta and Bell; he is agent in the American Express Office at Jefferson. The father of O. S. Brandon was Joseph, and born in Wheeling, W. Va.; came to Warren Co., Ohio, about 1819; the mother of O. S. was Catherine (Price) Brandon; father and mother both died in Ohio.

H. W. BRANDON, farmer, and owner of Sunny Side Farm, near Jefferson City; was born in Versailles, Ohio, May 10, 1843. Married Miss Sarah B. Marble March 30, 1865, at Madison, N. Y.; she was born Oct. 27, 1846. Mr. Brandon spent seven years in Washington Territory, five years in

California, and settled upon his present place of eighty-five acres in 1877. Family belong to Universalist Church. Mr. Brandon is a Mason.

JACOB BREUNIG, brewer and saloon keeper, Jefferson; born March 24, 1815, in Elsenfeldt, Bavaria, Germany; learned trade, and worked as apprentice ten years in Wertsberg; came to America March 6, 1854, and first worked in Philadelphia three months, then came to Jefferson and worked at cooping, and got out timber for making beer-barrels; helped erect his present brewery. Married Anna Ruecker in 1854; they have one son—George. People are members of Catholic Church. Mr. Breunig has been Alderman several terms. For full description of Mr. Breunig's manufacture, see "Breweries."

SYLVESTER BREWER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Jefferson; born at Highgate, Vt., Aug. 12, 1804; was for some time in Braceville, Trumbull Co., Ohio, till Nov. 4, 1845, when he removed to Jefferson and bought school land for present farm, on Sections 23 and 24. Married Elizabeth Armstrong for first wife, by whom he had four children—Alphonso, Franklin, Horatio and Elizabeth. Alphonso and Horatio are dead. Horatio was in the late war. F. B. has taught school several terms, and was known as the "Teacher Brewer," and is now a doctor. Mr. Brewer married Miss Sarah Hake, for second wife, April 15, 1843; she was born in 1814; had eight children by this wife—Leah (now dead), born July 6, 1841; Daniel, Jan. 21, 1843; Peter, Dec. 23, 1846; Sarah, Jan. 10, 1853; Sylvester H., Aug. 16, 1852; Cynthia, Jan. 10, 1855; Jay, Jan. 13, 1859, and Maryette, March 10, 1845. Daniel is a Doctor, and now settled in Fairbury, Ill.

ALONZO E. BROWN, Jefferson; born in Vermont Oct. 11, 1819; son of Eliada and Naney Brown; removed to Wisconsin in 1837, in company with his mother and brother, and settled in what is now the village of Hebron, in the town of Hebron, on the site of Cook's Hotel; in September of the same year, removed to Jefferson, and, on the 9th of October, assisted at the "raising" of the first frame house built in the present county seat of Jefferson; this building stood on the present site of the Jefferson House; Nov. 20, 1837, removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., where he lived for fourteen years, returning to Jefferson in 1852. In 1861, enlisted in Co. E, of the 4th W. V. I.; was in the Peninsular campaign; with Gen. Butler's expedition to Ship Island; from there to the mouth of the Mississippi and New Orleans; then at Bonieary Point, Louisiana; with his regiment when it attacked the rebels at Warrenton, below Vicksburg; afterward five miles below Vicksburg, where he assisted in digging the famous "Butler Ditch;" thence to Baton Rouge, August, 1862, and engaged in the fight between Gens. Williams and Breckenridge, in which the later was whipped; back to New Orleans, and from there to New York, in company with several thousand convalescents. In 1863, re-enlisted in the 4th W. V. C., which formed a part of the command of Gen. N. P. Banks, in his Red River expedition, and assisted at the battle and taking of Port Hudson; July 8, 1863, appointed by the Secretary of War Veterinary Surgeon for the regiment; mustered out of the service June 2, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas, when he returned to Jefferson and was elected to the office of City Marshal three terms; afterward Deputy Sheriff for several years; in 1878, was elected to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson Co., and is the present incumbent. Married, in 1844, in De Kalb Co., Ill., to Emily Darling, the fruits of the union being three children, all dead.

OLON BROWN, brickmaker and cheesemaker, Jefferson; born in Berlin, Vt., Aug. 13, 1824; is a son of Eliada Brown, who died in 1855. Mr. Solon Brown came West to Milwaukee in June, 1837, and in company with a sister and mother, went to Sycamore, Ill., and thence to Jefferson, in November, 1837, with a half-brother, E. G. Darling, and lived with him till of age, then went to teaming between Jefferson and Milwaukee till 1850, when he went to California; returned in 1854, and the next year engaged in brickmaking till 1877; sometimes had three yards. Started a cheese-factory in 1877, which he still operates. Married Miss Candis Whipple in 1848; they have two children—Carrie A., born Oct. 4, 1856, and William A., born May 2, 1858.

CAPT. NELSON BRUETT, attorney at law, Jefferson; was born at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1828; came to Jefferson, October, 1854; spent the summer of 1855 in Kansas; returned in 1856, and read law with Holmes & Merriman three years, then was admitted to the bar; in the spring of 1859, he formed a copartnership with J. E. Holmes and continued law practice till 1861; enlisted under the first call for troops, in May, 1861, in a company intended for the 4th Wisconsin, but it did not muster with the regiment; in July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st W. V. C., and was elected Captain of the company in September; the regiment carried on an almost independent warfare, and was in several severe campaigns through Arkansas; was afterward under Rosecrans in the Department of the Tennessee; this rigorous service proved too severe for Capt. B., and he was compelled to retire from service Aug. 3, 1863; in 1865, owing to poor health, he bought a farm and farmed it until he regained health sufficiently to resume practice, in 1875. Married Anna A. Watt, October 24, 1866; she was born in

Scotland in 1848; they have four children living—William Arthur, Bertha E., Walter C. and Marie de Lerba, aged 9, 7, 6 and 2 years, respectively. He has held the following offices: Superintendent of Township Schools, Justice of the Peace ten years, and Deputy County Clerk, also Police Justice six years ending with 1876; religion, Universalist; politics, Democrat.

E. L. BUCKINGHAM, painting and archery, Jefferson; born in Rochester, N. Y.; came to Geneva, Wis., in 1847, where he remained thirteen years; in 1854, came to Janesville and lived till 1858, and thence to Jefferson; was in the furniture business from 1866 to 1871. Married Miss Lydia M. Baker, Jan. 13, 1872; she was born July 15, 1852.

CHARLES F. BULLWINKEL, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Jefferson; is a son of Ortgies Bullwinkel, and came to Jefferson Co. with his parents in 1848, and settled at what is now called Helenville. Mr. C. F.'s father kept post office at Helenville, from 1851 till the time of his death, in 1873, and has also been Notary Public and Justice of the Peace; when he first came to the county, he bought land at Helenville and ran a hotel and general merchandise store. Helenville took its name from Charles' mother, whose name was Helen; she died in 1866. Mr. Charles B. was born in Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, Sept. 15, 1842; came to America in 1848; he has a general merchandise store at Helenville; came to Jefferson in 1869, and established in present business; he has held the offices of Assessor and Village Treasurer, and is now Alderman. Married Miss Anna B. Grimm May 19, 1870; she was born in Jefferson, Jan. 22, 1850; they have had three children, two living—George, born June 8, 1877; Charles, March 30, 1879, and Anna M., who is now dead.

I. T. CARR, editor and proprietor of the *Jefferson Banner*, was born in town of Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 5, 1831, being the closing figure of one of the grand celebrations of our nation's birth; he received a common-school education, and, at the age of 15 years, learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Western New Yorker* at Warsaw, N. Y., which business he has since followed most of the time. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, as private in Co. G, 22d W. V. I., and served thus nine months, when he was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Co. K, 16th W. V. I., in which position he served through the Atlanta campaign, and, after the fall of the city, he resigned his commission at Eastport, Ga., and was next commissioned Captain of Co. A, 46th W. V. I., and served until mustered out Oct. 10, 1865; in the mean time, he joined Sherman at Ackworth, Ga., and was actively engaged in the various campaigns of this army for some time; by order of Gen. Granger, was put in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at Huntsville, Ala.; was next detailed as President of Military Commission at Huntsville, Ala., for the trial of civil and criminal cases, till September, 1865, after which he joined the army and was mustered out. After Mr. Carr left the army, he worked at the printing business till 1875, then bought out and published the *Green County Reformer* at Monroe, Wis., for three years; next came to Jefferson and bought out a half-interest in *Jefferson Banner*, and soon after became sole proprietor, and still continues in said capacity. Mr. C. is strongly Democratic in politics, and is well known among the press fraternity; also has been prominently identified in the political affairs of the State. In 1866, he was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Assembly. His was the first newspaper in the West to present Tilden's name as candidate in 1876; Mr. C. was Delegate to the National Convention that nominated Tilden, and labored with telling effect for his election both with his "pen and press," as well as "on the stump." Married Miss Nancy T. Popple Dec. 7, 1853; she was born May 22, 1833; there are three children—Ella E., born Oct. 1, 1854; Francis W., Jan. 31, 1860; Charles M., March 28, 1862; these sons are in the printing business with their father; Mr. C.'s first wife died Oct. 26, 1871; he next married Mrs. Charlotte A. Moore for second wife May 1, 1878; she was born May 20, 1838.

SHERWOOD CHASE, hand-turner of wood, with Wisconsin Manufacturing Co., Jefferson; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., town of North Norwich, Aug. 18, 1843. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. A, 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and was stationed in the fortifications in the defense of Washington; mustered out in July, 1865. He came to Palmyra, Wis., in 1854; removed to Rome in 1859, and settled in Jefferson in 1866, in present business. Married Miss M. M. Hoskins April 7, 1867; she was born Sept. 27, 1849; they have three children—Bertha, born Feb. 3, 1871; Roy D., Sept. 26, 1872, and Thaddeus, July 26, 1877. Mr. C. is a Mason. Family are Methodists.

JOHN CHITTENDEN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Jefferson; was born in Kent, England, Aug. 23, 1818; came to America in 1852, and to Jefferson in 1853. He married Mrs. Lucy Gilman June 2, 1862. Mr. C. adopted one child named Emma, who married a Mr. Toplin; they now reside in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Mrs. Chittenden was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 1, 1815. Mr. Chittenden's farm contains forty acres.

R. W. CLARK, dry goods and groceries, Jefferson; born in Levant, Me., Nov. 14, 1808; came to Jefferson in 1857 and connected himself with the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company and was

President of the same, and still has stock in it; commenced in mercantile business in 1874. Married Miss Rhoda Sinclair. Mr. C. is a Universalist.

HENRY COLONIUS, County Judge of Jefferson Co., Jefferson; was born in Waechtersbach, Germany, March 12, 1831; was educated at Academic Gymnasium, in Hanau, and at Buedingen, Germany; finished course in Primus Class in full preparation for the University; came to America in 1849 and was for eight years engaged in manufacturing cigars in New York City; in 1858-59, edited the *Virginia Staatszeitung*, at Wheeling, Va.; was in the commission business in Watertown, Wis., for a time; came to Jefferson in 1862. In 1870, was elected Register of Deeds, which office he held for two terms; served as Town Clerk in 1875-76. Married Catherine Limper May 25, 1866; she was born in Buedingen, Germany, Feb. 5, 1849. Mr. C. belongs to the Odd Fellows.

EDWARD COPELAND, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Jefferson; born in West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass., Jan. 26, 1825; came West in 1848 and bought present place; went to California in 1850, returning the spring of 1855. He has been Village Trustee three or four years; was Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors three years, and member of Side Board three years. Married Mrs. Adelaide (Garfield) Harvey, daughter of Rev. Garfield, of Jefferson, Feb. 24, 1862; she was born April 29, 1832, in Barnard, Vt.; they have one child—Ethel, born Jan. 27, 1872. Mrs. C. has one child by her first husband—Kate A. Harvey, born Sept. 30, 1856. Mr. C. owns an eighty-acre farm.

GEORGE COPELAND, joint proprietor of the Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory, Jefferson; was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 21, 1831, and was in the boot and shoe business here for two years; in 1868, the present factory was organized and Mr. C. has been connected with it ever since. He married Miss Sarah J. Paine Oct. 3, 1858; she was born in Winslow, Me., Jan. 10, 1830. They are of the Swedenborgian faith.

THOMAS CONAN, merchant, Jefferson; son of Daniel Conan, of this place; came to Watertown with his parents in 1849; thence to Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis. Enlisted in Dodge Co. in November, 1861, in Co. A, 17th W. V. I., and belonged to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division of the 17th Army Corps; was in all the skirmishes and battles of this division, from Shiloh through the entire campaign of Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. C. first held the office of Second Sergeant, and in 1864, at Rome, Ga., was promoted to the office of Second Lieutenant, and afterward to First Lieutenant; was then detached from the regiment and was a member of Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott's staff till the army reached Pooctaligo, S. C., where he was given command of Co. A, 17th W. V. I., which position he held till mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He has been in the mercantile business in Jefferson since 1867. Mr. C. was in the drug business in Jefferson one year before commencing in the mercantile trade. His father Daniel was one of the first men in the mercantile trade in Watertown.

GEORGE B. CRIST, carpenter, Jefferson; was born in Jefferson March 6, 1844; has been in present business since youth. Married Harriet C. Tillotson May 2, 1870; she was born Aug. 22, 1845; they have two children—Marie Antoinette, born Jan. 4, 1874, and Adeline, Jan. 1, 1877. Mr. C. belongs to the Odd Fellows; he enlisted, in December, 1861, in Co. D, 16th W. V. I., and mustered out July 12, 1865; was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, in the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman all through his march to the sea. His father, George, is still living, and was one of the early settlers, coming to Jefferson in 1842, where he still resides. Mrs. Susannah R. Crist, mother of Geo. B., died in 1856.

FRED DANYUS, night watchman in Wisconsin Manufacturing Co.'s building, Jefferson; was born in La Fayette Co., Tenn., in 1845; he came to Wisconsin in June, 1864, and to Jefferson in 1867, and, for a time, ran the engine at the foundry till three years ago, when he engaged as watchman for the Wisconsin Manufacturing Co.

E. G. DARLING, deceased; came from the town of Berlin, Vt., in 1831, to Plainfield, Ill., and served in the State militia about one year; in 1832, went to Chicago and constructed the second frame building in Chicago, and, in 1833, built the first stone house for John Kinzie; then went to Milwaukee, and built the first stone house there in 1835; in 1836, he went to Bark River, now called Hebron, in Jefferson Co., Wis., when a company, called the Milwaukee & Rock River Claim Company, was organized in Milwaukee, in the year 1835, to take up land in Hebron, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson; in 1835, he erected a dam across Bark River, at Hebron, and started a mill in 1836, under the supervision of Samuel Wales. In 1837, Mr. Darling built the first frame house in the county at Hebron; in the fall of 1837, he built the first frame house in Jefferson, where he moved, with his half-brother, Alonzo, and two half-sisters, Melissa and Marion Brown, and an adopted daughter of Eliada Brown. Mr. Darling's name is well graven upon the memory of Jefferson people as one of the early pioneers.

JAMES ELLIOT, blacksmith, Jefferson; was born in Merrimack Co., N. H., March 12, 1837. Married Mary Ross May 24, 1863; she was born March 18, 1841. They are Baptists. Mr. E. enlisted

April 7, 1865, in Co. B, 52d W. V. I., as Corporal in company; was mustered out in August, 1875. Father's name was George.

ADAM FANHOLTS, liveryman, Jefferson; came to Jefferson about 1855; was clerk in Jefferson House seven years and at Sawyer House three years; Mr. F. was born in Prussia Jan. 10, 1842, and came to America when quite young. Married Miss Sarah Wagner; there are three children—Joseph, Ellen and Lizzie, aged 10, 8 and 6 years, respectively. People belong to Catholic Church. Mr. F. has been in the livery business for twelve years.

C. D. FOX, foreman in cutting-room of boot and shoe factory, Jefferson; was born in Windsor, Conn., Aug. 5, 1851, and has been in present business since 1869; came to Jefferson in 1852. Married Susan Beardsley, in Sparta, Wis., Dec. 25, 1871; she was born July 20, 1852; they have two children—Pearl, born Nov. 8, 1872, and Leonore, Aug. 30, 1874.

ADAM GRIMM, deceased; born at Hohlenbrun, near Wunsiedel, Bavaria, May 25, 1824, died in Jefferson, Wis., April 10, 1876. Having received a good education, he entered the office of Justice Wachtel, of Wunsiedel, whom, after serving faithfully for several years, he left to take the position of head clerk under Lawyer Vogel, of the same place; he occupied this position for about nine years. In 1849, he married Miss Anna M. Thoma, born Oct. 29, 1829, at Grafenreuth, near Wunsiedel, Bavaria, and emigrated to the United States the same year. They settled in Jefferson, Wis., and for years lived the hard life of a Western pioneer, farming, nursery and the bee business being his chief pursuits; in 1861, he started a general grocery and dry-goods store in Jefferson; sold out in 1865 and devoted his time during the summer months to the bee business, and, during the winter, to buying wood for the C. & N.-W. Ry. Co.; Aug. 17, 1867, he started for Italy to import to this country the Italian species of bees; from that time dated his success in the bee business, and soon he became known as one of the greatest and most successful apiarists of the country; at the time of his death, he had on hand 1,397 colonies of bees; in 1873, he erected a bank building in the city of Jefferson and formed a stockholder bank, bearing the name of "The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Jefferson," and, next year, 1874, he started the Green Bay Savings Bank in Green Bay, Wis.; in the former he occupied the position of cashier to the time of his death. He left surviving his wife and all his children, whose births date as follows:—Anna B., born Jan. 22, 1850 (married C. F. Bullwinkel, of Jefferson); Margaretha, Dec. 10, 1851 (married C. Kueslermann, of Green Bay); Katharina, Feb. 6, 1854 (married H. Gieseler, of Green Bay); Elizabeth, born April 18, 1857 (married George J. Kispert, of Jefferson), and George, born Sept. 11, 1859, and still residing in Jefferson; he received a good common-school education, and, at the time of his father's death, was attending the Jefferson Liberal Institute; he left his studies to undertake the management of the extensive bee business, which his father left; selling out most of the old stock, he started in anew, and his apiaries now number nearly seven hundred colonies; during the winter of 1876, he attended the Northwestern University of Watertown, Wis., and, in 1877, entered the Law School of Michigan University, where he graduated March 26, 1879; he is also engaged extensively in farming near Jamestown, Dakota, where he has about five hundred acres under cultivation.

CHRISTOPHER GRIMM, merchant and apiarist, Jefferson; was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 18, 1828; came to America in 1846; resided in Terre Haute, Ind., till coming to Jefferson; has traveled through nearly all the States of the Union and visited most of the larger cities; came to Jefferson in 1865 and bought out W. Hillier's store and established in mercantile business; in 1869, began in the bee business, also, and now has about five hundred swarms on farm near by and at other points. Mr. G. has been President of Village Board three terms, was appointed Commissioner of Public Debt, elected member of County Board of Supervisors and is now Justice of the Peace. Married Caroline Wahler March 4, 1851; she was born in Wittenburg, Germany, May 22, 1825; they have six children—Caroline, Emma, Otto, Menie, Thomas and Matilda, aged 25, 21, 20, 18, 16 and 13 years, respectively. Mr. G.'s family are Lutherans. He is a Mason.

JOHN HACHTEL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Helenville; born in Wurtemberg in 1827; came to America in 1854 and remained one year in Philadelphia, Penn.; he then settled in Helenville; he spent a short time in Kansas and settled on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1859. Married Miss Catherine Lutz in 1855, who died in September, same year, leaving one daughter—Louisa. He married Miss Elizabeth Holzworth in 1859; they have eight children—George, Caroline, John, Charles, William, Mary, Andrew and Henry. Mr. Hachtel is a Democrat. The family are Lutherans. He is raising cattle and has seventeen head, also has twenty-four sheep, fifteen hogs and a pair of horses, having just sold a good team.

DANIEL HAKE, Jr., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Jefferson; born in Pennsylvania in December, 1822, and settled on present place in 1843. Married Caroline Hobler July 15, 1849; she was born

June 28, 1831; they have had eight children, five living—Aaron, born Nov. 29, 1860; George, Feb. 2, 1852; Darwin, Feb. 29, 1863; Edward, Nov. 5, 1866; Cornelia, Dec. 22, 1854; Joseph, June 8, 1850; La Fayette, Dec. 22, 1855; Ellen, Nov. 16, 1854. People belong to Evangelical Association. Mr. H. has 170 acres in farm. Joseph, La Fayette and Ellen are dead.

GEORGE HAKE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Jefferson; was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 27, 1822. Married Miss Sarah Hake Aug. 10, 1843; she was born May 16, 1825; they have eight children—Kasie, born July 27, 1844; Jacob, April 6, 1847; Sarah Ann, Jan. 27, 1849; Eli, Dec. 28, 1851; Charles, April 15, 1854; Eliza, April 11, 1856; Nelson, Oct. 1, 1862; George, July 9, 1865. Family belong to Evangelical Association. Mr. H. has 148 acres in the farm on which he settled in 1844.

W. H. HAKE, County Clerk of Jefferson Co., Jefferson; was born in Warren Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1840; came to Jefferson, Jefferson Co., with his parents, Rev. Emanuel Hake and Jane Elizabeth, in 1844; he attended the early schools of Jefferson, and, after receiving a common-school education, followed teaching for three years; afterward attended the High School two years. Married Catharine Hake in Jefferson in 1866; she was born in the town of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January, 1844, and came with her parents to Jefferson in 1852; there are four children—Etta Viola, Adda Victoria, Delbert Otis and Walter Scott, aged 12, 10, 7 and 2 years, respectively. Mr. H. belongs to the Evangelical Church, wherein he manifests a deep interest in the welfare of the Church; is Secretary of the society, and one of the trustees of church property. He was first elected County Clerk in 1874, which office he has held ever since, being twice re-elected; he is a member of the Board of Education, and is also engaged in farming and mercantile business. Mr. H. is the oldest of the family; his brothers are D. A., Hiram, H. N., and sisters are Martha A. and Minerva.

HENRY HASKELL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Jefferson; born in Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 14, 1820; came to Jefferson in 1848, and settled upon his present place of 170 acres, entering eighty acres from the Government. Married Miss May Chamberlain Sept. 5, 1846; she was born June 25, 1823; they have two children—Kate, born in Royalton, Vt., Oct. 31, 1847 (she is now Mrs. Stevens); Hannah, born in Jefferson Dec. 7, 1853. Mr. H. has belonged to the Odd Fellows since February, 1848; has been Supervisor five years, and Chairman of Board three years. Mr. H.'s father, Michael, was born in Barnard, Vt., Nov. 30, 1793, and is still living with his son Henry. Michael's father (Prince), Henry's grandfather, was one of the first settlers in Barnard, and surveyed that town nearly one hundred years ago; was also a Revolutionary soldier; he was one of four men captured by the Indians in Barnard, and confined in Montreal two years before being released. Mr. Henry Haskell has the finest collection of geological and archaeological specimens in this section of country, and several rare curiosities, which have been gathered making Mr. H. and his specimens a valuable cyclopedia of Jefferson Co. geology and archæology.

GEORGE HEID, farmer, Secs. 20 and 21; P. O. Jefferson; born in Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 9, 1829; came to America in 1849, and was in New York City one and a half years, and worked at blacksmithing; then came to Fort Atkinson, in 1851, and worked at same trade two years; thence to Sumner, in same business thirteen years; the question then rose in his mind whether he should be a farmer or blacksmith, but he decided the question in favor of the former; he sold some land which he then had, and came to his present location, and bought what was known as the old Barker and Waldo places; he now has a fine farm of 430 acres, and built the house and barn upon their present site; he was the second German living in Fort Atkinson when he settled there. He has been Supervisor in Sumner one year, and in Jefferson the past five years; he has been a prominent member of the School Board, and was instrumental in building the present schoolhouse. Married Christiana Kurtz June 3, 1853; children—George, born Feb. 1, 1855, and married Peter Miller's daughter; the others are Jacob, John, Christian, Harriet Mine and Mary. Family are Lutherans.

ORRIN HENRY, farmer; P. O. Jefferson; is son of Elam Henry, and came to Jefferson in 1842, and took up land from the Government; bought farm, on which he has now resided since 1855; there were 140 acres in the farm; sold sixteen and a half acres to the Agricultural Society; has a hop-yard on the place. He was born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1818. Married Harriet Patrick; they have three children living—Adner L., Hattie M. and Adele. Mr. H. has been Alderman the past four years; they are Universalists.

YALE HENRY, cashier of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson; was born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1829, and came to the town of Jefferson with parents in 1844; his father was Elan Henry. Mr. H. was farming till 1851, when he, in company with his brothers (William and Orrin) opened a saw-mill. At the age of 22, he bought a farm upon which he still resides; carried on the farm till 1865, then bought one of the elevators in Jefferson, and commenced buying grain; after

the first year, he took a partner and opened a lumber-yard in connection with the business till 1868; in 1852, he started a hop-yard upon his farm, which he still cultivates, and has, from 1862 up to present time, been more or less engaged in buying and selling hops, doing a very heavy business in 1867. In 1869, bought one-third interest in flouring-mill, and sold the same at the end of one year and a half. In 1873, in company with Adam Grimm, he arranged for the present bank; in February, 1874, Mr. H. was elected its first President, and held position till death of cashier, Mr. Grimm, when he was elected to fill vacancy. Married Miss Sarah E. ———, for first wife, in 1851; had eight children, six are living—Eola, Edgar O., Fred, William, Ellis and George, aged 25, 22, 20, 17, 13 and 11 years, respectively. First wife died in 1873. He married Miss Dorcey Lugamells in 1875; she was born in England in 1842. Mr. H. is of the Universalist faith.

JOHN HEIMEL, proprietor of tannery, Jefferson; was born in Erbendorf, Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 16, 1829; came to America in 1858, and stopped at Wheeling, W. Va., and worked in tannery five and a half years; came to Jefferson in 1863. Married Miss Fredricka Artzberger in 1858; they have had ten children, eight living (two died in Wheeling); Fred, Caroline, Charles, John, Amelia, Otto, Julius, Ferdinand, Lewis, Eddie; Caroline and Fred deceased; the others are aged 19, 15, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 years, and 3 months, respectively. Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow.

ERASTUS HILLMAN, shoemaker in Jefferson Shoe Factory; was born in East Brookfield, Mass., March 19, 1841. Married Miss May Fuller Oct. 6, 1864; they have one child—Charles K., born Aug. 19, 1874. Mr. H. enlisted June 21, 1861, in Co. F, 10th Mass. V. I., and was discharged Oct. 28, 1862. He has worked at his trade in Massachusetts most of the time, and came to Jefferson in 1875.

ANDREW HOFFMAN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rome; born in Wurtemberg July 18, 1835; came to America in 1858, and settled on Turtle Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis.; after five years, he settled on the farm he now owns of 123 acres. He married Miss Rosamonda Glieman March 16, 1863; they have six children—John, George, Bertha, Mary, Edward and Charles. Mr. Hoffman is Independent in politics, voting for the best men. He is one of the successful farmers who began life in debt. He now owns a good farm well improved, and has earned it all himself. He is raising Durham grade cattle, and has 15 head, also has 85 sheep, 7 hogs and 6 good horses.

F. E. ILLING, City Clerk and joint proprietor of rope factory, Jefferson; is a son of Thomas Illing, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 21, 1846; came to America and immediately settled in Jefferson, in the fall of 1858, where he has been ever since. He is a printer by trade, and has worked at the business fifteen years; was five years manager of the Jefferson *Banner*; left the office in 1875, and went into partnership with his father, in present business. He was elected City Clerk in 1874, which office he still holds; has also been Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court since 1877. Married Miss Katharina Troeger; she was born Oct. 18, 1846; they have four children—Ferdinand, born Feb. 10, 1869; Theodore, January 14, 1871; Matilda, June 16, 1875, and Freddie, Jr., January 14, 1879. Family are Lutherans.

REV. M. J. JOERGER, Priest of St. John's Church, Jefferson; born in Willburgstetten, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 12, 1842; came to America in 1853; was educated at St. Francis' Seminary, near Milwaukee, where he graduated in 1865; was ordained at the same time. In 1871, Archbishop Spalding and Dr. Dubreul, Superior of Sulpicians, conferred upon him the degree of D. D., at St. Mary's University, Baltimore. Rev. Joerger has been in charge of churches in Fountain City and Plattville three years in all; was at Waterford five years, and accepted a call to Jefferson in the fall of 1873. He has published a book of poems, entitled "Waldveilchen," also has composed several poems for celebrations and other special public occasions; he is at present correspondent for the Baltimore *Volkzeitung* (*Gazette*).

DAVID JOHNSON, partner with Mr. Wolf in flouring mill, Jefferson; was born in Fleet, England, July 31, 1830, and came to America in 1851. Married Miss Jane Little May 1, 1858; she was born June 26, 1831, in Cumberland, England; they have had three children, only one living—John W., was born Feb. 14, 1859, in Bureau, Ill., and was educated at Cornell College. Family belong to the established Church of England.

THOMAS P. JOSLIN, carpenter, Jefferson; born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., Oct. 11, 1830; came to Hebron, Jefferson Co., in October, 1854, and to Jefferson in 1868. Married Dorcas Tenney Sept. 5, 1859; she was born May 12, 1842; they have two children—Clara, born April 5, 1860, and Maria, born Oct. 9, 1861. Mr. Joslin is an Odd Fellow; he enlisted March 24, 1864, in Co. E, 38th W. V. I.; was in the siege before Petersburg, Va., nine months; he still carries a rebel bullet in his leg, which he received there, and was also wounded in the arm and breast at the same time; he was discharged May 23, 1865.

HENRY KELSEY, carpenter, Jefferson; born in Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 13, 1808; worked in Canandaigua, N. Y., ten years, and five years in Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y., and also in Ohio one year; came to Jefferson in October, 1843. Married Jane Ann Brown, Feb. 13, 1837; she was born in Sodus, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1818; they have three children—Henry, born Feb. 13, 1838; Maryette (now Mrs. Winterling), born Oct. 6, 1839, and Francis, born June 14, 1842; both sons enlisted in 1861, in the 2d Minn. V. I., and were all through the war. Henry was clerk for Gen. Thomas, and is now at Beaver Falls, Minn. Francis was Second Lieutenant of his company, and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, after which he came back to Minnesota and recruited a company with which he went to the seat of war in North Carolina, and met Sherman on the day of Gen. Johnson's surrender. Francis is now in Detroit.

OTTO J. KERSCHENSTEINER, Assistant Register of Deeds, Jefferson; was born in Jefferson March 21, 1861; was educated at Jefferson Liberal Institute. Mr. K's father, John K., was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 14, 1820; came to America in May, 1853, and settled in Jefferson; died Aug. 1, 1879. His wife, Magdalena, mother of Otto, was born in Switzerland. There is one daughter, Bertha, sister of Otto, born May 9, 1857.

ROBERT B. KIRKLAND, attorney at law, Jefferson; born March 8, 1849, in Glasgow, Scotland; entered the English Navy in 1862, and served nearly eight years; came to America in the winter of 1869, and to Jefferson in the spring of 1870; studied law with I. W. & G. W. Bird, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875, and has been in practice in Jefferson ever since. Married Miss Ella Antoinette Bird, daughter of Judge Bird, April 13, 1873; she was born Oct. 25, 1854, in town of Aztalan; they have two children—Ira Bird, born in St. Paul March 25, 1874, and Jessie Louise, born in Jefferson Jan. 12, 1876.

GEORGE KISPERT, boot and shoe store, and shoemaker, Jefferson; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 30, 1831; came to America in 1853, and settled in Jefferson in 1855. Married Henrietta Strese Oct. 11, 1857; she was born in Prussia April 3, 1828. Mr. K. is independent in his religious belief.

GEORGE J. KISPERT, assistant cashier in Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, Jefferson; was born in Jefferson Dec. 23, 1855; was educated at Jefferson Liberal Institute and the German Lutheran School of this place. Married Miss Lizzie Grimm, daughter of Adam Grimm, May 1, 1879. Mr. K. has been connected with the bank ever since its organization in 1874, entering at first as paying teller and book-keeper.

CHARLES F. KREBS, Clerk of Circuit Court, Jefferson; was born in the Principality of Saxe, Weiningen, Germany, Sept. 6, 1827; came to America in 1854 and to Fond du Lac in 1855, where he lived four years; was in the retail grocery business there; then went to Watertown and kept a summer garden; was in the wholesale and retail liquor trade and harness business, and also served as Justice of the Peace for about eleven years; in 1865, was book-keeper for Charles Stoppenbach in Jefferson; was in the life insurance business two years. Mr. K. served four years in the army while in Germany; this army service was during the revolution and was against Denmark, in 1849. Married Eva Mosel Aug. 29, 1860; she was born in the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, June 11, 1839; they had ten children; eight living; the oldest, Louise, born July 12, 1861; the others are Magdalena, Emily, Freddie, Charles Francis, Regina and Susan, aged 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 and 2½ years, respectively.

EDWARD McMAHON, cashier of the Jefferson County Bank, Jefferson; was born in Canada, June 2, 1834, and came to Watertown, Jefferson Co., with his parents in 1849; he was with his father in the mercantile business till 1852; then went to California, returning in 1855 to Madison, and was in the Comptroller's office, under J. C. Squires, till 1859, when he came to Jefferson as cashier of the bank organized at that time with William M. Dennis as President. Thomas McMahon, father of Edward, was in the mercantile business in Watertown till his death in 1854. Edward M. has served as Deputy County Treasurer several years; has also been Commissioner of the Public Debt for Jefferson since 1867; was Alderman and President of the Council in 1878. Married Mary E. Dennis, daughter of William Dennis, May 20, 1861; she was born May 20, 1843; they have six children—Laura D. William, Edward, Thomas, Charles and Mary, aged 16, 14, 11, 8, 5 and 3 years, respectively. Mr. M. belongs to the Catholic Church.

CHRISTOPHER McNAMARA, Jr., shoemaker in the Jefferson Shoe Factory; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 3, 1846, and, when quite young, went to Massachusetts with parents; was afterward for a short time in cotton factory, but spent most of his life at present business. His father, Christopher, died in Bermuda in 1845. Mr. McNamara, Jr., married Miss Mary Mahoney July 21, 1872; she was born March 17, 1849; they have two children—Thomas F., born May 14, 1873, and Mary Ann, Aug.

23, 1875. The family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. McNamara enlisted in the 3d Mass. V. C., Co. E, in January, 1863, and was mustered out in September, 1865. He was under Sheridan two years; was with Banks' Red River expedition; in Virginia, was at the battle of Winchester and several other battles.

J. W. OSTRANDER, President of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and Secretary of the Wisconsin Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Co., Jefferson; was born in the town of Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1825; came to Wisconsin with his parents and settled in Jefferson in 1842; at that time, there was but one frame house in the place; for a few years, was clerk in the first store of general merchandise kept in the place. Married Miss Sarah E. Ward Sept. 16, 1846. Went to California in 1851, and remained there two years; returned to Jefferson; buried his wife in 1854; she left one daughter, Nettie, who married J. J. Post, and is now living in Washington Territory. Married Mrs. L. Poesons in 1855, and by her has had two children—Ellis and Nellie; Ellis died at the age of 21; Nellie is living at home, aged 14. Since 1857, he has for the most of the time been engaged in the manufacture of furniture, in which business he still retains an interest. Mr. O. started out in life as a Whig, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party; has always lived in a strong Democratic town and county, consequently could not have been much of an office-seeker, although he has served as Town Clerk, Assessor, County Surveyor, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, and has represented his district three times in the State Legislature. In 1847, he became associated with the Odd Fellows, and since that time has been an active member; represented his Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State in 1851; in 1875, was elected Grand Master of the State, and served one year, to the satisfaction of the Brotherhood. A Universalist in faith, though he is always ready to aid in the support of the other denominations of the place.

W. H. PORTER, lawyer, Jefferson; born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1837; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, and settled in York, Dane Co.; was admitted to practice at Jefferson in September, 1862; Dec. 22, 1862, came to Jefferson, and, Jan. 1, 1863, took charge of the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as Deputy, which office he occupied two years; in November, 1864, was elected Clerk, and filled the office two years. In January, 1866, formed a partnership with D. F. Weymouth, which was dissolved in the spring of 1872; in 1872, went to Iowa, and remained till January, 1874, and has practiced law at Jefferson since that time. Held several minor offices in the town and city. Jan. 5, 1864, married Kate B. Montrose; she was born in Michigan Aug. 13, 1843, and moved to Wisconsin with her parents in 1845; have three children—Clarence J., born Oct. 15, 1864; Frank H., June 23, 1866; Walter D., Sept. 23, 1870.

HENRY PUERNER, blacksmith, Jefferson; was born in Jefferson, Wis., Nov. 1, 1856. Married Miss Delia Keson May 13, 1879. He began in present business in 1878.

FATHER HENRY REINHART, Priest of St. Lawrence Church; P. O. Jefferson; was born in Altheim, Province of Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 18, 1835; came to America Aug. 20, 1846, and commenced studying at Buffalo, N. Y., with Jesuits, in 1857; came to St. Francis' Seminary, near Milwaukee, Sept. 20, 1859; completed the course of study there, and was ordained Nov. 5, 1865; then went to Eau Claire Mission, and had charge there till July, 1867; thence to St. Louis' Church, Caledonia, for one year and a half, and also had charge of the Holy Family Church at Oak Creek; after one year and a half, removed to Brighton, remaining about one year and a half, in charge of St. Patrick's and St. John the Baptist's Churches; thence to St. Francis' Seminary, as financier and disciplinarian of school, for two years; thence to Madison, Wis., till March, 1877, in charge of Holy Redeemer's Church there, when he came to Jefferson, where he still remains. His father, Simon R., was born Feb. 2, 1801, and now lives in Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of St. Francis' Convent. The grandfather of Henry R. was born about 1772.

JOHN REINEL, Jr., lumber merchant, Jefferson; came to Jefferson with his father, John R., Sr., and family, in 1846; his father bought a claim, upon which John, Jr., farmed for four or five years; then was in a saw-mill fourteen years; since then has been in present business of lumber trade; he was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 20, 1827; came to America in August, 1846. Married Miss Elenora Miller; they have had seven children, six living—Barbara, Lisette, George, Franklin, Edward and Bernhart; Henry, the second child, is dead. Mr. R. has served several terms as Supervisor, Town Treasurer and Alderman; was elected Mayor of Jefferson in 1879; belongs to Lutheran Church.

JOHN M. REUL, wagon-maker, Jefferson; born in Germany Nov. 18, 1845; came to America and direct to Jefferson Co. in August, 1852. His father, George A., still lives on farm in Farmington. Mr. John M. married Mary Ann Halfmann in October, 1869; she was born May 10, 1853; they have had six children, four living—Charles, born April 16, 1871; Henrietta, April 2, 1874; Frankie, March 16, 1876; Emil, May 22, 1877; Albert, a twin, was born at same time. Albert and another child, Eddie, are dead. Family belong to Lutheran Church.

D. RUTLEDGE, Register of Deeds, Jefferson; came to Ixonia, Jefferson Co., in 1848; took up land from State Government and farmed it for some time, then engaged in a general merchandise trade till elected Register of Deeds in 1876, in which office he is now serving for the second term; he held the office of Town Superintendent of Schools about eight years, and was Town Clerk eight years. He is a member of St. Bernard's congregation of Watertown. His father, Patrick, died in Ixonia in 1851, and his mother, Mary, died in 1875. Mr. D. Rutledge had five children—Mary, born Feb. 22, 1869, died in March, 1871; Catharine, born Sept. 10, 1871; Thomas, Dec. 18, 1873; Mary Jane, April 15, 1876, and Anastatia, March 11, 1879. Mr. R. married Anna Statia April 18, 1868; she was born in New York July 4, 1847.

LEWIS RYDER, joint proprietor in Jefferson Boot and Shoe Factory, Jefferson; was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 19, 1834; has been in the boot and shoe business since youth; came to Jefferson in 1868, and began present business in partnership with Mr. Copeland. Married Catherine Copeland April 27, 1854; she was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., June 10, 1834; have had three children—Herbert K., Arthur H., Fred A.; all are dead. People are Swedenborgians.

W. W. REED, physician, Jefferson; born Feb. 8, 1825, near Versailles, Ohio, of Irish parentage; remained at home on the farm of his nativity until 18 years of age; after leaving the parental roof, was employed alternately in teaching and attending school for five years, the means acquired by the former vocation being his only resource for defraying the expenses attending the latter; his academic studies were prosecuted in Piqua, and his professional studies in Cincinnati, Ohio; on completing his medical course, he removed to his present home in Jefferson, Wis., in 1849, where he has since resided, engaged, with a few interruptions, in the practice of his profession. Has held various local offices such as School Director, Village Treasurer, County Supervisor and President of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Liberal Institute; has been Health Officer for the local boards for town, village and city of Jefferson for twenty-five years; has had medical charge of Jefferson Co. Poor House, with an average of twenty-five insane inmates, for nineteen years. Was appointed and served as Examining Surgeon for the first draft of the rebellion; was commissioned by the Governor as Assistant Surgeon of Wisconsin volunteers; was appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions as Examining Surgeon for Pensions in 1864, and still continues to discharge the duties of that office; was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform in 1874; re-appointed in 1876, and again in 1878, and still holds the position; was a member of the Committee on Insanity for the Conference of Charities in 1877 and 1878, and on Public Buildings for the Dependent Classes in 1879. Was elected and served as a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in the Assembly during the sessions of 1862, 1866 and 1867, and in the Senate during the sessions of 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, and was a member of the Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions during every session. His specialty in legislation was to establish the proper relations between the State and its criminal and dependent classes; made speeches in the Legislature in favor of founding an institution for the education of feeble-minded children, for the abolition of time sentences to the State Prison, for making incurable insanity a cause for divorce, in favor of smaller and cheaper asylums for the insane, in favor of greater economy in public expenditures, in opposition to the constant tendency in legislation to multiply offices and increase salaries, in favor of every proposition to increase the educational facilities of the people. Was originally a Whig in politics; after the Whig party became defunct, helped to organize and acted with the Republican party until 1872, when, as a Liberal Republican, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since acted with the Democratic party. Was married to Mary McCabe in 1853, who died in 1861; was married again in 1863, to Helen M. Maryrord, his present wife; has three children by first wife—one son and two daughters.

ALDEN SANBORN, proprietor of news depot and general store, Jefferson; came to Jefferson with parents in fall of 1839; his father, William Sanborn, first came to Jefferson the previous year, and got out timber for what is now known as the Sawyer House, and returned back to Vermont for his family; when he returned, he completed the hotel, which was the second frame house built here; he located quite an extensive tract of land where a large part of East Jefferson now stands; he built the original Court House and also the old block jail which now stands and is used for a barn; he was extensively identified with the early history of the town, and held several public offices; in 1856, was County Treasurer; was a member of the State Legislature while in Vermont; he died April 27, 1876; was born Nov. 18, 1800; he had eleven children, eight are living—Emily, born Nov. 3, 1826 (now Mrs. Farnam, and lives in Clyde, Kan.); Caroline, March 4, 1832 (now Mrs. Chubbuck, lives in Warsaw, Wis.); Alden, March 24, 1834, at Wheelock, Vt. (now in the Post Office Building here); Roswell, July 19, 1837 (was a member of the 3d Wis. Battery, and died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.); Anna J., March 19, 1840 (was the first white girl born in Jefferson; married Mr. Kennedy, and lives at Sae City, Iowa);

George, March 1, 1842 (now in Iowa); William, Sept. 11, 1844 (now in Clyde, Kan.); Mary, Jan. 7, 1848, died April 7, 1858. Mr. Alden S. is a printer by trade; in 1856, in company with C. E. Hoyt, started the *Jefferson County Republican* at this place, in the interests of Fremont, which suspended after the campaign; he also, with Mr. Chubbuck, published *The Central Wisconsin* for two years at Warsaw. Married Mary Jefford June 11, 1862; she was born in London, England, Jan. 29, 1840; they have five children living—Mary, born May 9, 1863; Edwin J., April 6, 1865; Wilfred Alden, April 9, 1867; Charles, July 19, 1875; Eola, Oct. 19, 1878; Naomi, June 14, 1871, died at 22 months of age.

M. SAWYER, proprietor of the Sawyer House, Jefferson; was born in Templeton, Mass., and came to Ohio in his youth, and was general contractor on the Portsmouth & Cleveland Canal; completed the first canal tunnel in the United States, on a canal between Pittsburgh and Blairsville; built several sections of the railroad, the lock, canal and aqueduct at Hollidaysburg; also the railroad from here to the summit of the Alleghany Mountains; then came to Ohio and built a section of the Sandy & Beaver Canal; then two or three sections on Cross-Cut Canal; also, widened and deepened Cuyahoga River for one mile; built seven locks between Cuyahoga Falls and Akron; came West in the winter of 1841, and settled about three miles south of Jefferson; moved into his present house in 1844, and opened it as a hotel in 1858, in which he still continues. Mr. S. built a saw-mill in Jefferson about 1846. In 1852, went to California, returning in September, 1862; has been Under Sheriff in Jefferson Co. Opened a general merchandise store in 1844, which he carried on for two or three years; then sold out and ran a saw-mill on the present site of the Woolen Mills till 1852. Married Miss Caroline Boyden Dec. 10, 1834; have had two children—William M. and Mattie, now Mrs. Pearsons, of Washington, D. C.

JOHN G. SCHMIDT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Jefferson; born in Wittenburg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1837; came from Germany direct to Jefferson in 1854, and settled upon his present farm of 155 acres in 1872. Married Miss Elizabeth Lang Aug. 22, 1862; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 29, 1843; they have five children—Samuel, born March 27, 1869; Katie, Aug. 13, 1867; Maggie, Nov. 14, 1872; Eddie, Jan. 21, 1876; Lillie, Nov. 21, 1877. Family belong to the Evangelical Association. Mr. Schmidt enlisted in 1862, in Co. F, 29th W. V. I.; was in the battle of Champion Hill, under Grant at Vicksburg, and with Banks on the Red River expedition; also at the taking of Port Gibson; he belonged to the 13th Army Corps, and was in thirteen battles in all, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

HENRY SCHLEY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in New York Aug. 17, 1845; moved with parents to Waukesha in 1849, and worked on a farm; settled on present place in 1870; farm consists of fifty acres. Married Miss Mary Knoepfel March 7, 1870; she was born Feb. 8, 1845; they have lost one child. Mr. Schley's parents, Daniel and Barbara Schley, are living and reside in Waukesha.

NICHOLAS SCHOTT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born in Belgium Feb. 2, 1816; came to America in 1844, and settled on present place in 1851. Married Miss Helen Young Sept. 20, 1849; she was born in France May 12, 1827, and came to America in 1842; they have four children living—Jennie (now Mrs. Sontag), born July 20, 1850; Mary (now Mrs. Groble), Nov. 2, 1851; Lillie (now Mrs. Pinger), March 2, 1858, and Emma, Jan. 29, 1862; lost three children—John, Phronia and Frederick. Family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Schott has 200 acres of land.

ERNEST SCHWELLENBACH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Jefferson; born near Cologne, Germany, Oct. 15, 1832; came to Jefferson with his parents in 1847; his father, Ernest, bought eighty acres of canal land, which is now held by his son, E., where he now resides. Mr. Schwellenbach married Miss Arabella Brenner Jan. 22, 1855; she was born in Ireland March 6, 1833, and died Feb. 26, 1876; there are six children—Ernest J., born June 22, 1857; Nellie, March 9, 1860; Frank, Sept. 1, 1861; Bell, Sept. 16, 1864; Henry, Aug. 12, 1868; Maggie, Aug. 6, 1873. Family are Catholics. Mr. Schwellenbach has been Assessor seven years, Under Sheriff and Jailer in 1869 and 1870, Sheriff in 1871 and 1872, Deputy Sheriff in 1873 and 1874, Under Sheriff and Jailer in 1875 and 1876, Deputy Sheriff in 1877 and 1878; has been Village Trustee two terms, and at present is Alderman of the Third Ward. His son, Ernest J., is now station agent at Great Dalrymple Farm, Dakota, near Casselton.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH SCHWELLENBACH, Clerk of County Court, Jefferson; was born in Aztalan, Jefferson Co., Wis., April 5, 1858; is the son of Joseph Schwellenbach, and lived with his parents till 1875, then went to Menominee, Mich., as sealer in a saw-mill, for a time, after which he returned, and remained at home till Feb. 6, 1878, when he came to Jefferson and entered upon the duties of his present position; was educated at the home schools, and at the German school of Jefferson.

CARL SEIFERT, foreman in lower and second departments of Wisconsin Manufacturing Co., Jefferson; was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 9, 1831; came to America direct to Jefferson in 1850. Married Margaret Zeither in October, 1854; they have had seven children, four living—Barbara,



W. H. Hake.

COUNTY CLERK
JEFFERSON

born Aug. 31, 1855; Frank, March 28, 1857; Emma, March 20, 1859, and Freddie, Sept. 18, 1868. Members Lutheran Church; Mr. S. is an Odd Fellow. His father was Nickol Seifert.

JAMES SHERMAN, joint proprietor of broom-factory, Jefferson; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1829; came to Little Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., in 1848, and settled on a farm there, where he lived till coming to Jefferson in 1877; in 1878, in company with Mr. Gifford, he established the present factory. Married Mary A. Drake Jan. 1, 1850; they have two children—Ada M. and Sarah M., now Mrs. Clemmons. Mr. S. is a Good Templar.

ADAMS SMITH, retired, Jefferson; born in Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 8, 1821; came to Farmington, Jefferson Co., Wis., in spring of 1844, and took up a claim, on which he lived until 1867, when he removed to Jefferson, where he now resides. Married Miss Harriet Lewis Jan. 30, 1844; she was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1824. Mr. S. is an Odd Fellow; he has held the offices, in Farmington, of Street Commissioner and Town Treasurer; he has also been a member of the Village Board in Jefferson; was Postmaster at Farmington seven years. They have one adopted son—George L., born March 12, 1855, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1879. Married Miss Ella M. Conan May 14, 1879.

JOHN J. SPANGLER, bricklayer, Jefferson; born in Farmington, Jefferson Co., Sept. 18, 1854; has been in present business the past twelve years. His father, Joseph, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 12, 1818; came to America in 1848, and settled in Jefferson in 1851. His mother's name is Theresa Spangler. John S. was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Brown, in January, 1879; he belongs to the Catholic Church. He has two brothers—Joseph G. and Goodhardt.

NICHOLAS STEINAKER, attorney, Jefferson; born in Germany Feb. 7, 1843; came to America in 1853, and, for a time, worked at coopering; was admitted to the bar in Jefferson in February, 1868, and has been in practice ever since; in 1862, was elected District Attorney in Jefferson Co., and served one term; was also Town Clerk five years and City Clerk four years. Married Miss Kate A. Zimmerman Aug. 23, 1865; they have had four children, two living—Laura K., born July 9, 1868, and Mary K., April 17, 1877; Edward and Mary A. died. Mr. S. is an Odd Fellow, and served one term as Past Grand.

S. R. STEVENS, farmer, Sec. 15 and 22; P. O. Jefferson; came to Jefferson June 13, 1837, and made a claim one-half mile from the city, now known as the Schwellenbach farm; came to present location in 1839, where he has since resided; in 1849, went to California with others, being gone one year. Married Miss Adeline Jackson Feb. 15, 1842; she was born April 12, 1821; they have had eight children; four living—Jerome, born Feb. 19, 1843; William H., March 17, 1845; George, Aug. 12, 1852; Charles H., July 14, 1856; Maryette, Oct. 18, 1845, died July 18, 1865; Frank, July 10, 1847, died Sept. 20, 1852; Ann Eliza, Oct. 12, 1849, died May 2, 1850; one other child, not named. Maryette married James Barrett; they had one child—Merritt, born July 11, 1866. Mr. Stevens was born in the town of Brutus, N. Y.

CHARLES STOPPENBACH, President of Jefferson County Bank, Jefferson; was born in Cologne, Germany, Dec. 11, 1824, and came to America in 1848. Married Catherine Bruckner in April, 1854; she was born in Bavaria, Germany; they have five sons—Frank, Emil, Joseph, Freddie and Eddie, aged 21, 19, 17, 13 and 7 years, respectively. Mr. S. first came to Jefferson Co. in 1819; spent two years in Watertown; then settled in Jefferson in 1851. Was elected first President of Jefferson County Bank, which office he still holds; from 1851 to 1855, was Deputy Register of Deeds, and was afterward twice elected Register of Deeds. Mr. S. was proprietor of a saw-mill in Jefferson eight or nine years; the woolen-mills were started in 1865, of which Mr. S. is now sole proprietor; he is a partner with Mr. Reinel in a large lumber-yard; he also owns quite extensive interests in real estate outside the city, as well as city property, including several fine buildings, several stores, Stoppenbach's Hall and others.

F. O. TILTON, furniture dealer and undertaker, Jefferson; was born in Kenduskeag, Me., Dec. 22, 1856; was educated at the High School of his native place and at the Jefferson Liberal Institute. He came to Jefferson in 1874, and was in the insurance business in partnership with J. W. Ostrand; about one year ago, he bought out his brother J. C., and still continues in the furniture business and makes a specialty of practical undertaking. Mr. F. O. and his brother, J. C., are the only ones living of four children. Their father, J. O. Tilton, died in the spring of 1865, and their mother, Ann F., died in January, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER TROEGER, joint proprietor of tannery, Jefferson; was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 19, 1823; came to America, direct to Jefferson, in 1846. Married Barbara Benlang in October, 1845; she was born Nov. 21, 1821; they had ten children; nine living—Kate, born

Oct. 18, 1845, now Mrs. Illing; Margaret, now Mrs. Regr, Dec. 10, 1847; Christiana, now Mrs. Zeidler, July 9, 1850; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Bairenther, March 17, 1852; Laura, Dec. 31, 1853, now Mrs. Christopher Bairenther; John, April 29, 1856, is now dead; George, March 5, 1858; Barbara, Oct. 18, 1859; Caroline, Dec. 22, 1861, and Ida, Sept 6, 1866. Family belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Troeger came to Jefferson and took up land in 1846 about one mile from the city, which land he still owns. He began in present business in 1876.

GEORGE TRUCKS, Overseer of Poor House; P. O. Jefferson; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1816; came to Jefferson in 1844, and started the first tin store here in the fall of same year, which he continued till about 1847; then ran a saw-mill three years, during which time he served two years as Justice of the Peace; next went to the town of Hebron, now Bark River Mills, and started a store, remaining there four years, when he returned to Jefferson and kept store two years; then sold to Mr. Ostrander; at this time was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for one term; was Postmaster at Hebron four years, and at Jefferson two or three years; in 1860, was elected Overseer of Poor and Keeper of the County House, serving thus three years; next ran a furniture store two years; next was foreman in Wisconsin Manufacturing Company six years, and just previous to this was elected Sheriff for two years; in January, 1874, was again elected Overseer of Poor and Superintendent of County House, which position he still holds; was Town Treasurer one term in Hebron and one term in Jefferson. Married Miss Samantha Clothier March 2, 1842; she was born May 15, 1822; they have had five children, two living—Frank, born Nov. 16, 1858; George, Aug. 1, 1852; Nellie, Oct. 2, 1846, died May 3, 1874; Artemus, born June 9, 1845, died Jan. 2, 1861; fifth child, not named. Mrs. Truck's brother, Samuel Clothier, helped frame the first State Constitution.

EDWARD UGLOW, farmer, Secs. 7 and 18; P. O. Jefferson; born in Cornwall Co., England, June 19, 1827; came to America about 1847; thence to Jefferson Co., and settled upon present place in 1850. Married Miss Emma Fox Feb. 20, 1859; she was born in England in April, 1840; they have four children—Francis, born Oct. 22, 1859; Agnes, December, 1861; John, March 19, 1870, and Minnie, July 20, 1874. Family attend the Methodist Church.

A. J. VANDWATER, Marshal of Jefferson; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., July 9, 1837; came to the town of Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1838; his father, John, took up land from the Government, and died in 1872; his mother, Catherine, is still living in Hebron. Mr. A. J. has followed mechanical and engineering business most of his life; worked four years as foreman in the turning-room of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company; has been engineer in the Fire Department the past eight years; was elected City Marshal in 1874, and has held the office ever since. Married his first wife Sept. 15, 1861, by whom he had two children—Willie and Frank, aged 14 and 11 years, respectively; first wife died in 1872; for second wife, married Miss Emiline Baldwin, Nov. 14, 1874, by whom he has one child—Emiline, born Jan. 19, 1869. Mr. V. has been Constable several terms, and is an Odd Fellow.

PHILIPP WOLF, joint proprietor of Jefferson Flouring-Mills, Jefferson; was born in Alsace, France, April 15, 1825; came to America in 1841; farmed in early life; then followed the milling business. Married Miss M. B. Wendling in 1859; they have four children—William G., Charles M., Orrin P. and Edwin Eugene, aged 27, 21, 15 and 12 years, respectively. Mr. W. has been in the milling business about fifteen years; came to Jefferson in 1869. He belongs to the Evangelical Association; also to the Odd Fellows.

JOHN ZEIDLER, Jr., shoemaker, Jefferson; born in Jefferson, three miles southeast of the city, Sept. 30, 1848; farmed till 15 years of age; then served apprenticeship at trade three years, and has since been engaged in present business. Married Miss Christiana Troeger Feb. 24, 1870; she was born July 9, 1850; they have three children—Edward, born Jan. 24, 1871; Ernest, March, 1873, and George, Dec. 18, 1877. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. His father, John Adam Z., came to Jefferson in 1846, and bought a farm near Jefferson; he was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 9, 1815, and died July 13, 1871. He helped build the first log schoolhouse in this vicinity, and also helped cut the first road from his place to Rock River. His wife, Catharine Zeidler, was born in Bavaria in 1826, and died in 1868; they had four children—John; Charles, born Feb. 28, 1850; Christiana, June 7, 1854, and Mary, Feb. 25, 1859.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Palmyra; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1822; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, locating on the farm he now owns of eighty acres, which he bought of the Government at \$1.25 per acre, when there were no families between Little Prairie and Palmyra except his own. He married Miss Margaret Jones May 18, 1844, who died Aug. 17, 1869, leaving three children—Romanzo, Lucina and Willie. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics; has been Supervisor of the town twice. He is liberal in religion. Mr. Allen enlisted, Sept. 9, 1864, in the 42d W. V. I.; the regiment did guard duty, and was stationed at Cairo, Ill., and other points. Mr. Allen served till the close of the war, and says he would go again, if necessary. He is one of the first settlers in his section of Wisconsin.

JAMES A. ALLEN, lawyer and insurance agent, Palmyra; born in York, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 9, 1824; spent the early part of his life in New York, where he was educated, and where he learned the harness-making business; came to Palmyra in 1844, where he carried on the harness-making business eighteen years. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1849, and has held the office continuously since—a thirty years' term, or longer, it is supposed, than any man in the State; has also been Chairman of Town Board, Town Supervisor, Town Clerk and Constable. Was appointed Chief Doorkeeper in Wisconsin Assembly in 1878. Mr. Allen is a Master Mason, a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68. He married Miss Augusta Jones, of Erie Co., N. Y., in 1847, who died in 1870, leaving four children—Mendana (now deceased), J. Edgar, Willis A. and Leona. Mr. Allen married Mrs. Caroline Adams, of New York City, in 1871. As will be seen, Mr. A. is prominently identified with the history of Palmyra.

PHILIPP ANTWEILER, farmer, Secs. 31 and 33; P. O. Palmyra; born in Germany Aug. 15, 1836; came to America in July, 1855, locating in Jefferson Co., where he has since lived; settled on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1871. He married Miss Marietta Bradway, daughter of Timothy Bradway, of New York, Dec. 27, 1859; they have four children—John H., Charles J., Willie E. and Mary E. Mr. A. is a Republican, and the family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Antweiler enlisted in the 42d W. V. I. in 1864; the regiment was stationed at Cairo, Ill., and did guard duty at various points until its discharge in 1865.

WILLIAM W. BABCOCK, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Palmyra; born in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1830; came to Palmyra in 1847, locating on the farm he now owns of 160 acres in 1865. He married Miss Betsy Chapin, of Palmyra, April 18, 1854; they have three children—Ella D., Leora J. and Stella. Mr. Babcock is a Republican. He united with the Palmyra Baptist Church in 1854, and is now Deacon; is also one of the oldest members. He is a successful farmer, and is raising cattle, sheep, and full-blooded Poland-China hogs from Fowler's herd, Heart Prairie. His nephew, Charles J. Neff, enlisted in the 37th W. V. I. in May, 1864, and was killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

ARTHUR BEAMISH, farmer, Secs. 15 and 16; P. O. Palmyra; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1831; the early part of his life was spent in Ireland; came to America in 1850, and located in Whitewater, Wis.; removed to Palmyra in 1852, and to the farm he now owns of 240 acres in 1856. Mr. Beamish has twice been to Ireland since his settlement in the United States. He married Elizabeth McCarthy Nov. 14, 1852. He is a Republican, and Master Mason, and is now Senior Warden in Palmyra Lodge, No. 68. Is liberal in religion. Has served two terms as Supervisor in Palmyra.

LINDSEY M. BIGELOW, barber, Palmyra; born in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., Aug. 28, 1841; came to Wisconsin Dec. 1, 1857; lived three years at Little Prairie; removed to Heart Prairie and lived one year; he then went to Ogle Co., Ill., and taught school. Returning to Palmyra, he enlisted in March, 1864, in the 38th W. V. I.; while attempting the arrest of some deserters, he was struck on the head with an ax and badly hurt, but did some service, and was in the grand reconnaissance at Hatchie's Run; he was sent to the hospital in consequence of the old wound, and honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1864; returning to Palmyra, he engaged in his present business in May, 1865; after three years, he removed to Rome, Jefferson Co., where he was in the hardware business about one year; he then bought his present property in Palmyra, where he has since resided. Mr. Bigelow married Miss Jennie S. Barron July 5, 1862; they have four children—Herbert M., Mary E., Irwin L. and Leon B. Mr. B.

is a Republican, and has served as Justice of the Peace for the past eight years; is also Secretary of the village Republican Club.

JAMES M. BINGHAM, attorney and counselor at law, Chippewa Falls; born in the town of Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1828; his parents were farmers and members of the Congregational Church, in which faith their son was reared; he attended common schools until 16, then attended an academy about four years, and began teaching; taught eleven terms in schools and academies, meanwhile pursuing the study of Latin and French. Gov. Bingham read law in the office of F. R. Bissell, Le Roy, N. Y.; came to Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1854; began to practice law in 1856, has practiced ever since. While a resident of Jefferson Co., he represented the District in the State Assembly in 1863, 1864, 1869 and 1870; was Speaker in 1870, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1863 and 1869. He was Major of the 40th W. V. I. Regiment, and was stationed at Memphis during term of service—100 days; removed to Chippewa Falls in 1871, where he has since resided and practiced. Was elected to Wisconsin Assembly from his (then Democratic) county in 1874; was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin by the Republicans in 1877. On account of rheumatic troubles the Governor made a two-months visit to Hot Springs, Ark., and was completely cured during his first term. The Republican State Convention of July, 1879, renominated him for Lieutenant Governor. He married, in 1856, Miss Justina M., daughter of W. C. Dwight, M. D., of Moscow, N. Y.; they have three children—Clifford D., Walter P. and Katherine O.

WILLIAM J. BRAY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 15, 1846; came to America with his parents, Stephen and Ann Bray, in 1848, locating in Sullivan, where they resided three years; removed in 1852, to Palmyra, where Mr. Bray settled on the farm he now owns of 220 acres. He married Miss Maria J. Dodge May 13, 1869; they have three children—Lena J., Alvin J. and Luella. Mr. Bray is a Republican, and has been several years an officer of School District No. 2. He is in accord with the B. C. Church. He is raising the usual stock and crops of Jefferson Co.

WILLIAM BRADWAY, farmer, miller and wagon-maker, Secs. 32, 33, 34 and 6; P. O. Palmyra; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1819; came to Wisconsin in 1846; lived one year in Delavan, Wis., and located in Palmyra in 1847, where he manufactured wagons about three years, when he located on the farm he now owns of 220 acres. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Foote Dec. 16, 1868. His son John is in Ossian, Iowa, and his son James is a resident of Palmyra; Abel Bradway, his oldest son, served one year as First Lieutenant in Co. E, 46th W. V. I., and died Dec. 26, 1866, in Palmyra. Mr. Bradway is a staunch Republican, and, with his wife, attends the Palmyra Baptist Church; Mr. B. is one of the successful pioneers of Jefferson Co., who had but little or no means to start in life, and who have succeeded by industry and prudence; he has a feed and cider mill on his farm, run by water from a large spring on the farm.

WILLIAM F. BROWN, miller and engineer, Palmyra; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Nov. 16, 1819; the early part of his life was spent in Scotland, where he served a five-years apprenticeship as engineer in Glasgow; he was engineer of the ship Monarch at the age of 17; he came to America in 1844, locating on Rock Prairie, Wis.; from there he went to Manistee, Mich., and put in the machinery for the first steam saw-mill in the city; returning to Milwaukee, he was employed by Goodrich & Eastman to reconstruct their engine in the flouring-mill on Walker's Point; his success here established his reputation as a practical engineer. He remained in the employ of this firm thirteen years, and was promoted to head miller in Ottawa, Ill.; with his savings bought an engine and a third interest in the mill at Oak Creek, Wis.; after five years he purchased the flouring-mill at Palmyra, and paid for it in two years; by application to his business he won the confidence of the surrounding community, and, after eight years, sold out his mill and settled in the village to enjoy his competence. He married Miss Philadelphia Dibley, of Milwaukee, Dec. 24, 1848; they have seven children—Agnes T., Mary A., Emma D., Anna S., William J., Florence N. and Robert W. The family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Brown is a Republican.

H. F. BUENING, saddler and harness-maker, Palmyra; born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7, 1851; removed to Whitewater, Wis., in 1864, where he learned his business in the shop of J. Haubert; Mr. B. came to Palmyra and bought the shop, etc., of V. H. Rundle, where he is now doing all the business of the kind in Palmyra. He married Miss Hattie Rumary, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1871; they have three children—William, Mary and a babe. Mr. Buening is independent in politics, and is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F. He has a large stock of harness, saddles, trunks, carriage-trimmings, whips, etc., and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in quality and price of goods.

GARDNER H. BUZZELL, shoemaker and liveryman, Palmyra; born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., July 23, 1838; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Wisconsin in

1854, locating at Palmyra the same year. He married Miss Mary Alcorn, of Lancaster, Wis., Aug. 26, 1862; they have two children—Adelbert G. and Luella M. Mr. Buzzell has always been an active Republican, and was elected President of Palmyra in 1878. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 24th W. V. L., and was with Gen. Buell at the battle of Perryville, Ky.; was also in battles of Stone River, Tullahoma and Blue River; was under treatment for disability in Nashville hospital two months; then transferred to the Reserve Corps, 8th Regiment, which was employed in guarding prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and other points; Mr. B. was honorably discharged on account of disability in July, 1864, and returned to Palmyra, where he owns a boot and shoe store and livery stable.

ISAAC CONGDON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Palmyra; born in Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., April 10, 1811; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Palmyra, where he owns a farm of 145 acres. He married Miss Sarah Woodruff, of Washington Co., N. Y., in 1832, who died in 1836, leaving two children—Simmons and Sarah A.; Mr. Congdon married Miss Eliza Woodruff in 1837; they have seven children—James, Esther, Jane, Harriet, Albert, Marion and Julia. Mr. Congdon is liberal in politics and religion.

JOHN COTTINGHAM, millwright, Palmyra; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Oct. 26, 1823; the early part of his life was spent in his native State, where he learned his trade; he came to Ozaukee Co., Wis., in 1846, and built the first mill at Grafton, also the Concordia mill at Hamilton, the Riverside mill and many others on Cedar Creek; has built mills at Marathon City and has rebuilt both mills at Palmyra, also Port Washington Mill; after twenty five busy years in Ozaukee Co., he removed to Palmyra, where he has one of the most pleasant homes in the village. He married Miss Emma Miller March 20, 1844; they have eight children—Alice, Robert, John, Morris, Howell, Corinna, Emma and Miriam. Mr. C. is a Republican, and has been Supervisor of the town of Grafton. United with the M. E. Church in 1850, and with his wife is now a member of the Palmyra M. E. Church.

HON. ALEXANDER J. CRAIG, deceased; born in town of Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1823; after receiving his early education in his native State, he came to Palmyra in 1843, where he resided until 1860, though he was editor of the *State Journal of Education* at Racine four years. Mr. Craig was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1859, and was appointed State Assistant Superintendent of Education in 1861, and held the office until 1867, when he was elected State Superintendent, and was re-elected in 1869 by a majority of 10,000 votes; before the expiration of his second term, he fell a victim to pulmonary consumption and died July 3, 1870. Mr. Craig enlisted in 1864, in the 40th W. V. L., and served as Adjutant to the close of the war. He was a man of broad and liberal ideas, of sound and well-trained judgment, as well as unusual industry; when called upon by the people to assume a responsible office, he ever performed the duty in an able and conscientious manner. Mr. Craig married Miss Eliza M. Dibble, of Rochester, N. Y., May 3, 1842; they have seven children—Elmer H., Mary L., Alice J., Herbert E., Seward J., Allen A. and Julius R.; Helen E. Craig died Feb. 26, 1872, in Palmyra; Elmer H. is United States Pension Agent; Mary L. is the wife of A. E. Bourne, Superintendent of Schools, Sandwich, Ill.; Seward J. is in Buffalo, N. Y.; Alice J. is a teacher of elocution in the Wisconsin State University; Herbert E. is a teacher in Texas; Allen A. and Julius R. remain in Palmyra with their mother. A. J. Craig was an earnest member of the Congregational Church, as well as of the Republican party.

DAVID CRAIG, Palmyra; born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1833; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Palmyra in 1846, where he completed his education; taught several terms of school in Jefferson and Rock Cos.; he took the station at Lone Rock, Richland Co., with his brother, in 1856; remained until 1861, when he went to Jones Co., Iowa. Mr. Craig enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 24th I. V. L., and was in all the Southern States except Florida, Alabama and Texas; was in many battles and skirmishes in Louisiana; was also in the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan; he was in hospital in Baltimore two months, on account of sunstroke; with his regiment, he joined Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C. The boys saw many long hard marches, and much of the bloody side of war. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865; Mr. C. took charge of the Palmyra warehouse in 1866, and has been in the warehouse and depot many years. He married Miss Teresa A. Crandall, of Lone Rock, Wis., Dec. 26, 1858; they have one son—Willie O., born Feb. 23, 1859, and one daughter, Jennie May, born May 10, 1867. Mr. Craig is a Republican, and has been Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his fifth term as Town Treasurer; in 1872, he had all except two votes for Town Treasurer; he is a member of the M. E. Church and Palmyra Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM CRAIG, farmer, Secs. 9 and 10; P. O. Palmyra; born in Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1831; the early part of his life was spent in New York; like his brothers, A. J. and David

Craig, he was self-taught; came to Palmyra in 1846; after one year, he removed to Rock Co., Wis., where he resided four years; returning to Palmyra, he lived there four years, then went to Lone Rock, Wis., where he was station agent twelve years and merchant four years; he resided in Richland and Sauk Cos., twenty-one years, and settled on the farm he now owns of eighty acres in March, 1877. Mr. Craig married Mrs. Lavinia Francis, March, 1856, who died, March, 1865, leaving two sons—Charles Sumner and Corrie Jay; Mr. Craig married Miss Elvira Crittenden, July, 1866; they have one daughter—Dora Belle. Mr. C. a Republican and was Town Clerk seven successive years in Buena Vista, Richland Co.; was also Town Treasurer; he is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 66, A., F. & A. M.; is also a member of the Palmyra Congregational Church.

OLIVER P. DOW, merchant and editor of the Palmyra *Enterprise*; born in Hudson, Hillsboro Co., N. H., Sept. 30, 1823; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; he came to Chemung Co., N. Y., with his parents, in 1838; attended academy at Manchester, N. H., winter of 1844 and 1845. After several years of hard work as a farmer, he taught several terms in New York. Mr. Dow came to Wisconsin and located in Palmyra in 1846; here he engaged in teaching school and in farming; has 110 acres of land on Sections 21 and 28, also five acres in the village; he opened a store in 1855, where he now has a stock of hardware, paints, oils, school-books, stationery, etc.; realizing the need of a local paper, he began publishing the Palmyra *Enterprise* March 25, 1874, the first and only paper in the town. Mr. Dow married Miss Mary Boss, of Chenengo Co., N. Y., in 1846, who died June 15, 1859, leaving four children—Katie L., Edward E., Oliver P. and Della M. On March 20, 1861, Mr. Dow married Miss Emerett Graves; they have five children—Nellie, Clifford, Lura J., Alice C. and Bertha. He is a strong advocate of Republican principles; he has served as President of the village, and, for several years, Chairman of the Town Board, Town Superintendent of Schools and Justice of the Peace; he has always been an active and earnest opponent of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; as a religionist, believes in the final restoration of all things, that Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost, and that the great design will never be frustrated, as sure as God lives omnipotent.

CHARLES F. EASTMAN, cooper and job workman, Palmyra; born in Denmark, Me., Nov. 20, 1823; the early part of his life was spent in New Hampshire, where he learned his business; resided in Lowell, Mass., about three years, where he was a mill-watchman. He enlisted in the 12th N. H. V. I. in August, 1863; was with his regiment at Richmond and Petersburg, and was under fire most of the time; his regiment was under arms, night and day, for about three weeks, and repulsed many desperate charges. At the close of the war, Mr. E. returned to New Hampshire, but came to Palmyra in 1866, where he has since done a very satisfactory business. He married Miss Eleanor B. Hill July 18, 1848; they have five living children—Izora A., Edward C., Nettie, John M. and Charles F. Mr. Eastman is a Republican, and has been Trustee and Street Commissioner in Palmyra; is a member of the Palmyra T. of H., and has been an active supporter of the Gospel many years; is now Deacon of the Palmyra Baptist Church.

JAMES FRENCH, farmer, Secs. 12, 13 and 14; P. O. Palmyra; was born in Cornwall, England, Nov. 18, 1832; came to America in 1844, and settled, the same year, on the farm he now owns of 200 acres. Married Miss Amelia Lean, of Sullivan, Nov. 10, 1860; they have six children—Ida T., Dora E., J. Franklin, Thomas E. L., Harry J. and Ethel E. Mr. French is a Republican, and a member of the Bible Christian Church; also, a member of Palmyra T. of H. and Lodge of Good Templars; also, of Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is one of the successful farmers of Jefferson Co., and has remained upon his original location, and provided a good home for himself and family.

JAMES GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, England, in 1839; came to America in 1859, locating in Palmyra, where he has since lived; settled on the farm he now owns of 100 acres, in 1871. Married Miss Julia Stratten Aug. 22, 1864; they have three children—Albert, Ada and Lillie. Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. Mrs. Gilbert was born March 17, 1845; she became impressed with the truths of the Gospel, and united with the M. E. Church, of Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich., at the age of 14; she is still an active and earnest supporter of the Gospel, and has been a member of the Palmyra M. E. Church during the past nine years.

THOMAS GILBERT, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oak Hill; was born in Cornwall, England, in 1825; came to America in 1857, locating in Palmyra the same year; settled on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1869. Married Miss Frances Drakes, of Jefferson, Jan. 8, 1863; their children are William H., Mary, John, Daniel and Eliza. Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. He is raising the usual stock and crops of his county, and is a very successful farmer.

J. E. GREGORY, dealer in lumber, stock and produce, Palmyra; born in Cornwall, England, April 20, 1834; came to America in 1856, locating in Palmyra; he resided fifteen years, as a farmer, in

Eagle, Waukesha Co.; began his present business in 1873. He married Miss Mary McCabe Jan. 1, 1858; they have six children—Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Katie, John and William. Mr. Gregory is a Democrat; has been Supervisor in Eagle; is liberal in religion. He keeps constantly in stock, near the warehouse in Palmyra, all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, windows, doors, and all kinds of dressed lumber; he will sell at rates which defy competition, and intends to deal so fairly with the people of Palmyra and vicinity as to merit their patronage.

WALTER GROVES, blacksmith, Palmyra; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1837; came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating in Palmyra; having learned his trade in New York, he opened a shop in 1859, where he has since been in business. He married Miss Martha Fairbrother, of Palmyra, in 1860; they have two sons—Delbert W. and Charlie F. Mr. Groves is a Republican, and is liberal in religion. He is well known as a reliable workman and business man.

G. GULBRUNSON, tailor, Palmyra; born in Norway Aug. 2, 1847; the early part of his life was spent in his native country, where he was educated and learned his trade; came to America in 1871, and located at Palmyra in January, 1873. He married Miss Carrie Oleson Dec. 26, 1870; they have two children—Mina C. and Eugene O. Mr. Gulbrunson is a Republican, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church. He has worked at his business since he was 14, and is prepared to meet the wants of the people and will guarantee satisfaction in work and prices.

CHARLES HEBARD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Hebron; born in Bennington Co., Vt., June 23, 1828; he was educated and spent his early life in Vermont; he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1845, locating in town of Sullivan. In 1852, he went to California, and after two years of successful mining, he returned and bought the farm he now owns of 100 acres. Mr. H. is a Democrat, and is liberal in religion; as one of the successful farmers of his county, he is raising Durham grade cattle and Merino sheep.

CLEMENT HARE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Palmyra; born in Lincolnshire, England, April 20, 1814; the early part of his life was spent as a farmer in England; came to America in 1851, locating in Walworth Co., Wis.; settled on the farm he now owns of 390 acres in 1867. He married Miss Frances Warne, who died in 1843, leaving four children—Frances, John, Annie and William. Married Miss Mary Robinson in 1844, who died in 1850, leaving three children—Jane, Mary and Charles. Mr. Hare married Mrs. Annie Congdon Dec. 13, 1859. Mr. Hare is Independent in politics, and is one of the successful farmers of Jefferson Co.

JAMES HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Palmyra; born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 8, 1794; came to America in 1830; spent some time in New York State; then went South and helped build the C. & A. R. R.; he then returned to New York, and in or about 1842, he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., settled on Section 27, town of Palmyra; in 1850, he located on his present farm of 240 acres. He married Miss Sally Akins, who died several years before he came to Wisconsin, leaving two children—Hannah and Elias. He married Melinda Cinnamon June 8, 1840. Mrs. Harvey is a native of Tioga Co., N. Y.; they have five daughters—Mary, Martha, Jane, Elizabeth and Catherine (twins). Mr. Harvey is a Republican, and is one of the well and favorably known pioneers of the county.

EDWARD HITCH, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cambridgeshire, England, Dec. 24, 1820; the early part of his life was spent in his native country; he came to America with but little means in January, 1852, and by hard work has improved his farm, and made a good home; resided nine years in Whitewater as a farmer, and settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres in 1861. Married Miss Fannie Peacock Sept. 4, 1840; they have nine living children—Harriet, Eliza, Anna, Mary A., Amanda, Caroline, Jane, Sophia and Thomas. Mr. Hitch is a Republican, and in accord with the Bible Christian Church.

JOHN HOLLOWAY, miller, Palmyra; born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1851; came to America in 1868, locating at Whitewater, where he was engaged in the milling business; in January, 1879, with Mr. Horton, he bought the Palmyra mill, where they are now doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Holloway married Miss Inez M. Hay, of Whitewater, in 1876; they have one daughter—Pearl Irene, born July 20, 1878. Mr. H. is independent in politics and religion.

GEORGE HOOPER, farmer, Secs. 11 and 12; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, Eng., May 8, 1833; came to America with his father, George Hooper, in 1844, locating on the farm he now owns of 270 acres. He married Miss Jane Strike, of Devonshire, Eng., April 9, 1857; they have six children—Daniel H., Frank G., Luther J., William A., Mary E. and Carrie J. Mr. Hooper is a Republican, and has been Supervisor and Assessor in Palmyra. The family are members of the Bible Christian Church, of which Mr. Hooper has been an active member for the past twenty-five years. He is now Circuit Steward and Superintendent of Sabbath school. Mr. H. is raising the usual stock and crops of his county, including 160 grade Merino sheep.

JOHN HOOPER, farmer, Secs. 11; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, Eng., Feb. 3, 1830; came to America with his parents in 1844; settled on the farm he now owns of 170 acres the same year. He married Miss Jane E. Lean Dec. 4, 1856; they have four children—Edwin J., Clarence W., Lewis and Celia. Mr. Hooper is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the B. C. Church. He is one of the well-known and successful farmers of his town.

THOMAS HOOPER, farmer, Secs. 12, 13, 14 and 23; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall Eng., Jan. 1, 1825; came to America and Palmyra in 1845; worked as a stonemason in Janesville in 1846; in Milford in 1847; in Janesville in 1848; again in Milford in 1849; in 1850, he went overland to California, where he was a successful gold miner; returning to the town of Sullivan, he resided until 1864; built the first grist-mill in the village of Rome in 1857; settled on the farm he now owns of 315 acres in 1864. Mr. Hooper married Miss Harriet Watt, of Somersetshire, Eng., May 29, 1854; they have nine children—Frank G., Betsy, Thomas, Hattie, Emma, Edwin, Jennie, Ida and Rose. Is Independent in politics, and is in sympathy with the Episcopal Church, which was the Church of his boyhood.

HIRAM H. HUGHES, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Palmyra; born in Hancock Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1847; the early part of his life was spent in Clinton Co., Mich.; he enlisted in Aug. 1862, in 27th Mich. V. I.; was in battles of Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Knoxville, and many others in the West; his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. H. was in battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna River, and all the great battles preceding the siege of Richmond; the regiment has a proud record, as its rolls show the names of over 5,000 men who were killed or captured in action; Mr. Hughes was shot in the left side at the mine explosion of Petersburg, while trying to shoot a rebel color-bearer; the regiment lost all its line officers on this day; he was an Orderly on Gen. Burnside's staff, and witnessed the signing of the terms on surrender of Lee. Mr. Hughes married Miss Martha Jackson May 12, 1867; they have two children—Emma P. and Joshua. Mr. Hughes is a Republican; liberal in religion, and a member of Palmyra T. of H., No. 176.

JOHN S. JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Palmyra; born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 7, 1809; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and is one of the hardy pioneers who saw much of the hardship of those times; settled on the farm he now owns of fifty-nine acres in 1848. Married Miss Mary Doty in 1831; they have seven children: Sarah A., Huldah, William, Mary, Eliza, Amanda, Martha. Mr. Jackson is a Republican; he united with the Baptist Church at the age of 19, and has been an active and earnest supporter of the Gospel, and, with his wife, has done good work in a good cause.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Palmyra; born in Ottawa, Waukesha Co., Wis., Oct. 23, 1846; has spent his life in Jefferson Co.; he enlisted in 13th Wis. Bat. Light Artillery, in 1863; the battery was in some sharp skirmishes in Louisiana, and always did its duty well and cheerfully; Mr. Johnston enlisted at the close of the war in the 17th Regulars, and was in Texas about three years, and where he had some stirring experiences with the Mexicans and Indians; he was honorably discharged June 9, 1869, and married Miss Hattie Sweet, of Sparta Center, Mich., in 1872; they have one daughter, Ella, born Aug. 8, 1878. Mr. J. is a Republican, and is liberal in religion.

RICHARD JOLLIFFE, farmer, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 9; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, England, May 24, 1830; came to America with his parents in 1846; settled on the farm he now owns of 220 acres in 1856. He married Miss Mary A. Uglow Nov. 25, 1855; they have one son, Edwin J., born Oct. 2, 1856, who married Miss Anna Dawe March 5, 1878. Father and son are Republican. Mr. Jolliffe has been Supervisor of Palmyra two terms, and is a Director in Sullivan Town Insurance Co. Members of the Bible Christian Church.

MATHIAS KAISER, blacksmith; P. O. Palmyra; born in Luxemburg, Germany, Dec. 13, 1834; the early part of his life was spent in his native country; came to Jefferson Co. in 1856, and opened a blacksmith-shop in Palmyra in 1861, where he has since followed the business; he enlisted in 1865 in the 46th W. V. I., and was under Gen. Hunter in Alabama; the regiment was mustered out in October, 1865. Married Miss Barbara Busgen March 25, 1861. He is a Democrat, and has been Trustee on the Village Board; is a Mason and Odd Fellow in good standing.

CHARLES KING, broom-maker; Palmyra; born in East Windsor, Conn., Nov. 17, 1826; came to Wisconsin about 1839, locating on Turtle Prairie, Walworth Co., where he lived two years; he was a resident of Walworth Co. about fourteen years; was in the pottery business in Whitewater, and owned the Whitewater Hotel, which he sold in 1853; came to Palmyra and opened a blacksmith-shop, in which he worked about three years; Mr. King enlisted in 1865, in Co. E, 46th W. V. I., was stationed with his regiment at Athens, Ala.; the regiment did guard duty until its discharge the same year. Mr. King married Miss Almira Spurbee, who died in 1850, in Whitewater; he married Miss Martha Bush

in 1852; they have two children—Frank and George. Mr. King is a Republican, and is liberal in religion.

ALBERTUS KNAPP, farmer, Secs. 7 and 21; P. O. Palmyra; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 3, 1822; came to Wisconsin in May, 1838, and is among the first settlers in the State; after a residence of four years in Walworth Co., he came to Jefferson Co. in 1842, locating on the farm of 430 acres he now owns in 1844. He married Miss Polly Duncan July 3, 1844; it was probably the first marriage in the town of Palmyra; they have two children—Emeline and Adella. Mr. Knapp is a Republican; has been Supervisor and Assessor several terms, and liberal in religion; he is one of the successful pioneer farmers, who began with but little and, as a result of his own efforts, now has a farm and a home second to none in the township; Mr. Knapp is raising Durham and Jersey grade cattle, Norman grade horses, Poland-China hogs, and keeps from two hundred to four hundred Spanish Merino sheep.

PATRICK LAWLESS, farmer, Secs. 36 and 25; P. O. Palmyra; born in County Galway, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1838; came to America with his mother in 1845, and located in Waukesha Co., Wis., where he lived eleven years, then removing to Sullivan, Jefferson Co., where he lived until 1867, when he removed to the farm he now owns of 180 acres. Married Miss Ellen O'Neal, of Toronto, Canada, March 26, 1864; they have nine children—John, Mary, Jane, George, Katie, Nellie, Thomas J., Theresa and a babe. Mr. Lawless is a Democrat and a Catholic. He is raising full-blooded Durham cattle, Merino sheep, Poland-China hogs, and intends to improve his herd of Durhams and to bring it to a high standard.

HIRAM R. LEACH, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Palmyra; born in the town of Claremont, Sullivan Co., N. H., Oct. 14, 1818; the early part of his life was spent in New Hampshire; he removed to Vermont at the age of 20, and settled in Palmyra in 1842; he bought his land in the wild state, and, by industry and economy, improved it and made a good home for himself and family; Mr. Leach sold his farm and removed to the village in April, 1874. He married Miss Harriet, daughter of Samuel Sherman, of Wethersfield, Vt., Sept. 12, 1843; they have one daughter—Mary A., now the wife of George Backus, of Eagle. Mr. Leach is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party; he has a pleasant home in the village, where he and his wife are enjoying the fruits of their busy lives.

VICTOR LOWE, merchant and farmer, Palmyra; born in Saxony July 10, 1836; the early part of his life was spent in his native country, where he was educated to the mercantile business; came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating in Milwaukee; he settled in Palmyra in 1860, where he opened a stock of general merchandise; he now owns a large store, where he and his brother are in business; he also owns a farm of sixty acres, near the Bidwell House, where he is growing fruit of all kinds adapted to the climate; he also has a herd of Jersey cattle; on his farm are located the noted Wisconsin Springs, seven in number and all differing in their properties. Mr. Lowe married Miss Nettie Allen, of Palmyra, Aug. 3, 1863. In politics he is a Republican; Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Congregational Church of Palmyra.

ROBERT L. MCCARTHY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Palmyra; born in London, England, Aug. 30, 1842; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1842, locating in Palmyra, where he has since lived and been educated. He married Miss Melissa Elson, of Salina, C. W., Oct. 7, 1873. Mr. McCarthy's father, William D., died in Palmyra Aug. 29, 1874; his mother died July 10, 1879, in Palmyra. Mr. McCarthy is a Republican and a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., and has been Senior Supporter, Conductor, Vice Grand, Noble Grand, Past Grand, and has been Secretary three successive years; he is also a member of Walworth Encampment, No. 5; is in accord with the Episcopal Church, with which his family have been connected for generations. Mr. McCarthy owns 160 acres of land.

MONROE MCKENZIE, boot and shoe maker, Palmyra; born in Vermont March 27, 1805; the early part of his life was spent in Woodstock, Vt.; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating in Palmyra, where he manufactured and bought and sold boots and shoes until 1871, when he retired from business. He married Miss Clarinda Mather, of Woodstock, in 1825, who died in 1847, leaving five children—Charlotte, Frederick, Pluma, Monroe and Eva. His politics are Republican, and he has served as Justice of the Peace several terms; he was commissioned Captain of the Vermont State Militia when a young man; Mr. McKenzie is a Universalist in belief; is a Master Mason; he is prominently identified with the early settlement and subsequent growth of Palmyra, where he now has a pleasant home.

JAMES MEGGINSON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Palmyra; born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 14, 1810; came to America in 1844; he settled in Walworth Co., Wis., the same year, where he resided twenty-four years; located on the farm he now owns of seventy acres, in April, 1871. Mr. Megginson married Miss Halroyd, in 1838, who died September, 1868, aged 74 years. Mr. M. married Mrs. Mary Selden, of Sugar Creek, Walworth Co., Wis., April, 1869. Members of the Palmyra M. E. Church; he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN MESSERSCHMIDT, proprietor of the Commercial House, and liveryman of Palmyra; born near Halle, Germany, Dec. 27, 1842; came to America and to Palmyra in 1858, and opened the Commercial House the same year. He enlisted in the 1st W. V. C., Dec. 20, 1860; the regiment was defeated in a daring raid at Madison, Ark., where Mr. M. was badly wounded and taken prisoner; was abandoned as a dying man and rescued by his comrades; he recovered in time to fight at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; regiment was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was in battles of Shelbyville, Fayette, Chickamauga, etc.; they fought Longstreet all winter in East Tennessee, in 1863, and joined Sherman; the subject of this sketch was commissioned Captain in front of Resaca, Ga., for bravery on the field in saving a part of his detachment from an overwhelming force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, under the rebel Gen. Wheeler; he was also presented with a horse and revolver; was wounded and captured in a charge on Atlanta July 22, when his brother Fred was killed; Capt. M. was held two months in Andersonville, and experienced all the horrors of that prison-pen; he escaped by tunneling out and was recaptured eighteen miles from Charleston and kept one month in the city jail; from Charleston he was taken to Florence, S. C., where he was kept until February, 1865, when he again escaped; reached Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 20, and hid in a cellar two days; Feb. 22, 1865, the city was taken by Gen. Schofield, and Capt. M. says it was a happy anniversary of Washington's birthday; worn out by hardship and captivity, he received a furlough and was at home unfit for duty at the close of the war. He married Miss Caroline Haage, of Whitewater, Wis., in 1867; they have five children—Albert, Freddy, Emma, Nellie and a babe. Mr. M. is a Democrat, and a member of Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F.

RICHARD H. MILL, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Palmyra; born on the farm he now owns, of 120 acres, Feb. 4, 1847; has spent his life and been educated in Wisconsin, finishing his education at Milton College. Married Miss Mary Sockerson Dec. 1, 1868; they have four children—Lenna M., Leamon B., John V. and Alvin R. Mr. Mill is a Republican, and liberal in religion. He is a breeder of full-blooded short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and has the largest flock of full-blooded Merino sheep in Jefferson Co., on which he has taken many premiums at the Central Wisconsin and Jefferson County Fairs, also took four at the festival of the Wisconsin Wool-Growers' Association, Elkhorn, Wis., May 1 and 2, 1879; he intends to bring his flock to a high standard.

W. H. MITCHELL, barber and confectioner, Palmyra; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 22, 1849; he learned his business in Honesdale, Penn.; has been a railroad and a traveling man for many years; came to Palmyra in 1876, and opened his present business, where he keeps confectionery of all kinds, canned meats and fruits, and is prepared to furnish ice cream and lemonade, soda water, oysters, etc., in their season, on short notice; he is doing a good business and invites the patronage of the public. He married Miss Hattie McLaughlin Dec. 31, 1878. He is a Democrat and is liberal in religion.

LEVI MUNGER, farmer, Secs. 19, 30 and 34; P. O. Palmyra; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1820; the early part of his life was spent in Medina Co., Ohio; he came to Palmyra in 1842, and is one of its first settlers; located on the farm of 250 acres he now owns the same year. He married Miss Martha E. Thayer, of Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., Oct. 15, 1845; they have four living children—William H., Augustus C., Charles W. and Martha D. Mr. Munger is Republican; with his wife he has been for many years a member of the Palmyra M. E. Church; has been Steward and Trustee many years. He is raising high-grade Durham cattle, Morgan, Patchen and Messenger horses, also Merino sheep.

WILLIAM H. MUNGER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Palmyra; born in Palmyra Sept. 2, 1847. He has lived and been educated in his native State. He enlisted in Co. F, 38th W. V. I., in April, 1864; was with his regiment in Shenandoah Valley, at Hatchie's Run and sieges of Richmond and Petersburg; regiment discharged in August, 1865; Mr. Munger returned to Palmyra, where he has 160 acres. He married Miss Emeline Knapp Oct. 13, 1867; they have three children—Julia, Frank E. and Jennie. Mr. Munger is a Republican and a member of Whitewater Grange, No. 485; is liberal in religion. He is raising full-blooded Durham cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Has an artesian well eighty-three feet deep, and, by means of pipes running through his milkroom, is enabled to make a very superior article of butter, and has in all cases satisfied his patrons.

JOSEPH B. OLDS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Little Prairie; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 26, 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating on the farm he now owns of 138 acres. He married Miss Nancy S. Allen, of Palmyra, Dec. 16, 1858; they have two children—Clayton D. and Dora P. Mr. Olds is a Republican, and is Steward and Trustee in the Little Prairie B. C. Church; is also Treasurer of the Little Prairie Union Temperance Society. Mrs. Olds was born June 16, 1836.

WILLIAM OLDS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Little Prairie; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1829; came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in Little Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., where he lived

twenty years; removed to the farm of 120 acres he now owns in 1873. Mr. Olds married Miss Fannie Kelse June 19, 1852; they have two sons—William J. and Albert G. Mr. Olds is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious views, supporting all creeds alike. He enlisted, Feb. 5, 1862, in the 13th W. V. I.; was with his regiment in Kansas, and was left sick at Lawrence; he recovered and joined a Kansas regiment in pursuit of Quantrell, and had many sharp fights. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Henry, and helped to pursue Forrest; was again taken sick at Fort Donelson, and rejoined his regiment at Stevenson, Ala.; the regiment did guard duty and fought guerrillas until the close of the war; it was discharged April 1, 1865.

CHRISTOPHER OLESON, farmer, Secs. 14 and 17; P. O. Palmyra; born in Norway, Feb. 26, 1834; came to America and to Palmyra via the lakes and Milwaukee; settled on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1865. Married Miss Margaret Anderson, of Palmyra, Nov. 17, 1859; they have seven children—Joseph, Oscar J., Jacob, Isaac, Samuel, Clara, May and Ada L. Miss Josie has taught several terms of school in Jefferson, Walworth and Adams Cos. Mr. Oleson is a Republican, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. O. has been Trustee and Director.

OLE OLESON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Palmyra; born in Norway April 29, 1836; came to America in 1849, locating in Palmyra, where he has since lived. He enlisted in 1861 in the 15th W. V. I., and was in the battles of Island No. 10, Stone River, Perryville, Franklin, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville, and fought with Sherman to Atlanta; was in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; honorably discharged in February, 1865. He located on the farm he now owns of eighty-one acres in 1874. Married Miss Mary Gilbertson April 8, 1874; they have two children—Otto and Lena. Mr. Oleson is a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church.

RICHARD PEARDON, M. D., D. D. S., Palmyra; born in Devonshire, England, Jan. 18, 1843. He came to America with his parents May 24, 1846, locating in Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wis., where his parents still reside; was, in his youth, a farmer, and was interested in the study of medicine at an early age, and began the study of dentistry in 1868, entering the Philadelphia Dental College in 1870; he graduated, after a full course of study, Feb. 29, 1872. The Doctor entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, graduating, after a full course with the highest honors, March 10, 1876. By close application to business for the past nine years, as well as his thorough course of study at the best medical and dental colleges in America, he has obtained a high position among Wisconsin physicians. He is an active member of the State Dental Society; also of the Alumni Association of the Pennsylvania University. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, liberal in religion, was baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN PEARSE, watch and clock maker and jeweler, Palmyra; born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 8, 1805; he served a five years' apprenticeship at his business in England; opened a shop in Biddeford in 1833, and followed the business until 1845, when he came to America; began in business at St. Johns, Canada, where he resided until 1854, when he located in Janesville, Wis.; in 1858, on account of ill health in his family, he removed to his present location in Palmyra; he has the largest stock of watches, clocks and jewelry in the village. Mr. Pearse married Miss Ann Mill, of Cornwall, England, in 1832; they have two children—Henry and Charlotte. Mr. Pearse is a Republican in politics, and is in sympathy with the M. E. Church.

CHARLES B. PECK, General Manager of C. & L. H. R. R., Port Huron, Mich.; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1840; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and lived in Palmyra until 1856, when he attended Albion Academy one year; he then attended Carroll College, Waukesha, where he learned telegraphy, and began life as a railroad man; was appointed station agent at Brodhead, Wis., at the age of 19, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he enlisted in the 36th W. V. I., and was afterward Quartermaster of the regiment; he served till the close of the war, having attained the rank of brevet Major. He went to Kansas in 1867 as General Freight Agent of the L., L. & G. R. R., and was made Superintendent of the line in 1872; in the fall of 1874, he went to Detroit, Mich., as Western General Freight Agent of the G. T. R. R., and organized the lake transportation business of the line; Mr. Peck was transferred to General Freight Agent of the C. & L. H. R. R., and was made Superintendent in 1877, Receiver and General Manager in 1878, which position he still holds; he is also President of the Chicago and State Line Extension R. R. now building from Chicago eastward to the Chicago & Lake Huron R. R.

WILLIAM PIPER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palmyra; born in Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., July 4, 1844; has spent his life and been educated in his native State; located on the farm he now owns, of 135 acres in 1856, and married Miss Margaret J., daughter of William and Mary Craig, of Palmyra, Nov. 12, 1866; they have three children—Herbert J., Elmer G. and Myron A. Mr. Piper is a staunch

Republican, and is now a Supervisor of Palmyra; is also Clerk of Union School District No. 2, of Palmyra, Sullivan, Eagle and Ottaway. Is liberal in religion. Mr. Piper is a member of the Jefferson Co. Agricultural Society, and is raising Durham grade cattle, Morgan horses and the American Improved Spanish Merino sheep.

T. R. QAULEY, boot and shoe maker and dealer, Palmyra; born in Norway Jan. 10, 1844; came to America in 1864, and opened a boot and shoe manufacturing establishment in Palmyra in 1875, which he continues under the firm name of Qualey & Messerschmidt; the firm are manufacturing hand-made boots and shoes, which they supply to customers by wholesale and retail; they make a specialty of a heavy winter boot with a separate lining which can be taken out and dried when damp; having a long experience, they are enabled to guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of goods. Mr. Qualey married Miss Annie Nelson, of Walworth Co., Wis., in 1866; they have five children—Henry, Amanda M., Frank, Annie and Ruth. Mr. Qualey is a Republican, and is Conductor in the Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F.

C. F. RAVN, molder and foundry machinist, Palmyra; born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 8, 1828; came to America in 1848, locating in Milwaukee, where he was in charge of the Union Foundry, the Milwaukee Thrashing Machine Works, and many other shops, about thirty years; he bought the Palmyra Machine Works May 1, 1879, where he has a brass and iron foundry, machine-shop, planing-mill and blacksmith shop; he builds thrashing machines, horse-powers, and does repairing of all kinds; is also rebuilding his shop and putting in new machinery entire, and proposes to do a large business. Mr. Ravn married Mrs. Magdalena Werner in 1873; they have one son—John M., born June 5, 1877. Mr. R. is a Republican, and is one of the oldest members of Lodge No. 1, Society of Druids, Milwaukee. Joseph Werner is now in charge of his father's shop, and Jacob Werner is in the shop also; Margaret Werner is with her parents in the village.

JOHN C. REED, farmer and manufacturer, Palmyra; born in Somersetshire, England, in 1841; the early part of his life was spent in England; came to America in 1859, locating in Canada; removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming; thence to Sullivan, Jefferson Co., where he owned a saw-mill. Mr. Reed settled in Palmyra in 1874, where he engaged in manufacturing. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Supervisor of the village, and was elected Chairman of the Town Board in 1879. Married Miss Esther Northey in 1860; they have five children—Lottie E., Clara N., Albert J., Alice M. and Emery. Mr. Reed is a member in good standing of the Masonic Fraternity, and is liberal in religion.

SUMLAR A. REED, clerk of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., Palmyra; born in Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis., Feb. 10, 1849; he has spent his life and been educated in his native State, completing his education at Milton College in 1870; he began as a railroad man the same year, and has since followed the business; was appointed to his present position in November, 1872; owing to the absence of Mr. Z. Willson, the agent, the railroad and express business is done by Mr. Reed and his assistant, D. L. Grant. Mr. Reed is a member of Palmyra Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; also of Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F.; he is a Republican. His parents, Darius and Marietta Reed, still live on their farm in Sullivan.

JANE RINEHART, teacher; P. O. Palmyra; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 6, 1838; came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1843, locating in Darien, Wis., where they lived about three years; in 1846, they removed to Palmyra, where Mr. Rinehart died June 4, 1871. Mrs. Rinehart is still living with her daughter at their pleasant home two miles from Palmyra, where they own seventy-four acres of land. Miss Rinehart is a well-known teacher in Walworth Co., where she taught thirteen years; she also taught about three years in Jefferson and Waukesha Cos., and two years in Schoharie Co., N. Y.

JAMES RUNDLE, farmer, Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Palmyra; born in Cornwall, England, in September, 1816; came to America May 27, 1849, locating in Palmyra, where he has since lived; settled on the farm he now owns of 185 acres in 1859. Married Miss Mary Furse in September, 1849; they have eight children—Elizabeth, John, Mary, George, Emma, Clara, Edward and Frederick. Mr. Rundle is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious views.

OLE SAUKERSAN, farmer, Secs. 23 and 26; P. O. Palmyra; born in Norway May 24, 1823; came to America in 1847, locating in Palmyra, where he has since lived; owns 187 acres of land. Married Miss Isabel Oleson in 1847; they have four children—Mary, Gurena, Sevren and Otto. Mr. Saukersan is a Republican; the family are members of the Lutheran Church. He came to America a poor man, and, through honest industry, has a good farm and home.

CASIMIR SCHENECKENBULL, miller, Palmyra; born in Baden, Germany, in 1824; came to America in 1854, locating in Dane Co., Wis., where he was in the milling business;

removed to Watertown in 1856, and has been milling in Jefferson Co. most of the time since; he bought the mill he now owns in 1873. Mr. S. married Miss Agnes Bott, of Delafield, in 1861. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He learned his business in Germany, began at 14 years of age, and has been in the business all his life; he grinds flour and feed of all kinds, and, with his long experience, feels able to give satisfaction to his patrons.

FRANK P. STEELE, photographer, Palmyra; born in Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., Wis., Aug. 25, 1852; his parents, Samuel and Olive Steele, were among the first settlers in Jefferson Co.; Mr. Steele learned his business in Whitewater and in Milwaukee, where he studied under Sherman and Leitich, mastering the India ink and crayon work; he also executes water-color paintings; has devoted almost his entire time to his profession for the past six years, and has met with the best of success. Mr. Steele married Miss Alma O. Masters, of Jefferson, April 19, 1879. He is a Republican in politics and liberal in religion.

WILLIAM C. SQUIER, physician and surgeon, Palmyra; born in Wethersfield, Vt., Sept. 2, 1815; the early part of his life was spent in Vermont; he removed to Ohio in 1839, where he began the study of medicine, graduating at the Botanical Medical College, Cincinnati; returning to New Hampshire, in 1847, he practiced two years; came to Jefferson Co., in 1849, and practiced in Jefferson, Walworth and Waukesha Cos.; after ten years, he returned to New Hampshire, where he lived and practiced another decade; he settled in Palmyra in 1869, where he now has a pleasant home. The Doctor married Miss Persis Marble, of Cornish, N. H., who was born Oct. 17, 1818; had six children; only one is living, Etta, now the wife of L. M. Newman, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., their son, Algernon M., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., died in the service July 29, 1867. The Doctor and wife are among the well and favorably known pioneers of Jefferson Co. He is a strong advocate of the Republican party, and is liberal in his views on religious matters.

JOSHUA THAYER, farmer, Sec. 19 and 30; P. O. Palmyra; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 16, 1820; he is among the very first settlers in Southern Wisconsin, as he came to Rock Co. in December, 1837, and settled in Fulton, where he engaged in the usual work of opening up a new country; he removed to the farm he now owns of 512 acres in November, 1842, and began with wild land and a log house; had no neighbors within two miles. Mr. Thayer married Miss Diana Young, of La Prairie, Wis., June 22, 1841, who died Oct. 16, 1866, leaving seven children—Freeman, Ellen, Joseph, Louisa, Alice, Joshua and Mattie; the last two are twins, and all were born on the old homestead in Palmyra. Mr. Thayer married Mrs. Martha E. Morse, of Lake Mills, Wis., Feb. 6, 1867. He is one of the successful pioneers who, by remaining upon his first location, has made a home and competence for himself and family; his income tax in 1863 was the largest in Jefferson Co.; he is now breeding Merino sheep, Holstein cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Mr. T. is a staunch Republican, and has been a Supervisor and Assessor in Palmyra, and is in sympathy with the Universalist Church. Freeman Thayer enlisted in the 1st W. V. C.; was discharged on account of disability; again enlisted in the 38th W. V. I., and served as 1st Sergeant; was with Grant at Richmond, Petersburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, etc.; served until the close of the war.

AUGUST TISCHAEFER, proprietor of the Stewart House, Palmyra; born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1844; he enlisted in the 49th Mo. V. I., and was at Centralia, Mo., when the guerrilla Quantrell murdered 150 people of the town. The regiment took part in the capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala., and was discharged in October, 1865. Mr. Tischaefer returned to Milwaukee, where he was in the boot and shoe business, and afterward kept the Clifton House, then the Railroad House. He opened the Stewart House in 1876; has also a soda water factory, and is doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Tischaefer married Miss Paulina Geisselman, of Milwaukee; they have three children—Clara, Gertie and Cora. Mr. Tischaefer is independent in politics and religion.

ROYAL J. WASHBURN, merchant and tinner, Palmyra; born in Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., June 6, 1839. The early part of his life was spent in his native State. He came to Wisconsin in 1853, and began life as a tinner's apprentice; was bound out for a term of five years. Mr. Washburn bought the tools and fixtures of J. Carpenter, and began business for himself Aug. 8, 1860, on a capital of \$96. By close attention to his business, he has constantly increased it. Built his present store when in partnership with M. Holmes, who was succeeded by C. D. Hibbard in 1876. Washburn & Hibbard are carrying the largest stock of hardware and drugs in Palmyra. Mr. Washburn married Miss Emily J., only daughter of A. C. Harlow, of Little Prairie, Wis., Dec. 6, 1859; they have one son—Lucian H., born Nov. 30, 1865. Mr. Washburn is a Republican, and was a member of the Town Board at the time of the incorporation of the village; has also been Village Treasurer. He was cashier for Ira Bidwell at the time of the building of the Bidwell House, and was in charge of about \$50,000. He is at present

building a new store beside the one he occupies, of the same size, 25x60 feet. Mr. Washburn has led a busy life, and is well known as a reliable business man.

MILES WILBUR, farmer, Secs. 27 and 22, Palmyra, and Sec. 13, Cold Spring; P. O. Palmyra; born in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 10, 1818; came to Wisconsin in November, 1842, locating next April on 160 acres, which he improved, and on which he resided about eighteen years; sold the farm and removed to Palmyra, where he engaged in manufacturing brick, buying and selling land, and various town business about twenty-five years. He was prominently identified with the incorporation of the village, and with the development of its business interests. He purchased forty acres of the old homestead in 1875, where he has a pleasant home. Married Miss Lavina Duncan Sept. 10, 1839, who died July 31, 1845. Nov. 3, 1845, Mr. Wilbur married Miss Phebe Potter, of Hampton, N. Y.; they have six children—Charles H., Francis P., Miles D., Smith D., Orla D. and John W.; Polly L. died in Smyrna, N. Y., June 26, 1847; Charles P. died March 8, 1849; Lyman P. died March 12, 1860. Mr. Wilbur is a Republican, and has served as President of Palmyra, Marshal, Assessor, Collector, Constable and Deputy Sheriff; he is in sympathy with the Universalist Church.

NELSON WILLIS, jeweler, Palmyra; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1827; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Racine Co., where he lived fourteen years; removed to Washington Co., where he resided fourteen years, and where he was in the jewelry business. Locating at Palmyra, he worked at his trade for a number of years and opened a shop in 1871. He married Mrs. Almira McGibbon, of Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1865. Mr. Willis is a Republican and member of the Close Communion Baptist Church, but believes in free communion. He suffered about thirty-five years with epilepsy and rheumatism, but is now a well man, and credits his cure to the use of Wisconsin Spring, No. 2, and the Bidwell Spring. He learned his business under the direction of three skilled workmen, and, with his practical experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in his work, also in price and quality of goods.

Z. C. WILLSON, Palmyra; born in Palmyra, Jefferson Co., May 1, 1845; son of Reuben Willson, and is the first white child born in Palmyra; has spent his life and been educated in his native town; attended the Lincoln Commercial College in Milwaukee in 1861. Mr. Willson was clerk in the depot at Palmyra twelve years; was also with J. C. Reed in the wagon manufacturing business. He married Miss Nellie Porter, of Palmyra, Dec. 28, 1869; they have one daughter—Blanche, born Feb. 18, 1873. Mr. Willson is a Republican, and has served as Town Treasurer twice. He is a member in good standing of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.; also of Waukesha Chapter, No. 37.

MRS. B. R. WILLSON, matron of the State Industrial School for girls, Milwaukee; Mrs. Willson was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1827. The early part of her life was spent in New York, where she was educated. In 1845, she married Z. Willson, and came with him to Palmyra, where she has since resided; they have three daughters—Mary A., Etna E. and Jessie Z. Mary A. is the wife of Orra Sherman, of Palmyra; Etna and Jessie are students in the village school. Mrs. Willson was in charge of the sanitary stores in the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., about three months of 1863, and was appointed matron of the State Industrial School July 9, 1879; she has a farm of 165 acres on Secs. 17 and 21.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANTHONY, veterinary surgeon, Rome; born in Bavaria Nov. 23, 1819; came to America in 1827, with his parents, locating in Canton, Ohio, where they lived ten years; removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, and lived ten years as a dealer in horses; was traveling in Ohio four years in the same business; came to Whitewater, Wis., in July, 1844; was a merchant and stock-dealer in Jefferson, about sixteen years; spent two years in California. He also owned the Exchange Hotel, in Rome, for six years. Enlisted in 1862, in 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; was stationed in and about Washington on garrison duty, and was honorably discharged in September, 1863, on account of disability caused by chronic rheumatism and asthma; returning, he has since lived in Rome. Mr. Anthony married Miss Catherine Miller, of Jefferson, Nov. 9, 1844; they have four children—John N., Helen M., Katie and Mary T. Mr. A. is independent in politics, and is a member with his family of St. Mary's Catholic Church; he is well known in Jefferson Co. as a successful pioneer, and still continues his practice as a veterinary surgeon; his experience of forty-four years insures the most satisfactory results.

ANDREW BIECK, farmer, Rome; born in Germany in 1839; came to America in 1848, with his parents, locating in Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis. He enlisted in November, 1861, in 13th W.

V. I.; was in the battles of Clarkville, Fort Donelson, and in skirmish with part of Hood's army near Decatur, Ala.; Mr. Bieck was shot through the left arm near Huntsville, Ala., and the arm was amputated, in consequence of which he was discharged April 29, 1865, and now draws a pension. He returned to Rome where he has a pleasant home and about eight acres of land. Married Miss Katrina Pfeiffer, of Sullivan, Feb. 22; they have four children—Ella, Lillie, Emma and George. Mr. B. is a Republican, and has been Supervisor three terms; has one of the largest apiaries in Jefferson Co. Is a member of the German M. E. Church, and Rome Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F.

RICHARD BOGIE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Rome; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1823; spent his early life and was educated in Scotland; came to America in 1842, locating in Milwaukee a couple of months; he lived in town of Ottawa, Waukesha Co., one year, and settled in Sullivan in 1843; worked at anything to which he could turn his hand about two years, then settled on his present farm of 248 acres; he began with eighty acres of wild, heavily-timbered land, which he has improved and still owns. Mr. Bogie was a genuine pioneer, and has been well known as a thrasher during the past twenty years. Married Miss Isabel McFarlane about 1845, who died March 5, 1866, leaving three children—William G., Janette and Isabel. Mr. Bogie married, June 17, 1866, Mrs. Margaret Edwards; they have two children—David and Emma. Mr. Bogie is a stalwart Republican; has been Supervisor, and is now Chairman of the Town Board. He united with the Free-Will Baptist Church in 1858, and was elected Deacon the same year; has always been an earnest and active Christian; as one of the successful pioneers of his county, he has Durham-grade cattle, long-wool sheep, besides horses, hogs, etc.

WILLIAM BURTON, farmer, Secs. 15, 22 and 23; P. O. Oak Hill; was born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 7, 1823; came to America in 1844, locating in Eagle, Wis., in 1845, where he lived two years; removed to the farm he now owns of 160 acres in 1847; he also owns 200 acres of swamp land. He married Miss Elizabeth Hooper in 1842, who died in November, 1858, leaving seven children—Daniel, Hannah, Eliza, Esther, Georgina, George and Elizabeth. Eliza and George are not living. Mr. Burton is a Republican; is in accord with Christianity, and helps to support it. He is one of the successful farmers who began with but little, and by his own efforts has been very successful.

BARNARD CARROLL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Erfurt; born in County Louth, Ireland, where he spent his younger days and was educated; came to America in 1854; lived two years in Summit, Waukesha Co., and then settled on his farm of 160 acres. He has improved this farm, and made a home of the wilderness. Married Miss Mary Maskey, of Summit, April 6, 1856; they have six children—Maggie, Thomas, James, Catherine, Maria and Julia. Mr. Carroll is a Democrat, and a member, with his family, of the Catholic Church. He came to America a poor man, and what he has he has earned himself.

CHARLES S. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Secs. 29, 30 and 32; P. O. Rome; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1838; came to Wisconsin in June, 1842, with his father, D. Cartwright, who was among the very first of the hardy pioneer hunters and farmers of Jefferson Co., and now resides at Milton, Wis. Mr. Cartwright is the oldest resident of Sullivan; has spent his life and been educated in his native State, completing his education at Albion Academy. He enlisted, in 1864, in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery; was enrolling officer for three years previously. The battery was stationed at Alexandria, Va., and did guard duty until its discharge, in June, 1865. Mr. Cartwright married Miss Sarah Green, of Hebron, Oct. 15, 1863; they have four children—Ira B., Alna L., Dayton W. and Glenn M. Mr. C. is a staunch Republican, and has been Town Clerk for the past three years; is also President of the town insurance company, and a Trustee of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society; is liberal in religion; owns 130 acres of land and a sorghum-mill, where he makes from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons per year; also owns the Rome Cheese Factory.

PAUL W. CARTWRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rome; born in 1844, in Sullivan Jefferson Co., Wis.; is a son of David Cartwright, and is the first white man born in the town who is now a resident; he enlisted in the 1st W. V. C. in 1862, and was in the battles of Cape Girardeau and Chickamauga, also in the famous raid to Helena, Ark.; he served with the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland until his discharge, in 1865, having served over a year in the Post Band, at Louisville, Ky.; he re-enlisted, March 12, 1865, in Hancock's Corps, and was stationed one year about Washington, D. C.; was in charge as Corporal of the Guard on the Government farm four months; he resided four years in Iowa as a farmer; at the close of his military service, removed to Michigan, where he followed his father's footsteps as a hunter and trapper; on his return to Wisconsin, he built the mill known as Cartwright's Mill, at Auburn, Chippewa Co., where he also owned a saw-mill, planer and store; here he was in business four years; he bought the old Cartwright homestead of eighty acres in February, 1879; owns twenty-seven acres in Palmyra and 131 in Dunn Co., Wis. He married Ellen Ackley, of Rome, Wis., Feb. 16, 1865;

they have four children—Carrie, Ida, David and Marietta. Mr. C. is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace in the towns of Chetek, Barron Co., and Auburn, Chippewa Co.; he is liberal in his religious views.

CHARLES CARYL, farmer, Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Sullivan; born in Windham Co., Vt., Dec. 17, 1817; was educated and spent his early life in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in May, 1844, locating the same year on the farm he now owns of 130 acres. He married Miss Ruth E. Sweet Oct. 6, 1846, who died Feb. 21, 1867, leaving five children—William, George, Lucy I., Emma and Lillian; George Caryl died Aug. 13, 1874, and Lucy I., March 13, 1876. Mr. Caryl married Miss Julia A. Williams July 7, 1868. He is a staunch Republican, and has been Supervisor of Sullivan; he is in accord with the Congregational Church. He is one of the successful pioneer farmers, who made his choice of location, and, by remaining upon it, has provided a competence for himself and family.

HORACE CARYL, farmer, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Sullivan; born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 12, 1822; the early part of his life was spent in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was educated; came to Jefferson Co. in 1844, locating on the farm he now owns of 162 acres; bought it, in part, of the Government, and proceeded to improve it, and now has one of the best farms and homes in his township. Mr. Caryl married Eliza J. Hays, of Hebron, in 1851; have five children—Elmer, Ansel, Nelson, Mary and James. He is Independent in politics and liberal in religion. Like his brothers, Mr. Caryl is closely identified with the early history of his township.

R. C. CARYL, farmer, Secs. 24 and 25; P. O. Sullivan; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1832; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in May, 1846, locating on the farm he now owns of ninety-two acres, of which he has made a pleasant home, near his brothers, Charles and Horace. He married Miss Amelia Bishop, of Cortland Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1871; they have one daughter—Mabel born Oct. 9, 1873. Mr. Caryl is an Independent Republican and liberal in his religious views. Like his brothers, he has made his own successful record and is closely identified with the early history of Jefferson Co.

D. P. CLARK, farmer, Secs. 22, 23 and 27; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Penobscot Co., Me., Feb. 2, 1809; the early part of his life was spent as a farmer in his native State; he came to Wisconsin in 1844; lived in Waukesha Co. about three years, and settled on the farm he now owns of 200 acres in 1848. He married Miss Betsey G. Bunker, of his native county, Sept. 13, 1832, who died Aug. 26, 1878, leaving one son, Clement B., and one daughter, Anna E., the wife of William Pethick, of Sullivan. C. B. Clark married Miss Henrietta Moore, of Sullivan, Jan. 1, 1870; they have four children—Ruel, David, Martha and Mildred. The father and son are Republicans. D. P. Clark has been Town Treasurer and C. B. Clark has held the same office; has also been Supervisor. D. P. Clark has been a member of the B. C. Church many years and is now class-leader. The Messrs. Clark are among the enterprising and successful farmers of Jefferson Co.

WILLIAM DOWN, farmer, Secs. 23, 35 and 36; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Cornwall, Eng., Dec. 18, 1830; the early part of his life was spent in England; he came to America in 1857 and settled on the farm he now owns of 200 acres in 1864. Is a Republican and is in accord with Christianity. He came to America with no means and is the founder and builder of his own success and now has one of the pleasantest of homes. Mr. Down is raising full-blooded Poland-China hogs from the noted herd of Mr. Fuller, of Rock Prairie; he also has 117 American Merino sheep and intends to further increase and improve his stock.

JAMES DUNSTONE, farmer, Secs. 35 and 36; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Somersetshire, Eng., Feb. 14, 1834; came to America in December, 1855, locating in Palmyra, where he was in business in the warehouse; he settled on a farm in Waukesha Co. in 1864, and on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1870. Married Miss Ann Hooper in November, 1860, who died May 10, 1862, leaving one son—Harry J. Mr. Dunstone married Miss Elizabeth Dawe in November, 1864; they have four children—Martha J., Clarissa L., Mary O. and Elizabeth A. Mr. D. is Independent in politics and liberal in religion, supporting all creeds alike; is also a member of Palmyra Lodge No. 68. A. F. & A. M. He is one of the progressive farmers in his section.

WILLIAM EBBETT, farmer, Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Cornwall, Eng., Aug. 1, 1829; came to America in 1854, locating in Ottawa, Waukesha Co., where he resided twelve years; removed to the farm he now owns of 300 acres in 1867. Mr. Ebbett has served as local preacher in the Bible Christian Churches at Pleasant Valley, Zion, Siloam and Palmyra, also Ottawa and Cushman's Schoolhouses. He united with the B. C. Church at the age of 17 and has always been an active worker in the great cause; has served as Sunday-school Superintendent thirty-one successive years. He married Miss Caroline Northey, of Heart Prairie, May 19, 1858; they have eight children—Moses H., Bessie E.,



R. S. White

FORT ATKINSON

William C., Gilbert U., Emma E., Mary C., John and Urilla M. Mr. E. is a Republican and has always been a strong advocate of temperance.

HENRY L. EDWARDS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Palmyra; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 12, 1818; the early part of his life was spent in Massachusetts; was in business five years in Worcester; came to Wisconsin in 1849, locating in Jefferson Co.; settled on the farm he now owns of 130 acres; he has improved and fenced his farm and has just built one of the best barns in his town. He married Miss Asenath Green Oct. 1, 1861; they have two children—William H. and Anta L. Mr. Edwards is a staunch Republican and is in accord with Christianity, though not connected with any sect.

JOHN M. EDWARDS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Palmyra; born in Franklin Co., Mass., March 9, 1834; the early part of his life was spent in Massachusetts as a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in September, 1856, locating on the farm he now owns of 181 acres. His father died at the age of 85 and his mother still lives, hale and hearty, at the same age. Mr. Edwards married Miss Lucretia D. Cutting March 6, 1856, who died in December, 1872, leaving four children—Anna J., Frank C., Carrie L. and Arthur J. Mr. E. married again Miss Sarah M. Cutting; they have two children—Leverne and Lucretia. Mr. E. is a staunch Republican and is, with his wife and mother, an active and earnest member of the Hebron M. E. Church, of which he has been Trustee for the past seven years; he is also a charter member of Fort Atkinson Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W.

LEONARD FIEDLER, farmer, Sec. 1. P. O. Golden Lake, Waukesha Co., Wis.; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 26, 1827; came to America in 1846; saw his first experience as a pioneer in Waukesha Co. Wis.; bought his present farm of eighty-five acres in 1853, and settled on it in 1856; it was wild, heavily timbered land, but, by hard work and pluck, Mr. Fiedler cleared and improved it; he has a large brick house, with roomy barns, etc., all of which he has built since his first settlement. Married Caroline Kiebler Nov. 12, 1853; they have five children—Lucy, Caroline, Mary, Katie and Emily. Mr. F. is a Republican in politics, and a stirring farmer.

JOHN A. FRIEDEL, merchant, Rome; born in the town of Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis., Sept. 13, 1857; he has spent his life and been educated in his native town, attending school in Rome under Supt. Collier several terms; he entered into partnership with L. Shakshesky in December, 1878, where they are doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Friedel married Miss Rosie Pfeifer, of Rome, June 23, 1879. He is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the Evangelical Church of Rome. Mr. F. is regarded as a rising young business man in his native county.

GEORGE L. GARITY, farmer and carpenter, Secs. 9, 10 and 15; P. O. Rome; born in Canada West Jan. 4, 1837; came to Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis., with his parents in 1850, where he has since lived, and where he learned his trade; he attended the Third Ward School, of Milwaukee, in 1856 and 1857. Enlisted in Co. C, 53d W. V. I., in September, 1864; was transferred to Co. K, 51st W. V. I.; was commissioned First Lieutenant in February, 1865, and was transferred to Missouri and Kansas, where the regiment did guard duty and was in several skirmishes with bushwhackers; the regiment was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. Returning to his farm of 170 acres, Mr. Garity married Miss Mary Connor Oct. 2, 1865; they have four children—Franklin J., Edgar A., Sylvester and George L. Mr. Garity is a Democrat; has been Chairman of the Town Board and Supervisor of the town; is a member, with his wife, of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT GRANT, farmer, Secs. 33, 34 and 35; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Somersetshire, England, Sept. 30, 1826; came to America in June, 1848, locating in Palmyra; settled on the farm he now owns of 164 acres in 1857. He married Miss Elizabeth Uglow, of Cornwall, England, Oct. 3, 1856, who came to America in June, 1844; they have two children—Elizabeth A. and Wilmette U. Mr. Grant is a staunch Republican, and is liberal in religion. He had nothing to start with in Wisconsin, and, by hard labor and good management, now has a competence. He made a visit to his native land in 1878.

E. R. GRIFFITHS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Sullivan; born in Wales April 1, 1830; came to America in 1841; he had followed the sea from the age of 12, and was a sailor during his five years' residence in Boston; came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating at Beaver Dam, where he farmed seven years; went from Wisconsin to Kansas, and remained twelve years in Douglas Co. as a farmer. He was Second Lieutenant in the 1st Kansas Militia, and was in many fights with Price and other bushwhackers. Mr. Griffiths sold his Kansas farm and settled on the farm he now owns of 134 acres in 1870. He married Miss Ellen Owens July 2, 1878, having previously lost two wives. Mr. G. is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the Bethel Church.

ROBERT HASS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Rome; born in Prussia March 18, 1827; the early part of his life was spent in Prussia, where he was educated; came to Wisconsin in 1843, locating in Watertown; was employed in the store of W. H. Besley about six years; Mr. Hass lived, from 1849 to

1866, on a farm one and one-half miles east of Watertown; then settled on the farm he now owns of 180 acres. He is a Democrat, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1864; was Register of Deeds in 1875 and 1876; has also been Supervisor and Town Treasurer. He married Miss Sophia Zirbel Dec. 29, 1847, who died Jan. 7, 1876, leaving six children—Paulina, Charles, Emma, Albertina, Ida and Robert F. Mr. Hass married Mrs. Maria Gnewuch Nov. 11, 1877. He is a member of Rome Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F., and is in accord with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hass is well known as an active and reliable business man.

M. C. HEATH, farmer and dealer in farming implements and lumber, Erfurt; born in Erie Co., Penn., March 10, 1837; came to Wisconsin with his father, John Heath, who was among the pioneers of 1838; spent the first three years in Waukesha Co. without seeing a white face other than his father's; they then removed to Delafield and lived there five years; settled in Sullivan in 1845, and built the reaper and mower works at Heathsburg, now Erfurt; continued the business about twelve years, then removed to Palmyra, where they continued their business two years; John Heath built the first mills at Oconomowoc and Delafield. M. C. Heath settled on the farm he now owns of 100 acres in 1859. Married Miss Angelina Kellogg, a native of Utica, N. Y., July 3, 1864; they have two children—Eva and Earl. Mr. Heath is a Democrat. He enlisted, Aug. 21, 1861, in the 28th W. V. I.; was stationed at Helena, Ark., and was badly hurt by an accident; honorably discharged in 1862. Mr. H. is in accord with and supports Christianity; is a Master Mason of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, and has served as Town Treasurer.

N. S. HEBARD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hebron; born in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., Sept. 26, 1812; came to Wisconsin in October, 1842; located on the farm he now owns of 127 acres; also owns eighty acres in Palmyra; he pre-empted his land, built a log cabin, and began life as a Jefferson Co. pioneer, and is closely identified with its early history. Married Miss Phebe Pardee, of Sullivan, Feb. 15, 1846; she died Jan. 29, 1848. Mr. Hebard married Mrs. Catharine Perry, of Palmyra, Feb. 25, 1849; they have eight children—Burtis, Paul, Joseph, Giles, Ellen, Lillie, George and Samuel. Mr. Hebard is an advocate of the old-time Democratic principles; was elected Road Commissioner in 1844; served seven years; has been Chairman and member of the Board of Supervisors several terms; he is one of the pioneer farmers of Jefferson Co. who made his choice of location and, by remaining upon it, has made a good home for himself and family; his children were all born upon the homestead, and are all residents of Jefferson Co.

MICHAEL HELD, miller and farmer, Erfurt; born in Washington Co., Wis., April 2, 1855; has spent his life and been educated in his native State; attended the Speneerian Business College of Milwaukee; graduated in July, 1872, when he began the milling business; owns a flouring-mill, with three run of stone, also a saw-mill furnished with a circular saw; both mills run by water-power. Mr. Held is a Democrat; he is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M.; also of Rome Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F.; also has fifty acres of land in Sec. 14.

CHARLES JAQUITH, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Lincoln Co., Me., March 1, 1818; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, remained five years; then went to California, and, after five years successful experience as a miner, he returned to the farm he now owns of 115 acres. He married Miss Mary Stratten, of Waukesha Co., in 1860; they have seven children—Helen, Charles, Celia, Dora, Emily, Alva and Arvilla. Mr. Jaquith is a Democrat, and is liberal in his religious views.

JOHN LEAN, Jr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Cornwall, England, June 19, 1839; came to America in 1847, locating in Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wis.; after one year, he removed to Sullivan and settled on the farm he now owns of 105 acres in 1867; he enlisted, Aug. 18, 1862, in 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; was stationed at Alexandria, Va., and did guard duty; was in the fight with Early when he attacked Washington, and was discharged July 1, 1865. He married Miss Hannah Burton in November, 1867; they have three children—George, Clara and Olive. Mr. Lean is a Republican, and liberal in religion.

GEORGE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., Rome, born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1843; came to Wisconsin at the age of 4 years with his parents, who located in Concord, Jefferson Co., where he lived until April 18, 1861, when he enlisted in the 3d W. V. I.; was with the Army of the Potomac in the battle of Winchester; was captured and held prisoner four months; was also in the great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others; was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and fought with Sherman at Dallas, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and was present at the capture of Atlanta; marched with Sherman to the sea, then through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, N. C.; the regiment was discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Lockwood began the study of medicine with Dr. H. M. Edsell in 1866 in Orange Co., N. Y.,

entering the Medical Department of the Michigan University in October, 1868; he received his diploma as physician and surgeon March 30, 1870; he began practice in Rome in the same year and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the village. He married Miss Lummie Shaksheky, of Rome, Aug. 1, 1874; they have one daughter—Millie A., born Oct. 30, 1878. The Doctor is Independent in politics, supporting men and principles instead of party; he is in earnest accord with Christianity; member of Rome Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F.

IVORY LONGLEY, farmer, Sees. 13 and 24; P. O. Sullivan; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1821; the early part of his life was spent in his native county, where he was educated; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1845, locating on forty acres of wild land, which he broke up and improved; to this he has added wild and improved land, and now has 400 acres; he began with but little, and is the architect of his own fortune; was in partnership with his brother, and, after fourteen years, they divided 1,000 acres between them. Mr. Longley married Miss S. Elsie Cheever in 1845, who died in 1849, leaving one daughter—Adelia. He married Miss Mary Riddle in 1851; they have seven children—Antoinette, Adele, James, Byron, Arthur, Hattie and Pearl. Mr. Longley is a staunch Republican, and is in accord with Christianity; he is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of his adopted county, and owns one of its best farms.

W. H. LEAN, farmer, Sees. 15, 22 and 23; P. O. Erfurt; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., May 22, 1847. Mr. Lean has spent his life and been educated in his native State; he settled on the farm he now owns of 160 acres in 1872. Married Miss Hannah L. Bray, of Palmyra, Aug. 22, 1872; they have two children—Ethel and Edith. Mr. Lean is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious views; he is a son of G. L. L. Lean, a native of Cornwall, England, and one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. He has a pleasant home, six and one-half miles north of Palmyra and one-half mile from Erfurt.

JAMES McCANN, carpenter and joiner, Rome; born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 20, 1815; the early part of his life was spent in Ireland and England, where he learned his trade; came to America in 1840, and lived nine years in Pittsburgh, Penn; during this time, he spent one year in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and erected the first building in Eau Claire; settled in Rome in 1849, and is one of its first settlers. Married Miss Mary H. Wright, of Pittsburgh, Aug. 4, 1849; they have five children—William A., Mary E., Joseph H., Daniel B. and Lorenzo C. Mr. McCann is a Republican; has been Town Treasurer, Town Supervisor, and is United States Storekeeper by appointment in 1874; he is one of the pioneers of the Northwest, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN McFARLANE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hebron; born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 23, 1845; came to America the same year, with his parents, John and Julia A. McFarlane; settled on the farm now owned by the brothers John and George McFarlane, of 180 acres; Mr. McFarlane has spent his life in Jefferson Co., and was educated at Milton; he has taught eleven terms of school in Jefferson Co.; taught the village school in Rome during fall and winter of 1877-78. Mr. McFarlane is a Republican. His parents died on the homestead.

GEORGE B. MATHEWS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rome; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 14, 1831; spent his early life and was educated in his native county; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1853; worked about ten years in the factory at Waitsville, then settled on his present farm of eighty acres; began with sixty acres of unimproved land, without buildings. Mr. M. went at his work with true pioneer grit, and now has his well-improved farm and pleasant home. Married Miss Zuletta Baldwin, a native of Racine Co., Wis., then a resident of Farmington, Sept. 18, 1859; they have two children—Carrie J. and Alice E. Mr. Mathews is a Republican and an enterprising farmer; has twelve horned cattle, four horses, sheep, hogs, etc.

JOHN MAUL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Rome; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Dec. 23, 1842; came to America in 1854, and located in Sullivan in 1855; settled on his present farm of 160 acres in 1856; the farm was then a forest, and has been cleared and improved by the pluck and industry of its owner. Married, in July, 1863, Miss Mary Turner; they have two sons—William and John. Mr. Maul is, in politics, a Republican, and is independent of church or secret orders; he is one of the wide-awake farmers, and has made his own farm and home; he has the usual stock and crops of his county.

WILLIAM MILLER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Golden Lake, Waukesha Co.; born in Germany in 1834; came to America in 1857, and settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres in 1866; the farm was covered with timber, and by his own labor Mr. Miller has cleared it off and made a good home for himself and family. He married Miss Lucy Wilder in 1857; they have three children—William, Philip and Louisa. Mr. Miller is a liberal Democrat, and votes for the best men and measures. Is a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church. He is now a member of the Town Board, and is well known and respected. He came to America with but little, and is a self-made man.

EARL NEWTON, farmer, Secs. 10, 5 and 2; P. O. Erfurt; born in Windsor Co., Vt., in November, 1819; the early part of his life was spent in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was educated; came to Palmyra, Jefferson Co., in 1842; went to California in 1853, and returned in 1856; settled on the farm he now owns of 320 acres in 1857. Married Miss Mary Brown, of Genesee Co., N. Y., April 27, 1841; they have six children—Herman B., Hattie, Alta, Frank, Mary and Ada. Mr. Newton is a Democrat; has been Chairman of the Town Board several terms, and was elected Sheriff of Jefferson Co. in 1877; is liberal in religion. Mr. Newton is one of the successful pioneer farmers, and has just built a fine two-story brick farmhouse in place of the log house of earlier days.

CHARLES L. NOTBOHM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Golden Lake, Waukesha Co., Wis.; born in Brunswick June 28, 1832; came to America in 1848, locating on the farm, he now owns of 100 acres. His father, Henry Notbohm, built a steam saw-mill near this farm, which he kept in successful operation many years. Charles L. married Miss Jennie Furman, of Concord, Sept. 17, 1865; they have one son—Willard, born July 3, 1868. Mr. Notbohm is a Republican, and is in accord with the Lutheran Church; he is one of the successful farmers of this county.

HENRY C. NOTBOHM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Golden Lake, Waukesha Co., Wis.; born in Brunswick Jan. 20, 1839; came to America with his parents in 1848, and located on the farm he now owns of seventy-seven acres. Mr. Notbohm was with his father in the steam saw-mill several years. He married Miss Albertina Kruger, of Grafton, Ozaukee Co., Wis., July 25, 1871; they have two children—Arthur and Reynold. Mr. Newton is a Republican, and a Director of the Town Insurance Co.; is a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church. He enlisted in 1864 in 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Lyon till the close of the war.

ADOLPH SCHEUBER, merchant, farmer and Postmaster, Erfurt; born in Prussia Jan. 23, 1833; he came to America July 18, 1849; resided three years in Waukesha Co.; he then went to California via New York, Central America and Mexico, and remained two years; returning, he settled in Waukesha Co., and located in Erfurt in 1855; he owns about 1,800 acres of land, mostly swamp in Sullivan; he owns the only store in Erfurt, where he keeps the usual assortment of a country store. Mr. Scheuber is a Democrat; he was appointed Postmaster in 1867; was elected Register of Deeds in 1868, and to the Wisconsin Legislature, where he served the term of 1877; he has also served as Superintendent of the Poor four years. Married Henrietta Kraus May 9, 1854; they have eight children—Matilda, Charles, William, Adolph, Frank, Helen, Mildred and Clara, all residents of Jefferson Co. Mr. Scheuber is a member of several secret societies.

THOMAS SCOLLARD, farmer, Secs. 5, 8 and 9; P. O. Rome; born in Kerry Co., Ireland, in 1838; came to America in 1846, with his father, David Scollard, locating in Sullivan, where he has since lived; he settled on the farm he now owns of 226½ acres in 1864. Mr. Scollard is a Democrat, and has held the office of Supervisor three terms; he is a Catholic; is raising cattle, hogs and Black Cloud horses; owns four of the latter at the present time.

LOWELL C. SEARS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Rome; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 13, 1833; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1843, via Lake Erie to Detroit, and across the country to Jefferson Co., where he has since lived. As one of the first settlers, he saw many of the rugged experiences of those days. Mr. Sears settled on the farm he now owns of eighty acres in 1848. Married Miss Catherine Bonheimer in 1857; they have five children—Rhoda A., Lottie, Nellie, Clara and Bertha. Mr. Sears is a Republican, and a member of Rome Lodge, No. 279, I. O. O. F.; is liberal in his religious views. He enlisted in November, 1863, in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Alexandria, Va., till the close of the war, doing garrison duty; with the rank of Corporal was discharged with his regiment Aug. 31, 1865.

EUGENE S. SHAKSHESKY, merchant and Postmaster, Rome; born near the City of Posen in August, 1846; came to America with his parents at 4 years of age; lived several years in Bridgeport, Conn.; removed to Janesville, Wis., where he attended the High School and Commercial College in that city; after three years, the family removed to Potter Co., Penn., where they kept hotel. Mr. Shakshesky commenced his present business in Rome, in June, 1865, where he is doing a very satisfactory business; has a complete stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs, paints, oils, crockery, hardware, tin-ware, boots and shoes and furs, besides ready-made clothing, hats and caps, sewing machines and farming implements. He will complete a large two-story brick store this fall. Mr. S. married Miss Clara Wilsermann, of Watertown, May 2, 1875; they have two children—Eugenie L. C. and Emma A. He is a Republican, and has been Town Treasurer two terms; is a member of Rome Lodge, I. O. O. F., also of Watertown Lodge, Herman's Sons.

L. W. SHAKSHESKY, of Shakshesky & Friedel, merchants, Rome; born in Bridgeport, Conn., March 17, 1854; spent four years of his life at Germania, Penn., where he attained the

rudiments of his English and German education; came to Rome and attended school until he was 14; then learned the business of cigar-making in Milwaukee and spent one year in Georgia; returning to Rome, he attended school until he was 17, then went to Chicago and was in a store five years; opened business for himself in Rome in 1878, where, with his partner, he is carrying a large stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, paints and oils, crockery, hats and caps, boots and shoes, tinware of their own manufacture, sewing-machines, patent medicines, notions, etc. Mr. S. is Independent in politics, liberal in religion and is a member of Rome Lodge, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES THOMPSON, blacksmith, Oak Hill; born in Dorsetshire, Eng., Feb. 14, 1842; came to America in 1855, locating in Wilmot, Kenosha Co., Wis., where he learned his trade; after eight years, he removed to Ottawa, Jefferson Co.; settled in Oak Hill in 1866, where he has since done a successful business. He married Miss Mary Crerar Jan. 1, 1867. Mr. Thompson is a Republican; is liberal in religion. He has a pleasant home in the village and owns 209 acres of land in Sullivan and Palmyra. Has had a long and satisfactory experience in blacksmithing.

WALTER THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1809; came to Wisconsin in August, 1845; settled on the farm he now owns of 150 acres in 1848. He married Miss Eliza A. Spicer, of Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840, who died Sept. 10, 1874, leaving eight children—Maria L., George, Mary, John, Catherine, Margaret, Walter and Willard E. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat; is independent and liberal in religion, and is one of the early settlers who began with little and by his own efforts now has a good home.

HENRY TURNER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Rome; born in London, Eng., June 14, 1830; came to America with his parents in 1833; settled in Jefferson Co. in 1844, on a piece of Government land; now owns 200 acres. He married Miss Janette Maul in 1858; she died in 1869, leaving two children—William and Mary. Mr. Turner married Miss Helen Smith in 1871; they have three children—Henry, John and Myron. Mr. Turner is a Republican, and one of the successful farmers; is raising full-blood and grade Durham cattle, American Merino and Leicester sheep, Berkshire hogs, etc.; is a life member of the Jefferson Co. Agricultural Society. Mr. T. enlisted in 1864 in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and was stationed at Fort Willard, near Washington, till the close of the war; discharged in June, 1865.

ANDREW WALTHER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Golden Lake, Waukesha Co., Wis.; born in Germany in 1829; came to America in 1854 and lived eleven years in Waukesha Co. and settled on the farm he now owns of eighty acres in 1866. He married Miss Sophia Gaul in 1852; they have five children—Charles, John, Philip, Sarah and Mary. Mr. Walther is a Democrat and a member of Summit Grange, No. 94. He came to America with little means and, by his labor and prudence, has improved his farm and now has one of the most pleasant homes in his town. His eldest son is a merchant at Oconomowoc; John is farming in Summit, Waukesha Co., and Philip is on the homestead.

JOHN WARD, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 34; P. O. Oak Hill; born in Cornwall, Eng., Feb. 18, 1823; came to America in September, 1845, locating in the town of Aztalan, where he lived two years; he resided and worked at his trade in Fort Atkinson ten years, and settled on the farm he now owns of 140 acres in 1857. He married Miss Jane Uglow, of Sullivan, in 1847; they have two children—Mary C. and Clarence E. Mr. Ward is now a Republican and was a strong advocate of the Free Soil principles; is in accord with the Bible Christian Church and gives it his hearty support. He saw many of the hardships of those early days and came near being devoured by a pack of wolves near Aztalan; he is one of the successful farmers and has a well-improved farm, with sorghum mill, blacksmith-shop, etc.

JAMES WEBSTER, merchant and Postmaster, Oak Hill; born in Yorkshire, England, Feb. 12, 1832; came to America in 1853, locating in Knox Co., Ohio; from there, he went to Richland Co., Ohio; was in business with his brother; removed to Bloomington, Ill., and was in a woolen-mill; came to Wisconsin in 1865; farmed and dealt in stock in Green Co. several years; located in Oak Hill in 1869, where he keeps a general country stock of goods, and is doing a good business. Mr. Webster married Miss Alice S. Suttleworth, of Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1860; they have four children—William, George E., Mary E. and Alice S. Mr. W. has always been a Republican; he was appointed Postmaster in 1870. Has led a busy and useful life, and is known as a successful and reliable business man.

DAVID J. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sullivan; born in Wales May 20, 1829; came to America in 1847, locating on the farm he now owns of 160 acres; he also owns 120 acres in Waukesha Co. Married Miss Ann Parry, of Iowa Co., Iowa, Jan. 2, 1867; they have three children—Elizabeth A., Mary E., and David J.; Ishmael M. died May 10, 1879. Mr. Williams is a Republican, and a member, with his family, of the Bethel Church, of which he is Deacon. Mr. Williams is one of the successful farmers of Jefferson Co., who began with but little, and has since improved and extended his farm, and now has one of the best in his section.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN G. AULSEBROOK, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Concord; born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1804; spent his early life in England as a farmer and miller; came to America in 1842, and spent one winter in Waukesha Co.; settled on the farm he now owns, of eighty acres, in 1843; the farm was a wilderness of heavy timber, and they were a pioneer family in earnest; no roads or bridges then existed; the family was the first to settle north of the Oconomowoc River in Concord. Married, May 5, 1834, Miss Martha Cocking, of his native country; they have four children—Edward, Alfred, Alexander and Eliza. Mr. A. is a staunch Republican, and is a well-known pioneer. His son Edward is on the farm with him.

D. D. CAPEN, farmer, Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Oconomowoc; born in the town of Mansfield, Tolland Co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1820; his early life was spent in his native State, where he was educated; he was engaged in selling goods many years, in various Eastern States about seven years; came to Wisconsin in August, 1845, and settled on the farm he now owns, of 137 acres; it was Government land, covered with heavy timber, and Mr. Capen led a busy life clearing up his farm and making a home; he saw and experienced the usual privations of the early settlers, and has bought and sold much land since his first purchase. Married Miss Eliza Warner July 14, 1845; they have four living children—Orlando E. and Leander E. (twins), Arthur J. and Ida. Mr. Capen is a Republican; has been Supervisor, and took the first assessment in Concord, in 1846. He sold his farm in 1876, but was obliged to take it again after a two years' residence in Waukesha Co. He has cattle, horses, hogs and the usual crops.

EDWARD R. CHAPMAN, M. D., Concord; born in Harrisville, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1823; his early life was spent in his native State, where he was educated, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Cass in 1847; he studied medicine in the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, in 1848 and 1849, and came to Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., May 25, 1850; he has since been a resident of Concord, where he has practiced his chosen profession. The Doctor married Miss Teresa Burow Jan. 18, 1872. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and is a well-known practitioner in the county.

NATHANIEL CRAMER, deceased; born in Woodbury, Richfield Co., Conn., Nov. 10, 1814; he spent his younger days and was educated in his native State, working many years as a clock-maker in Bristol; came to Watertown, Wis., in 1849, and after one year, settled on forty acres of wild land, with nothing upon it but heavy timber and a log house; here he began pioneer life, and here his wife and son now reside; the farm now contains forty-six acres, with good improvements. He married Miss Almira A. Moore, of New Hartford, Conn., May 28, 1837. Mr. Cramer died April 9, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mary F., now the wife of Daniel Lawson, and one son, Frederick A., who is now in charge of the homestead, and who has made many substantial improvements upon it. He married Miss Phebe A. Lindsley, of Petersburg, N. J., May 23, 1873; they have three children—Ada B., Blanche G. and Bertie A. Mr. Cramer is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising young farmers.

GEORGE EVANS, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 28; P. O. Concord; born in Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 31, 1849; came to Concord with his parents, Richard and Sarah Evans, May 8, 1850; here he has been educated and learned his trade. Married Miss Martha Hanson, of Concord, Nov. 14, 1874; Mr. Evans owns the old homestead of fifty acres which his father bought of the Government; it was at this time a forest, but the pluck and energy of father and son have cleared it and made of it a good home. Mr. Evans is a Democrat, and is one of the stirring young farmers.

HENRY FORNCROOK, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Concord; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 19, 1823; his early life was spent in his native State, where he learned his trade; he worked seven years at journey work in Fultonville, N. Y., and began business for himself in 1850; came to Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1855, where he has since resided and done business. Married Miss Eliza Osterhout, of his native county, Dec. 31, 1848, they have three children—John H., Charles and Ida A. Mr. Forncrook is a Republican, and is well and favorably known in his community. His children all reside in their native county.

JOHN FRIDAY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Concord; born in Saxony April 14, 1829; he spent his early life in his native country; came to America in 1848, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked on the first railroad in the city; spent six years in the Michigan copper mines, and came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating on Sec. 7, town of Farmington, Jefferson Co.; the land was covered with heavy timber, and, after many years of toil, he sold and removed to the farm he now owns of seventy-four

acres in 1864. Married Miss Ann Connolly, of County Clare, Ireland, June 17, 1856; they have five children—Annie J., Harvey, William H., James A. and Mary F. Mr. Friday is a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran Church; Mrs. Friday is of the Catholic faith. Mr. and Mrs. F. have seen their full share of this world's hardships, and now enjoy the fruits of their toil; have a well-improved farm and a substantial brick house.

AUSTIN HOLCOMB, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Farmington; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, June 27, 1830; spent his early life in Ohio; came to Concord in June, 1851; worked many years as a farm laborer, and, after his marriage, settled on his present farm of eighty acres. Married Miss Abbie J. Wanzer March 24, 1859; they have seven children—Martha E., Loamm, Charles W., Abbie M., William G., Austin and Mand L. Mr. Holcomb is a Republican and a member of Farmington Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.; he began life with nothing, and is one of the self-made men of his county.

ALONZO INGERSOLL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Concord; born in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 6, 1821; spent his early life in his native State, and came to Watertown, Wis., in 1842; after one year, he settled on the farm he now owns of eighty acres; it was Government land, covered with heavy timber. Mr. Ingersoll worked as a pioneer many years, and, as a result, has an improved farm and a good home; he experienced many of the privations, but had true York State pluck. Married Miss Julia Walker in 1847, who died in 1849. Married Miss Adria Hill, of Concord, May 20, 1851; their only son, Julius L., was born April 18, 1854; he has spent his life and been educated in his native county; was a student at Elroy Seminary about one year, and has taught two terms of school in the county; the father and son are Democrats; J. L. Ingersoll is a member of Farmington Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F.

THOMAS MCGEE, farmer, Secs. 23, 26 and 27; P. O. Concord; born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1818; his early life was passed in Ireland; came to America in 1849, locating in Concord; bought heavily timbered land, which he cleared and still owns; bought his present homestead in 1851; has worked hard and been very successful, as he now owns 357 acres of improved land. Married Miss Mary McGorman July 17, 1855; they have seven children living—Michael, Mary, Rosey, Margaret, Annie, Emma and Martha. Mr. McGee is a Democrat; has been Justice of the Peace two terms, and is Treasurer and an active member of St. Mary's Catholic Church. As one of its successful farmers, Mr. McGee is identified with the history and progress of Jefferson Co.

JAMES MCGINNIS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Concord; born in County Louth, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1832; came to America with his father, Patrick McGinnis, in 1848; has since resided in Concord, and settled on his present farm of 100 acres in 1858. Married Miss Margaret Garrity, of Sullivan, Feb. 15, 1858; they have nine children living—Mary, Margaret, Catherine, James, Barnard, John, Elizabeth, Frances and Thomas. Mr. McGinnis is a strong advocate of Democratic principles, and has been Town Treasurer, Assessor and Justice of the Peace many years; is now Justice of the Peace; is a Catholic and farmer, who has cleared his farm of heavy timber and made a good home.

PATRICK MCGINNIS, farmer, Secs. 29 and 32; P. O. Concord; born in County Louth, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1838; came to America with his parents in 1848, locating in Concord, where he has since lived; enlisted in February, 1864, in the 36th W. V. L., and was with his regiment through the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg; was in pursuit of Lee and a witness of his surrender; then went to Lynchburg, Va., and returned to Washington, via Richmond, and took part in the final grand review; the regiment was discharged at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 22, 1865; it is one of which Wisconsin should be proud, as it made a proud record. Mr. McGinnis settled on his present farm of 180 acres in 1868, and married Miss Mary Ward, of Ottawa, Waukesha Co., Wis., Oct. 19, 1868; they have four children—Ellen, Edward, Andrew and Mary. Mr. McGinnis is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising, self-reliant farmers of his county.

JOHN MOORE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Rome; born in St. Lawrence Co., Canada, March 16, 1826; removed to the State of New York with his parents, when very young, and remained five years; they then removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Mr. Moore came to Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he began as a farm laborer; after four years, he returned to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and married, Sept. 19, 1850, Miss Loretta Hill, who was born in the county; they have ten children living—Hannah, Louisa A., Herbert L., Alice A., Emma S., Nancy G., William, Mary F., Jasper and Angeline. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and has been Treasurer and Assessor in Sullivan many years. He settled on the farm he now owns of eighty acres in 1866; has on his farm a sorghum-mill and lime-kiln. He made 2,600 gallons of sorghum sirup in 1878, and sells from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of lime per annum.

SMITH MOORE, farmer, Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Oconomowoc; born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 15, 1816; he left his native State at 10 years of age, with his parents, and settled in Essex Co., N.

Y. He lived seven years in Monroe Co., then removed to Allegany Co., where he took contracts in building the Genesee Valley Canal and New York & Erie Railroad. He came to Oconomowoc, Wis., in June, 1844; after two years, he removed to Summit, Waukesha Co., where he resided till 1854, when he settled on eighty acres of land, which he now owns. By hard work, pluck and skill, he now has a well-improved farm of 320 acres. He married Miss Emily Marchant, of Washington Co., N. Y., June 7, 1842; they have four living children—Ellen, Franklin W., La Fayette and Lucy F. Mr. Moore is a staunch Democrat; was Supervisor, Town Treasurer, and has been Justice of the Peace twelve consecutive years; he is one of the progressive farmers, has been a grower of hops over twenty years, and has now thirty head of cattle, nine horses, beside sheep and hogs.

GEORGE W. PATTEE, M. D., Concord; born in Highgate, Chittenden Co., Vt., Oct. 18, 1839; his early life was spent in Palmyra, Wis., he having located in Wisconsin in the fall of 1846, with his parents. The Doctor was educated in Palmyra, and began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Richard Pattee, in 1860. Entering the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, Chicago, he graduated as physician and surgeon March 22, 1870; he then located in Concord, where he has since resided and practiced. On the 11th of October, 1870, he married Miss Theda L. Kellogg, of Concord; they have one daughter—Belle K. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, and a member in good standing of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68. F., & A. M., also of Oconomowoc Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.

J. D. PETRIE, farmer, Secs. 16 and 21; P. O. Concord; born in Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1822; spent his early life in Little Falls, where he was educated, and came to Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., in September, 1843. He bought State land which was at this time a wilderness of timber and brush. Mr. Petrie did his full share of the pioneer work incident to those days, as he had little or nothing to begin with; he literally chopped out his farm and home, and now has 210 acres of well-improved land as a reward. He married Miss J. F. Holcomb Feb. 25, 1847; they have four children living—Ellen L., Ellery C., Irving W. and Harley H. Mr. Petrie is a Republican, and has been Chairman of the Town Board and Town Clerk many years; he was Town Superintendent of schools under the old system, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1861 and also in 1867. As one of the successful pioneer farmers, he has full-blooded and grade Durham cattle, beside horses and hogs.

ISAAC POE, deceased; born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1822; spent his early days in Ohio, and married, Jan. 11, 1843, Miss Polly Holcomb, of his native county; they came to Concord in 1846, and bought a piece of land so covered with timber that Mr. Poe had to cut trees before he could build. The young couple had their allotted share of the pioneer privations, but kept bravely at work, cleared up the farm and made a good home. Mr. Poe enlisted in 1862 in the 29th W. V. I.; was made Fourth Sergeant, and died at Helena, Ark., March 7, 1863; he lies buried in Concord. His death was deplored by a large circle of old friends and numerous relatives; he left seven children—Frances M., Chauncey W., Cinderella, David W., Flaville W., Theodore J. and Ida E. His wife still resides on the old homestead of 115 acres, with the two younger children.

JOHN SELL, farmer, Secs. 11 and 14; P. O. Concord; born in Hessian Germany, Feb. 3, 1828; came to America with his parents in 1832, locating in Medina Co., Ohio; after six years, they went to Cuyahoga Co., and remained till 1853, when Mr. Sell came to Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he has since lived; sold his farm on Section 29, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres in 1865; he has made all his improvements, built his large barns, etc., and has just finished a new brick farmhouse. Married Miss Catherine Usinger in 1853; they have twelve children—Mary, Catherine, Susan, Margaret, Jacob L., John N., Rachel, Melvina, George, Herman, Edward and Frederick. Mr. Sell is a Democrat, and has been Chairman of his town thirteen years, and now holds the office; is also a Director of the County Agricultural Society, and a member of the Temple of Honor; he is a very successful farmer, and has twenty-two head of cattle, three horses, beside sheep and hogs.

CHARLES SPENCE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Concord; born in London, England, Feb. 14, 1840; came to America with his parents in 1848, locating in Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis.; here he has since lived with the exception of six or seven years spent in the mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho. He returned in 1870, and located on the old homestead of 335 acres; this was the farm of his father, Richard Spence, who died May 19, 1875, leaving eight children—William, Mary A., Richard, Elizabeth, George, John, Charles and Edward. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary E. Spaulding March 5, 1875; they have three children—Lillie, Samuel and Myrtle. Mr. Spence is a Democrat, and is liberal in religion; has been a Supervisor, and with his brother is well known and respected in the county.

MRS. LUCINDA TAYLOR, Sec. 9; P. O. Concord; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 31, 1816; at the age of 10, came with her parents to Michigan, where she lived until June, 1838,

when she came to Jefferson Co., Wis., with her husband, William Dunning, whom she married in Wayne Co., Mich.; the young couple settled on the farm of forty-nine acres, where Mrs. T. now lives with her son Clinton; the farm was a wilderness of timber and brush, and they suffered the usual privations incident to the times. Mr. D. was a carpenter, and built many of the substantial old buildings in his town; he had a good home fairly under way when he died of cholera, July 23, 1846, leaving four children—Jane, Miles, Charles and Clinton. Mrs. Dunning married Robert Taylor in 1851, who died in 1862. Clinton Dunning was born on the old farm Nov. 25, 1847; has spent his life and been educated in his native county, though he lived one year in Illinois, and was a raftsmen on the Mississippi two seasons, he also resided two seasons in Minnesota. In Faribault, Minn., he married, Oct. 7, 1874, Miss Ella Piper, of Sauk Co., Wis.; they have two children—Nadia Pearl and Essie. Mr. Dunning is a Republican, and one of the successful young farmers of his native county.

EMERSON H. THAYER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Concord; born in town of Concord, April 17, 1856; son of Rev. W. H. Thayer, who came to Concord in 1844. The family are closely identified with the early history of this county, as three generations have lived here. W. H. Thayer died Oct. 15, 1876, leaving a wife and five children—Emerson, Nelson, Lewis, Sarah and Clara, who died in 1876. Emerson Thayer has spent his life in Jefferson Co., with the exception of four years in Sauk and Vernon Cos., as a student and teacher; he has taught in his native county, and intends to continue the profession. He has fifty acres of the old farm; is a Republican and in sympathy with the U. B. Church of his father.

JOSEPH T. VANDERVEEAR, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 29; P. O. Concord; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1829; spent his younger years in his native State, where he was educated and learned his trade; he came to Dodge Co., Wis., in April, 1856, and after six months settled in Concord, where he has since lived. Enlisted in February, 1865, in the 47th W. V. I., and was with his regiment in Tennessee and Alabama in pursuit of guerrillas; was discharged with the rest in September, 1865. He married Miss Nancy A. Osterhout, of Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1861; they have two children—Miles E. and Roba M. Mr. V. is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk during the past eight years, and now holds the office; he has been very successful at his business, and has erected many good buildings.

LAURENCE VAUGHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Concord; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in May, 1803; his younger days were spent in Ireland as a farmer; came to America in 1840, locating at Troy, N. Y.; worked on the Erie Canal one year, spent three or four years in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1846; after three years' residence in Milwaukee Co., he located in Concord, settled on Section 24, and after two years, removed to his present farm of ninety-five acres; the land was heavily timbered, and Mr. Vaughn did good work as a pioneer; as a result, he has an improved farm and a good home. Married Miss Margaret Reardon, who died in September, 1877, leaving ten children—Phillip, Michael, Margaret, Catherine, Ellen, James, John, Laurence, Timothy and Peter. Michael served three years in the 28th W. V. I. Regiment, and is now living in Minnesota, as are Phillip, John and Laurence; Timothy and Peter are on the old farm, and the daughter resides in Jefferson Co. Mr. Vaughn is a Republican, and a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN WHITE, farmer, Secs. 14 and 11; P. O. Concord; born in Orange Co., N. Y., June 29, 1843; he came to Wisconsin with his parents when 7 years of age, locating in Concord, where he has spent his life and been educated; he is now on the original homestead of 161 acres, which his father bought in May, 1850. Married Miss Barbara Scheckelman, of Hebron, Oct. 29, 1872; they have four children—Annie, William, Mary and Eliza. Mr. White is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He is one of the go-ahead farmers and raises the usual stock and crops.

J. M. WIGGINTON, merchant, farmer and Postmaster, Concord; born in Monmouthshire, Eng., July 3, 1836; came to America with his parents in 1842, locating in Pewaukee, Wis.; after a few months, they removed to Summit, Waukesha Co., Wis., and after a residence of one year they returned to Pewaukee and lived one year; they then settled in Concord. Mr. Wigginton began business for himself in 1867 and has been very successful; has a general stock, including dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, hardware, paints and oils, farm implements, etc. Mr. Wigginton owns 165 acres of land on Secs. 10, 15 and 16; has the usual stock and crops, and has for many years been an extensive grower of hops. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Webb July 3, 1862; they have six children—William R., Mary F., John N., Edwin W., Walter W. and Clara M. Mr. Wigginton is a Republican; has been Town Clerk and was appointed Postmaster September 11, 1865. He is well known as an enterprising business man and farmer of Jefferson Co., in which he has spent the most of his life and been educated.

WILLIAM WILLARD, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Concord; born in Sussex Co., Eng., June 4, 1808; spent his early life in England and came to America about 1832; resided eleven years in the State of New York and settled in Concord in October, 1843; he began on forty acres in 1855; has bought some land and sold more; now has thirty-six acres and a good home. Married Miss Mary Crouch June 13, 1827, who died Oct. 11, 1872, leaving six children—Alice, Serena, James, Sarah J., Elizabeth A. and Mary E. Mr. W. is a staunch Republican in politics and is well known and respected. He married Mrs. Eliza J. Knapp Feb. 25, 1873. Mrs. Willard was born in Hampshire, Eng., July 9, 1826; came to America with her parents in 1831 and settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; she left New York with her parents for Milwaukee at 17; here she married John Whittaker June 19, 1843; with him she began pioneer life in Concord on eighty acres of heavily timbered land; they had a good house fairly begun when Mr. W. died in November, 1848, leaving two children—Lettice and Mary J. On the 30th of March, 1851, Mrs. W. married H. L. Knapp, who died Jan. 7, 1852, leaving one son—Henry J., born on the day of his father's death. Mrs. Knapp married, March 19, 1853, Bartholomew Knapp, and resided with him on their Concord farm until his death, April 10, 1865; he left four children—Levina, Edith, Jasper and Jason. Mrs. Knapp continued to reside in Wisconsin and married Mr. Willard. They are quietly spending their days on his pleasant farm in Concord. Mrs. W. united with the M. E. Church at 25 and has since been an active worker in the cause of Christianity; her children are all residents of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.

FRANK E. ALLEN, born April 3, 1853, in the town of Milford, Jefferson Co., Wis.; son of F. M. Allen; removed from Milford in 1873, to Fort Atkinson, where Mr. Allen, with his father, bought and operated the Fort Atkinson Flouring Mills. In the summer of 1879, the Messrs. Allen purchased the water power of the old Brink Mill, at Cold Spring, and constructed a grist-mill, with four run of stones. In 1875, Mr. F. E. Allen was married to Miss Emma M. Manning, of Lake Mills; two children have thus far blessed their union—Claud M. and Ethel I. Allen, the former now being dead.

GEORGE E. BILLETT, farmer, Sec. 15 and 22; P. O. Whitewater; born in Somersetshire, Eng., March 29, 1827; he spent his early life in England and came to America in 1847, locating in Cold Spring, beginning as a farm laborer; he settled in 1850 on 160 acres of land, which he now owns; by hard work and good management, he has a farm of over seven hundred acres, with the best of improvements. He married Miss Betsey Thorne, of Cold Spring, Nov. 14, 1850; they have one daughter—Mary J. Mr. Billett is a Republican and has been Supervisor several terms. He is one of the most successful of the early settlers and has carved out his own success; has on the farm 85 head of cattle 9 horses, 25 hogs and over 200 sheep. The Cold Spring Cheese Manufacturing Company consists of R. F. McCutchin, G. E. Billett and A. D. Coburn; they own five factories.

JOHN BILLETT, farmer, Sec. 14, 22 and 23; P. O. Whitewater; born in Somersetshire, Eng., Dec. 24, 1814; his early life was spent in England and he came to America in 1850; he located in Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., Wis.; resided twelve years on Sec. 23; settled on his present farm of 248 acres in 1863. Married Miss Lydia Gardner Feb. 3, 1847. Mrs. Billett was born in Somersetshire Nov. 14, 1826; they have one son—William, born Dec. 25, 1848, who is now a resident of Whitewater. The family came to America with just \$50, and their success is the result of their diligence and foresight.

WILLIAM BILLETT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Whitewater; born in Somersetshire, Eng., Jan. 24, 1825; he came to America with his brother George in 1847, locating in Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he worked at anything to which he could turn his hand until 1851, when he went to Ohio; after one year, he returned and settled on a farm in Green Co., Wis.; in 1853, he went overland to California and after eighteen months of farming and mining he returned to Wisconsin; he sold his Green Co. farm and settled on his present farm of 150 acres in 1856. Enlisted in 1864 in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; was stationed in and about the defenses of Washington and served till the close of the war. Married Miss Judith A. Brown, Devonshire, Eng., Oct. 21, 1851. Mr. Billett is a Republican and a wide-awake farmer. He has on his farm twenty-eight head of cattle, six horses and other stock. He has led an eventful life and has carved out his own fortunes.

WILLIAM BROWN, farmer, Secs. 14, 16 and 22; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Devonshire, England, Dec. 18, 1828. He spent his early life in England, and came to America in 1850, locating on land which he still owns. He began with wild land and improved it, and now has 197½

acres. He married Miss Nancy Fryer in 1855; they have nine children—Kate, Nelson, Ella, Arthur, Charles, Cora, Frank, George and Lovina. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and is liberal in religion. He is one of the successful farmers of his county, who began a poor man and now has a good farm, with a modern farmhouse, and a barn 32x60 feet, built in 1879. He has forty-five head of cattle, four horses and forty hogs.

JOHN COX, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Barnstable, England, June 18, 1844; came to America in 1847, with his parents, James and Jane Cox; lived about eight years in Milwaukee, Wis.; then removed to Cold Spring. Mr. Cox settled on his farm of eighty acres in 1876. Married Miss Lizzie Marshall, of Cold Spring, Nov. 29, 1873; they have two children—Maryetta and William H. Mr. Cox is a Republican; has twenty-five head of cattle, two horses and eighteen hogs. He is one of the stirring young farmers, and is improving his stock.

WALTER COX, farmer, Secs. 24 and 27; P. O. Whitewater; born in Devonshire, England, Feb. 14, 1825. He spent his early life and worked at masonry in England; came to America in 1848, residing eight years in Milwaukee. He settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres in 1856. Married Miss Ann Smith June 29, 1847; they have five children—Walter G., Elizabeth A., Mary N., John W. and William J. Mr. Cox is a Republican; has been Town Treasurer two terms and School District Treasurer many years. Mrs. Cox is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Cox is an enterprising farmer; has twenty-two head of cattle, including five Ayrshire grades, thirty-two Merino grade sheep, and eight Poland-China hogs. He has a well improved farm, with the best of buildings; is now making a large addition to his farmhouse.

DANIEL W. CROSS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Whitewater; born in Lyle, Broome Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1818; at the age of 10, he went with his parents to Erie Co., Penn.; then removed to Ohio, where he remained till 1839, when he came to Walworth Co., Wis. In 1841, he bought eighty acres on Hart Prairie, where he lived until the spring of 1865, when he located on his present farm of 120 acres. As a result of many years of labor and management, he now has his well-improved farm, where he has built a modern farmhouse. He married Miss Sarah A. Hanson, of Greene Co., N. Y., in 1864; they have two children—Daniel L. and Katie. Mr. Cross is a Republican, and has on his farm the usual stock and crops. He at one time owned property in Watertown; also in Adams Co., Wis.

GEORGE W. EASON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Cold Spring; born in Franklin Co., Mass., April 15, 1816. His early life was spent in his native State. When 9 years old, he was bound out to a farmer for a term of seven years; at the end of this term, he worked two years and saved \$100. After working six months in a cotton factory at Chicopee, he went to Vermont and worked at farming about six years. Returning to Massachusetts, he lived there six years, and then tried his fortune a few months in the Nutmeg State as an employe in a distillery. Tiring of this, he returned to his native State, and, after a year, went to Cortland Co., N. Y., and farmed it two years. He then struck West to Berrien Co., Mich., where he spent about eighteen months, and where he voted for W. H. Harrison, in the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, in 1840. Mr. Eason settled on Government land in Koshkonong, Rock Co., Wis., in May, 1841. He bought Government land for many new settlers, and helped them in various ways, and is kindly remembered by many of the now old settlers of Koshkonong. Was also a dealer in live stock. About 1858, he bought a drove of sheep and cattle, and started for Minnesota. After selling all he could, he exchanged the balance for 320 acres of land, which he has since sold. He owned and kept the hotel at Cold Spring about four years, and was owner of the Hebron House one year, which he rented and then sold. Mr. Eason married Miss Emily Doty in 1844; they have one son—David P., born March 27, 1846. Mr. Eason is an old-time Republican, and is closely identified with the early history of Jefferson Co. He settled on his farm of 143 acres in 1867. David P. Eason enlisted, Feb. 29, 1864, in the 13th W. V. I.; was with his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. The boys made many hard marches, and, though in no severe battles, they made a good record. Mr. Eason was discharged at Madison, Wis., Aug. 22, 1865. On his return, he remained in Cold Spring until 1870, when he went to Grand Rapids, Mich. He has since been a resident of Michigan, where he married Miss Susan M. Graveline March 31, 1877; they have one son—Hart H., born April 27, 1879. Mr. Eason has been a resident of Howard City, Mich., during the past five years, in charge of the extensive lumbering interests of C. F. Nason.

JOHN FINDLAY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cold Spring; born in March, 1845, in the town of Cold Spring on the farm he now owns of 144 acres; his father, Thomas Findlay, was one of the first settlers in Cold Spring, about 1840; he bought Government land, and did his full share of pioneer work. The subject of this sketch was one of the first white children born in the township; he spent most of his life and was educated in Jefferson Co. Married Miss Mary J. Marshall Feb. 4, 1871; Mrs. Findlay

was also born on this farm; they have two living children—Margaret and George M. Mr. Findlay is a Democrat, and one of the stirring young farmers of his native county. Has about twenty-eight head of cattle, three horses, including one half-blood Clydesdale and one grade Morgan; also has about five Leicester and Merino sheep.

THOMAS FINDLAY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cold Spring; born on the farm he now owns of 150 acres July 5, 1848; is a son of Thomas Findlay; spent his life and was educated in Jefferson Co. He married Miss Sarah Hare, of Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1872; they have three children—Mary, Thomas and Mamie. Mr. Findlay is a Democrat, and an enterprising young farmer. Has thirty-five head of cattle, nine horses and thirteen hogs.

NELSON FRYER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Whitewater; born in Princeton, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1816; his younger days were spent in Amsterdam, N. Y., where he was educated; came to Whitewater, Wis., in 1842, and settled on his present farm of 200 acres in 1843; it was then mostly timber-land, and Mr. F. did his full share of pioneering. Elected County Treasurer in 1854. He removed to Jefferson at the close of his official term; he went into business with a brother in Jefferson, but returned to his farm in 1858. In politics, a staunch Democrat; he has been Chairman of the Town Board many years, also Town Clerk and Assessor, which office he now holds; is also County Coroner; Mr. Fryer was elected in 1870 to the Wisconsin Legislature; he was a County Commissioner in 1868. He is one of the well-known and successful pioneers of Jefferson Co., and is closely identified with its early history. He has on his farm thorough-bred short-horn cattle of the Snowflake and Arabella Duke families, and is a breeder of Patchen horses and mixed Essex and Poland-China hogs.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, farmer, Secs. 34 and 35; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1805; spent his early life in his native country, and came to America in 1834; worked as a carpenter and joiner three years in Toronto, Canada, and was in the same business about two years in Michigan; came to Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., in June, 1839, and bought 400 acres of Government land, which he improved and now owns. He was the first settler in Cold Spring. Whitewater consisted of one frame shanty, sixteen feet square, when he first saw it. Mr. Henderson lived first in a rude tent, then in a log hut, and finally built his present large farmhouse. In those days, all provisions were brought from Milwaukee, and he saw much hardship. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Woodworth, daughter of George and Margaret McDonald, of Koshkonong, May 20, 1857; they have three children—John A., Charles H. and Jennie E. Mr. H. has always been a staunch Republican. His wife united with the M. E. Church in 1858, and has since been an active member.

WILLIAM F. LUDEMANN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Whitewater, Wis.; born in Germany Nov. 15, 1842; came to America in 1856, locating in Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wis.; here he lived till April, 1861, when he enlisted in the 4th W. V. I. He was with his regiment at the siege and capture of the forts at New Orleans, also the city; had a fight at Natchez; passed up to Vicksburg and helped dig the canal at that point; had a second brush with the rebels at Natchez, and was in the battle at Baton Rouge, La., where the so-called Union Gen. Williams was shot by men of the 21st Indiana for his treachery; Mr. Ludemann says Williams was notified by a negro of the intended rebel attack, but threatened to shoot the negro. The regiment, having been mounted as cavalry, went on the famous Red River expedition; on their return, they attacked Port Hudson for the second time; was in the battle at Clinton, and through the siege of Port Hudson; the regiment was the first to mount the rebel breastworks; at or near Port Hudson, Mr. L. was captured and held three days, but escaped and joined a black regiment; with five of the darkies, he had a sharp brush with a squad of rebels, killing two and capturing three of them. After the capture of Port Hudson, Mr. Ludemann was sick for some time with typhoid fever; rejoined his regiment at Mobile; then went to Vicksburg, where they were discharged in July, 1865. Mr. L. was in many battles not mentioned here, and has a good military record. He settled on his farm of eighty acres in 1868, and married Mary Cooper in 1869; they have five children—Hattie, Clara, Jennie, Lydia and Cora. Mr. L. is a Democrat and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

R. F. McCUTCHAN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Whitewater; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1824. He spent his early life in his native State, where he was educated and learned the carpenter and joiner trade. In 1844, he went to New York City, where he resided twenty-three years; came to Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1867, and located on the farm he now owns of 187 acres. He married Miss Caroline Hart Sept. 17, 1848; they have five children—Mary L., William H., Robert B., Carrie A. and John J. Mr. McCutchan is a Republican, and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen; has Durham and Jersey grades of cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, horses, etc. Mr. McCutchan is one of the Cold Spring Cheese Co.; the company owns five factories, and is making cheese at a fixed price per pound.

RILEY E. MARSH, farmer, Secs. 24 and 27; P. O. Whitewater, Wis.; born in Canada East Oct. 26, 1828. His early life was spent in Canada, where he was educated. He came to Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., in 1848. After a residence of six years in Cold Spring, he removed to Whitewater, Wis., where he resided twelve years; settled on his present farm of eighty acres in 1872. He married Miss Maryett Nickerson July 4, 1857; they have seven children—May, Carrie, Nina, Freddy, Myrta, Newton and Blanche. Mr. Marsh is a Republican in politics, and one of the successful farmers; has forty-three Durham grade cattle, three horses, also Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, farmer and dairyman, Secs. 28 and 32; P. O. Whitewater; born in Devonshire, England, Feb. 1, 1824. After passing his early life in his native land, he came to America in 1850. He located in Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., Wis., and began by hiring out at 50 cts. per day to the former owner of his farm. By steady industry and good management, he now owns this farm of 293 acres, on which he has a large cheese-factory, good buildings and improvements. The cheese made at his factory was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition, and he now makes both butter and cheese. He was one of the Cold Spring Cheese Co., but has lately sold his interest. He married Miss Mary Rundle in April, 1850, who died in 1872, leaving six children—Elizabeth, William H., John T., Eva, Rebecca and Abram. The three last were born at one time, and all are strong and healthy. Mr. Marshall married Miss Maria Dodge in February, 1873; they have one son—Richard. Mr. M. is an Independent Democrat, and has been Town Treasurer, and is now Town Supervisor. He has made two visits to his native land since his settlement in Wisconsin, of which he may fairly be called a successful citizen.

JOHN A. NELSON, farmer, Secs. 17 and 8; P. O. Cold Spring; born in Orange Co., N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, locating on the farm he now owns of 100 acres; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 28th Regt., W. V. L., and was in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Pemberton, Duvall's Bluff and Saline River. He was also engaged in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile; was discharged at Brownsville, Texas, in 1865. Mr. Nelson did his duty manfully as a soldier, and is a disabled man in consequence of his military service. He married Miss Ellen Bryce Nov. 25, 1868; they have three children—Thomas M. and James C. (twins), and a daughter, Mary J. In politics, Mr. Nelson is Independent; is also independent of churches or secret societies; has on his farm twenty-two head of cattle and five horses, beside sheep and hogs.

EDMUND PARRISH, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Whitewater; born in the town of Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., Wis., July 15, 1847; is a son of George Parrish, who came to Jefferson Co. in 1846. Mr. Parrish has spent his life and been educated in his native county. He worked with his father till 1870, when he bought the farm he now owns of 102 acres; he has built a large, new farmhouse, barn and other improvements. Married Miss Louisa Torrey, of Hebron, Oct. 30, 1870; they have three children—Alvin, Emma and Burt. Mr. Parrish is a Republican, and one of the successful young farmers of his native county. He has 9 cows, 145 sheep, 2 horses, and makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

JOSIAH PESTER, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Whitewater; born in Somersetshire, England, Dec. 31, 1814; after passing his early manhood in his native land, he came to America with his wife and five children, landing at New York City June 20, 1849. He lived about one year in Huron Co., Ohio, where he buried two of his children; settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres May 4, 1851. He began with forty acres of wild Government land, and little money, but has remained upon his first choice of location, added to his farm, and now has good buildings and improvements. Married Miss Martha Perry Jan. 7, 1838; they have seven living children—Henry, Mary A., James, Elizabeth, George, Ellen and Martha J. The four younger children are natives of Wisconsin. Mr. Pester is a Republican, and is one of the stirring farmers; has Ayrshire grade cattle, beside horses and hogs.

DAVID B. ROWE, farmer, Secs. 23 and 26; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 20, 1819; the early part of his life was spent in his native State, where he was educated; he came to Cass Co., Mich., in 1844; after a residence of six years, he removed to Bloomfield, Walworth Co., Wis., and lived three years. He located on 120 acres of land which he now owns in 1853; the land was unimproved, and Mr. Rowe went at his work pioneer fashion, and now has, as a result of his labor, his present farm of 200 acres with the best of buildings and improvements. He married Miss Eliza Burnham, of his native county, Dec. 8, 1842; they have nine children; the oldest child, Susan A., was born in Washington Co., N. Y.; George F. and Emma E. were born in Cass Co., Mich.; Sylvester B. was born in Bloomfield, Walworth Co.; Alfred L., Edith, Cyrus W., Carrie E. and Lincoln were born on the homestead in Cold Spring. Mr. Rowe has been School District Clerk for twenty-five years; has also been Justice of the Peace. Mr. Rowe is well known as a maker of the noted Rowe corn-basket; he is also a successful breeder of stock; has a dairy of 30 cows, also 140 good sheep, which averaged six lbs. for

clip of 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have seen many of the privations of pioneer life. Mrs. Rowe is noted as a maker of butter and cheese, and is thought to have made the first cheese in her town. They have worked hard, have made a good home for their old age, and have helped their children to homes of their own.

NORMAN SAUKERSON, farmer, Sees. 24 and 25; P. O. Palmyra; born in Norway Nov. 25, 1832; he spent his early life and was educated in Norway; came to America with his brother, Ole, in 1848, locating in Palmyra, where he was in the grocery business twelve years; he settled on the farm he now owns of 280 acres in 1865. Married Miss Ann Oleson May 15, 1856; they have eight children—Samuel, Mary A., Tilda, Jane, Louisa, Sophia, Clara and Otto. Mr. Saukerson is a Republican, and a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the go-ahead farmers, has 45 head of cattle, 8 horses and 80 sheep; he had nothing to begin with, and is a self-made man.

HENRY W. TAYLOR, farmer, Sees. 9 and 8; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Somersetshire, Eng., March 15, 1833. The early part of his life was spent in England; came to America in 1856, locating on his farm of 260 acres in 1857. He married Miss Maria Cocks Feb. 28, 1856; they have ten children—Ellen, Thomas, Edwin B., Martha J., Frank, Alice A., Theodore, Lillie, Clement and Albert E. Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the U. B. Church. He is raising thoroughbred, grade of Durham and Holstine cattle, having 30 head, also has 60 Leicester grade sheep, 7 horses and 7 hogs; he began life with but small means, and has wrought out his own success.

DELOS W. VAIL, farmer, Sees. 16 and 21; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1817. The early part of his life was spent and his education obtained in his native county; he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in June, 1842, and bought 120 acres of Government land, which he still owns. Here he began as a pioneer farmer and hunter; he broke up several hundred acres of wild land, as he was one of the very first settlers in his town; he now has a well-improved farm of 240 acres. Mr. Vail married Miss Relief Wagner Jan. 13, 1839, who died March 13, 1867, leaving eight children—Ruth A., John D., Mary A., Frances C., Celia, Frederick C., Addie and Leoline. He married Mrs. Frances C. Butts March 15, 1868; they have two daughters—Alice and Susan. Mr. Vail is a Democrat, and has been Chairman of the Town Board, Supervisor, Assessor, Justice of the Peace, and was Road Commissioner in the early days, and was one of a few to build most of the roads in his town. He is closely identified with the early history of Jefferson Co., and is one of her successful farmers; is raising full-blooded and grade Durham cattle, and has 37 head, has 270 French Merino sheep, 6 horses and 20 hogs.

A. J. WADLEIGH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Sutton, N. H., Oct. 13, 1827. His early days were spent in Sherbrooke Co., Canada, where he was educated; he came to Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., and settled on his present farm of eighty acres in 1845. As one of the hardy pioneers, he broke up hundreds of acres of wild land. He has also been an extensive dealer in live stock. Married Miss M. G. Wilbur, of Cold Spring, Dec. 25, 1860; they have three children—Walter, Clara B. and Martie. Mr. Wadleigh is a staunch Republican; as one of the enterprising farmers of his county; he is breeding Percheron horses, Durham grade cattle, beside sheep, hogs, etc.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP.

C. G. BELL, editor and proprietor of the *Waterloo Journal*; born at Houlton, Aroostook Co., Me., July 1, 1852; came to Wisconsin in 1861; located at Marshall, Dane Co.; in 1873, went into the post office at that place as Assistant Postmaster, which position he retained until May, 1879, when he purchased his present paper. He married at Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., May 7, 1878, Ada E. Fuller, a native of Pennsylvania.

D. O. BENNETT, physician, Waterloo; born in McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1843; came to Wisconsin in 1861; located at Juneau, Dodge Co., in 1862. Enlisted in the 29th W. V. I.; went into active service, participating in several battles; was wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; discharged on account of disability in February, 1864, after being engaged in the siege of Vicksburg; returned to Wisconsin; was employed as clerk in the mercantile business at Beaver Dam and Juneau, Dodge Co.; in 1865, went into a drug store as clerk at Fond du Lac, where he also studied medicine, having previously commenced the study under his brother, Dr. H. J. Bennett, continuing his studies under tuition of Dr. Lilly, of Fond du Lac; graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in February, 1870; remained with Dr. Lilly until May, and began the practice at Waterloo. Married at Concord, Mich., Feb. 17, 1874, Miss F. E. Young, of Bergen, N. Y.; have two children.

GEORGE BLEECKER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Hubbleton; born in Canada Nov. 30, 1820; came to Wisconsin in July, 1847; located in Waterloo Township; engaged in improving his land; in 1849, bought an interest in a steam saw-mill in Milford, which he sold in 1852; since then has given his attention entirely to farming. Married in St. Clair Co., Mich., Feb. 26, 1843, Eliza T. Burnham, of New Hampshire; has five children living, and lost two—William J., born March 20, 1844, died June 13, 1863; Jane A., born Jan. 13, 1846, died in August, 1847; Mary E., born Feb. 10, 1849; John R., born June 7, 1853; Harry O., born July 6, 1860; Frank G., born Aug. 22, 1863; Arthur B., born July 26, 1866. Mr. Bleecker has a farm of 590 acres.

WILLIAM F. BOND, hotel proprietor, Waterloo; born in Middlebury (now Wyoming), Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1843; located in Grant Co.; engaged in farming and mining; in the fall of 1846, moved to Portland, Dodge Co., where he bought and worked a farm of 100 acres; in 1850, sold this, and purchased 160 acres in Dane Co.; in 1855, sold out and bought 400 acres in Lowell, Dodge Co., which he disposed of in 1866, and bought 320 acres in Waterloo Township; in 1870, he again disposed of his farm and purchased his present hotel, the Badger State House, and 155 acres in the village of Waterloo; also started in connection with his hotel a livery and boarding stable. Married at Benton, Grant Co., Wis., June 15, 1846, Miss Emeline Price, of Missouri; have three children. Has held various public offices.

WILLIAM BOORMAN, mill owner and farmer; P. O. Waterloo; born in Kent Co., Eng., June 8, 1824; came to America in 1848, remaining in Rochester, N. Y., until 1849, when he came to Wisconsin, and he and his brother, Benjamin Boorman, bought the mill now owned by Mr. William Boorman; the joint capital of the two brothers was \$2.50; the first lot of barrels purchased by them costing \$3.50, they were obliged to run in debt for \$1. Mr. William Boorman, in 1858, engaged in the mercantile business until 1861; in 1866, he was a member of a stock company, and started a machine-shop, which came into his possession in 1875. Mr. Boorman is owner of 697 acres of land. Married, in Walworth Co., Wis., Nov. 15, 1852, Miss Esther Boorman, of Sussex, Eng.; have seven children.

WILLIAM BUTH, blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, Waterloo; born in Prussia Oct. 4, 1836; came to America in 1857; worked at his trade in Milwaukee until 1858, when he came to Waterloo and worked at his trade; in July, 1862, started his present business. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Married, in Waterloo Township, Sept. 28, 1861, Miss Louise Smith, of Germany; have six children—William C. F., August C. F., Eda, Hedwig, Anna and Fredrick.

K. P. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Waterloo; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 6, 1820; came to Wisconsin in 1843; located in Waterloo Township, Jefferson Co., where he entered Government land and went to improving it. Was a member of the General Assembly, elected in 1856; has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for seven or eight years; County Surveyor for thirty years; is a member of F. & A. M. and of Grange. Married, at Portland, Dodge Co., in 1848, Betsey L. Wicker, of Vermont, who died in 1850. Married, second time, at Portland, Dodge Co., Melissa L. Larrabee, of N. Y.; has seven children living; lost one. Is the owner of 137 acres.

EDWARD DOSCHADES, hotel proprietor, Waterloo; born in Germany March 20, 1838; came to America in 1865; located at Watertown, Wis., and went to work at his trade of turner; in 1868, went to Baraboo, Sauk Co., and engaged in the same business; in 1871, he opened a hotel at Everyman's Station, which he kept until 1875; went to farming two years; in 1878, came to Waterloo and started the Wisconsin Hotel. Married, in Germany, in May, 1864, Amelia Budach, of Germany; has one child—Otto, born Dec. 30, 1875.

CONRAD FAILINGER, merchant, Waterloo; born in Prussia Feb. 16, 1838; came to America in 1848, locating in Waterloo; in 1850, engaged as clerk in the mercantile business at Portland; in 1859, went to farming until 1861; came to Waterloo as clerk in a dry-goods store; in 1862, went with an army sutler as clerk; returned to Waterloo, where, in 1866, he went into the mercantile business at his present store. Has been Treasurer of the village and Treasurer of the town. Married, in Jefferson Co., Wis., Dec. 13, 1865, Lydia S. M. Forsyth, of Milwaukee; have two sons—Louis C., born Nov. 23, 1867, and Zeno O., Oct. 29, 1878.

JOHN J. FISCHBACK, shoemaker, Waterloo; born in Germany March 12, 1833; came to America in 1849; located at Watertown and went to work at his trade; in 1855, went to farming, carrying on also his boot and shoe making; in 1859, went to Minnesota; returned in 1860 and worked at his trade until 1866, when he started his present business at Waterloo. Married, at Watertown, July 4, 1864, Rosaline Blachke, of Bohemia; has four children—John J., F. M., Annie and Emma.

JOHN GINGLES, retired farmer, Waterloo; born in County Antrim, Ireland, in May, 1813; came to America in 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1854; located in Portland, Dodge Co., and engaged in

farming until 1878, when he came to Waterloo to reside, retiring from active business. Married, in County Antrim, Ireland, June 11, 1835, Jane Wilson, of that county; have nine children; lost one.

CARL HAESE, harness-maker, Waterloo; born in Prussia Oct. 8, 1830; came to America in 1856; located at Watertown and engaged in the harness business; in 1858, came to Waterloo and went into the same business; in 1864, started his present shop; in 1873, went into the mercantile business until 1878. Has been Village Trustee three years, Village Treasurer three years and member of Village Board seven years. Married, in Waterloo Township, Sept. 24, 1858, Miss Margaret Gritt, of Prussia; have four children living—Fredrick, Helena, Augusta and Amelia; have lost two.

S. L. HAZEN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Waterloo; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., May 29, 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1845 with his father, who died in 1871; in 1853, he went to California and engaged in mining until 1859, when he returned to Waterloo and went to farming. Has been District Clerk nine years; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Good Templars. Married, in Waterloo Township, June 15, 1861, Frances M. Towsley, of Ohio, who died in June, 1863; has one child—Walter, born Sept. 11, 1862. Owns a farm of 110 acres.

M. V. B. HUTCHINSON, grain-dealer, Waterloo; born at Montpelier, Vt., March 23, 1835; came to Wisconsin in 1846, locating with his father at Janesville; engaged in various pursuits, among them brickmaking; made the bricks with which the Topping House was built—one of the first brick houses built in Waterloo. In 1858, began dealing in grain and produce. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, in Co. C, 11th W. V. I., participating in several engagements; promoted to Second Lieutenant in October, 1862, and to First Lieutenant March 18, 1863; resigned June 15, 1863; returned to Waterloo, and, in February, 1865, organized a Company, and went with 48th W. V. I., Co. E, holding commission as Captain; went into active service, and was mustered out in January, 1866; returned to Waterloo and renewed his former business as grain-dealer. Married at Waterloo, Wis., in February, 1861, Miss Mary E. Babcock, of Cattaugus Co., N. Y.; have five children living, lost one.

PETER JANISCH, hardware merchant, Waterloo; born in Bohemia, Austria, June 21, 1842; came to America in 1854, locating at Watertown, and learned the trade of tinsmith. In 1861, enlisted in 4th W. V. I.; served a short time; was mustered out, and re-enlisted same fall in Co. E, 20th W. V. I.; was wounded at battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862; was discharged in the spring of 1863. In 1867, came to Waterloo and went into hardware business. Has been Village Trustee, Justice of the Peace since 1875; is member of German Catholic Church. Married, at Watertown, Wis., in 1868, Amelia Pfifer, native of Bohemia, Austria; have three children.

BERNARD LESCHINGER, bakery and saloon, Waterloo; born in Bohemia, Austria, Jan. 21, 1838; came to America in 1852; located at Waterloo; went to farming. In 1868, started a saloon, and, in 1872, started the City Bakery; owns seventy-four acres in the village. Married, at Watertown, Oct. 1, 1862, Amelia Fibeger, of Bohemia, Austria, who was born May 8, 1846; have two children—Ella L., born June 13, 1868, and Emil, born Aug. 9, 1871.

WILLIAM F. LUM, lumber dealer, Waterloo; born in Medina, Ohio, June 3, 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating in Dane Co. in 1856; engaged in lumber business at Black Earth; in 1859, went into same business at Marshall; in 1867, he started his present business at Waterloo, of Lum & Co. Married, at Madison, May 19, 1857, Hattie C. Lyon, of New York; has three children.

R. J. REAMER, Postmaster, Waterloo; born in Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 27, 1837. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861, in Co. D, 75th N. Y. V. I.; went into active service with regiment, and participated in all battles in which it was engaged; re-enlisted as veteran in same regiment; was wounded at battle of Winchester, W. Va. After participating in sixteen general engagements, was mustered out of service Sept. 25, 1865. Returned to Aurora, N. Y., and engaged as clerk in mercantile business; in 1867, came to Wisconsin, located at Waterloo, went to selling agricultural implements and machinery. In 1873, went into Post Office as clerk; in March, 1874, was appointed Postmaster. In 1875, started also general mercantile business. Is member of A. F. & A. M., of Temple of Honor, and of Good Templars. Married, at Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1875, Miss Janette Townsend, of Troy, N. Y.; have two children—John W., born Oct. 30, 1867; Charles E., born June 14, 1875.

ELIJAH H. STILES, carpenter and joiner, Sec. 36; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 13, 1831; his father, Silas D. Stiles, was born in Massachusetts Oct. 31, 1788; moved from Cook Co., Ill., to Wisconsin in 1838, locating in Milford, Jefferson Co.; engaged in farming, and died Feb. 10, 1848; Elijah H. Stiles remained on the farm until 1861, when he sold his 130 acres and went to work at his trade; in 1878, he built the house at Faville Grove, Waterloo Township, where he now resides.

W. D. STILES, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 26, 1830; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843; located in 1844, in Waterloo Township; engaged in



A. B. Millard, M. D.

FORT ATKINSON

farming and teaching school. Has held all the local offices. Married, at Waterloo, Wis., Nov. 7, 1855, Martha H. Hawthorn, of County Antrim, Ireland; have four children.

CORNELIUS VAN VECHTEN, retired; P. O. Waterloo; born at Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; came West in 1866; located in Waterloo Township in 1874; purchased the residence in Waterloo Village where he now lives, in 1875. He discovered on his premises two mineral springs, which he had analyzed, and the analysis is herewith attached of the first well, which he has named the Empire:

	GRAINS IN 1 GALLON U. S. MEASURE.
Chloride of sodium.....	171,027
Chloride of potassium.....	14,565
Chloride of magnesium.....	12,016
Sulphate of lime.....	23,444
Sulphate of iron.....	4,418
Carbonate of magnesia.....	17,811
Carbonate of iron.....	121,562
Carbonate of lime.....	41,015
Carbonic acid gas.....	
Muriatic acid gas.....	
Sulphuric acid gas.....	
Organic matter.....	0.

The second well contains different properties, as shown by analysis; in 1876, he discovered a third well, which is called the Centerville; the water of all these wells is believed by Mr. Van Vechten and family to be highly charged by electricity, and they have many testimonials from parties believed to be cured, by the use of these waters, of kidney disease, heart disease, dyspepsia and many other diseases.

H. A. WEDEMAYER, Notary Public, loan and collecting agent, Waterloo; born in Germany Dec. 10, 1840; came to America in 1850; followed farming until 1868, when he engaged in business as Notary Public, real-estate and insurance agent, at Watertown; in 1874, went into the manufacture of agricultural implements with Charles Wood; in 1875, went to selling their machinery; in 1878, came to Waterloo and opened his present business.

S. M. WIENER, merchant, Waterloo; born in Prussia Nov. 13, 1832; graduated at the gymnasium at Posen, Prussia, in 1849; left his native land on account of political troubles in 1850, and came to America; engaged in mercantile business in New York; returned to Prussia in 1851, remaining two years; came to Wisconsin in 1860, locating at Marshall, Dane Co., and went into mercantile business; in 1864, moved to Waterloo and started in business at that place; in 1873, again visited his native country, bringing back with him his parents. Many of the citizens will remember the affable old gentleman, Mark Wiener, who died a few years ago. Mr. Wiener has been President of the village two terms, and holds that office at present; he is a member of the F. & A. M. and of Chapter 22; member of the Knights of Honor and of the B. B. Married, in New York, March 11, 1856, Miss Sophia Meyer, a native of Hanover; have seven children.

KOSHKONONG TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN ABBOTT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, May 29, 1821; son of James and Mary (Shepherd); came to America in 1845, and located in Ouondaga Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and located in Koshkonong; purchased his present homestead in 1867, consisting of eighty acres in Sec. 9. Married, March 18, 1844, Mary Atwood, daughter of James and Hannah (Combs); had five children—Ellen L., Charles, Agnes, Eva and Florence. Liberal in religion; Republican.

F. M. ALLEN, miller, Fort Atkinson; born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 7, 1820; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1844 and located at Milford, Jefferson Co.; worked for several years in the employ of Mr. N. Pratt, of Milford Mills, and when N. S. Green & Son purchased the mill entered their employ; remained till 1873, then came to Fort Atkinson and engaged with Messrs. May, Waterbury & Co.; in 1876, purchased the Fort Atkinson grist-mill; May 15, 1879, sold out to the old firm and purchased the Cold Springs Mills, which he and his sons are now fitting up to do business in. Married, July 4, 1852, Miss Mary J. Mills, daughter of George Mills, of Milford, Jefferson Co.; have four children living, one died in infancy—Frank E., born April 3, 1853; William H., Sept. 18, 1854; Ethan

G., April 10, 1859. and Clarence, July 15, 1868. Mr. Allen was elected first Alderman of the First Ward after the change of the charter. Member of the Masons, Billings' Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; he is a Democrat.

DANIEL ALWORTH, farmer, deceased; came to Wisconsin and located on Sec. 20, Koshkonong, in 1845; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1820. Married Miss Abigail Butler Oct. 20, 1841; they have four children—Adelia M., Ella E., Orvin C., Emma R. Came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled in Koshkonong, where he resided till his death, Sept. 12, 1868. Was elected Treasurer one year, and Assessor one year; politics, Republican.

JOSEPH BAILEY, farmer; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wis.; born in Edinburg, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1824; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled on his present farm, on Sec. 33, town of Koshkonong. Married, Nov. 28, 1849, Louise J. Ried, daughter of Francis Ried; have two children—Amos P., born Nov. 14, 1854; Louise, born April 4, 1858. Is a member of the Methodist Church; Democrat. He was in the 49th W. V. I., Co. H; was in the service nine months. Sold his farm to his son, Amos Bailey, in January, 1879.

GEORGE W. BURCHARD, Secretary to Gov. Smith; born in Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1835; was the son of Jabez and Lucy (Munger) Burchard; they came to Wisconsin in 1850, and located in Waukesha, where they resided for some time, and finally moved to Fox Lake, Dodge Co., where Mr. Jabez Burchard died, and the following year Mrs. Burchard died; both buried at that place. George W. received his early education in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; is a graduate of Carroll College, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Married, Sept. 26, 1866, Miss Lucinda E. Charles, daughter of Mr. J. S. and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Charles, formerly of Ohio; they have five children—John C., born Sept. 26, 1867; Robert C., June 16, 1869; Henry C., Sept. 7, 1872; Frederick C., Nov. 22, 1874; Paul C., Sept. 8, 1876. He enlisted, Aug. 21, 1862, in the 29th W. V. I., under Capt. Dunham; served one year and was then appointed Major to the 59th Colored Troops; was afterward appointed to the staff of Gen. Randall, of Indiana; also the staff of Gen. Solomon. Held the position of Provost Marshal General under Gen. Randall, in Arkansas, one year; was mustered out in September, 1866. Was elected President of Fort Atkinson one term. Appointed Director of Wisconsin State Prison in 1876; appointed Secretary to Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, in 1878; is a member of the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES BLISS; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Colerain, Franklin Co., Mass., March 4, 1798, where he lived till he was 18 years old, when, with his mother, he moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., living there till 1840, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Koshkonong, Jefferson Co.; purchased 200 acres of land in Sec. 24, where he farmed till 1868; then retired to Fort Atkinson. Married, April 26, 1830, Elizabeth Seymour, a native of Chenango Co., N. Y.; children—Amelia E., born May 12, 1831, dead; Seymour H., born March 8, 1833, died aged 24 years; Augusta M., born Sept. 15, 1835; Orelia M., April 17, 1838. Mr. Bliss has held the office of Town Supervisor three terms, and on School Board as Trustee and Clerk; Republican.

FREDERICK BOLT, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Atkinson; native of Mecklenburg, Germany; born Sept. 26, 1832; came to Wisconsin in January, 1857; he first settled in Watertown; in 1867, he purchased his present farm of seven acres. Married, in November, 1857, in Germany, Sophia Rhode, who was born in Germany in 1828; have four children—Fritz, Amos, George and Willie. Members of the Lutheran Church; Independent.

CHESTER BRIGHAM, deceased; born in Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1816; came to Wisconsin and located on Sec. 15, Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., in the spring of 1856. Married Miss Alice Stoores Feb. 23, 1856; they have three children—Louis, born Feb. 1, 1857; Glen, September, 1860; Bell M., August, 1862. The homestead is situated in Sec. 15, Koshkonong, consisting of 108 acres, all under cultivation; raises the general products of the county, cattle and hogs. Mr. Chester Brigham died Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Fort Atkinson. Mr. Louis Brigham is a member of the Temple of Honor, and manages the farm for his mother.

DANIEL BULLOCK, Superintendent of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company; born in Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass., Nov. 24, 1827; son of Cyril and Betsey (Perry) Bullock; came to Wisconsin in 1852, locating in Grant Co.; bought a farm of 240 acres in 1853; gave up farming; moved to Hebron, Jefferson Co.; entered the employ of Joseph Powers & Co., furniture manufacturers, till 1855; moved to Whitewater and engaged with George Esterly until 1861, when he leased the Bark River Mills (Hebron), and carried on business for three years; then moved to Oil Creek, Penn., where he operated in the works two years; then returned to Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1866, and was appointed Superintendent of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, which position he fills to-day. He married, in

1849, Miss Caroline Rowe, daughter of Ira Rowe, of Farmington, Conn.; have one child—D. Adelbert, born Jan. 31, 1851. They attend the Universalist Church; Democrat.

L. H. BURLESON, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1835; son of Burleson and Lavina Sheldon, farmers; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1864; bought 80 acres of land in Koshkonong; sold his place in 1872, and purchased his present place of seventy-two acres, in Sec. 15; is raising fruit. Married, Jan. 1, 1857, Ann Kingsworth, daughter of Daniel Kingsworth and Myria (Ashbee), born Aug. 9, 1834; has four children—Aurora S., born March 13, 1861; George L., Sept. 1, 1866; Fred G., Sept. 20, 1868; May, May 7, 1872. Members of the Methodist Church; Republican.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1814; came to Wisconsin in 1837; stopped in Milwaukee one year, and from there went, in 1838, to the lead mines in Illinois; was there eighteen months, then returned and settled on his present farm-place in 1843, bought at the land sale of 1840, of the Government, at \$1.25 per acre. Married, in June, 1843, Emily Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett; they have four children—Louise, born Sept. 17, 1845; Jerome, Feb. 17, 1848; Arthur, Oct. 19, 1851; Frank W., July 26, 1854. Liberal in religion; Democrat. Owns 200 acres of land on Sec. 27.

L. B. CASWELL, attorney and counselor at law, Fort Atkinson; born at Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., Nov. 27, 1827; son of Beal and Betsey (Chapman) Caswell, his father dying when he was 3 years old; in 1837, he came West with his step-father and mother, who located on Sec. 7, Fulton, Rock Co., where he passed his early life and received a common-school education; in 1846, attended Milton Academy; then attended the Preparatory Class and entered Beloit College, when he took a partial collegiate course. In 1850, he entered the office of Matt Carpenter, M. C., to study law; at the expiration of a year and a half, was admitted to the bar, October, 1851; July 17, 1852, came to Fort Atkinson and commenced practice. Married, Aug. 10, 1855, Miss Elizabeth May, daughter of Mr. Chester May, a resident of Fort Atkinson since 1840, and who died in 1849; Mrs. Caswell's mother, *nee* Hannah Damuth, died in April, 1879, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery. Mr. Caswell's mother, Mrs. Churchill, died in December, 1877, and her remains repose in Evergreen Cemetery. Mr. Caswell's family consists of himself and wife, and six children—Chester A., Isabel, Lucian B., George W., Elizabeth M. and Harlow O. In 1854, he was elected District Attorney of Jefferson Co., and served two years; November, 1862, elected a member of the Assembly; in 1863, he was appointed Commissioner of Enrollment, with headquarters at Janesville, serving till close of the war; in 1871, again elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1873; elected on the Republican Ticket from the Second Congressional District (consisting of Dane, Columbia, Jefferson and Sauk Cos.), to the XLIVth, XLVth and XLVIth Congresses, serving from March 4, 1875; his present term of office will expire March 4, 1881. Member of I. O. O. F.

JOHN CHADWICK, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1827; son of John Chadwick and Lucretia Barker; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Koshkonong, Jefferson Co.; he inherited the farm at his father's death, in 1858, consisting of 200 acres of land; raises the general farm products. Liberal in religion; Democrat.

J. D. CLAPP, banker, Maine street, Fort Atkinson; born in Westminster, Windham Co., Vt., Dec. 31, 1811; son of Caleb and Nancy (Dorr) Clapp; his father, Mr. Caleb Clapp, died at Westminster May 19, 1829; Mr. Joseph D. Clapp, with his mother, came to Wisconsin and located at Milford, Jefferson Co., Sept. 21, 1839, where he purchased 400 acres, and, before the expiration of a year, bought 400 acres in addition on Secs. 8, 9, etc.; his brother, M. R. Clapp, was equally interested in these purchases; he continued farming till 1857, when he purchased his present residence in Fort Atkinson, and, about the same year, organized, with Mr. L. B. Caswell, the Koshkonong Bank. Married, in August, 1841, Zida Ann May, daughter of Mr. Chester May, of Fort Atkinson; she died Feb. 14, 1868, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery; he married again, Mrs. S. C. Weld, widow of Dr. Weld, of Freeport, Ill., Sept. 23, 1869; she is a daughter of Mr. Lyman Bartholemeau, and had two children by her first marriage—Will H. Weld, born Feb. 20, 1860; Nellie G. Weld, Oct. 10, 1867. Oct. 27, 1863, the date of organization of the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson, Mr. Clapp was elected President of that institution, and has been re-elected at each annual election ever since; in 1863, elected to the State Senate for two years. Mr. Clapp is a member of the Universalist Church; Democrat.

OSCAR S. CORNISH, firm of Cornish & Curtis, Fort Atkinson; born in Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1836; son of Henry N. and Diana (Salisbury) Cornish; he came to Wisconsin in December, 1855, and located at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Married, in 1859, Miss Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Capt. A. and Mary (Hall) Whitney, of Tunbridge, Vermont; have three children—Mary D., Warner W., Robert B. Mr. C. was President of the village two terms and member of Board of County Supervisors; is a member of Masonic Order, Knights Templar and A. O. of U. W.

BOYD CREIGHTON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Koskonong; born in Ireland March 10, 1812; came to America in 1839, landing in Philadelphia; came to Wisconsin on March 15, 1855, settled in Lima and engaged in farming; settled at his present residence in 1866, on 118 acres of land. Married, on Feb. 20, 1841, Fanny Creighton, daughter of John Creighton; she died Jan. 20, 1844. Married the second time, March 20, 1844, Jane Thomson, who died in 1876. Married the third time, Jan. 13, 1877, Mary Jane Miller; they have two children—Sarah J. and Jenny B. He is a member of the Temple of Honor; member of the Presbyterian Church. Politics, Democrat.

CHARLES CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., June 2, 1829; son of J. P. and Philippi (Williams) Curtis; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and located on his present homestead, consisting of forty acres, Section 35. Married, in December, 1854, Olive Whitney; have one child—Orson C., born Sept. 25, 1856. Republican; religion, liberal.

DAVID W. CURTIS, Fort Atkinson; was born in the town of Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 14, 1833, being the second son and third child of Azro Burton Curtis and Anna Whitney his wife. His grandfather's name, on his father's side, was Elias Curtis, who married Abigail Clement, and his great-grandfather's name was also Elias, who first settled in Royalton, Vt., before the Revolutionary war, and afterward in Tunbridge, Vt., and was one of the foremost men of his town and county during his day—a man of great energy and business capacity. He married Sarah Hutchinson, the heroine of the burning of Royalton by the French and Indians during the Revolutionary war; she lived to be 96 years old. His maternal grandfather, for whom he was named, was David Whitney, who was a lineal descendant of the Whitney that settled at Pepperell, Mass., in 1661, and it might be here stated that the farm on which the Whitney that came from England first settled, where David Whitney was born, Pepperell, Mass., remained in the Whitney family until five or six years ago. His maternal grandmother's name was Susanna Huntington, one of the family that helped to make New England famous. The subject of this sketch removed from Vermont to Wisconsin Oct. 8, 1845, with his parents, who settled in the town of Jefferson, on Deer Creek, near Curtis' Mill, where they continued to reside until the death of A. B. Curtis Jan. 11, 1870. He helped to hew out a good-sized farm from the heavy timber-land, enjoying the advantage of three months' attendance upon the district school in the winters; so it was with each succeeding year until he arrived at his majority; then he apprenticed himself to learn the mason's trade, and the winters following for a year or two, he qualified himself to teach writing, which occupation he was engaged in in the western part of the State, when he joined a party of young men at Prairie du Chien, who were on their way to the then Territory of Nebraska, and went with them, stopping at Nemaha City, Nemaha Co., about two years, when he returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1859. He was married, Nov. 16, 1860, to Miss Jane A. Howard, of Hebron; they have two children—Harry H., born Sept. 11, 1866, and Belle, born Aug. 27, 1870. After his marriage, he settled down to farming on the paternal homestead until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private soldier; was soon after elected First Lieutenant of Co. D, 29th Regiment W. V. L., and served with his regiment until near the close of the war, being with his company at the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Red River expedition, etc. He had command of Co. A, of the regiment, nearly one year by detail; he was also an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. R. Slack, of Huntington, Indiana, and took part in the siege of Mobile in that capacity. In May, 1865, he was commissioned Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, when he received a furlough, thus enabling him to visit his home for the first time since his regiment left Wisconsin, arriving in June, and, as the war was then practically closed, he never again returned to the army. About Sept. 1, 1865, he formed a business partnership with Oscar S. Cornish, for the carrying-on of trade in lumber and produce, which has continued to this time. The firm business has been pushed with great energy, and "Lumber, Lath and Shingles, at C. & C.'s, Fort Atkinson," is a legend painted upon fences, stones and buildings in all directions by the roadside, for a distance of thirty or forty miles from their place of business. They also manufacture the Rectangular Churn and Lever Butter-Worker, which is sent to all parts of the United States. Col. Curtis has had but little to do with politics, although he has run for a county office once or twice, but without being elected, though always up with his ticket and generally ahead. In the fall of 1876, he received the nomination for Assembly for the Third Assembly District, Jefferson Co., and was elected by 123 majority. Gov. William E. Smith appointed him one of his aids with the rank of Colonel in January, 1878. He was elected Secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association in January, 1876, which office he holds at this time. He has been Secretary of the Jefferson Co. Agricultural Society four years, and during this time the Society has advanced from a mediocre place to the front rank of such institutions, its fairs being among the largest and best held in the Northwest by county societies, those of 1878 and 1879 being particularly fine as to exhibits, and the outside attractions on a scale scarcely ever attempted by similar societies.

STEVEN S. CURTIS; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 15, 1837; son of Cyrus and Mary (Smith) Curtis. His parents came to Wisconsin in May, 1838, and settled in Sullivan, his father building a saw-mill on Deer Creek, near Jefferson, which he carried on till his death, April 27, 1868; his wife, Mrs. C. S. Curtis, died in May, 1867, aged 58 years. Mr. S. S. Curtis passed his early life working with his father in the mill and on the farm till 1867, when he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, in the drug business, in Whitewater, for six months; retiring from the firm, he returned to Fort Atkinson; since that, has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. Married, Dec. 20, 1868, Miss Annie Whitney, daughter of Daniel and Julia (Hall) Whitney, of Brookfield, Vt.; has two children—Lola E., born Feb. 26, 1871; Jessie, April 15, 1877; Mary F., born March 14, 1876, died May 14, 1877. Was elected Mayor of Fort Atkinson in the spring of 1879. Member of the Masonic Order; family attend Universalist Church; Republican.

HENRY DE LANO, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1825, where he received his early education and learned his trade of cooper. In 1848, he came to Wisconsin and located at Fort Atkinson, working at his trade; in 1866, purchased 166 acres of land, which now forms his homestead. Married, in the fall of 1860, Sarah E. Wescott, daughter of Lawson Wescott, of Saratoga, N. Y.; they have two children—Mary E. and William H. Has held the office of Constable one term. Member of I. O. O. F., of Fort Atkinson. Attends Congregational Church; Republican.

RUFUS C. DODGE, Fort Atkinson; born in Smithfield Township, Madison Co., N. Y., April 1, 1811; son of Abraham and Sally (De Mott) Dodge. Mr. Abraham Dodge died in Smithfield, in 1876, aged 88 years. Mr. Rufus C. Dodge came West and landed at Milwaukee Aug. 1, 1836, staying there till the middle of August, and then moved to Jefferson Co. and settled on a quarter-section in the town of Hebron, and his first work was to help build the first mill in Jefferson Co., in that town. Commenced farming in 1837, in Jefferson, on Secs. 32 and 33½, where he now lives; his homestead consists of 186 acres. Married, June 11, 1835, Rebecca Foster, daughter of Edward Foster, one of the first to settle in Fort Atkinson; had eight children, seven living—Edward F., born March 19, 1836; Cornelia, Sept. 19, 1840; Charles R., June 11, 1842; Francis Adel, March 25, 1845, died June 27, 1863, and was buried in Green Cemetery; Mary A., born July 6, 1850; Celestia F., July 20, 1852; Anna F., Aug. 8, 1854; Willie W., July 22, 1856. Member I. O. O. F.; family attends Universalist Church; Republican.

ALVIN H. DOWNING, dealer in furniture, music, and undertaker, Fort Atkinson; born in Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., June 27, 1837; son of Bela and Pernian (Hovey) Downing; came to Wisconsin in 1867, locating at Fort Atkinson, and entered the employ of Northwestern Manufacturing Co.; in 1877, opened his present business. Married, March 4, 1861, Miss Lizzie P. Case, daughter of Hubert Case and Phileta Page of Vermont; have four children—Edgar E., Alice M., Glen and Carrol. Member of I. O. O. F. and Temple of Honor; liberal in religion; Republican.

F. M. EATON, confectionery and ice cream, Fort Atkinson; born in Hebron, Jefferson Co., Jan. 7, 1856; his father, S. M. Eaton, settled in Hebron about forty years ago; Mr. F. M. began his present business about two years ago. He married Miss Emma Nute Aug. 16, 1876; she was born July 26, 1838; they have one child—May Pearl, born June 16, 1877. The parents of Mrs. E. all live in Watertown.

HENRY E. FARNSWORTH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., in 1850; son of Charles Farnsworth, who came to Jefferson Co. in 1840; being the only son, he inherited the farm, consisting of 120 acres. Married, Dec. 2, 1869, Miss Annie E. Beach, of Koshkonong; have one child—Ernest E., born July 23, 1875. Member of the Methodist Church. Republican.

S. FIELD, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Franklin Co., Mass., September, 1807; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled on his present residence in Section 22. Married, in 1832, Miss Matilda Babcock, daughter of Johnson Babcock, of New York; had five children—Francis, born June 7, 1834, died in 1866; Mary, born Aug. 17, 1838; Alvin, July 15, 1836; Nelson, Sept. 16, 1842; Ellen, Aug. 8, 1846. Liberal in religion; Republican.

M. H. GANONG, merchant and Postmaster, Fort Atkinson; born in Townsendville, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 24, 1830; son of Gilbert and Maria (Coryell) Ganong; came to Wisconsin Oct. 6, 1859, remaining the following winter at Elkhorn; March, 1860, he moved to Fort Atkinson and opened business for himself, which has been successful. Married, Nov. 11, 1857, in New York City, Miss Harriet A. Prentice, daughter of William and Fanny L. (Benton) Prentice; they have had three children—William G., born April 5, 1861; Lillian A., July 25, 1866; Fanny M., Aug. 9, 1863, died May 27, 1865. Has

been elected at different times Trustee of the village; held the office of School District Clerk fourteen years and is now in his fifteenth year; appointed Postmaster in 1865, and took possession of the office Jan. 1, 1866; April 25, 1865, was appointed Inspector for Internal Revenue Department; member of Masonic Order and I. O. O. F.; with the exception of one or two years, was a member of Republican County Committee from 1863 to 1878.

LESTER GRAVES, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born Oct. 15, 1837, at East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y.; son of Hiram and Sarah Beebe Graves; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844, and settled in Koshkonong, where he received his early education; is a carpenter, has followed that trade for twenty years; also works twenty acres of land in Sec. 33. Married, on January 15, 1862, Mary E. Beach, daughter of Joseph Beach and Eliza Chadwick; had three children—Cyrus L., born Dec. 24, 1862; Sarah E., June 7, 1866; Lelia M., April 28, 1878. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

L. N. GOODHUE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Whitewater; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1836; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Rock Co., Wis., in 1851; resided on a farm in Lima, Rock Co., about seven years, and spent about three years in Iroquois Co., Ill., as a real-estate and live-stock dealer; Mr. Goodhue settled on his present farm of 250 acres in 1862, where he lived until August, 1878, when he removed to his village home in Whitewater; he still oversees his farm in Koshkonong, also his sixty-acre farm in Cold Spring. He married Miss Cynthia Burlingame, of Iroquois Co., Ill., June 5, 1862; they have three children—Frank B., Allie E. and Myra E. Mr. Goodhue is a Republican, and was a Supervisor of Koshkonong many years; he has on his farm about thirty head of cattle, 250 Merino sheep, 10 horses, with hogs, etc.

FLOYD HANDY, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 27, 1821; came to Wisconsin in October, 1840, and settled on his present farm. Married, Aug. 12, 1848, Mary Hall, daughter of Matthew Hall, of New York; have six children: Albert H., born April 6, 1849, Cyrus F., Aug. 2, 1850; Charles L., Aug. 8, 1854; Alina, March 29, 1862; Nellie, Sept. 9, 1866; Sarah M., Dec. 4, 1869. Member of the U. B. Church; Republican.

STEPHEN C. HASKELL, of Haskell & Severence, marble dealers, Whitewater, Wis.; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., May 12, 1835; the early part of his life was spent on a farm in his native State; came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating on a farm in Jefferson, where his father still lives. He married Miss Annie R. Sowle, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1861; they have one son, Herbert, born July 16, 1870. Mr. H. is a Republican, and a member of Fort Atkinson Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F.; is also, with his wife, a member of the M. E. Church; he settled in Fort Atkinson, and began his present business in 1867, where he still resides, though the business was transferred to Whitewater, in 1876, where with his partner he is doing a very satisfactory business. They are prepared to guarantee satisfaction in price, quality of work, and deal in foreign and American marble, Scotch and native granite; they buy their sawed American marble direct from the famous quarries at Rutland, Vt., and their foreign stone direct from importers. Mr. Haskell is traveling most of the time in the interests of the firm; his sales extend to Jefferson, Dane, Rock, Walworth and Racine Cos.; the firm make a specialty of fine turned work.

W. D. HOARD, Editor of *Jefferson County Union*, Fort Atkinson; born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1836; son of Rev. William B. and Sarah C. (White) Hoard; came to Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., October, 1857, there engaged in vocal and instrumental music teaching. Married, Feb. 9, 1860, Miss Agnes E. Bragg, daughter of William and A. E. (Edgerton) Bragg, of Lake Mills; has three children—Halbert L., Ralph A., Frank W. Enlisted May, 1861, in 4th W. V. I.; served till July, 1862, then went to New York, and, Oct. 1, 1864, re-enlisted in Co. A, 1st New York Light Artillery and remained in the service till the close of the war, participating (with his regiment) in the following battles: New Orleans, Grand Gulf, Baton Rouge; in 1865, returned to Wisconsin and located at Columbus, Wis., engaging in business till 1868, then moved to Iowa; one year after, returned to Wisconsin, and located at Lake Mills. In 1870, he started the newspaper, *Jefferson County Union*; same year was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, and took the census of the towns of Waterloo, Aztalan and Milford; in 1872, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the Wisconsin Senate; in 1871, commenced taking a deep interest in the dairy business; in 1872, was largely instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and was Secretary of that body for three years; in 1878, was elected President of the North-western Dairyman's Association; in 1873, removed his paper from Lake Mills to Fort Atkinson, entering in partnership with Charles Fullerton, who retired from the firm after six months, leaving Mr. Hoard sole proprietor; he was elected Justice of the Peace in Lake Mills, in 1871, which office he held till 1873; elected President of the village of Fort Atkinson, and to the County Board of Supervisors, in 1877, serving one year; member of Masons, I. O. O. F. and United Workmen; Vice President of Wisconsin Editorial Association.

W. H. HUDSON, of the firm of Whitcomb & Hudson, Lake Koshkonong Hotel; native of Ohio; born in the town of Chillicothe June 17, 1833; son of James Hudson and Mary Beaudou, of Virginia, who came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Dane Co., on Section 29, and engaged in farming. Had nine children, six sons—W. H. was the second son. He started out for himself in 1851, working out by the month; in thirteen months, he commenced farming and running a thrashing machine, which business he remained in about six years. Married, in 1865, Miss Helen P., daughter of Asahel Hill and Julia Schultz, of New York; they had one child—Ada E., born July 11, 1866. Mr. Hudson is a member of the Odd Fellows' Fraternity; liberal in religion and politics.

CHARLES HUMMEL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born in New York City June 19, 1835; son of Charles and Frances Hummel, the former a native of Baden Baden, Germany, born April 6, 1801; came alone to New York in 1827, and engaged at his trade of baker. He married Miss Frances Meyer, a native of Alsatia, born in 1811. In 1850, they came to Wisconsin and bought 240 acres of land, in working which he was assisted by his son. Charles married in 1851; had nine children—Albert, George, Frances, Charles, James, Gustavus, Edward, Elizabeth and John. He enlisted in Co. C, 4th W. V. I., as Lieutenant, at Fort Atkinson, in 1861, and went to Milwaukee, where they were ordered to fire on the rioters, but refusing, were disbanded; part of them re-enlisted in Co. C, 3d W. V. C. Mr. Hummel was wounded when coming home, in the Morgan raid, at Cynthiana, Ky., and was mustered out at Fort Riley, Kan., July 1, 1865.

THOMAS HUTCHENS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1830; son of John and Catherine, nee Waggar; came to Wisconsin and located at Fort Atkinson in 1856, and commenced working at his trade of shoemaking, remaining four years, then moved to Section 15 and commenced farming. In 1872, purchased eighty acres on Section 14, which now forms his homestead. He married, December 16, 1858, Miss Sylvia A. West, daughter of F. West, of Fort Atkinson; have four children—Lovell W., Mande M., Francis E., William H. Elected Clerk of District School Board one term. Member of the I. O. O. F. and Farmers' Union Association; attends the Methodist Church; Republican.

MIL O JONES, surveyor, Fort Atkinson; born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., Feb. 16, 1809; son of Edward and Lucy (Farnsworth) Jones; came West in 1832; came through Michigan, remaining till 1834, engaged in the Government employ, surveying, making Milwaukee his headquarters. Nov. 29, 1838, settled in Fort Atkinson on his present homestead; was very active in organizing the village of Fort Atkinson. Married, in 1832, Miss Sally Crane, daughter of James and Clarinda (Hallock) Crane; their children are Newton, Amelia M., Fanny C., Milo C. and Melvin A., twins, born in the Green Mountain House; Edward, Anson and George died in infancy. Was appointed aid-de-camp to Gov. Dodge; held the office of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace four years; was one of the first Presidents elected to the village of Fort Atkinson. In 1878, was elected Mayor; held the office of Postmaster a number of years. June 29, 1871, Mrs. Jones died, and was buried at Lake View Cemetery, Fort Atkinson. Mr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F.; Democrat.

STEPHEN KEMP, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in West Kent, England, Oct. 29, 1822; son of William Kemp and Lida Walker, who both died in Kent. Stephen came to America in 1847, and lived in Oneida Co., N. Y., till 1852, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in Oakland, Jefferson Co., on a farm; settled on his present farm in 1867, 73 acres on Sec. 10, purchased of Archibald Grimes. He married, Dec. 25, 1850, Emeline Ottaway, daughter of John Ottaway, formerly of England; had ten children—Ada A., born November 10, 1851; Ailee J., August 25, 1853; Florence, January 24, 1855; — R., October 24, 1856; Hannah, December 26, 1858; Emma, December 16, 1860; Frances, September 4, 1865; Nettie, May 24, 1867; Abbie, June 25, 1872; George, March 1, 1873; Florence died August 29, 1861; Emma died June 27, 1863, buried in Oakland; Frances died September 28, 1865; Abbie, died August 23, 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; member of the Methodist Church; Republican.

CHARLES Q. KIRKLAND, wind-mill and pump dealer, Fort Atkinson; born in Koshkonong, Jefferson Co., Wis., Oct. 9, 1848; son of Joshua G. and Nancy (Eigabroadt) Kirkland; his father, Mr. Joshua Kirkland, came and settled in Jefferson Co. in 1844. Mr. Charles Kirkland received his early education and passed his early life on the farm with his father, and was the first in Fort Atkinson to start his present business. Married, Oct. 19, 1868, Miss Jane P. Curtis, daughter of John Curtis, of this county; they have five children—Curtis J., Armer D., Jessie E., N. Inez, Burton F. Member of United Workmen and Methodist Church.

FERDINAND KLUCK, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Prussia Feb. 22, 1845; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and located in Hebron. Married, Jan. 18, 1870, Julia Krager, daughter of

Godlieb Krager; had one child—Willie, born in 1874. Purchased his present homestead of sixty-two acres in October, 1878. Member of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

GEORGE A. LANDGRAF, carriage-maker; settled in Fort Atkinson in 1863, where he has worked at present business ever since; he was born in the town of Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Oct. 6, 1845; his father, John H., lives in Sullivan, and first settled in Jefferson Co. in 1842. Mr. George A. married Miss Mary Warnhoffer March 8, 1868; she was born April 28, 1846; they have four children—George, born Jan. 23, 1869; Eda, Jan. 1, 1871; Willie, Jan. 13, 1873; Freddie, Aug. 28, 1876. Family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. L. has been a member of the City Council. He belongs to the United Workmen.

GEORGE McDONALD, farmer; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co.; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 3, 1808; came to Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1828; went into the coal mines, where he remained ten years; from there he went to Canada; remained seventeen years, farming; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled on his present farm in 1859. Owns 202 acres—80 in Koshkonong and 122 in Lima, Rock Co.; he lives on Sec. 35. Married, Sept. 27, 1829, Margaret C. Gunning, daughter of Thomas Gunning; she died July 12, 1875; had twelve children—Elizabeth, born Dec. 18, 1830; Margaret, Feb. 8, 1832; Alexander, Feb. 10, 1834, died in infancy; Adam, March 1, 1835; George, May 10, 1837; Jane, March 28, 1841; Alexander, Feb. 25, 1843; Thomas and John (twins), Oct. 3, 1845; David, Oct. 18, 1847; James, June 12, 1850; Mary, March 31, 1852; George died in the army. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

A. V. MILLS, farmer; P. O. Koshkonong; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1833; came to Wisconsin in July, 1846, with his parents and settled in Whitewater; purchased his present farm on Sec. 32 in 1866. Married, March 15, 1855, Miss J. Hamilton, daughter of David Hamilton, of Tompkins Co., N. Y.; they have five children—George William, born Jan. 20, 1856; Kate A., Aug. 7, 1858; Lynn E., Feb. 9, 1862; Jessie A., Oct. 5, 1866; Clarence B., May 13, 1868. Members of the Congregational Church; Democrat. Clerk of the School District for a number of years.

PETER MILLER, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; a native of Prussia; born May 17, 1821; came to America in the fall of 1845, to St. Louis, where he engaged to work on a steamboat as fireman for two years; he came to Koshkonong in the spring of 1847. He first purchased forty acres of the Government for \$100 and sold it for \$300; he afterward purchased 100 acres; he now owns 273 acres. Married, in December, 1840, Louise Becker, who was born in Prussia in June, 1826; they have eight children—Charles, Louisa, William, Emeline, Peter, Henrietta, Amelia and Kate. Democrat; member of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH F. MORRISON, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Franklin Co., Mass., in 1825; son of Phineas F. Morrison; came to Wisconsin June 4, 1840; settled on his present residence in the spring of 1863. Married, in 1835, Miss Mary M. McPherson, daughter of John McPherson; they have four children—Smith D., Charlotte, William and Amelia. He held the office of Supervisor of his town one year. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

THOMAS MOULD, farmer; P. O. Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wis.; born in the Parish of Northampton, England, Aug. 21, 1822; came to America in April, 1835; landed in New York; settled in Saratoga Co.; in 1862, he came to Wisconsin and settled on his present farm in Section 34. Married Sept. 5, 1843, Sarah Codding, daughter of Hosca Codding; had five children—Harriet, born Sept. 10, 1846; Charlotte, June 21, 1848, died Sept. 17, 1864; George H., born Oct. 10, 1849; Almira, Sept. 8, 1851; Catherine, Nov. 25, 1857. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican.

PHILLIP H. NOEL, Jr., farmer; P. O. Whitewater; born in Koshkonong Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1855; attended Whitewater Normal School eighteen months and Madison University fourteen months. Married, August, 1878, Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Mary (Gottlieb) Krebs. Manages 328 acres of land for his father, who resides in Whitewater. Liberal in religion; Republican.

JAMES PAYNE, farmer; P. O. Cold Spring; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in June, 1825; came to Wisconsin Oct. 20, 1844; settled in Koshkonong; settled on his present residence in 1849; went to California in 1850, going by teams across the plains; was four months on the road; stopped in the mines nine months, then came home by way of the Isthmus and New York. Married, Nov. 12, 1845, Mrs. Rose Ann Allen, daughter of John Pierson; have five children—Ellen E., born June 28, 1852; Rosanna, Dec. 15, 1854; Mary I., Oct. 3, 1856; George E., April 26, 1859; William E., Aug. 6, 1861. Members of the United Brethren Church; Republican.

STEPHEN PAYNE, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Newburg, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Aug. 23, 1823; came to Wisconsin April 30, 1842, and settled in Jefferson Co.; purchased

his homestead in 1846; owns 244 acres, part in Cold Spring Township. Married, Feb. 20, 1846, Mrs. Clarisa Williams, daughter of William Cornish, formerly of New York; have three children—Charles, born Jan. 20, 1847; James A., September, 1850; Joseph S., Dec. 9, 1857. Mrs. Payne, by her first husband, had two boys and two girls—Eyra, Eunice, William and Stephen. Held the office of Supervisor five terms; also has been Justice of the Peace eleven years; has been Alderman of Fort Atkinson two years; in 1868, moved to Fort Atkinson, where he now lives; liberal in religion; Republican. Charles and James Payne work the farm for their father. Charles married, September, 1868, Statia Groton, daughter of Joseph Groton; has two children—Lillian and Marion. Enlisted in Co. C, 49th W. V. I., January, 1865; discharged November, 1865; is a member of United Brethren Church; Republican. He was Township Supervisor for two years. James Payne married, April 21, 1872, Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of Felix and May Boyle; born in Albany, N. Y., April 10, 1851; has three children—May, born May 31, 1874; Ida, Nov. 11, 1876; Bertie, May 14, 1879. Liberal in religion; Republican.

REV. P. E. B. PEASE, Methodist Church; born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 6, 1819; son of Hiram A. and Lydia R. (Remely); lived in Massachusetts till he was 12 years old, then removed with his parents to Ohio in 1833; they located at Oberlin, Ohio, where Mr. Pease attended Oberlin College, also Berean College; in 1843, he removed to Olivet, Mich., with Mr. John G. Shepherd, who came for the purpose of organizing the college of that place, where he also studied here some time; in November, 1845, he came to Wisconsin and located at Milford, Jefferson Co.; in 1846, he organized the first Sunday school in Lake Mills, there being no church services held at this time in this vicinity; also organized a Sunday school at Table Grove about the same time. In the fall of 1854, was ordained Deacon by Bishop Morris; in 1856, was ordained Elder by Bishop Simpson, and preached his first sermon at the old red schoolhouse, Lake Mills Township; then preached two years on the Aztalan circuit; then two years on Wauwatosa circuit; preached two years on Palmyra circuit; then stationed two years at Appleton; stationed at Kenosha two years, at Beloit two years; preached for three years in Summerfield Church, Spring street, Milwaukee; four years as Presiding Elder in Appleton District; four years in Janesville District; has been Presiding Elder at Fort Atkinson the past three years; was a member of the General Conference that met at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872; received the complimentary A. M. from Lawrence University and honorary degree in 1870. Married, in 1840, Miss Cornelia Reed, daughter of Carlo Reed; have had eight children, seven living—Sarah L., born Sept. 29, 1841 (married S. F. Starkweather, of Chicago); Marcus, Dec. 24, 1843 (who died in United States army service of cold and exposure Aug. 4, 1862); Louisa M., Aug. 9, 1846 (married John H. Houser, Postmaster at Fond du Lac); Hiram L., Feb. 12, 1849 (who is a physician and practices at Grand Crossing, Ill.); Emma C., Aug. 27, 1851 (married W. Scott Pierce, of Minnesota); Rev. Francis A., July 2, 1854 (stationed at Brothertown, near Fond du Lac); Mary E., Aug. 18, 1856 (married G. W. Blay, of Janesville); Medora M., May 13, 1860. Mr. Pease is a member of the Temple of Honor.

H. A. PORTER, merchant; dealer in groceries, Fort Atkinson; born in Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt., Feb. 30, 1831; son of Orlin and Parmelia (Allen) Porter; came to Wisconsin in May, 1855, locating in Jefferson Co.; in the spring of 1856, started business in Fort Atkinson. Married, in December, 1856, Miss Hattie E. Kimbell, daughter of Myron Kimbell, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; have four children living, one dead—Charles M., Minnie E., Carrie S., William K.; Lily died in infancy. Mr. Porter was elected Constable in 1857; in 1861, was elected Justice of the Peace, serving till present time except one year; elected Police Justice in the spring of 1878; Past Grand Member of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., and is one of the oldest members of the temperance society of this place; has been in the Lodge twenty-two years. Family attend the Methodist Church; Republican.

T. F. POWERS, farmer; P. O. Koshkonong; born in New York City Nov. 11, 1854; came to Wisconsin with his parents in April, 1857, and settled in Jefferson Co., Wis.; received his education in the district schools. Married, Sept. 3, 1878, Eliza J. Armstrong, daughter of James Armstrong; settled on his present place of residence in 1879, consisting of forty acres of land, Section 32. Members of Catholic Church; Democrat.

GEORGE PRESTON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 5, 1846; came to Wisconsin in March, 1865, and located on his present homestead. Married, Nov. 6, 1868, Daphne Ellis, daughter of John Ellis, of Jefferson Co.; have two children—Winifred, born Sept. 25, 1876; Ray, born April 5, 1878. Member of Farmers' Association; liberal in religion; Republican.

T. T. PROCTOR, Fort Atkinson; born in Derry, Rockingham Co., N. H., Sept. 9, 1824; son of Joseph and Mary (Hughes) Proctor; came to Wisconsin in 1856, stopping at Janesville for six months; then purchased a saw-mill and settled in Fort Atkinson, shortly afterward added a grist-mill to it, which was

afterward consumed by fire. Married, Dec. 5, 1858, Miss Laura S. Davis, daughter of Mr. Steven Davis, formerly of Maine; they have two children—Francelia H., born Feb. 26, 1864; George S., born Feb. 25, 1867. Member of Masonic Order; family attend Universalist Church.

L. MARVIN ROBERTS, brickmaker, Fort Atkinson; born in Fenner, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1831; son of Jesse and Betsey (Ives) Roberts, who came to Wisconsin in October, 1839. Mr. L. M. Roberts inherited his farm from his father; his homestead is situated near Fort Atkinson; he followed farming till 1867; in 1868, started the manufacture of brick; makes white and cream brick to the average per year of 600,000. Married, Nov. 16, 1854, May I. Hopson, daughter of Simeon Hopson, of Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have had seven children (six now living)—Lillian B., born June 24, 1859; Ellsworth, May 31, 1861, who died April 29, 1867, aged 6 years; Earle G., born Nov. 11, 1862; Bonibel L., Aug. 25, 1864; Daisy G., Aug. 25, 1866; Dean E., June 22, 1868; Alva Ives, Jan. 19, 1876. Mr. Roberts has held the following offices: Town Superintendent of Schools two years; Justice of Peace two years; Chairman Board of Supervisors two years; in Oakland Township, Trustee of Village one year; Past Grand in I. O. O. F.; member Temple of Honor.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Fort Atkinson; born in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 11, 1810; son of Thomas B. and Mary (Dunham) Rockwell, who came West and located in Wisconsin where now stands Fort Atkinson, and he was the second white man in the vicinity; made a claim of one and three-fourths sections on Sections 1, 5, and 11; in 1838, broke ten acres of ground and built his log house, 20x16; the following year built an addition, doubling the size of his home, and opened business, what is known as a Wisconsin store, selling clothing, cloths, groceries, tinware, etc. Married, in January, 1833, Maria Farington, daughter of Willard Farington, of Oneida Co., N. Y.; she died in January, 1834. He again married, July 4, 1835, Caroline L. Moore, daughter of Liberty Moore, of Augusta, Madison Co., N. Y., who died Feb. 26, 1873; their children are Willard A., born April 15, 1836, Orlando M., who died from wounds received at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Annie Maria, deceased. He married again, April 2, 1874, Maggie Telfer, of Fort Atkinson. He was one of the first Justices of Peace in Fort Atkinson where he tried his first case. Had been a member of the Congregational Church since he was 17 years of age, and, at the date of his death, Oct. 7, 1879, was the only living male member of the first church in Fort Atkinson; was a member of I. O. O. F.

W. H. ROGERS, attorney at law, Fort Atkinson; born in Piermont, N. H., Dec. 7, 1842; son of Charles and Pamela (Ramsey); studied law with Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, N. H., for fifteen months; was admitted to the bar Jan. 25, 1867. Married, Aug. 15, 1869, Miss Angenette Horton, daughter of Mr. A. Horton, of Massachusetts; have two children—Charles B. Rogers, born July 25, 1871; Frank H. Rogers, July 15, 1874. Mr. W. H. Rogers is a descendant of the celebrated martyr, John Rogers, who suffered for his religion in the reign of Mary I, of England; his mother is a descendant of the celebrated Mrs. Hannah Dustin, the New England heroine. Enlisted as private in December, 1863, in Co. I, 15th Ill. V. I., under Capt. Pratt; was promoted to a lieutenantcy in 1865, and, in the fall of same year, was honorably discharged; served with Gen. Sherman's command through the South; he was with his regiment in all the battles it participated in. Rev. C. Rogers, brother to W. H. Rogers, was Colonel of the 15th Ill. V. I. at the time of his enlistment, and another brother, M. B. F., was Chaplain. Mr. R. was Town Clerk in 1868, 1870-71; District Attorney, 1874 to 1878; member of Universalist Church; is one of the Trustees; was Justice of the Peace from 1868 to 1872; member of I. O. O. F.; Democrat.

GEORGE C. SMITH, merchant, Milwaukee street, Fort Atkinson; born in Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y., June 23, 1824, where he lived till he was 12 years of age, when his parents moved to Onondaga Co.; here he received his early education and lived till 1847. On the 11th day of February of that year, was married to Lamira Blanchard, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cunningham) Blanchard, of the same county. Came to Wisconsin in May, 1847, settling in Waukesha Co.; in 1850, removed to Oakland, Jefferson Co., and purchased 160 acres of land; in 1868, sold his farm, moved to Fort Atkinson, and engaged in the profession of law and real-estate agency; while residing in the town of Oakland, he held the offices of Superintendent of Schools, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1857, was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors; in 1858-59, member of the Wisconsin Legislature; afterward Notary Public and Justice of the Peace in Fort Atkinson; during the war, was appointed State Agent by Gov. Solomon to look after sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, with headquarters at Memphis, remained in the South three years. Member of the Masonic Fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and Good Templars. Mr. Smith's family consists of himself and wife and five children—Robert B., Rosetta C., Jessie A., Carrie J. and George F. He is liberal in religion, and in politics, Republican.

HAWLEY SMITH, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in May, 1806; came to Wisconsin Sept. 15, 1840; purchased 280 acres of land of the Government, at \$1.25 per acre, on Sec. 27, where he still resides. Married, Feb. 24, 1831, Lida M. Coats, daughter of David Coats; they have three children—Andrew, born Jan. 11, 1832; Alvira L., April 22, 1844; Mary E., Aug. 11, 1846. Liberal in religion; Republican.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, architect, bridge-builder and carpenter; born near Cleveland, Ohio, June 22, 1821; learned his trade in Cleveland, and constructed several of the most prominent buildings in that place; began his present business at Fort Atkinson in 1863, and has worked at the same in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, for the past thirty years. Married Miss P. Harger Nov. 18, 1849; she was born Nov. 16, 1829; have had three children, all now dead. Moved to Newburg, Washington Co., in 1856; was there Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and Justice of the Peace. Belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. His father, William J., is still living, and was born in 1798; was the first white man born in Cuyahoga Co.

DR. W. M. SMITH, physician, Fort Atkinson; born in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 23, 1817; son of Isaac and Lovicia (Oviatt) Smith; came West, locating first at White Pigeon, Mich., in 1839, and then moved to Kane Co., Ill.; from there to Kenosha in January, 1845; July 2, 1846, he came to Rock Prairie and settled in Johnstown, and lived there till he moved to Fort Atkinson, Jan. 8, 1856. Commenced to practice medicine in St. Charles, Ill., in 1840. Married, in 1845, Clementine R. Chase, daughter of Mr. David Chase, formerly of Vermont; their children are William H., born May 22, 1846; Ellen H., Nov. 12, 1848 (married D. G. Robinson, of Gage Co., Neb.); Louise M., born April 3, 1851 (married M. S. Darrow, of Chicago); Charles V., born Nov. 3, 1854, and died Sept. 20, 1856; Nettie, born Aug. 18, 1866, and died Nov. 3, 1869; Judson C., born July 12, 1861; Edward H., July 28, 1863. Member of I. O. O. F. and Temple of Honor. Family attends Universalist Church; is a Republican.

MYRON SOWLE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Dunn Brook, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 26, 1839; came to Wisconsin with his father, Daniel Sowle, in 1844, and located on Sec. 20, in Koshkonong; received his education in the district school. Married Jennett Degrotte, of Erie, Penn., Oct. 7, 1860; have one child—Walter Sowle, born Sept. 14, 1863. He has held the office of Constable. Member of the Grange. Republican; liberal in religion.

FREDERICK STETZEL, farmer; P. O. Whitewater; born in Alsace, France, May 15, 1812; came to America in 1830, landing in New York City; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Whitewater, till 1858, when he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in Sec. 33. Married, Oct. 27, 1838, Jane P. Tomlinson, daughter of Ranson Tomlinson, of Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.; have six children—Frederick, born Oct. 1, 1839; —, Aug. 9, 1843; Francis B., Feb. 18, 1848; George H., March 26, 1850; Robert E., May 31, 1853; Addie, Feb. 23, 1859. Liberal in religion; Democrat.

DR. E. W. STONE, physician and electrician, Fort Atkinson; born in Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., May 8, 1837; son of Anson P. and Cornelia (Adams). He came to Wisconsin in 1844, with his parents, who located in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, Koshkonong Township, Jefferson Co., where he passed his early life and received a common-school education. At the age of 11 years, he lost his left hand while out shooting, by the bursting of a gun. In 1856, entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; attended Albion (Madison) Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Vivien, of Quincy, Ill., for three years. In 1866, entered into partnership and commenced practice with Dr. Vivien, continuing till the summer of 1867, when he went to Montana Territory. In 1872, was appointed to the Government Interior Medical Service. In November, 1875, settled in Fort Atkinson, and commenced a homeopathic practice. Married, June 11, 1862, in Missouri, Miss Lucy Ann Vivien, of Camden Point, Mo., who died Feb. 6, 1872, leaving two children—Vinnie V. and Lulu C. Married, Feb. 24, 1876, Miss Mattie Nance, daughter of John W. Nance. They have one child—Zelma, born Sept. 14, 1878. Member of Ancient Order of United Workmen; member of the Christian Church; liberal in politics.

C. M. TELFER, farmer; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 31, 1832; came to Wisconsin June 1, 1845, and located in Oakland, Jefferson Co. Married, Feb. 15, 1853, Miss D. Dickinson, who died Sept. 24, 1861, and is buried at Chester, Ill. He married again, June 17, 1869, Sally Chapman, daughter of Edmond and Mary Ann (nee Mills) Chapman; she died March 16, 1874. He married again, June 3, 1875, Anzusta M. Bliss; his children are George D., born Nov. 19, 1856; Mingo A., April 26, 1859; Davidson C., born Sept. 24, 1861, and died Sept. 21, 1864; Lillian A., Sept. 16, 1877. Republican; member of the Congregational Church.

F. E. TRUAX, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1868, and located in Oakland, Jefferson Co. Married Mary House July 8,

1842; she died Sept. 30, 1863, leaving two children—Ada A. and Kate L. In 1868, he married Mrs. Laura Clemens; they had two children—Frank E. and William E. Member of the Methodist Church; Democrat.

DAVID H. WALKER, Fort Atkinson; born in Pendleton, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1828; son of William B. and Parney (Hart) Walker; came West and located in Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1854, and bought a farm of 200 acres in Koshkonong; farmed for two or three years, and, in 1859, commenced business in agricultural implements, the first business of this kind in Fort Atkinson, which he continued successfully until April, 1879, when he sold out on account of ill health. Married, Nov. 7, 1852, Miss Julia A., daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Eddsail) Dennis, of Tonawanda, N. Y.; have three children—Willis H., born July 15, 1855; George L., March 20, 1859; Hattie E., Sept. 13, 1862. Elected to County Board of Supervisors in the spring of 1878; member of Good Templars; member of the Congregational Church; Republican.

WALTER WESCETT, farmer, P. O. Whitewater; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1844, with his parents, and purchased present homestead of 200 acres of land. Married Miss Hannah Chadwick, daughter of John Chadwick, Jan. 9, 1858, who died Aug. 28, 1862; had one child—Eugene, born July 2, 1860; he married the second time, Oct. 19, 1864, Miss Helen Thatcher, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; have three children—Eben T., born Nov. 12, 1865; Cornelia G., Oct. 12, 1867; Homer, July 28, 1870. Member of the Methodist Church; Republican.

DR. H. O. WHITE, Fort Atkinson; born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 6, 1824; son of Judge D. A. White, of Salem, Mass., where he received his early education; entered Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., when only 14 years old, and graduated in the spring of 1843; studied medicine with Dr. William Johnson Walker, of Boston; also afterward attended University of Pennsylvania; about 1845, began a European tour and studied to increase his knowledge of surgery; in 1848, returned to America, locating in Salem, Mass., where he practiced as City Physician till in 1850, when he went to St. Louis; practiced there for two years; in 1852, came to Wisconsin, locating at Fort Atkinson. Married, in 1855, Miss Dorothea Dargavel, daughter of William Dargavel, of Brockville, Ontario Province, Canada; have six children—Mary W., born Aug. 22, 1856; Emily H., June 13, 1858; Daniel A., March 24, 1860; Lizzie W., June 27, 1862; William D., Nov. 2, 1863; Henry M., June 2, 1869. Dr. White is a member of the Medical State Boards of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Family attend the Unitarian Church; Democratic.

R. S. WHITE, druggist, Main street, Fort Atkinson; born six miles from the city of Belleville, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada, Aug. 7, 1844; son of William and Jane (Shaw) White; they came to Wisconsin in September, 1849, and located on Siene Prairie, Dane Co., where his father died June 9, 1853, aged 43 years. R. S. received a district-school education up to 1862, when he came to Fort Atkinson and attended the high school one year; in 1863, engaged with Morrison, Manning & Co., clerking for them four years; in 1867, commenced his present business; his stock comprises drugs and groceries. Married, in 1865, Miss Agnes L. Foot, daughter of E. L. Foot, of New York; have had four children—Herbert E., Lilly B. (died in 1872, aged 11 months), Arthur B., Lulu. Was elected Treasurer of the village one term in 1872; President of village and Supervisor in 1875; elected Alderman in 1878; President of Agricultural Society of Jefferson Co., in 1879; member of Masons and I. O. O. F. and United Workmen.

A. L. WHITCOMB, firm of Whitcomb & Hudson, Lake Koshkonong Hotel; native of Canada; born in the Province of Quebec, Jan. 15, 1824; son of Joshua Whitecomb and Hannah Clement, who came to Wisconsin in 1825; settled in the town of Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1837; came to Green Co., Wis., and commenced farming; they had two sons and two daughters. Mr. A. L. was the oldest of the family; in 1850, he went to California over the plains, May 17; left St. Joseph the last day of June, and arrived at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains just as the sun was going down, and he thinks it was the most beautiful sight he ever saw. He celebrated the Fourth of July on the Green River. Landed at Salt Lake City July 21; arrived at Humboldt, Cal., Sept. 10; went to the Placerville Mines, from there to Cold Springs, on Webber Creek, where he wintered; remained in California fifteen years; returned home in 1865, by steamer, via New York, to Albany, Dane Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming pursuits. Mr. Hudson and himself have purchased seventy-three acres of land on the banks and bluffs of Lake Koshkonong, where they erected a very fine and comfortable hotel, for the accommodation of excursionists, hunters and fishing parties. This lake abounds in fish; duck, geese, snipe, woodcock and meadow-birds are in great abundance. This is one of the best localities for sport in the country. Mr. Whitcomb married Miss Jane Briton, in California, in 1863; they had one child, Joshua, born in 1864, died in 1865; buried in Amador Co., Cal. Mrs. Whitcomb died in Ohio, in 1877; second

marriage to Miss Jane Moore, daughter of George Moore, formerly of England; have one child—Willis, born the last Sunday in May, 1879. Mr. Whitecomb is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Grange; liberal in religion and politics.

OLE WIGDALE, hardware merchant, Fort Atkinson; born in the Parish of Birkrem, Diocese of Christian Sands, Norway, Dec. 17, 1834. Mr. Wigdale was left an orphan at the age of 10 years, and has ever since battled with the Fates, single-handed and alone; when 17 years old, he entered a provision store in Bergen, Norway, receiving for his services the munificent sum of \$12 a year; emigrated to America in 1853; came West and located at Cambridge, Dane Co., where he attended school, then worked in Norton's saw-mill at Janesville, for a couple of months, then engaged in Norman Dutcher's store as clerk; in 1853, went to Beloit and served his time at the tinner's trade; was with John C. Burr one year; opened business for himself in Cambridge, Dane Co., in January, 1857, hardware, tins and stoves; sold out in 1867, moved to Fort Atkinson and re-opened business in the same line. Married Miss Margaret Stinson, daughter of Rev. Christopher Stinson, of Cambridge, Dane Co.; have six children—Amanda L., born Jan. 20, 1859; Otto C., April 12, 1861; Ennis S., Jan. 31, 1864; Edwin A., Nov. 25, 1865; Tenna R., Feb. 1, 1868; Norman A., Dec. 11, 1873. Held the office of Town Treasurer of Christiana, Dane Co., two terms, and one term as Supervisor; member of Ancient Order of United Workmen; family attend the Methodist Church; Republican in politics.

HORACE B. WILLARD, M. D., for thirty years a prominent citizen of Jefferson Co., and at present a resident merchant and manufacturer of the city of Fort Atkinson; was born in the town of Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1825. His parents were not wealthy, even as wealth was counted in those days, and, being the fifth in a family of six children, he learned at an early age that by his own unaided efforts he must work out the problem of his life. At the age of 21, he found himself possessed of a good English education, and a fair reputation as a public teacher. As a life-work, he chose the medical profession, and commenced reading under the instructions of William B. Coye, M. D., of Gilbertsville, in that county. Having been inured to habits of patient thought, and rather delighting in mental labor, he made such progress as to attract the attention of the medical fraternity, and was awarded the "College Beneficiary," which, under a law of that State, was given to the most worthy student in each Congressional District. In the spring of 1849, he graduated from the Geneva Medical School. On the 11th of the following July, he was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Vickery, eldest daughter of Stevens and Jerusha D. Vickery, old and honored residents of Onondaga Co. Thus armed and equipped for his duels with Death, and supported by his beautiful, brave and devoted "second," he anticipated Greeley's advice, and "went West." He settled in the village of Aztalan, where for seven years he gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. At the end of this time, his health failing, he sold out and spent one year in travel and recuperation, and then resumed business at Lake Mills, within the circle of his former ride and old friends; here he remained until 1866, when he again found his constitution giving way under the arduous duties and responsibilities of an extensive practice, and reluctantly concluded that he must abandon the profession he loved, in which he had made many warm friends, acquired a competency, and gained an enviable reputation. This point once settled in his mind, he immediately removed to Fort Atkinson. Here he at once entered with zeal and energy into many of the enterprises which have made that city so prosperous. One of his first acts was to join in organizing the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, in which he has been one of the Directors almost without intermission since its formation, and which has become one of the largest and most successful manufacturing companies in the Northwest. He is also a stockholder in the Foundry and Machine Company, and for the last six years has kept their books and attended to the correspondence. He has, however, since his residence here, given his attention more particularly to the mercantile business. At present, he has associated with him N. F. Hopkins and F. M. Vickery, active, thorough business men. They conduct the business under the firm name of Willard & Co., and are supposed to have been somewhat successful. Though Dr. Willard makes no pretensions to being a politician, in the modern acceptation of the term, he has kept himself well posted on the political movements of the day. Of Democratic antecedents, he early espoused the Antislavery cause, which was in exact line with his strongly sympathetic nature and keen sense of right and wrong. He was a member of the convention at Madison, twenty-five years ago, which inaugurated the Republican party in this State. Also assisted in the organization of that party in Jefferson Co., and consented to allow his name on the county ticket. In 1860, when the mutterings of Southern discontent became ominous, and uncompromising Union men, with brave hearts and stern convictions, were needed in our councils, he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature for the session of 1861. Here he supported with vote and voice, with zeal and energy, all measures looking to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed with equal earnestness every effort to purchase peace by a compromise with slavery. Hence, he opposed with all the force of his

positive nature the resolution to send delegates to the "Washington Peace Convention," the object of which was to settle the difficulty by concessions. At the time, he was censured somewhat by some of his political friends. His "maiden" speech in the Legislature was in defense of his position on this question, in which he recognized a power behind the war, which could not be compromised. A brief extract from his remarks on that occasion, will, perhaps, better illustrate the force and style of his oratory, than anything we might say. * * * * * "Sir, there are worse conditions than secession or dissolution—worse things than war, be it civil or servile—worse things than death, among which are *dishonorable humiliation, yielding up a vital principle at the suggestion of a mortal foe, stabbing the Goddess of Liberty to pacify the demon of slavery.* * * * * * Gentlemen know not what they ask. They ask us, sir, to quench the *spirit of the age*, an all-pervading element in the atmosphere of to-day, inhaled into the bosom of every man all over God's earth. Thousands of poor serfs, toiling upon the surfeited plains of Russia, have felt its inspiration; the dark-eyed Italians around the regal ruins of Rome are shouting hallelujahs to it to-day, while we, poor devil-serving Christians of America, are talking about driving back the resistless tide, and crushing out the spirit of the nineteenth century, by a simple resolution to perpetuate the century's greatest crime. What though they do resolve to amend the Constitution so as to throw around the "peculiar institution" all the guarantees it ever dared ask? What then? Resolutions, treaties, compacts and constitutions are but the creatures of man, must and will crumble before the onward tread of public opinion. Sir, undertake to re-animate the smoldering dust that sleeps on Bunker's gory battle-bed, or recall the grains of powder that were flashed upon the plains of Lexington; but in the name of consistency, in the dignity of common sense, do not undertake the more impossible task of checking the advancing virtues of the American people. All past experience—the gathering storm—the convulsive agony of this hour, and the eternal truths of God, declare with fearful distinctness that there is no safety for this nation while one breath of slavery belies the immortal principles of the Declaration. We must recognize and accept the necessity of this war. There be devils that go not out by fasting and prayer." The full text of this speech appeared in several of the journals, and received quite favorable criticism. His constituents indorsed his action on this and other questions, by renominating him at the next convention. This honor he deemed it his duty to decline. He has served many years on the County Board, and filled other places of honor and trust, and his most bitter political enemies accredit him with an unstained official record. He was in full sympathy and accord with the Republican party until the re-nomination of President Grant, for whom he could in nowise be induced to vote a second time, but took the stump for Horace Greeley. Since then, he classes himself among the Independents, though he supported Samuel J. Tilden. He is a good speaker and writer, easy, clear, forcible, and at times quite humorous. He has always been a firm, consistent, outspoken temperance man. Was run for Mayor at the last municipal election on that issue, and was defeated. Having fortunately drawn a prize in the matrimonial lottery, Dr. Willard's domestic relations have ever been exceptionally pleasant, and his intimate friends have often heard him attribute much of his success in life to the cheerful support and sympathy of his wife, and all the pleasures of his home life to a mutual confidence which has never been weakened. The fruit of their union is one daughter—Julia Adele (now Mrs. C. A. Caswell), a pleasant, accomplished lady. Her husband is the son and law partner of Hon. L. B. Caswell, member of Congress. All residents of Fort Atkinson.

DR. JOSEPH WINSLOW, Fort Atkinson; born in Windsor, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 23, 1810; son of Joseph and Rebecca (Fish) Winslow; was educated at Windsor Academy; about 1829, he commenced to study medicine with his cousin, John Winslow, at Berlin, Vt.; attended Woodstock Medical College two terms; in 1832, he entered Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated in 1833. Moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and remained one year, teaching school and practicing. In the fall of 1835, he came to Michigan, making a short visit there, and came to Racine, where he remained one year; thence to Milwaukee, remaining there two years; in 1837, he located in Fort Atkinson and made a claim of Sec. 25, entire section, and a half-section besides, and commenced farming; broke the first ground in the summer of 1838; continued farming for ten years, when, finding a great demand for his medical services, he opened practice once more. Married, Aug. 20, 1840, Miss Sarah Bingham, who died May 9, 1846. August, 1847, married Eliza Traver, who died February, 1858; went to California in 1849, and returned in 1851; married again, Oct. 9, 1860, Miss Matilda B. Rice; his children are Rush, born Nov. 7, 1843; Adolphus, April 10, 1846, died at the age of 6 months, children of first wife; children of his third wife—Erle, May 17, 1864; Lynn, May 18, 1866. Dr. Winslow has been President of the village for several terms; member of the Legislature one term, 1868-69. His family attends Universalist Church; he is a member of Masonic Fraternity and I. O. O. F.; a Democrat.

CHARLES J. WOOD, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 21, 1816; came to Wisconsin and located in Milford in 1842; in 1867, he came to Jefferson Co.

and purchased his present homestead. Married, January, 1848, Miss Amy Plumb, daughter of Daniel Plumb, of New York; have four children living and two dead—Herbert L., Frank P., Charles T. and Clara B., living; Clara A. and Ella H., dead. His family attend the Congregational Church; Republican.

LUCIAN V. ZOMDER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cold Springs; born in Troy, N. Y., May 19, 1812; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and purchased eighty acres of land in Milwaukee, where he lived till 1850, when he came and settled in Farmington, and bought eighty acres of land; in 1869, he sold this property, and came and settled on Sec. 12, Koshkonong, purchasing ninety-seven acres of land. Married, Dec. 4, 1846, Mrs. Rebecca Northrup, daughter of Hezekiah Whitney; had five children—Lucian V., born Nov. 28, 1847; James T., Nov. 4, 1849; Lycurgus J., Dec. 23, 1851; Francis O., Dec. 13, 1855; George E., July 3, 1859; Mrs. Zomder, by her first marriage, had six children—Eloisa A., born Sept. 3, 1834; Mary, Jan. 7, 1836; Henry W., Oct. 23, 1838; Louisa, May 17, 1840; William, May 17, 1842; Anna, April 1, 1844, died, aged 10 months. Mr. Zomder enlisted in Company E, 37th W. V. I., March 25, 1865; mustered out July 27, 1865; James enlisted with his fether in the same regiment and company, and mustered out at the same time; Lucian enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in Company B, 3d W. V. I., and served nine months; his stepson, William Northrup, enlisted Sept. 4, 1864, in Company E, 1st. Wis. Heavy Artillery, discharged June 26, 1865, and died Sept. 5, 1865. Mr. Zomder has served in many offices of the county—Justice of the Peace two years, and Clerk of the School District nine years. Liberal in religion; Republican.

LAKE MILLS TOWNSHIP.

H. J. ANDERSON, proprietor meat market, Lake Mills; born in Christiania, Norway, Oct. 20, 1848; came to America in 1866, locating at Lake Mills, and went to work on a farm; in 1867, engaged as clerk in mercantile business of Fargo & Harvey; in 1876, opened his present business. Married, at Lake Mills, Oct. 20, 1870, Sarah A. Fargo, of Lake Mills; have four children.

A. G. BERNARD, editor and proprietor of Lake Mills *Spike*; born at Brighton, Long Island, July 28, 1848; came to Wisconsin in February, 1877, from Ohio, where he had resided for several years, occupying a position on the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*; located at Edgerton, Wis., and engaged in journalism; Nov. 12, 1878, started his present paper at Lake Mills, Jefferson Co.

GEORGE W. BLACK, Assistant Postmaster, Lake Mills; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1843; came to Wisconsin in 1847. His father, Riley Black, settled in the vicinity of Lake Mills; engaged in farming until his death in July, 1870. George W. Black, in 1863, began teaching penmanship in Watertown and other places; in 1866, went to farming; in 1870, came to Lake Mills, where he started a barber-shop and confectionery store; in 1875, was appointed Assistant Postmaster; has been Town and Village Clerk for some years. Married, at Oakland, Jan. 4, 1864, Matilda C. Ritchie, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; has one child living.

J. B. CHESMORE, Postmaster, Lake Mills; born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Aug. 17, 1834; came to Wisconsin in 1855; located at Lake Mills, engaged in boot and shoe business; in 1862, received appointment of Postmaster, which position he has since held, doing also business in school-books, stationery, etc. Married, at Johnson, Vt., February, 1858, Miss Nancy P. Dimick, of Vermont; has two children—Dora B. and Elmer L.

CHARLES D. COOK, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Lake Mills Township, March 10, 1848. Married, at Lake Mills, Sept. 23, 1872, Eliza A. Fleming, of that place; has one child living and lost one; owner of eighty acres; is also managing the estate of his father, Homer Cook, who settled with his family in Lake Mills in 1845; is now in California; his estate here comprises some 2,000 acres.

JAMES CRUMP, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lake Mills; born in England July 7, 1825; emigrated to America in 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1844; went to work at his trade of cooper at Lake Mills; in 1850, went to making carriages and wagons; in 1852, went to California; returned in 1854, and bought 160 acres where he is at present located. Married, at Lake Mills, Jan. 29, 1855, Diantha Thayer, a native of New York; has three children.

ALBERT ENGLISH, meat market, Lake Mills; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; came with his father to Lake Mills in 1844. In 1857, began making brooms, but, in a short time, went to work on

a farm; in 1860, went to California, returning in 1863; he enlisted in the 46th W. V. I.; was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war; in 1871, bought his present business. Married, at Lake Mills, Jan. 15, 1866, Laura A. White; has two boys.

WILLIAM EVERSON, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Aztalan, Jefferson Co., Wis., June 20, 1841. Married, at Lake Mills, June 2, 1867, Miss Elizabeth Rathbun, a native of Michigan; have three children—Fanny, born June 2, 1869; Frank, Jan. 7, 1872, and baby, born April 12, 1878; they own 250 acres.

E. B. FARGO, merchant, Lake Mills; born in New London, Conn., Feb. 18, 1822; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, located at Lake Mills and engaged in mercantile business; in 1848, purchased of Millard & Piekard the original site of the village, including the mills; gave his attention to conducting mills and farming; he with his brother, Lyman Fargo, Miles Millard and Ambrose Foster built, in 1847, the first foundry west of Milwaukee, Mr. Fargo owning at one time two-thirds of it; in 1862, sold his interest in foundry and built his present store and resumed mercantile business; has also a farm of 290 acres. Married, in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1844, Marilla Churchill, of New York, daughter of Gen. Churchill; they have six children.

GEORGE T. FARGO, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 25, 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1867, and engaged as clerk in mercantile business of his uncle, E. B. Fargo, at Lake Mills, until he moved on his father's farm, where he is at present. Married, at Lake Mills, Sept. 30, 1875, Catharine Taylor, of Michigan; have two children. The farm of 200 acres was purchased by his father, the Rev. Isaac Fargo, in 1853.

L. D. FARGO, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Tousley; born in Connecticut Nov. 22, 1824. His parents moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1832. He came to Wisconsin in 1845, arriving at Milwaukee Nov. 5; came to Lake Mills in 1846; took up 120 acres of Government land where his present farm is situated. His farm now comprises 520 acres, under cultivation except sixty-five acres. Besides farming, he carried on the nursery business for twelve years. Married, in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 4, 1848, Sarah Rich, of Genesee Co., N. Y.; have a family of three children living; have lost three.

GEORGE S. GRISWOLD, manufacturer, Lake Mills; born at Stafford, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1828; came to Wisconsin in 1850; located at Lake Mills and engaged in the manufacture of farming implements. Married, at Lake Mills, Sept. 8, 1852, Elbina E. Merriam, of Oswego Co., N. Y.; have two boys.

W. R. HARVEY, merchant, Lake Mills; born at Lake Mills Feb. 10, 1845; engaged in his present business in 1859. Married, in New Jersey, April 19, 1871, Miss Georgia Delaware, of Troy, N. Y.; have one child. His father, Enoch Harvey, was one of the early settlers, having located in Jefferson Co. in 1843.

L. A. HILDRETH, blacksmith, Lake Mills; born Sept. 22, 1831; came to Wisconsin in 1849; went to work at his trade at Lake Mills, Aug. 19, 1862; enlisted in 3d Wis. Light Artillery; went into active service, participating in all battles with the battery, among them Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and others; was mustered out at Madison July 3, 1865; returned to his present occupation. Married, at Lake Mills, in January, 1856, Sarah Lusted, of England; have three children.

S. P. HITCHCOCK, hotel proprietor, Lake Mills; born in Burlington, Hartford Co., Conn., Oct. 1, 1812; came to Wisconsin in 1849; went to farming in Lake Mills Township. In 1868, purchased an interest in the agricultural manufactory at the village of Lake Mills. In 1873, began keeping the Lake Side Hotel at that place. He has held various local offices. Married, Jan. 1, 1845, Miss Louise Parker, at Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y.; she is a native of that place; have five children.

WILLIAM L. HOSKINS, merchant, Lake Mills; born in Erie Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1828; came to Wisconsin in June, 1858, locating at Lake Mills, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1871, was elected to the State Legislature; re-elected in 1872; has held various local offices. Married in Pennsylvania, in November, 1858, Phileena Hutchins, of Pennsylvania; has three children.

SAMUEL HOSLEY, retired farmer, Lake Mills; born in Townsend, Mass., May 8, 1815; came to Wisconsin in October, 1837; went to work at Lake Mills splitting rails. In 1838, went to Rockford; thence to Madison, where he helped to build the State Capitol; was given a commission as Captain of militia. In 1845, went to farming in Aztalan Township. In 1877, sold his farm of 244 acres, and moved to his present residence. Mr. Hosley believes he is the only one now living who spent the winter of 1837-38 at Lake Mills. Married, at Lake Mills, January, 1842, Emeline Pessamore, of New York, who died in 1872. Married the second time, at Fort Atkinson, Sept. 26, 1874, Nora Allen (nee Briton), of New York; has three children living. His son Charles now keeps a livery stable at Lake Mills.



Chas. Hoppenbar
JEFFERSON

E. G. KALTENBRUN, hardware merchant, Lake Mills; born in Germany Sept. 25, 1836; came to Wisconsin in 1852; located at Watertown; went to work at his trade of tinsmith. In 1855, came to Lake Mills and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. J. H. Bruns; they opened the first hardware business in the village. In 1856, he went to Chicago, then to Colorado, returning to Lake Mills in 1864; went into hardware business. In 1869, sold out to F. W. Myers; started again, in 1874, the business he is now in. Married, at Lake Mills, Nov. 10, 1865, Augusta Rosenberg, of Germany; have two children.

S. S. KEYES, cabinet maker, Lake Mills; born in Northfield, Vt., Aug. 3, 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1848; went to work at his trade at Lake Mills. In 1856, engaged in mercantile business. In 1859, went to Madison, where he was employed as clerk in the post office. In 1860, was appointed Postmaster at Lake Mills. In 1863, went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained until 1867; has held several local offices; was commissioned by Gov. Dodge, during his administration, as Captain of rifles and promoted to Major. Married, in Washington Co., Vt., Nov. 14, 1838, Martha Boys, of New Hampshire; have five children—Charles A., born Nov. 11, 1839; Eliza Z., Nov. 30, 1840; Jennie A., Aug. 30, 1845; Norman D., Sept. 6, 1848; Kittie H., March 2, 1851. Mr. Keyes' father, Capt. Joseph Keyes, and family, were the first white settlers of Lake Mills; came there in 1837, having landed in Milwaukee in June of the previous year.

CASPAR KROGH, farmer and miller, Sec. 19; P. O. Kroghville; born in Norway Sept. 27, 1812; came to America in 1843; located in Racine Co., Wis.; went to work at his trade of gunsmith. In 1848, came to Kroghville; purchased the saw-mill and a few acres of land; operated the mill and worked at his trade. In 1853, built a grist-mill, which he still owns. In 1858, started a brickyard; made brick one season. In 1859, he built his present residence with brick of his own manufacture. In 1868, built a woolen factory. Has been Justice of the Peace for some years; elected in 1855. Married, in Norway, in 1838, Catharine Johnson, of Norway; have nine children living; lost two; is owner of sixty-seven acres of land in Jefferson Co. and 160 in Dane Co.

CHARLES J. MILLARD, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lake Mills; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1845; came to Wisconsin in 1847. His father, Judson Millard, purchased and settled upon the farm now occupied by C. J., where he remained until his death, in 1865. Charles J. Millard, Aug. 14, 1862, enlisted in the 39th W. V. I., Co. D; went into active service; participated in all battles with the regiment; slightly wounded at Jackson, Miss.; at expiration of term of service, was mustered out with the regiment at Madison in July, 1865; returned to Lake Mills; went to farming and managing the Rock Lake Creamery. Has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two years. Married, at Columbus, Wis., Oct. 3, 1866, Evaline Aldrich, of Watertown, Wis.; have three children; owns 200 acres.

CLAUS NELSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Tousley; born in Sweden Aug. 24, 1838; came to America in 1860; remained at Green Bay until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the 17th W. V. I.; went into active service; participated in all the battles with the regiment. In 1863 or 1864, re-enlisted in the same company; was mustered out at Madison in July, 1865. In 1872, bought his present farm of 150 acres. Married, at Madison, Feb. 6, 1867, Elizabeth Entwistle, of County Antrim, Ireland; have one child living; lost one.

R. L. NEWTON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Kroghville; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 23, 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1844; located in Lake Mills Township; went to farming and blacksmithing. In 1859, gave up his trade, and has been engaged on his farm since. Married, in 1845, Susan E. Spoor, of Orleans Co., N. Y., at which place the marriage took place; have three children; is owner of 171 acres.

L. E. PORTER, pattern-maker, Lake Mills; born in Vermont Aug. 18, 1824; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and went to work at his trade of carpenter and joiner at Lake Mills; in 1852, he engaged in pattern-making at the foundry, where he is at present employed. Has been Village Trustee three or four years. Married, in Massachusetts, Nov. 26, 1846, Miss Martha J. Flint, of Mount Vernon, N. H.; born March 3, 1826; have seven children living, three dead—Martha J., born June 20, 1848; Rodney M., Dec. 26, 1849; Mary J., April 18, 1852; Emma B., July 16, 1854, died Aug. 22, 1857; Elsie E., born Aug. 19, 1857, died July 5, 1858; Charles S., born June 20, 1869, died Jan. 8, 1860; Walter E., born Dec. 26, 1860; Ulysses G., Aug. 26, 1863; Ettie, Aug. 30, 1865; Cora, April 22, 1873.

O. L. RAY, insurance and pension agent; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1831; came to Wisconsin in September, 1839; went to work at his trade of carpenter and joiner. Enlisted, Aug. 14, 1862, in the 29th W. V. I.; went into active service, participating in several battles; was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; remained in hospital until August, joined the regiment,

and was sent home on recruiting service; January, 1864, returned to his regiment and went on the Red River campaign; mustered out at Shreveport, La., May 22, 1865, receiving his discharge at Madison, Wis. Came to Lake Mills and engaged in the insurance business and working as his trade; is pension agent; has been Town Treasurer six years; was President of the Village Board in 1875, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and F. & A. M. While in the army he held the rank of First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain. Married, at Lake Mills, Sept. 5, 1853, Harriett Lustead, of England; have two children living.

B. B. SANBORN, grocer and confectioner, Lake Mills; born at Littleton, Grafton Co., N. H., July 27, 1834; came to Wisconsin, October, 1855; located at Lake Mills; went to work at his trade of carpenter and joiner; in 1856, went to Whitewater, where he worked at his trade; in 1858, went to Richland Co., and engaged in same business; from there went to Green Co. On May 7, 1862, enlisted in the 20th W. V. I.; went into active service, and participated in all the battles with the regiment. Was mustered out of service Aug. 10, 1865, returning to Lake Mills, and resuming his former occupation; in 1870, went into the cabinet and furniture business; in 1877, started his present business. Has been Clerk of the School Board, Town Clerk, member of the Village Board, and is now President of the same. Married, at Lake Mills, Sept. 1, 1857, Mary J. Foster, of Steuben Co., N. Y., daughter of William H. Foster, one of the early settlers of Lake Mills. Mr. Sanborn has three children.

F. A. SEAVER, knife manufacturer, Lake Mills; born in Vermont, Nov. 8, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1845; located at Lake Mills, and engaged in blacksmithing; in 1875, went into his present business; in 1852, went to California, where he worked at his trade and mining, returning in 1855. Is one of the Board of Village Trustees. Married, at Lake Mills, Jan. 1, 1846, Sarah A. Miller, of Massachusetts, whose family were among the early settlers; they settled at Lake Mills in 1845. Mr. Seaver has two children—Harriet, born Jan. 21, 1848; Fred M., July 18, 1856.

C. C. SMITH, miller, Lake Mills; born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, Aug. 8, 1830; came to America in 1856, locating at Watertown, Wis.; engaged in milling business, following his business in Watertown and Waukesha Co. until 1874, then came to Lake Mills and bought the mill he is running. Married, at Watertown, in 1862, Matilda Kruegar, of Germany; have four children, two boys and two girls.

ELIAS TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lake Mills; born in County Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1832; came to America in 1852; located on his present farm of 200 acres. Married, in Aztalan, Wis., Jan. 12, 1863, Miss Kittie McKee, a native of Charington, Canada; born Feb. 22, 1842; have three children living, two having died—Amanda F., born April 18, 1865, died Nov. 28, 1870; Walter M., born July 28, 1868, died Dec. 24, 1870; Llewellyn B., born Sept. 12, 1871; Florence S., born Sept. 6, 1874; Victor E., born Feb. 8, 1876.

WILLIAM H. TORREY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Kroghville; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 30, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1847; his parents, with family, settled in Lake Mills Township; on Feb. 14, 1864, he enlisted in the 50th W. V. I.; was mustered out at Madison in April, 1865; returned to his farm—is owner of 130 acres.

RICHARD VANSLYKE, carpenter and joiner, Lake Mills; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1859; went to work at his trade at Lake Mills. Enlisted, Aug. 29, 1862, in the 3d Wis. Battery, Light Artillery; went into active service; he not only participated in all of the battles in which his battery was engaged, but also in some while on detached service. In 1864, went with the 1st Illinois Battery through the Georgia campaign; returned to 3d Battery, February, 1865, at Murfreesboro; was transferred Feb. 28, 1865, to 8th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery; April 14, 1865, was transferred to 6th Wisconsin Battery; mustered out at Madison July 3, 1865. Married, in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 18, 1853, Sophia A. Beckwith, of Wyoming Co., N. Y.; have three children living.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

T. C. BLANCHARD, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oakland; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1839, where he passed his early life and received a good common-school education; graduated at S. N. Bassett's Mercantile College; at the age of 16, came to Wisconsin, and located in Oakland Co. in 1855; engaged in farming till 1856, when he returned to his home in York State; July, 1858, returned to Wisconsin. In 1860, married Miss Eliza M. Snell, who was born Oct. 12, 1840; was the first white child

born in Oakland; have two children—Lilly and Minnie. In 1866, he was Treasurer; in 1867, Town Clerk; 1871–74, Chairman of the Town Board four consecutive times, and again in 1876; family attend Baptist Church; owns 154 acres of the finest land, and makes a specialty of dairy business; is a member of the firm of Olin, Crossfield & Co., who are operating three different factories.

F. O. CROSSFIELD, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Gun Plain Township, Allegan Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1856; received a good common-school education; was brought up a farmer; he is the son of C. P. Crossfield; came with his father to Wisconsin in 1867; located in Oakland Township; bought land and engaged at farming. F. O. married, Nov. 8, 1877, Miss Elva Earl, who was born in Galesburg, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. Mr. Crossfield owns eighty acres of land, well improved; manages 100 acres adjoining his, belonging to his father; raises a variety of crops; makes a specialty of the dairy business. Republican.

JOHN CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in New Hampshire Aug. 30, 1831; born and brought up a farmer; came to Wisconsin and located in Jefferson Township and engaged at farming. Married, in October, 1854, Miss Olivia L. Burdick, who was born in New York June 10, 1836; they have seven children—Norah, Elmer, Eugene, Bella, Nettie, Justin, Winnie. Mr. Curtis farmed on shares for a few years in Jefferson Township, then removed to Lincoln Township, Adams Co., where he farmed in the same way; returned to Oakland Township in March, 1879; bought 160 acres, formerly owned by George C. Smith; the farm is in good condition, with all latest improvements; Mr. Curtis raises usual crops and stock of the county; makes a specialty of dairying. Has always voted the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM EUSTIS, farmer, Secs. 11 and 12; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Newburyport, Mass., May 4, 1799, where he received only a common-school education; when quite young, went to Eastport, Me., where he clerked in a dry-goods store for three years; when 21 years of age he entered the dry-goods trade for himself; that business he followed successfully till 1836. Married, in Eastport, Me., April 6, 1823, Miss Frances Weinslar, who was born in Portland June 6, 1804; their children are—Elizabeth, Frances and William; their mother died in December, 1835. He then removed, with his children, to Sangamon Co., Ill., where he pre-empted 400 acres of prairie land, on which he made many improvements. Married again, in Sangamon Co., Ill., December, 1840, Miss Martha Sowell, who was born in Charlotte Co., Va., in February, 1814; had three children—Charlie, Jane, Mary. In the spring of 1846, he disposed of the land and moved to Wisconsin, and bought 160 acres; shortly afterward added 120; had 280 acres; eighty acres he has since sold; the 200 acres remaining he has well improved. He built and occupies the only stone octagon house in Oakland. He raises a variety of crops and the usual stock of the county. Republican. In 1852, served as member of the Legislature for the Second District; has been Assessor and Township Supervisor.

WILLIAM J. FELBEL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oakland; born in Prussia in November, 1843; son of William and Catherine, who emigrated from Prussia to America in 1848, locating in Albany Co., where they followed farming till 1854, then came West and located in Whitewater, Walworth Co., remaining there till the spring of 1855; they then came and settled in Oakland Township, and purchased a farm. At the age of 13, he was apprenticed to the trade of miller, in which business he had both legs broken. On the 14th of August, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 29th W. V. I., at Fort Atkinson; mustered out at Shreveport, La., 19th of June, 1865. He served with his regiment in all the battles it participated in; returned home and re-engaged in farming. Married, June, 1867, in Whitewater, Miss Mary Hake, a native of Ohio; had three children—William, Eda, Alice. In 1872, purchased his homestead of 200 acres; since then has put on all the modern improvements.

JOHN GATES, farmer, Secs. 22 and 27; P. O. Oakland Center; born in Royalton Township, Niagara Co., N. Y., June 20, 1824; was born and raised on a farm; received a limited education; he came alone to Wisconsin in the autumn of 1844; located in Oakland Township, where he worked on different farms; by industry and economy, he was enabled by the spring of 1845 to purchase forty acres on Sec. 33; shortly afterward purchased eighty more acres adjoining, making, all together, 120 acres, for which he paid \$150; made a few improvements, and sold the farm in 1848 for \$600; in the fall of 1848, removed to Richland Co., Wis.; bought 160 acres, which he partially improved, and sold that place at a profit in the beginning of 1850; he then returned to Oakland and bought 150 acres, partially improved, on which he lived and worked industriously; in the spring of 1853, he sold the farm at a profit and bought 100 acres where he is now living; has since added 200 acres; he now owns 300 acres, 280 under cultivation; raises the usual crops and stock of the county; he takes much pride in raising cattle and in dairying business. He married, in Oakland Township, in April, 1855, Miss Marietta Royce, who was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in December, 1833; they have had eight children, five living—Josephine, Rodell,

Judson, Byron and John; the last two are twins. Republican. Has been Supervisor and Treasurer of Oakland.

C. PERRY GOODRICH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Christiana, Dane Co.; born in Stoekbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1831; son of Charles and Clara Goodrich; came with his parents to Wisconsin in the spring of 1846; located and bought a farm on Sec. 29, Oakland Township, where his parents lived for a number of years; Perry received a very good common-school education; when 18 years of age, he commenced to teach school; taught for five terms; educated himself at night in mathematical studies and surveying; was always energetic in helping his parents on their farm. Married, in Cambridge, Dane Co., Nov. 1, 1855, Miss Frances D. Bowen, who was born in Monroe Co., N. Y.; they have three children—William B., born in January, 1859; Charles, born in August, 1867; DeWitt, born in June, 1869. In the spring of 1856, he bought eighty acres of land, to which he has since added one hundred and thirty acres, ninety-five acres of which is under the plow; raises a variety of crops, some very fine cattle; makes a specialty of dairying; makes excellent butter; has taken premium on three grades at State fairs, in 1878; his farm is finely improved. Is a Republican. In 1860, was elected Justice of the Peace; in 1860, was elected County Surveyor, on a two-years term; he is said to be a No. 1 surveyor. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Oakland Township, in Co. I, 1st W. V. C.; in 1862, he was appointed Sergeant; in May, 1863, was promoted to First Sergeant; April, 1864, to Sergeant Major; Jan. 25, 1865, was commissioned by Gov. James T. Lewis, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Wis. Regt.; he has a very fine war record; was mustered out March 7, 1865; returned home to his family, in Oakland Township, and engaged at farming, which he has since followed. In 1866, was Surveyor; served one term. In 1868, he was elected to the Wisconsin State Legislature, from Second District, for one term; he has also served as Clerk of Town Board and Chairman.

E. A. HART, farmer; P. O. Oakland; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 3, 1825, where he received a common-school education, and lived on his parents' farm till 11 years old, when he commenced to labor for strangers; followed farming until 23 years old, then, having accumulated \$400 by hard labor, emigrated West, and located in Oakland, Jefferson Co., Wis., in September, 1848. Married, Feb. 12, 1850, Marinda E. Goodrich; they have five children—Harriet W., Jessie, Florence, Elenora and Mary. In 1853, he was Assessor; in 1854, on Board of Supervisors; in 1864, Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; owns eighty-three acres of land, raising all the general farm stock and usual grains.

E. C. HART, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Oakland Township, in October, 1849; the son of O. P. and Florinda Hart. E. C. was born and raised on a farm. He received a good common-school education; attended the Albion Academy. He enlisted, in January, 1865, in Co. H, 49th W. V. I.; mustered out Aug. 5, 1865; returned to Oakland; re-engaged at farming. Married, in November, 1872, Miss Ella Orrendorff, who was born in Oakland in 1852; have two children—Lena and Flora. Mr. Hart owns eighty acres of land; raises a variety of crops and the usual stock of the county; is a Republican.

LUCIUS L. HART, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oakland Center; born in Virgil Township, N. Y.; born on a farm; passed his early life in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he attended a common school; when very young, he had a long distance to walk to school; one day, about noon, there was a very severe snow-storm; the snow was three feet deep, and it turned very cold; while going home from school, his hands, feet, ears and face were so badly frozen that he has ever since suffered from the effects. He followed farming in New York. Married, in Vernon Township, Oneida Co., March 6, 1844, Miss Rebecca Goodrich, a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; they had three children—Newton, Mary and Hattie. In the spring of 1845, he came to Wisconsin; located on Sec. 32, Oakland Township, where he purchased a claim of eighty acres; he endured many privations and worked hard; purchased another eighty-acre piece of land on Sec. 33; he made some very tasty improvements. In the spring of 1878, he sold off his land on Sec. 33, he intending to live a retired life; afterward purchased another farm of fifty acres, well improved, with good barns and a neat frame house. Mr. Hart has led a very moral life; never drank any liquor or intoxicating beverage of any kind. Republican.

HENRY IMIG, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oakland; born in Prussia in October, 1842; son of Philip and Christina, who came to Wisconsin in July, 1843, and located in Waukesha Co. on sixty-seven acres; he lived with them till 1854; then engaged in a general store in Waukesha; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. B, 28th W. V. I., and was mustered out Aug. 21, 1865, at Madison; returned to Waukesha; lived there a year and eight months; then removed to Jefferson Township, Jefferson Co., and bought 100 acres of land, partially improved, which he has, by his industry, much improved. Married, in April, 1868, Louisa Miller, of Sumner; had three children—Amelia, Charlie and William. Republican.

HOLMES IVES, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn., Nov. 3, 1814; when 1 year old, his parents moved to Berkshire Co., Mass., where he received his early education; in 1835, he returned to New Haven Co., Conn.; in 1838, came to Michigan on a Government survey. Married Miss Rosanna Foss, who was born in June, 1820; had two children—William and Olive. Came to Wisconsin in spring of 1843, and located in Oakland, Jefferson Co.; owns 224 acres of land, and was one of the prime movers in naming that township Oakland. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party.

JAMES N. KENNEDY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cambridge; born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 19, 1819, where he received his early education and learned the trade of carpentering; came to America in 1844, first to Milwaukee, thence to Milton, Rock Co., and from there to Cold Springs, Jefferson Co.; in the fall of 1845, he located in Oakland and purchased eighty acres of land, which form his homestead. In February, 1846, he married Dorothy C. Caehan; have seven children—Daniel, Jane, Thomas, Rosanna, May, John, Dorry; in the fall of 1846, he cut sufficient logs to build his first house; the fever and ague then prevailing, he could not get sufficient help to build; he then had the logs cut into timber, and, on the 1st of January, 1847, accomplished his task, under all the disadvantages of the cold weather of the winter; in 1858, he built his present home, of frame, with good outbuildings; Mr. Kennedy, at different times, has bought land from the Government, owns altogether 220 acres and raises the general products of the county, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Has served as Justice of the Peace over twenty years; as Supervisor, one term; in the spring of 1879, was elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

ROBERT N. KENNEDY, farmer, Sec. 18 and 19; P. O. Christiana, Dane Co.; born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1826; carpenter by trade; came to America in 1846; in 1874, came to Wisconsin and located in Oakland, Jefferson Co., and worked at his trade, and then engaged in farming. Married, in March, 1850, Miss Ann Matheison, who is a native of New Brunswick; have four children—Mary J., Anna, Lizzy and Dugald. In 1852, he went to California on a mining expedition, also worked at his trade, living there till 1855, when he returned to Wisconsin. Owns 153 acres of land, raises the products of this county. Independent in politics.

JAMES LAING, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Cambridge; born in Banffshire, Scotland, in April, 1823; born and raised on a farm; received a fair education; has always followed farming. Married, in Scotland, in June, 1852, Miss Ann Forbes, a native of the same shire; have one child—Ellen, now married. In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Laing and his wife came direct from Scotland to Wisconsin; located in Oakland Township, where he bought eighty acres, to which he has added fifty acres adjoining. Owns 130 acres well improved. Independent in politics. He and family are members of the Cambridge Presbyterian Church.

JAMES MATHISON, farmer, Sec. 6 and 18; P. O. Cambridge; born in New Brunswick, May, 1831; son of Dugald Mathison, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1786. In 1829, married May Logan, a native of County Antrim, Ireland; they had six children—James, Dugald, Henry, John, Ann and Mary. Mr. James Mathison is the oldest. Mr. Mathison, Sr., came to New Brunswick and settled there in 1830; bought a farm which he worked till 1846, when he moved West with his family, and located in Oakland Township, Jefferson Co., and purchased 200 acres of land; lived there till his death in 1849. Mr. James Mathison and his brother, Dugald, have bought out the other heirs, and carry on the old homestead farm, making since then all the necessary improvements to make it a first-class farm; they raise cattle and hogs extensively, and horses (owns a Norman colt two years old, weighing 1,250 pounds). In 1864, they bought 145 acres in Section 18. In the year 1850, they drew their wheat to Milwaukee and sold it for 40 and 50 cents per bushel. Independent in politics.

R. D. MERRIMAN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born Oct. 14, 1829, in Litchfield Co., Conn.; born and raised on a farm; received a good common-school education. At an early age, he began working at farming; assisted his parents until 1850; then entered the butchering business, which he followed till 1857. Married, near his birthplace, Sept. 22, 1851, Miss Sarah Miller, who was born in Hooky Norton, England, in December, 1828; they have four children—Alonzo D., born Nov. 22, 1853; Adelbert L., Sept. 9, 1858; Frank H., April 25, 1860; Seymour A., July 28, 1867. Mr. Merriman came direct from Connecticut to Wisconsin in April, 1857; located temporarily on Koshonoug Prairie, Dane Co., where his family lived; he worked a farm for a short time; left there in November next, and removed to Grand Marsh Township, Adams Co., where he bought an unimproved eighty acres of land, which he sold at a profit in 1857. In March, 1859, he and family removed to Jefferson Co.; located in Oakland Township, where he worked a farm on shares; he bought forty acres of land where he now lives, on which he built a new barn and a frame house; in 1869, he made another purchase of sixty acres of land; raises the usual crops and stock of the county (Durham-grade cattle); makes a specialty of dairying. Democrat.

Q. C. OLIN, farmer, Secs. 22, 27 and 28; P. O. Oakland Center; born in Canton Township, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 7, 1835; born and raised on a farm; worked at farming till he was 23 years of age, Oct. 7, 1858, came to Wisconsin, located in Prairieville, where he was employed as flour-miller by his brother George A.; in January, 1859, he secured employment on the M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.; he was promoted to the position of gravel-train conductor; at the same time, acted as purchasing agent of railroad ties and wood; in May, 1859, he resigned and went as conductor on the Chicago, La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R.; in 1864, the company promoted him to the position of passenger-train conductor, which position he faithfully filled till 1870; in 1870, he bought a farm of 120 acres in Oakland Township, which he rented out.

J. S. PIXLEY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 10, 1811; born and raised on a farm; when 9 years of age he went with his parents to Oneida Co., N. Y., where they engaged in farming; J. S. received a limited schooling but he was always energetic in assisting his worthy parents in farming; at the age of 19, he began life for himself; married in Madison Co., N. Y., in November, 1830, Miss Clarissa Ward, who was born in Oneida Co. in 1813; four children are living—Oscar, Elizabeth, Corrella and Emma; in the spring of 1843, he came with his family to Wisconsin; located in Oakland Township, Jefferson Co., where he made a claim of eighty acres, which he disposed of in the spring of 1844; then went to Waukesha Co., where he worked at different farms on shares till the spring of 1847; he then returned to Oakland Township, where he took up eighty acres; when Mr. Pixley came to Wisconsin, he had nothing to commence on except his energy and industry; in the early days he worked for 25 cents and 50 cents a day, could not even get that amount in cash; they were compelled to accept their wages in provisions; at one time he was paid in portions of hogs, which he carried on his back to the farm where he is now living, a distance of over ten miles; Mr. Pixley has been a very industrious man; he believes in doing work up to the hilt; He now owns 100 acres of land, which is finely improved; His only son, Oscar, energetically helped his father in working the farm until he enlisted in August, 1864, in Co. I, 3d Cal. V. I.; served gallantly; was mustered out Jan. 15, 1865; returned to his home in Oakland, where he engaged in farming; married, in June, 1873, Miss Melissa Roberts, who was born in Arden Township; they have three children—Mary, Josie and Clarence; Mr. Pixley, Jr., owns eighty acres of land adjoining his father's; Mr. Pixley, Sr., is a Greenbacker.

H. H. POTTER, carpenter and farmer, Secs. 6 and 7; P. O. Cambridge, Dane Co.; born in Rhode Island in May, 1815, on a farm; went with his parents, in 1817, to Sempronius Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; when quite young he learned the carpenter and house-building business, which he followed until 25 years of age; then began farming; remained thirty-seven years; married in Cayuga Co. in September, 1857, Miss Louisa H. Wain, who was born in Hector, Schuyler Co., in February, 1816; children are Warren Kimball, Edward N., farming in Oakland; Emily, died at the age of 7; Franklin, born in February, 1842; followed farming until he enlisted in Oakland in 3d Artillery, Co. D; he was stationed at Alexandria, Va.; from severe exposure he was taken ill; mustered out in June, 1865; returned to his home in Oakland, where, owing to disease contracted in the army, he suffered terribly and died Aug. 9, 1865; A few years after marriage, Mr. Potter removed his family to Cortland Co., N. Y., where he followed farming till 1844; then went to Oneida Co., N. Y., where he followed carpentering and house-building till the spring of 1854; then located in Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis., where he followed his trade till the spring of 1868; then returned to Oakland Township, bought ninety acres of land, partially improved, on which he has made great improvements; raises a variety of crops, and is engaged in the dairy business; Republican.

LEONARD POTTER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cambridge, Dane Co.; born in Rhode Island, November, 1818; where he passed his early life and received a common-school education; in 1844, came to Wisconsin and located in Waukesha County, engaged in farming till the summer of 1846, when he bought the present homestead in Oakland Township, consisting of eighty acres; was in all 189 acres; raises the general products of the county and makes stock-raising a specialty; married, June, 1854, Mary Jane Irving, who was born in 1820; has three children—William T., Leonard J., Samuel G.

STACEY S. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cambridge; born in South, Cortland Co., N. Y., in November, 1825; son of Thomas H. Potter, came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1846; located in Oakland and engaged in farming; when 16 years of age commenced to work 100 acres for himself; married in October, 1854, Jane Walker, a native of Scotland; had nine children—Thomas R., Infant, Charles, Robert, William, John W., Edward J., Caroline B., Mary; His William has been engaged in farming and is now cultivating 152 acres; raises the general products of the county making a specialty of hops and native stock; Radical Republican; member of School Board.

W. K. POTTER, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Cambridge, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., February 1833; son of H. H. and Louisa Potter; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1855; they located in Dane Co. and engaged in farming. His father is a carpenter. W. K. received a good common school education; they moved into Oakland Township and he assisted his father in working the farm. Married in December, 1876, Miss Minnie Sweet, who was born in Cambridge, Dane Co., in the spring of 1873. He came to manage the farm of 130 acres on which he is now living and working successfully; raises a variety of crops; makes a specialty of hogs; raises swarms of what is called in the township; raises Alderney cattle; takes pride in dairying business. Republican in spring of 1873, was elected as town clerk of Oakland Township, re-elected in 1874.

MOSES POWERS, farmer, Postmaster and Assessor, Sec. 26, born in Augusta Township, Oneida Co., N. Y., July, 1812; passed his early life on a farm. Married Miss Olive Currie March, 1834, in Augusta, Oneida Co.; she was a native of New York State; they had five children—Oscar, Eugene, Harriette, Ellen and Mary. Their mother died in March, 1848. Mr. Powers in spring of 1844 on Dec. 28, purchased eighty acres, and the following fall purchased eighty more acres. In 1850 sold some of his property and went to California on a gold-mining expedition. In 1851 returned home to Oakland Township, Wis., and in 1853 he started the Pine's Peak, Cal., and returned in 1855, purchased seventy-seven acres, which now forms his homestead, and makes a specialty of raising bean, straw-corn and hogs.

CHARLES RAMSEY, farmer, Sec. 39, P. O. Fort Atkinson, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 4, 1825; at an early age he was employed as rafting lumber, leaving that he traveled through the country selling in a retail way; afterward worked in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts; then returned to Essex Co., N. Y., where he farmed. In the spring of 1849, was first employed in gineries; worked at various occupations; finally settled in Hebron Township, Jefferson Co., Wis. Married in Hebron Township, Nov. 12, 1851, Miss Elmina Noyes, who was born in New York in May, 1831; they had nine children, eight are living—Charles S., Ellen A., Frank H., Alvanora, James D., Mamie E., Eugene and infant unnamed. Mr. Ramsey bought in Hebron Township forty acres of land, which he improved and lived on until the spring of 1870, at which time he removed to Oakland Township, bought 120 acres of land, on which are good fences and buildings; raises usual crops and some of the county; takes pride in dairying. Republican.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, born in Scotland July 4, 1833; received a good education; at the age of 14, he went to learn the grocery trade, which business he followed till 1857. He is an excellent book-keeper and calculator. In the spring of 1857 he came from Scotland to Wisconsin, located in Oakland, and worked at farming. In 1870, he entered into partnership under the firm name of Olin Crossfield & Co., owners of the Oakland Cheese Factory, of which Mr. Robertson is the overseer; they are operating five cheese-factories. Married in Oakland in March, 1875, Miss Elise Sörenstern, daughter of George and Sarah Sörenstern; has two children—George and Sarah. He now owns 120 acres of land in Oakland, where he lives. Democrat.

JOHN G. RUCKERT, farmer, P. O. Cambridge, Dane Co., born at the Rhine, Province of Coblenz, Prussia, Nov. 24, 1820; son of Louis Ruckert, who was born in 1750; came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1849, then came to Wisconsin and settled in Milford, Jefferson Co. Mr. John G. enlisted December, 1861, as Corporal, Co. D, 54 W. V. C., after one year he was promoted to Sergeant, and served until he was mustered out, February, 1865. Returned home and remained until the spring of 1867, when he bought eighty acres in Milford; six months later sold at a good profit; then bought 110 acres at Krogville. Married, Feb. 25, 1868, Miss Rebecca Bear of Schuyler Co., Penn.; had seven children—Della, John G., Harry O., Emma, Kate, George and Talc R. Owns ninety-two acres on the shores of Lake Ripley, and raises the general products of the county. Republican.

WILLIAM SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. Cambridge, born in Scotland July 11, 1827; at an early age he learned the trade of weaver, which he followed in Scotland. Married in January, 1848, Margaret Miller, also a native of Scotland who died in 1849 in Wisconsin; had two children—Grace and Ann. He came to America and located in Oakland Township in 1841 on his present homestead; he now owns 130 acres of land mostly under cultivation. Married in June, 1853, Miss Mary Ann Kennedy, who was born in Scotland in 1824; had six children—Mary, Maggie, David, Jane, Maleni and Samuel. Republican.

GEORGE SILVERTHORN, farmer; born in Canada Nov. 8, 1798; received a common school education; at an early age he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed in Canada for over ten years. Married there in the autumn of 1823, Miss Sarah Austin, who was born in Steep

Creek, Canada, Dec. 22, 1802; they had twelve children, seven now living—John, George, Willis, Mary Ann, Esther, Caroline and Ella. In the autumn of 1843, he and family came to Wisconsin, locating in Oakland Township, Sec. 28; bought 160 acres of land, which he bought at Government price; on his place he built and lived in a rude hut with a thatched roof. He was a hard worker and a shrewd manager. He owned, at various times, many of the farms in Oakland Township. In a very early day, he used oxen for hauling wheat to Milwaukee, a distance of sixty-five miles; he has sold wheat for the price of 25 cents per bushel; when so unfortunate as to have his wagon break down, the cost to have it repaired was more than the money he received for his wheat. Mr. Silverthorn was a public-spirited man, and always worked for the interest and prosperity of the township. He was a Democrat. He died Jan. 6, 1873; his wife died July 4, 1873.

E. G. SNELL, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oakland Center; born in Union Township, Allen Co., Dec. 11, 1814; born and raised on a farm, and received a good common-school education; taught school for three terms; he has followed farming all his lifetime. Married, in East Lynn, Conn., Oct. 15, 1837, Miss Mariette Huntley; she was born in Lynn, Conn., Aug. 16, 1814; they have had six children, five living—Eliza M., born Oct. 12, 1840; George M., Nov. 15, 1842; John A., Dec. 12, 1844; Joseph H., Oct. 11, 1847; Mary M., March, 1850. They moved to Union Township, Oneida County, N. Y., where he engaged at farming. In 1838, they came to Wisconsin, landing in Milwaukee, where they found it impossible to hire a team, and, therefore, walked to Fort Atkinson, a distance of fifty miles, a remarkable thing for a woman to do; located in Fort Atkinson; they bought 99 acres of land; since then, they have added 189 acres, and now own 288 acres well improved; he raises a variety of crops. Mrs. Snell, for years, kept hotel; she is a smart, business woman, and owns, herself individually, 160 acres of land, which is handsomely improved; she also owns 40 acres of land in Iowa. They are members of the Oakland Free-Will Baptist Church.

L. L. STETSON, farmer, Sees. 4 and 9; P. O. Lake Mills; born three miles from the Green Mountains in Washington Co., Vt.; son of Winslow and Matilda Stetson; his father was born in Vermont in September, 1799. Married there in 1830, Miss Matilda Rice, who was born in the same State; their four children are living—Pluma, Leander, Mary O., Sarah. Their parents came to Wisconsin in June, 1849, and located temporarily in Jefferson Township; removed, in the spring of 1850, to Oakland Township; bought 140 acres partially improved, on which his father made many improvements, and worked industriously until his death Jan. 1, 1854; his wife still lives on the old homestead with her son Leander, who has been a faithful and industrious son; he owns 250 acres of fine land in Oakland Township; also owns 40 acres in Lake Mills Township, Sec. 32, a total of 290 acres; raises a variety of crops and native stock; makes a specialty of dairying, etc. Married, in December, 1866, Miss Lanra Jackson, who was born in New York; had three children—Winslow T., Carrie A., Mabel. Mr. Stetson is a radical Republican; was Assessor one term, in 1869; Supervisor one term, 1870.

JOHN TELFER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Cambridge, Dane Co.; born in Scotland June 11, 1828; is a son of George and Margaret Telfer; came with his parents to New York in 1829, locating at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.; engaged at farming till 1846; in the spring of that year, came to Wisconsin and located in Oakland. Married Miss Elizabeth Fulton in 1852; had four children—George D., Milton, Robert T., John. Owns seventy-five acres of land, under good cultivation. Member of I. O. O. F. Republican.

ROBERT D. THOMSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Cambridge, Dane Co.; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 12, 1812, where lived till 14 years old, when he went to Edinburgh, to assist his brother in the grocery business; remained three years. In the spring of 1829, he came to America, and remained in New York City eighteen months, in the grocery business, then changed with the bakery business till June, 1854. Married, in New York City, February, 1842, Miss Jessie Anderson; she is a native of Huntley, Scotland; born there in April, 1812; have five children—Alexander D., Isabella, Robina, David, William. In the spring of 1844, came to Wisconsin and located in Oakland Township, on the shores of Lake Ripley, where he bought 160 acres of land, where he now lives, raising the general products of the county; makes dairying a specialty. Radical Republican. Has served over eight years as Township Clerk, and Assessor four terms.

JACOB WAGNER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Bavaria Jan. 5, 1847; he is the son of Jacob and Bena Wagner; his father was born in Bavaria Dec. 18, 1811; he was brought up a farmer; at the age of 14, he was left with a widowed mother, of whom he was the only support. Married, in Bavaria, in 1840, Miss Bena Kulls, who was born in Bavaria in 1817; had seven children, four living—Bena, Jacob, Frederick, Catharine. In 1852, he came, with his parents, to Wisconsin; they located in Waukesha Co., where his father bought a farm, to which he devoted time

and industry up to the time of his death, in May, 1878. His wife still lives on the old homestead. Jacob lived with, and assisted his parents at farming until 1871. Married in Waukesha Co. Jan. 4, 1871; in the spring of 1871, he and his wife came to Oakland, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres and improved it; raises a variety of crops and native stock. Independent in politics; liberal in religion.

C. H. P. WILCOX, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1822, where he received a good, common-school education. In 1839, came West and located on the Manitou Islands, where he stayed a couple of months; on the 17th of June, 1839, landed in Milwaukee, and engaged at farm labor till 1841; he moved to Sauk Co., on Sauk Prairie. Married, in September, 1844, Charlotte Ward, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; she died July 18, 1875. Married again, October, 1877, in Niles, Mich., Mrs. C. Snider; purchased a farm of eighty acres in Delafield, and sold it in 1847, and purchased, in Sec. 11, 150 acres, which he worked till the spring of 1852, when he sold his farm and went to California, remaining there until 1855; returned and bought 160 acres in his present place, raising the usual products of the county; was Treasurer of Town two terms; Supervisor, five terms; Assessor, two terms. Republican.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, October, 1820, and, after attending school for a short time, commenced farming; in May, 1846, he came to Wisconsin and located in the eastern portion of Sumner Township, where he pursued the occupation of a farmer; in 1848, he went to Missouri and engaged in hewing wood until April, 1850, when he returned to Sumner Township, where he has since resided; in 1850, he purchased forty acres of ground, and, subsequently, sixty-five acres, upon which he made considerable improvements; in 1852, he went to California, where he remained until the fall of 1857, returning on December 10, when he again engaged in farming; in 1874, he sold his farm and went to Missouri in search of a good location, but, not being pleased, returned again to Wisconsin; in the fall of 1875, he bought a farm of 148 acres in Sumner Township, where he at present resides. In 1877, he married, in Cambridge, Dane Co., Mrs. Sarah Olsen; born in Norway in 1853; they have one child—Alice. Mr. Armstrong is Independent in politics, and by his own efforts, has been very successful in his farming pursuits.

NICHOLAS BARTH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born on the left side of the Rhine, in France, Nov. 19, 1810; he received a common-school education, and, at the age of 17, began learning the trade of cabinet making, and, for ten years, traveled through France and Germany, working as his trade. November 19, 1842, he married, in Englebein, Germany, Miss Elnora Ernaath, born June 29, 1817; had ten children—Amelia, Gustave, Ferdinand, Bertha, Robert H., Laura, I. C. W., Julia H. and Annette. In June, 1845, he moved to New York and worked at his trade; in August, 1846, he removed to Milwaukee, where he again worked at his trade till December; he then came to his present location and purchased forty acres of land, subsequently buying 106 more. He is a strong Democrat.

PHILLIP BECKER, farmer, Secs. 2 and 3; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born in Prussia Sept. 12, 1824. He received a common-school education, and, in 1845, came direct to Wisconsin with his father and mother, Henry and Mary Gertrude Becker. His father located and bought a farm in Oakland Township, Jefferson Co., and Phillip assisted him in working it until 1859, when he bought a farm of forty acres. He married, in May, 1850, in Oakland, Miss Carolina Christians Kelen, born on the Rhine, Germany, Oct. 8, 1829; they had four children, three living—Fred William (born in 1852), Louisa (1855) and Carolina (1858). In 1853, he rented his farm in Oakland and moved to Sumner Township, where he bought seventy-four acres, and has since purchased 282 acres, and now owns 356, upon which he has made a large number of improvements. He is a Democrat, and, together with his family, is a member of the Fort Atkinson Lutheran Church.

RUFUS BINGHAM, farmer, Secs. 19 and 30; P. O. Albion, Dane Co., Wis.; born in Pike Co., Penn., May 14, 1816; received a common-school education; was a farmer. He came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1839. For a time, he wandered over Jefferson and Dane Cos., looking for a location; bought 200 acres of land in Sumner Township, on the shore of Lake Koshkonong, which affords an abundance of water for stock; did not move on it until 1861. In 1839, he settled and engaged in farming in

Milton Township, Rock Co. In the fall of 1841, he returned to his home in Pike Co., Penn. Married, in Palmyra, Penn., in February, 1846, Miss Esther Ainsley, who was born in Pike Co., Penn.; they have four children—Ella, Florence, Amanda and Emeline. Mr. Bingham remained in Pennsylvania until 1849; then came again to Wisconsin in the spring of 1849; farmed in Milton Township till the fall of 1851; returned home to his family in Pennsylvania; there he again farmed; spring of 1859, he came to Wisconsin again, bringing his family with him. He located them in Milton Township, where he managed a farm of 160 acres, owned by his brother. In 1861, removed his family to his own farm, where they are now living; has purchased, in addition, fifty acres. He now owns 250 acres of land, which is situated on the north shore of Lake Koshkonong; is one of the most picturesque places in that portion of the State. In April, 1879, he was elected Side Supervisor of the township. He formerly was a Democrat; since the late action of Congress, he entertains strong thoughts of changing.

PETER BINKERT, miller; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Canton Aargau, Switzerland, May 18, 1838. He came to Wisconsin in 1852, and engaged at farming, which he followed till 1861. He then apprenticed himself to Mr. Thomas Bussey, of Busseyville, to learn the business of flour-milling. In May, 1865, he married Miss Wilhelmina Volkman; has nine children—Emma, Eliza, Augusta, Minnie, Albert, Nellie, Ida, Benjamin and an infant unnamed. In the spring of 1870, he went with his family to Lake City, Calhoun Co., Iowa, where he purchased 140 acres of land. In 1877, he returned to Busseyville, and resumed the occupation of a miller, which he now follows. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 23d W. V. I., from which he was honorably discharged in November, 1864.

THOMAS BUSSEY, farmer, miller and proprietor of cheese-factory; born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 15, 1813; born and raised on a farm; he served as coachman for the Archdeacon of Canterbury, who is next the highest religious official of England. In the spring of 1864, he with his brother, John, came direct from England to Wisconsin; they located in Albion Township, Dane Co., where Thomas bought 360 acres of wild land, on which he and his brother lived and worked and made all the necessary improvements; they built the first brick house in that neighborhood; some years afterward, Thomas disposed of his property in Dane Co. In the spring of 1855, Thomas removed to this township, located and bought a number of acres of land, to which he has added, until he now owns 427 acres; raises a variety of crops, and makes a specialty of tobacco; raises native stock, and takes pride in the dairying business; he has at various times erected four houses. In the spring of 1856, he built a large stone mill, which ran by water-power; the mill has three run of stone, and has been in operation ever since. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Bussey built a large cheese-factory, which has been in successful operation since. The village of Busseyville was named after him; he is a man of much enterprise; Republican.

JACOB EMRATH, farmer, Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 15, 1823; attended a common-school up to the age of 17 years, when he learnt the business of tailor, which he followed for two years. In 1845, he emigrated to America, landing at New York City, where he obtained employment until July, 1846. In that year, he came to Milwaukee, and remained here until 1850, when he settled in Sumner Township, purchasing in conjunction with his brother, Peter, a farm of 102 acres on Section 16. In 1863, he sold his share to his brother, and, in the same year, married Miss Lonisa Kerby, who was born the shores of Lake Koshkonong in 1841; has had four children, three of whom are living—Emma, Frank and Lois. In 1863, he purchased 172 acres, and now owns 300 acres, situated on the shore of Lake Koshkonong, which he has been at considerable pains to improve by the erection of fine barns and out-houses. He is Independent in politics, and liberal in religion.

NIELS HALVERSON, harness-maker, Busseyville; was born in Norway Oct. 30, 1815; at the age of 18, he apprenticed himself to a harness-maker, from whom he learned that trade, and, at the age of 24 years, started for himself. He married in Norway May 4, 1847, Miss Ingebar Aamirsen, who was born June 24, 1824; had eight children—Kisten, Irene, John, Anna, Peter, Lena, May and Amelia. June 6, 1849, he and his family started from Norway for Wisconsin, where he located in Christiana Township, and engaged in farming. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 15th W. V. I., with whom he made a good record; when mustered out, he returned to Dane Co., and re-engaged in farming; in 1868, he resumed the occupation of harness-making, and, in 1871, removed to Busseyville, where he started a harness-maker's business, which he still follows.

C. G. HAMMARQUIST, Postmaster, merchant and farmer, Busseyville; born in Nowkoping, Sweden, in November, 1822; he attended a select school, and received a very good education; his father was a wine merchant in Nowkoping, Sweden; when C. G. was 16, he went into his father's store to learn the business, which he followed until his father's death; in 1840, began farming near Stockholm; in August, 1843, he came direct to Wisconsin; located at Pine Lake, then in Milwaukee (now Waukesha

Co.); he worked at farming till the spring of 1846, when he came to Sumner Township; engaged at farming. He married in September, 1846, Miss Josephine Reuterskiold, who was born in the Province of Wester Gottland, Sweden, April 18, 1830; have nine children—Maria, Parmelia, Charlotte, Charles, Emma, Alfred, Josephine, Matilda and Susan. Mr. Hammarquist endured many privations in common with other pioneers; he commenced life with \$125; he now owns 140 acres of land, which he has handsomely improved; he is proprietor of a general store; Postmaster of Busseyville. Republican. In 1849, was elected Justice of the Peace; filled that office till 1865; in 1857, served one term as Supervisor; at the organization of Sumner Township, he was elected and served two terms as Chairman of Town Board; in 1860, he was elected member of the State Legislature, Second District of Jefferson Co.; in 1865, he was appointed Postmaster at Busseyville, and is now filling that office.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL, farmer, Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Busseyville; born Nov. 7, 1821, in Hillsboro Co., N. H.; son of Robert and Lucy Hemphill; came with his parents to Oneida Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1822, where they located and engaged at farming; in 1837, they moved to Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1842, he began life for himself; bought a farm. Married in Steuben Co., September, 1843, Miss Sarah Clark, who was born in April, 1824; they had eight children; seven are living—Samuel K., Mary E., Joseph K., Lucy L., Isabella, Luetta, William D. Mr. H. and his family came to Wisconsin in 1854; bought 120 acres of land where he now lives; since then he has made additional purchases, amounting to sixty-seven acres; now owns 187 acres; 127 acres under cultivation; he has erected barns, granary and the best of outbuildings; raises usual crops of the county, Durham grade cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs; makes a specialty of raising hogs. Republican; member of the Albion M. E. Church.

JOHN P. HOWARTH, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Busseyville; born in Lancashire, Eng., in March, 1829; when 7 years of age, he began work at the Calico Print Works; was employed there till 10 years of age; then apprenticed himself to a tanner; learned that trade in four years; at the age of 14 he went to a finishing calico factory, where he was employed till 15 years of age; at the age of 15, he sought and obtained employment on an English railroad, afterward on the Welsh & English R. R., at which work he stayed four years, till he was 19 years old; he then returned to the tannery and went to work at his trade, which he followed there till he was 24 years of age. Married, in England, in December, 1849, Miss Priscilla Marsden, who was born in Derbyshire, Eng., in February, 1824; had eight children; only one is living—Charles Deane, born Nov. 5, 1857, in Chelsea, Mass. In September, 1854, Mr. Howarth and his wife came from England to Bristol Co., Mass., where he was employed at a foundry until March, 1856; he then went to Chelsea, Mass., where he worked in a foundry, making gas retorts. In Chelsea, in 1857, they experienced hard times; he found it almost an impossibility to get employment at any price; in July, 1858, he and his wife and child started for Braggville, Mass., where Mr. H. worked in a boot manufactory till autumn, 1861, at which time he departed for Milford; was employed at same occupation for eight months; in the spring of 1862, he went with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked in a large shoe-factory; in March, 1866, he and his family removed to Wisconsin; located in Sumner Township and bought a farm of thirty acres of land; he and his son have made some excellent improvements—stables, granary, tobacco sheds and frame house, in which they live; raises cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and a variety of crops. He is Trustee of the Albion Methodist Primitive Church; mixed in politics.

IRA M. JENKINS, farmer, Secs. 19 and 20; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., July 10, 1836; is the son of Corydon and Hannah Jenkins; in company with his parents, he came to Wisconsin in 1845; on the death of his father, in November, 1866, Ira being the only child, became sole heir to the property, 240 acres of land, accumulated by his father, which he now works very successfully. He married, in April, 1862, Matilda Southwick, who was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1841; had three children—Martha Lily, born in September, 1863; Charles T., in September, 1867; Emma May, in July, 1874. Mr. Jenkins has served four terms as Supervisor of Sumner Township.

WILLIAM LANGLOFF, farmer, Secs. 17 and 12; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born in Prussia June 18, 1847; in 1848, he was brought by his parents to America, who located in Milwaukee, and moved from there to the south part of Jefferson Co. in 1851, where they bought a farm; he assisted his father on the farm till 1876, when he purchased 375 acres in Sumner Township, where he at present resides. He is a Republican in politics, and unmarried.

CHARLES M. LARSON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Christiana, Dane Co.; was born in Sumner Township on Jan. 7, 1855; son of Peter and Gro Larson; the former was born in Norway Sept. 15, 1813. Married, in Congsborg, June, 1842, Gro Torsen, also a native of Norway; they have had twelve children, ten living—Martha M., Gertrude S., Ann, Louisa, Louis, Tory Olnes, Jacob, Charlie,

Peter O., Gustav A. His parents came direct to Wisconsin in 1842; located and bought, in Sumner Township, a farm of 200 acres; Charles and Louis assisted in the working of the farm till the spring of 1879, when they together bought 170 acres of land, the latter 100 acres which they have worked very successfully. Charles married, in July, 1877, in Albion Township, Dane Co., Miss Rachel Smethbach, who was born in Christiana Township. Republican.

JOSEPH MARSDEN, farmer, Secs. 18 and 19; P. O. Busseyville; born in Derbyshire, England, May 19, 1834; son of Samuel and Ann Marsden; came, with his parents, from England direct to Wisconsin in 1844; located in Albion, Dane Co., where they purchased a tract of land and engaged at farming. Joseph received a good common-school education; assisted his parents industriously until he was 23 years of age. Married, in Albion Township, Dane Co., June, 1857, Miss Eliza Cooper, who was born in Derbyshire, England; have six children—Horatio, Leonard, Henry C., Thomas, Walter and Mary. Mr. Marsden has earnestly devoted his lifetime to farming; he owns ninety-seven acres of land in Dane Co, one hundred acres of fine land where he is now living, handsomely improved; raises usual crops; Durham cattle; takes pride in his dairy interests. Mr. Marsden has always voted Republican ticket; has been Township Supervisor and Constable. He and his family are members of the Albion Primitive Methodist Church.

GUSTAF MELLBERG, farmer, Secs. 9 and 16; P. O. Busseyville; born in Wester Gottland, Sweden, Feb. 23, 1812; at an early age, he showed much taste for literary pursuits; he first attended a primary school in Jenkoping, Sweden, for two years; leaving there, he attended, in the same city, a higher school, where he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, mathematics and theology and a general classical course for five years, leaving there in 1831; he then began studies at the Skara Gymnasium, which he attended till the fall of 1835, at which time he went to the University at Lund in Sweden, where he attended four years, till the fall of 1839; he then returned to his native place, where he taught school till the spring of 1841, when he resigned to study at the Upsala University; this university is one of the oldest in the world; it was instituted in 1477; there he graduated with honors in 1842; he then went to Stockholm, where he taught school till May, 1843, at which time he started for Wisconsin in company with Thure Kumlien, C. G. Hammarquist, Reuterskiold and James Bokander; they came together to Wisconsin and located here in September, 1843; the latter two are deceased; the remaining three are still living in this township. On Mr. Mellberg's arrival here, he immediately was employed at farming, at which a man of his culture, education and inexperience at farming of course felt unadapted, but in time he learned to be a thorough farmer. Married, in Sumner Township, in June, 1846, Miss Juliet Devoe, who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., May 7, 1819; they have four children—Amelia (married C. C. Reuterskiold, living on a farm in Sumner Township), Emma, Gustave, Edward; the last two are living with their parents. Mr. Mellberg now owns forty acres of land, well improved; has the management of eighty acres adjoining; raises a variety of crops; takes a *pride* in raising tobacco. He is a Republican. In 1856, he served one term as Side Supervisor of the township; at the organization of Sumner Township in 1859, he was elected Clerk, and was re-elected and served every consecutive year till 1867; in April, 1869, was elected Assessor; served one term; in March, 1875, he was appointed to fill a vacancy as Town Clerk; was elected to that office in April of the same year; re-elected each successive year since. During the late civil war, Mr. Mellberg was appointed by the Provost Marshal, Enrolling Officer.

ANDREW NELSON, farmer, Secs. 6, 7 and 8; P. O. Christiana, Dane Co.; was born in Norway Dec. 24, 1842, and, with his father and mother, Nels and Carrie Nelson, the former a native of Norway, came to Illinois in the spring of 1843; there his parents located and bought a farm, where they lived till the fall of 1843, when they moved to Oakland Township and bought a farm, which they worked until the date of the old gentleman's death, which occurred in August, 1845. Andrew, at the age of 15, went to Bloomington, Ill., where he remained, working on a farm, until Aug. 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 3d Ill. V. C., and gained a fine record, having been present at every battle in which his regiment participated; he was mustered out at Springfield Oct. 14, 1865. He then returned to Wisconsin, locating in Clinton Village, Dane Co., where he built a hotel, which he controlled until March, 1869, when he traded it for the farm he now owns of 263 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation. He married, in Clinton, Dec. 2, 1866, Anna Anderson, born in Norway June 16, 1843; had four children—Carrie, Otto, Jennie and Olga.

THOMAS NORTH, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Busseyville; born in Derbyshire, England, in October, 1828; lived on a farm; received a common-school education. He is the son of Thomas North; came with his father to Wisconsin; located and bought a farm in Albion, Dane Co., of 206 acres of wild land, on which they made all necessary improvements. Thomas, Jr., married, in Albion, July 4, 1852, Miss

Sarah Bielsford, who was born near Paris, France, in 1835; they have eight children, all are living—Mary J., Charles E., David W., Emily E., Thomas, Sarah A., Ellen M., Frederick A. In 1853, he purchased 180 acres in Section 18; also eighty-one acres in Albion, Dane Co.; moved to his present residence in 1862; raises a variety of crops; Durham-grade cows, thoroughbred Durham bull, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs and sheep. Republican. In 1870, was elected Supervisor for one term.

DANIEL PIERCE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1833; son of Daniel and Catherine Pierce. His father was born in Washington Co., R. I., Jan. 11, 1793. He married, in August, 1826, in Hopkinton, Miss Catherine Lewis; had six children, two living—Daniel and Susan. He moved to Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1816, and resided there till March, 1838, when he came to Fulton Co., Ill., where he bought a farm which he worked till 1852. He then came to Sumner Township, Wis., where he bought a farm of eighty acres; here he lived and worked industriously up to the time of his death in 1861. Daniel assisted his parents till 1854, and, in May, 1859, married, in Janesville, Miss Isabella White, and who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 7, 1836; had five children—James F., born Feb. 19, 1860; Thomas W., born Oct. 27, 1862; Pardon L., born Nov. 21, 1865; Daniel C., born June 12, 1867; John W., born Oct. 15, 1876. He now owns 140 acres of land, which he has well improved. In 1873, he was elected to the office of Town Clerk, and re-elected in 1874. He was also Supervisor two years. Republican.

HENRY PLUM, farmer, Secs. 4 and 8; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Allen Township, Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 25, 1820; son of Adam Plum, who married, in 1818, Miss Sarah Stahl, a native of Hanover, York Co., N. Y., the year of her nativity being 1796; they had nine children, seven still living—Michael, Adam, Ephraim, Samuel, Jane, Polly and Henry. In the spring of 1835, they came to Columbia Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming, which they followed until 1856; then moved to Wisconsin, locating in Sumner Township, where he purchased a farm, upon which he still lives, his wife having died in 1878. Henry married, in Trumbull, Ohio, in 1842, Miss Caroline Knapp, born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1825; he had eight children, five still living—John, Noah, Adam, David and Samuel. Three of his sons were in the army; Stephen enlisted Jan. 8, 1864, at Janesville, in Co. H, 3d W. V. I., and died of a wound in October, 1865; Noah enlisted at Fort Atkinson on Feb. 14, 1865, in Co. H, 49th W. V. I., and John enlisted at Madison on Jan. 18, 1864, in Co. K, 3d W. V. I. The three made fine records, and the two latter were mustered out in July, 1868, the former at Madison, Wis., and the latter at Louisville, Ky.

ALEXANDER F. REUTERSKIOLD, farmer, Secs. 19 and 20; P. O. Busseyville; born in Sweden Aug. 18, 1837; son of Charles E. and Maude Elizabeth; came with his parents from Sweden direct to Wisconsin, in June, 1843; located in Sumner Township, and bought 320 acres of land, which his father worked until his death, Feb. 14, 1847. His wife still survives him, and is living in Busseyville. Alexander attended a common school in Sumner, and assisted his parents in the working of their farm. He has, by industry, gathered together valuable property; owns 140 acres, nearly all under cultivation; raises a variety of crops, small grain and tobacco, stock of different kinds, etc. He enlisted March 8, 1862, in the 3d W. V. C., Co. C; was honorably discharged March 24, 1862, at Fort Scott, Kan., for the purpose of re-enlistment; re-enlisted March 25, 1862, in Co. H, same regiment; April 25, 1865, he was detailed on special duty at headquarters of Gen. Blunt; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; returned to Sumner Township and re-engaged at farming. Married, Nov. 14, 1866, Miss Emeline S. Southwick, who was born Nov. 26, 1845, at Moers, Clinton Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Clara Belle, Ella F., Alma and Charles E. Mr. Reuterskiold is a straight Republican, and served one term as Side Supervisor of Sumner. Liberal in religion.

CHARLES C. REUTERSKIOLD, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Sweden in August, 1833, and is the son of Abraham and Maria Reuterskiold; in 1843, he came to Wisconsin with his parents, who settled in Sumner Township. In 1862, he married Mrs. Emily Phelps, a native of New York; had two children, one living—Herbert John; his wife died in 1871, and he married again in January, 1873, Miss Amelia Mellberg, who was born April 9, 1848; they have three children—Francis, Jennie and Marian. Mr. Reuterskiold owns a splendid farm, comprising 150 acres, forty-five of which are under cultivation and the remainder very handsomely improved; in 1876, he was elected Town Treasurer; served one term; re-elected in 1879; he is a strong Democrat.

G. P. SCHMITT, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Busseyville; born in Aalsey, Province of Rhein Hessen, Germany, where he attended a common school; at an early age, he learned the trade of a mason, which he followed till he came to America. He married, in Aalsey, December, 1857, Mrs. Maria Ann Dexheimer, a native of that city, born in January, 1824; they had seven children, five living—Charles and Louis, twins, born July, 1858; ——— August, 1859; Robert, February, 1862; Hattie, September, 1865.

In 1858, he emigrated to America, coming to Wisconsin and locating at Fort Atkinson, where he worked as a farmer; in 1859, he took charge of Mr. Charles Hummels' farm in Sumner Township, which he managed on shares till 1861; then he went to Oakland and managed Peter Craig's farm till 1863; Edwards' farm till 1865, and then returned to Fort Atkinson, where he worked for different farmers; in 1872, he bought 128 acres, on which he erected some fine buildings, granary, hop-house, tobacco shed, etc. He is a Democrat, and, in 1879, was elected to the office of Supervisor, which position he still holds.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born in Trier, Prussia, Nov. 12, 1838, and attended a good school; accompanied by his father and mother, George and Christine, he came to America, and to Wisconsin July 4, 1845, and located where he is at present. He married, in December, 1860, at Fort Atkinson, Miss Mary Hubbard; had eight children—Charles A., Adelaide, William Edward, Sarah Julia, George J., Frederick, Emma and an infant. Mr. Schneider owns 187 acres of land, handsomely improved. In 1867-78, he was elected Supervisor of Sumner Township, an office he filled so well that, in 1870, he was again elected. He is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Fort Atkinson M. E. Church.

PHILLIPP SEIGEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Atkinson; was born on the Rhine, in Prussia, Oct. 30, 1827; he received a good common-school education, and, at the age of 16, was employed in a coal mine, where he remained four years. He emigrated to New Jersey in 1848, and learned the trade of carpenter, and, in 1852, went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he was employed on the Housatonic Railroad, at bridge-building. Married in Bridgeport, in 1856, Louisa Hartel, born in Prussia in 1839; had five children, four living—George, Phillip, Henry and Louisa. In 1867, he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm of 120 acres in Oakland Township, which he worked until 1872, when he came to live on and manage Mr. Klamant's farm in Sumner Township. He is Independent in politics.

ELI C. SOUTHWICK, farmer; P. O. Busseyville; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in August, 1833; he is the son of Milton and Harriet Southwick; he came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845; they located and bought a farm in the town of Oakland; Eli assisted his parents on the farm; in 1854, he started out for himself; moved into Sumner Township; managed a farm of sixty-five acres, owned by Kerly; in 1865, he purchased eighty acres of land, partially improved, on which he is now living; he has made some improvements. Married, in Sumner Township, in October, 1868, Mrs. Anna Dannig, who was born in Uhleng, Sweden, the widow of Preston Dannig, by whom she had three children—Rettle, Edmund and Josephine. By her marriage to Mr. Southwick, they have three children—Minnie, Charles and Albert. Mr. Southwick is Independent in politics. He enlisted, March, 1862, in Janesville, Wis., in Co. C, 3d W. V. C.; was in Price's raid, when they fought thirty-one consecutive days; was in the fight with the bushwhackers at Indian Nation; he served three years and eight months; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in September, 1863; re-enlisted in the same company and regiment; honorably discharged, in September, 1864, at Madison, Wis.; returned to Busseyville and has engaged in farming since.

JAMES D. WHITTET, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Busseyville; born in Perthshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1846; son of James and Margaret, and brother of the well-known John Whittet; came to America with his parents in August, 1850; he received a common-school education; he was always industrious and assisted his parents in working the farm up to the time of his father's death, in 1871. James married, in Albion, Dane Co., in September, 1870, Miss Sarah Louisa Clark, who was born in 1848, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Clark, residents of Dane Co.; have five children—Lawrence, Effie, James, Thomas and Henrietta. Mr. Whittet is a very industrious man, and was the heir to the largest portion of his father's estate; he now owns 120 acres of fine land with good improvements. He is a radical Republican. In 1878, he served one term as Side Supervisor. Member of the Albion Primitive Methodist Church.

JOHN WHITTET, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Busseyville; was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Nov. 24, 1837; son of James and Margaret Whittet, the former a native of Perthshire; at an early age, he went to the Parish of Scoone, in the same shire, to learn the oat-meal and barley milling business, a pursuit which he followed until his departure for America. In 1829, he married, in Perthshire, Miss Margaret Dunbar, born in February, 1807; they had seven children, five still living—John, Isabella, Elizabeth, Margaret and James D. He, with his family, came to America in August, 1850, arriving in New York on August 15, and coming direct to Wisconsin; located in what is now Sumner Township, purchasing forty acres of Government land which he subsequently sold, purchasing in its stead a farm of 120 acres; he devoted himself to his farming pursuits up to the time of his death, in 1871; his wife still survives him. John assisted his father on the farm. In 1850, he married Miss Susan Pearce, who was born in Affeld Township, Allegany Co., N. Y., in March, 1836; had four children, all now living—Mary Ellen, Martha Louis, James and Margaret H. In the same year, he removed to his present location and

purchased a farm of seventy-five acres of land, which he worked until 1864, when he bought an additional forty-five acres, all of which he has well improved. He is a Republican, and, with his family, is liberal in his religious views. Excepting the years 1870 and 1878, he has filled the office of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and is at present the holder of that office; he has also filled the office of Justice of the Peace, in 1878; he served one term as Treasurer of the township; in 1876, he filled the office of Treasurer of Wisconsin State Grange, and, in 1877, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State for three years. He has been considerably identified with the progress of the township. All his undertakings have proved successful.

IXONIA TOWNSHIP.

E. R. ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pipersville; born March 9, 1818, in Erie Co., N. Y.; was educated and learned mechanics and farming there; came to Wisconsin in 1836, and located at Oak Creek, Milwaukee Co. In 1837, came to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., and bought 240 acres of Government land, all wild; he lived with his father in Concord Township till 1839, when he built a log house. He collected the first tax in this township under the Territorial laws. In 1839, he visited Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri, looking for a good location, but could not suit himself, and returned in the spring. In 1847, he built his first barn, and, in 1849, his first frame house; visited New York that fall. In May, 1854, was burnt out and lost everything, but rebuilt immediately the house he occupies. In 1856, it was struck by lightning, had one gable and the plastering of two rooms knocked off, and was set on fire, but they saved it. He now owns 163 acres of land. He served as Justice of the Peace several years. Married Miss Mariett Comstock, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., in December, 1843; she died Aug. 8, 1867. Married Miss Jane Waldo, of Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Dec. 1, 1868; have two children—Waldo R., born May 20, 1870; Clifford B., born Jan. 14, 1875. Was the Republican nominee for member of Legislature in 1860 and 1877, but was defeated both times, although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket. E. R. Adams and William Saeia were the first settlers between Watertown and Summit, and built the first shanty between those points.

WILLIAM BUSHMAN, deceased; born Feb. 14, 1825, in South Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850; to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co.; in 1851, he bought 124 acres of land, and built his residence in 1865. Married Miss Adelaide Brainard, of Attica, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1852; he died Dec. 12, 1877, leaving three children—Anna, born Dec. 13, 1859; Edgar, June 21, 1863; William, Dec. 4, 1865. The estate now belongs to Mrs. Bushman and children; she came to Wisconsin in 1844, other members of her family having come in 1840. Members of Congregational Church. The farm is on Secs. 36 and 25; P. O. Oconomowoc.

HON. JOHN GIBB, of Piper, Gibb & Co., Ixonia Mills, Pipersville; born March 8, 1811, in Roxburyshire, Scotland; was educated and learned and worked at the blacksmith trade there; June 5, 1830, landed in Canada, and worked in the old fort at Quebec for six weeks, then went to Coburg; in October, 1831, came to Pittsburgh, U. S.; in February, 1832, returned to Cornwall, Can.; in the fall of 1833, went to Amherst, Lake Ontario, and, in 1835, to Waddington, N. Y.; April 4, 1837, started for Milwaukee, Wis., and arrived there May 31; Nov. 10, 1838, crossed the river on the ice on foot with a feather-bed and baby on his back, and went to a place twenty-two miles west of Milwaukee; he had purchased provisions to take with him, and part of them was one barrel of flour, which he solemnly assured his wife, and believed himself, was the last flour she would ever get; after this, he moved ten miles further west and took up a farm; Dec. 23, 1840, moved to Watertown and worked at his trade there till 1849, when he moved to Ixonia; built a steam saw-mill, which was burned down in 1851, then kept a hotel till 1855, when he bought 160 acres of land and farmed till 1860; he then moved to Pipersville, and bought a share in the Ixonia Mill, now belonging to Piper, Gibb & Co. He was a member of the State Legislature for 1855 and 1857. Was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors four years; Treasurer of the township two years; Justice of the Peace one year in Watertown and one year in Ixonia. Married Miss Jennette Hums, of Scotland, May 25, 1833; have nine children—John, born March 28, 1834; William, July 21, 1835; Jane, Aug. 2, 1838; Elizabeth, Nov. 13, 1840; David, June 21, 1842; Adeline, Feb. 27, 1844; George, March 4, 1852; Ida, March 31, 1855; Eliza, May 4, 1860. Member of Lodge, No. 47, Masons. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

HAMILTON HASTINGS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oconomowoc; born Aug. 28, 1820, in Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass.; in 1829, moved to Franklin Co. with his parents; he was educated there,

and learned the saddlery and harness trade; also that of shoemaking, working at the latter two years; in 1840, shipped for a whaling voyage on the bark Blackstone from Mystic, Conn., and was away two years; a month after he landed, he started West by land to Albany, and by water to Milwaukee, reaching there June 23, 1843, and immediately started for Jefferson Co.; made a claim of eighty acres on canal land, and his brother, Horace Hastings, claimed eighty more; they were the first settlers and built the first log house in the east part of the township; in 1850, in connection with another brother, J. S. Hastings, built a frame house called the Maple Grove Tavern, which is still standing in use as a dwelling-house; in 1854, bought 116 acres on present location, but now owns 175 acres; built a block house in 1855, and lived in it till 1870, when he erected his present handsome residence. Married Miss Lodema A. Washburn, of Genesee Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1845; she came to Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1843; they have three children—William Wallace, born Sept. 24, 1845; Frank C., May 5, 1853; George H., Sept. 14, 1862. Mr. H. was Supervisor of the township one year. Is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 33, Masons; Oconomowoc Chapter, No. 42.

LUTHER HATCH, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oconomowoc; born Oct. 31, 1827, in Erie Co., Penn.; in 1835, went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, with his parents; was educated there and then went on the lakes as a sailor. In the spring of 1845, came to Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis., bought a farm there, and, in 1848, sold out and removed to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., and bought ninety acres of land—eighty acres of it from Government—and built a log house on it, which was destroyed by fire, and everything in it, in the spring of 1849; but the neighbors turned out to help, and in one week a new house was ready for occupation. In 1859, such a severe frost came on June 10, that wheat and corn were much damaged, the farm only yielding ten bushels to the acre when thrashed. In 1867, Mr. H. built his barn, and, in 1875, his present residence. Married Miss Permilla Martin, a native of Stanbridge, Canada, Oct. 4, 1854; she is a daughter of William Martin; she came to Jefferson Co. in 1844. He died in 1861, but his widow is still living, being over 80 years of age. Mr. H. has three children—Alfred, born July 10, 1856; Charles, born Dec. 12, 1860; Merrill, Sept. 8, 1863. He has been a Director of the School District over seventeen years; is a member of Maple Grove Grange, No. 412.

ERNST HEILMAN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Watertown; born Dec. 17, 1815, in Silesia, Germany; came to America in 1839; located in Chicago and worked at shoemaking, and for the Canal Company until the Company failed; then went to Milwaukee, and almost immediately to Sugar Creek Prairie, Walworth Co.; worked at farming till 1844, when he came to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., having bought eighty acres of land here, in 1843, built a small shanty, and, in 1846, a log house. In 1855, bought seventy acres of land. In 1857, erected a brick house, which, in 1879, he enlarged and improved. In 1857, lost a barn with everything in it, valued at \$1,000, by fire; he was the first man in the township who owned a thrashing machine, reaper, etc.; also was the first German who learned to speak the English language. Was Supervisor of the township five years and Assessor two years; was one of the petitioners for the establishment of District School No. 2, and trying to convince the Germans of the necessity of educating their offspring. Three of his family are now school teachers; two in this township and one in Nebraska. Married Miss Dorothea Maasz, of Pomerania, Sept. 26, 1844. They have had nine children—Wilhelmina, born June 23, 1845, died in June, 1878; Ernst G., born Oct. 29, 1846; Maria C., April 23, 1848; Sarah E., April 9, 1850; Magdaline E., April 12, 1852; Heinrich, Aug. 18, 1854; Hanna J., March 8, 1848; Ernst Wilhelm, March 6, 1860; Franklin E., March 29, 1862, died June 23, 1863. Members of the Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK HUBNER, son of Christian Hubner, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Ixonia Center; born March 31, 1837, in Prussia; came to America with his parents in 1846, and located in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co.; his father bought forty acres of Government land and eighty acres second-hand, and built a log house that fall; he is now living in Nebraska. Louis Hubner, brother of Frederick, bought eighty acres of the property with the homestead. Frederick Hubner bought the forty acres, and now own 275 acres, and has added largely to and improved his residence. He was Chairman of Supervisors and Side Supervisor several years. Married Miss Sophia Dames, of Prussia, Dec. 21, 1859. They have six children—Paul, born Sept. 2, 1861; Lisette, Aug. 5, 1864; Frederick, Aug. 15, 1867; Louisa, Sept. 23, 1870; Augusta, January 26, 1873; Josephine, March 26, 1878. Members of Lutheran Church. Two of his brothers, August and Ferdinand, served in Co. B, 26th W. V. I. through the war, the latter being shot through the elbow, which has made his left arm stiff at that joint.

Louis Hubner, brother of Frederick, born Nov. 3, 1842, in Prussia, came to America in 1846 with his parents; bought the residence and eighty acres of land from his father; built his present house in 1877. Married Miss Wilhelmina Braasch, of Ixonia, May 4, 1867. They have seven children—Otto, born Jan. 13, 1868, died Jan. 16, 1870; Julius, born Dec. 1, 1869; Lena, August 19, 1871; Amelia,

Oct. 12, 1873; Albert, Sept. 24, 1875; Louis, March 26, 1877; Johannes, March 10, 1879. Members of Lutheran Church.

GRIFFITH E. HUMPHREY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ixonia Center; born July 1, 1820, in Carnarvonshire, Wales; came to America in 1843, and located in Waukesha Co., Wis.; in July, 1845, moved to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., and bought sixty acres of land; in 1847, bought forty acres more; built a log house and barn on Section 4; the latter is still standing; in April, 1854, he moved to Section 14, bought ninety acres of land and built another log house, now used for a wagon shed; he erected his present residence in 1868, and now owns 210 acres of land. Married Miss Elizabeth Jennon, of Wales, March 12, 1848; she died Dec. 10, 1863; had ten children—Mary, born Jan. 13, 1849; Ann, May 4, 1851; Ellis, Dec. 15, 1852; Elizabeth, Dec. 19, 1854; Richard, March 21, 1858, died April 19, 1860; Phebe, born April 20, 1860, and four others died in infancy. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Wales, March 29, 1871; she is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

H. E. HUMPHREY, station agent M. & St. P. R. R., Ixonia Center; export agent, produce dealer and farmer; born Feb. 28, 1825, in 1825, in Carnarvonshire, Wales; came to America in 1842, and worked as a farmer in Oneida Co., N. Y., till 1848, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., bought 140 acres of land in Sections 15, 21 and 22, built a log house, etc.; in 1859, he built his barns and a frame house; in 1860, he moved to Ixonia Center, built a produce warehouse and a dwelling-house, and that year was appointed station and express agent; he raises produce on the farm, and ships grain and stock to R. Eliot & Co., Milwaukee, with whom he has transacted business for nineteen years; he is also part owner of H. E. Humphrey & Co.'s Cheese Factory, erected this spring at the Center, and which will turn out 25,000 lbs. per annum, making as good cheese as knowledge and science can produce. He was Postmaster from 1862 to 1870. Married Miss Mary Williams, of Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1849; they have brought up and adopted nine children, six boys and three girls, four of whom are still living with him.

JOHN E. HUMPHREY, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Ixonia Center; born Sept. 14, 1849, in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; his father, Humphrey Humphrey, came from Wales to America in 1844 and settled in this township, taking up 160 acres of land in partnership with two brothers and a sister; they were among the earliest settlers in this part of the township; he died in 1851, leaving three children—Griffith H., Mary and John E., the subject of our sketch, who lived in Dodge Co. with his mother till 1870; then returned to Ixonia and worked for his uncle, Griffith Humphrey, who, at his death, Nov. 10, 1874, bequeathed him three-fourths of his estate; he has since bought the remainder and owns 160 acres of land, with good residence, barns, etc. Married Miss Sarah Evans, of Ixonia, Sept. 14, 1873, and has three children—Mary Ellen, born Jan. 13, 1875; Griffith, Sept. 8, 1876; Maud, Sept. 10, 1878. He was Assistant Supervisor two years, Treasurer of School District one year; is part owner of Ixonia Cheese Factory, Director of the Insurance Company of the Town of Ixonia, member of Lodge No. 144, Chapter No. 44, Masons.

SIMEON JONES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Ixonia Center; born Feb. 16, 1818, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y.; went to Milwaukee in 1844, and immediately started for Oconomowoc Township, Waukesha Co., bought forty acres of land and built a small log-house; in 1846, moved to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., bought eighty acres of land, all timber, and, after the purchase, had no money or team, and bought two calves, which he raised for teaming purposes; built a frame house in 1861, and, in 1864, added twenty acres, making the 100 acres he now owns. Married Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Utica, N. Y., May 7, 1844; nine children—Lydia Ann, born April 29, 1846 (married Nov. 16, 1868); Susan E., Aug. 15, 1848; Elizabeth, July 17, 1850 (married Dec. 14, 1869); Catharine, July 23, 1853 (married Oct. 3, 1876); Ellenor, May 9, 1855; William S., March 19, 1858; Sarah, Feb. 21, 1863; Tryphena Jane, Dec. 10, 1865; Thomas G., May 17, 1869. They are members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Jones has been Deacon for more than twenty-five years. He is a member of the Good Templars of Ixonia.

PORTER LEWELLIN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pipersville; born Jan. 1, 1823, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., about 1826, where he was educated and worked on his father's and other farms; in the fall of 1848, came to Wisconsin and located in Watertown, where he bought 140 acres of land in partnership with his brother; in 1864, he sold out and bought 170 acres in Ixonia, where he now lives. Married Miss Emiline Boughton, of Watertown, in January, 1859; they have seven children—Porter, Alden, Orin, James, Charles, Mertyn and Lilian.

JAMES MCCALL, farmer, Sec. 23 and 22; P. O. Ixonia Center; born May 7, 1833, in Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin with parents in 1842, and located near Waukesha. In 1844, his father, D. H. McCall, bought eighty acres of Government land in Ixonia Township, Jefferson

Co., and moved on to it in the spring of 1845; in 1848, bought sixty-three acres from J. S. Rockwell, in fall of 1845, built a block-house, being the first settler on the west side of the river and east of Pipersville. In 1849, a hotel and store was built on Mr. McCall's land—the former did a large business till the railroad passed; the latter, Mr. McC. bought and turned into a residence for his family. In 1873, James McCall built the present brick house. He now owns 181 acres of land. Married Miss Mary Gilshen, of Ixonia Township, Oct. 1, 1861, and has five children—Daniel H., Alice J., Agnes, Hugh and Mary. He has been Postmaster of Ixonia Center since 1871. Is a member of Oconomowoc Lodge, No. 133; Chapter, No. 42, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. McC. is a member of the R. C. Church.

RICHARD MORRIS, farmer, Secs. 22 and 24; P. O. Ixonia Center; born Nov. 1, 1823, in Flintshire, Wales; came to America Oct. 1, 1854, and located in Waukesha Co., Wis., and worked on a farm there till 1857, when he moved to Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co. In 1862, bought eighty acres of land on Sec. 24, and now rents eighty acres in Sec. 22, besides. Married Miss Sarah Roberts, of Flintshire, Wales, Aug. 3, 1852; have eight children—Peter R., born Jan. 1, 1854; Lucy J., Jan. 16, 1856; William A., Nov. 19, 1857; Elizabeth, Aug. 30, 1859; Agnes, Feb. 5, 1863; Dickey, Sept. 25, 1865, died Aug. 3, 1867; Eddie, born July 27, 1869; Mollie, April 5, 1874.

EVAN OWEN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Ixonia Center; born in June, 1821, in Montgomeryshire, Wales; came to America in 1841, and first lived in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he worked in a starch-factory. In 1845, he visited Wisconsin, and bought eighty acres of land in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co. In 1846, moved here, and, in 1847, built a log house; erected his present residence in 1861. He now owns 160 acres of land. Married Miss Margaret Jones, of Carnarvonshire, Wales, March 9, 1846; they have two children—David, born Nov. 14, 1852; Anna, Sept. 23, 1854. The family are members of the Welsh Congregational Church, of which Mr. Owen is a Deacon.

HORACE PEARL, farmer, Secs. 29 and 30; P. O. Pipersville; born Jan. 28, 1816, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; was educated there; moved to Cayuga Co. in 1837, and ran a boat on the Erie Canal till 1845, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., on the north side of the river; bought 160 acres of land from the Government, and the first winter lived in a frame barn in the granary and kept a span of horses in the other part; he, next spring, built a log house; in 1847, the barn, full of wheat, was struck by lightning and everything burned except a horse and a few tools; in 1848, sold out and bought fifty-seven acres on the south side of the river, and built a frame house, which, in 1856, caught fire from a stove-pipe and was burned down; he then built his present residence; he now owns 108 acres of land. Married Miss Ruth Maria Conkling, of New York, in January, 1845; she died in June, 1861; she had eight children—Susan, Hattie, Dennison R., Legrand and Lottie, all of whom are dead, and Capemia, Florence and Edward L. still living; married Mrs. Maria Neegus, of Concord, in April, 1866. He has been Treasurer of the township one year.

HON. JONATHAN PIPER, of J. Piper & Son, general merchants, millers and farmers; born Feb. 7, 1818, in Guilford Township, Strafford Co., N. H.; moved to Western New York, near Buffalo, in 1822, with his parents; he was educated and afterward served a nine-years' apprenticeship there; traveled one year in Illinois, and, in June, 1847, came to Wisconsin and located at Pipersville, Jefferson Co.; built a store and established his business; at this time, there was only a saw-mill and a small grocery in the township; the country was quite new, but impressed him favorably, and he concluded to make his home here; soon afterward, he commenced the manufacture of saleratus, and for a number of years was quite successful; in 1857, the village was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt his store, etc., and continued his manufacture until he bought an interest in the flouring and saw mill in connection with Lester Sexton, of Milwaukee, and John Gibb, of Ixonia; in 1858, he built the store now occupied by them (J. Piper & Son); the firm was previously, till 1867, J. & S. M. Piper; in 1870, he and Mr. Gibb bought Mr. Sexton's interest in the mill, the latter having died about a year previously. In 1865, Mr. Piper was a member of the Assembly, and he has served for thirteen years (eight years consecutively) as member of the County Board of Supervisors, eight years under the county system and five years as Chairman of the Town Board; he was Town Clerk for a number of years. During the war, he was a member of the committee on filling the town quota; has been Postmaster since 1847, and has held office as Notary Public under direct commission from every Governor for twenty-five years. Married Miss Jenette C. Rathbon, of Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840, and has two children living—Francis V., born Nov. 9, 1840; Martin L., Oct. 17, 1852. Francis V. Piper, son of the above, was born in Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1847, and has worked for his father since he left school; in 1867, joined partnership with him, having purchased his uncle's interest in the business. Married Miss Julia A. Burns, of Farmington, Feb. 19, 1865; they have five children—Asa E., born June 19, 1866; Bruce V., Feb. 27, 1868; Nettie, June 21, 1870; Grace, April 25, 1872; Frank M., Aug. 9, 1879. He

served as Supervisor of the township for five years, and has been Town Clerk from 1866 to the present time, excepting one year; member of Lodge No. 49, Chapter No. 11, Masons.

SAMUEL PIPER, farmer, Secs. 30, 29 and 19; P. O. Pipersville; born Oct. 18, 1816, in Rockingham Co., N. H.; went to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1818, with his parents; he was educated there and worked for his father till March, 1836, when he came to Wisconsin and located at Milwaukee; in 1838, he came to Jefferson Co. and joined his parents who had come out a few months previously, and settled in Union, now Ixonia Township; his father was Postmaster for a number of years, and the village of Pipersville was named after him; he died in April, 1876, being over 90 years of age; Mr. S. Piper bought 160 acres of land, and built the first frame house and barn in the township; there were a great many Indians here, who sometimes gave fear that they would cause trouble but none came; two of his nephews were in the war; one was killed at Port Hudson; the other is now living in Kansas. Married Miss Sally Smith, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1845; she died March 26, 1853, leaving one child—Helen M., born Jan. 3, 1853, died Dec. 31, 1876. Married Miss Mary Ann Hughes, of Watertown, Sept. 13, 1855; she died Sept. 5, 1860. Married Miss Falisatus M. Thayer, of Ixonia, Jan. 31, 1861; two children—Hattie M., born Oct. 5, 1864; Clara M., born Sept. 14, 1871. He was Chairman of Supervisors three years, and Treasurer of township three years.

THOMAS RICHARDS, farmer, Secs. 29 and 20; P. O. Pipersville; born Jan. 1, 1815, in Carmarthenshire, Wales; came to America in 1857, and located in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought 40 acres of wild land and built a log house, which is still standing; he now owns 200 acres in this township and 160 in Monroe Township; he has deeded 120 acres to his son, from which his father is to derive a revenue during his lifetime; his present home he bought with some land in 1869. Married Miss Anna Roberts, of Wales, in July, 1836; seven children living—John, Thomas, Robert, Anne, Richard, Maria and Sarah. Mrs. R. is a member of the Methodist Church.

HON. JOHN RUTLEDGE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Ixonia Center; born June 15, 1820, in Dublin, Ireland; came to America in 1867, and located in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought 160 acres of land and built a log house, which is still standing. In 1861, he built a frame house, which was burned down May 26, 1866, together with his granary, the loss being \$2,000. That year, he built his present brick residence. Mr. Rutledge has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-seven years in succession. He was a member of the Legislature in 1869, and has been Supervisor of the Township several years. Married Miss Jane Collins, of Ireland, Oct. 10, 1861, and has four children—John, born Sept. 11, 1862; Daniel, April 27, 1864; Margaret, Oct. 4, 1867, and Michael, July 14, 1872. Members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. R. had two brothers in the war, one of them now living in Minnesota and the other in California.

ELIJAH THAYER, farmer, Secs. 24 and 25; P. O. Oconomowoc; born Oct. 10, 1843, in Ixonia Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., and is a son of Metcalf Thayer, of Pipersville, for whom he worked till 1867, when he bought a farm. In 1870, sold out and went to Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co. In 1871, went West and bought a small farm. In 1872, sold that and bought his present residence and eighty acres of land, of which he has sold ten. Married Miss Louisa Kiler, of Germany, Sept. 12, 1867; six children—Hattie, Alfred, Elijah, Isabel, Arthur and Samuel. He is Treasurer of the School District for 1878-79; is a member of the Maple Grove Grange, No. 412.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

D. M. ASPINWALL, farmer, Secs. 11 and 14; P. O. Farmington; born Aug. 9, 1810, in Bennington Co., Vt.; moved to Jefferson Co., N. Y., about 1817, with parents, where he was educated and worked as a mechanic till 1846, when he came to Jefferson, Wis.; settled in the town of Farmington; moved his family here in September of that year, when he purchased forty acres of Government land, which was the first purchased from the Government at that time in this township; he paid town, city and State tax, then added more Government land; in 1852, built his present residence, and outbuildings shortly afterward; now owns 255 acres, and raises cattle and horses, which he has followed since his arrival in Wisconsin; William H., his oldest son, enlisted in 1864 in a Wisconsin regiment, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Married Miss Lovina A. Bates, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 15, 1840; has ten children—Emmie M., Mary C., William H., Joel A., Ellen L., Miles D., David M., Ashley M., Lovina A., Lillian M.

FREDERICK BOETTCHER, boot and shoe maker and proprietor of the Golden Star Saloon, Johnson's Creek; born July 5, 1833, in Mecklenburg; came to America in 1859 and worked at his profession as shoemaker in New York City till the spring of 1860, when he moved to Milford Township, Jefferson Co., and bought ten acres of land, which he cultivated, and, at the same time, worked at his trade; in 1864, moved to Watertown City, and, in 1865, to Johnson's Creek and established his boot and shoe shop; in 1876, he opened his saloon. Married Miss Mary Ehleis, of Mecklenburg, in August, 1855, and has five children—Fred, Hermann, Lydia, Emmie and Clara. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

HON. JOHN D. BULLOCK, contractor, Johnson's Creek; born Aug. 5, 1836, in Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., where he was educated. In 1852, he moved to Fort Plain, N. Y., and worked as clerk in a mercantile establishment till 1855, from which time till 1858 he was a book-keeper. In February, 1859, he removed to Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., and worked in a store. Nov. 1, 1861, he came to Johnson's Creek, Jefferson Co., Wis., and took charge of A. J. Sull's store, etc. In 1867, he bought out Mr. S.'s business, together with all his land, and at this time began contracting with the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co. to furnish them with ties, wood, etc. In 1869, went out of the mercantile business and gave his full attention to contracting. In 1879, he established a hardware store in Marshalltown, Iowa, in connection with his brother, J. C. Bullock. In June, 1879, he added wood-sawing to the above, and supplies sawed wood for the Wisconsin, Peninsula, W. W. Union and Milwaukee divisions of the C. & N.-W. R. R. Mr. Bullock was elected member of Assembly for 1878, polling 895 votes against 359 for D. A. Seeber (Democrat); he was re-elected for 1879, the vote being 868 for him and 827 for W. L. Hoskins (Democrat). He is Vice President and Director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson; also Vice President of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society; served as Director of Joint School District No. 8, for six years, and was Justice of the Peace for six years. Married Miss Mary Currier, of Jefferson, July 12, 1864, and has one child—Mariette, born Aug. 4, 1867.

AARON CRAMER, deceased; born July 16, 1818, in New Jersey; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and lived in Beloit till 1844, when he moved to Johnson's Creek, Jefferson Co. In 1847, bought seventy acres of land in Farmington, and built the residence in 1861. Married Miss Melvina Smith Sept. 20, 1846. He died of heart disease June 20, 1875, leaving three children—J. Lewis, Cornelia and Nora E.

REV. FRED'K W. A. DENNINGER, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Farmington; P. O. Johnson's Creek; born Oct. 19, 1811, in Berlin, Prussia, where he was educated and studied theology; in 1862, was sent to America by the Evangelical Association for Missions under the German emigrants of North America; became connected with the Wisconsin Synod and was stationed at Edison, Washington Co., where he was Pastor of four congregations; in October, 1867, he took charge of the Churches in Herman, Dodge Co., and Hartford, in Washington Co., living in the former town; in 1874, he moved to Farmington, Jefferson Co., and took the pastorate of this Church; in 1877, he took charge of the school and still teaches in it in place of his son, who has removed. Married Miss Augusta C. Walter, of Berlin, Sept. 28, 1834; has seven children—Maria M., Adolph E., Gustav F., Johannes B., Paul G., Hermann D. and A. Martin S.

CHARLES FISCHER, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Johnson's Creek; born Dec. 6, 1840, in Prussia; came to America with parents in August, 1853, who located in Farmington; he worked for his father till 1857, when he bought eighty acres of land; he built his house in 1869 and hop-house in 1873. Married Miss Angusta Yack, of Prussia, Jan. 24, 1867, and has three children—Eli, born Dec. 20, 1870; Otto, Aug. 30, 1873; Agi, Oct. 15, 1874. He was Supervisor one year and Assessor one year; is serving as Treasurer of School District for the fifteenth year. They are members of the Moravian Church.

E. GOODROW, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Farmington; born May 12, 1815, in Lower Canada, where he was a farmer; moved to the States in 1836, and located in Vermont six months, then to New York State, where he lived till 1841, when he came to Wisconsin and stayed in Milwaukee for one year; then lived at Summit, Waukesha Co., two years, and, in 1844, came to Farmington Township, Jefferson Co., and entered eighty acres of land and built a log house, the second on this road, and cleared fifteen acres at first; then traded that for forty acres and \$350, when he bought eighty acres more, making 120 acres; then built another log house; now has 149 acres in this farm and seventy-five on Sec. 13; built his present barn in 1853 and house in 1868. Married Miss Hannah Penewell, of Concord, Jefferson Co., Wis., a native of Medina Co., Ohio, June 14, 1849; has six children—Adolphus, born Feb. 6, 1852; Amelia Corrella, Jan. 31, 1855; Ellen O., July 18, 1857; Ephraim, July 12, 1860; Amasa L., Oct. 28, 1866; Mattie, Sept. 23, 1876. Treasurer of School District fifteen years and School Director three years. Member of the Watertown Lodge of Masons. Has cleared the land himself and now has this

farm, with another, with handsome residence and fine barns, and raises good crops of everything. Mrs. G. came to Wisconsin in 1844 and located in Concord, Jefferson Co., with parents; married as above.

GEORGE C. MANSFIELD, general merchant, Johnson's Creek; born in Middlesex Co., Mass., May 26, 1837, where he was educated; in 1851, he went to Boston and thoroughly mastered all details in connection with mercantile business whilst serving four years with the noted house of Burr Bros. & Co., wholesale dealers in ladies' and gents' furnishing goods. In March, 1856, Mr. M. moved to Wisconsin, and located in Milwaukee till 1857, when he went to Janesville and there worked for his father, who had preceded him three years, in a barrel factory; in March, 1860, Mr. M. took up his residence in Johnson's Creek and established himself in business, first in a small grocery store, and has gradually extended his operations till he now transacts the largest business in this part of the county, dealing in dry-goods, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, hardware, sewing machines and also operates largely in lumber and farm produce. Married Miss Caroline Mosher, of Janesville, Oct. 15, 1859; she died in September, 1872, leaving three children—George D., Frederick C. and Grace R. Mr. M. married Miss Kittie Winnick, of Lake Mills, Oct. 15, 1873; they have three children—Frank, Philip and Flora. He has been agent of the C. & N. W. R'y for ten years; has been Postmaster of Johnson's Creek since 1864; is American Express agent; has served as Chairman of Supervisors three years and Justice of the Peace several times. Is a member of Lodge No. 43, Masons.

WILLIAM PHELPS (deceased); born April 20, 1831, in New York; came to Wisconsin with his parents about 1847; in 1857, he bought ten acres of land, and, in 1861, added forty more; in 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 29th W. V. I. under Col. Gill, and was appointed Wagonmaster; he died of army disease at Vicksburg July 7, 1863. He was married Jan. 9, 1857, and had two children—Frank and Effie. His widow, Mrs. Dorcas Phelps, was born Sept. 24, 1836, in Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1848 with her parents, who located in Farmington; she owns seventy-five acres of land on Sec. 14; P. O. Farmington.

MATTHEW POTTER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Farmington; born May 24, 1811, in Ulster Co., N. Y.; was educated there; in 1836, moved to Dutchess Co., and remained there till June, 1844, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Farmington Township, Jefferson Co., and squatted on 160 acres of land, which he afterward bought at the sale of canal lands; built the second log house in this section, and that year helped raise the first frame barn in the township on Mr. Rose's place, now Mr. Livingstone's; at that time there was only one road through the township running north and south; had to clear the land; went to Milwaukee to buy implements; had to haul grain to Milwaukee with oxen, and sold it at 60 cents per bushel; it was a four-days' journey; the nearest grist-mill was four miles away. Mr. Potter built his barn in 1844; he still owns 120 acres of the original purchase. Married Miss Emeline Mackey, of Ulster Co., N. Y., in January, 1834; had four children—William, Ferman, Matthew and Robert (deceased). Mr. P. was Supervisor two terms; Treasurer of Schools twelve years; Director several years; member of Concord Grange. William enlisted in the 16th W. V. I. in 1862, and served until the end of the war.

WILLIAM E. SHOECHERT, dealer in agricultural implements, Johnson's Creek; born May 13, 1845, in Philadelphia, Lonsburg Co., Prussia, where he was educated. In 1864, he came to America, and located at Johnson's Creek, Jefferson Co., Wis.; in 1866, bought sixty acres of land on Sec. 19, Farmington Township; in 1868, bought fifty acres more on Sec. 20; he traded land and sold wood till 1870, when he moved back to Johnson's Creek, and opened a flour and feed store; in 1874, he began to deal in agricultural and all kinds of farm implements; also sashes, doors, blinds, sewing machines, etc., etc.; in addition to the above, also opened a saloon, in all of which lines he still transacts business, in addition to managing his farm of sixty-four acres, on Secs. 19 and 20; also owns three houses and two lots in Johnson's Creek. Married Miss Minnie Boetcheer, a native of Mecklenburg; has two children—Eddie and Otto. He was Treasurer of Aztalan Township for 1876. Member of Evangelical Lutheran Church of Farmington.

AUGUST J. F. VOIGT, Principal of School, Johnson's Creek; born March 31, 1851, in Ostrau, Prussia; came to America with his parents in 1854, and located in Fort Atkinson, Wis.; in 1855, moved to Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wis., and resided there until 1870, when he moved with his parents, on a farm, one and a-half miles north of Fort Atkinson, in the town of Jefferson. In September, 1865, he lost his right arm, which was caught in the gearing of a sugar-mill. He attended the Northwestern University, at Watertown, during the year 1867-8; began teaching in the town of Hebron, in the autumn of 1868, teaching winters and attending the State Normal School, at Whitewater, the remainder of the school year, until the fall of 1871, when he was offered a position in the graded school, at Waterloo, Wis., where he remained until 1874, and then accepted a position in the Jefferson Liberal Institute, at Jefferson, Wis., remaining there one year, at the close of which the Institute ceased to exist.

In the autumn of 1877, he received a position of telegraph operator at Hilbert, on the Wisconsin Central R. R., which position he resigned in the spring of 1878, and took charge of the school at that place. In the fall of this year, he took charge of the public school at Johnson's Creek, Wis., and has been re-engaged for the present year—1879-80. He was also a prominent candidate for County Superintendent of Schools before the Republican County Convention, in the fall of 1879. Is a member of Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F.

AZTALAN TOWNSHIP.

A. R. EARL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Aztalan; born in Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 17 1819, his parents moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; in 1823, he came to Wisconsin; in the fall of 1842, located on his present farm; engaged in improving his land, and working as millwright and carpenter and joiner; at different times purchasing land, until he had accumulated 600 acres. He introduced into Wisconsin the Birdsall Combined Clover Huller and Thrasher; in 1862, began to build his present residence; completed it in 1866. Married, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1841, Louisa Waterbury, of that county, who died Aug. 15, 1857, aged 34 years. Married a second time, at Marshall, Dane Co., Miss Rhoda B. Sheldon, of New Marlboro, Mass., who died June 2, 1872. He married again in Jefferson Township, Jefferson Co., March 21, 1876, Miss Francis C. Barrett, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; has three children by first wife—Sarah, born Dec. 5, 1843; Emma, Nov. 23, 1845; David G., Jan. 14, 1853. One child by third wife, Roy A., born April 26, 1877.

CHARLES S. GREENWOOD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Aztalan; born July 22, 1828, in Berkshire, England; came to America in 1850; visited Canada for a month, and located in Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., Wis.; bought sixty acres of land, and built a brick house, being one of the first of that material in the township, and from brick made there. He now owns eighty acres of land; built part of his residence in 1874, and enlarged and completed it in 1878. Married Miss Caroline Cummings, of Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1851; have seven children—Charles F., born May 6, 1852; Grace, June 23, 1855; Ann E., Aug. 28, 1857, died Oct. 15, 1858; John T., born Sept. 23, 1859; Arthur W., Feb. 6, 1861; Albert E., Jan. 2, 1863; Olivia A., Aug. 23, 1865. He was Clerk of School District four years. Members of Baptist Church.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, P. O. Jefferson; ex-Lieut.-Governor of Illinois.

SILAS A. HATHAWAY, farmer, Secs. 16 and 21; P. O. Aztalan; his father, Silas Hathaway, came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1839, and located in Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co.; in 1849, he moved to Milford Township and bought eighty acres of land there; he is now dead. Mr. Silas A. Hathaway was born March 25, 1810, in Norris Co., N. J.; in 1816, went to Monroe Co., N. Y., with his family, and worked there as carpenter; in 1836, went to Mount Clemens, McComb Co., Mich.; in 1856, returned to New York State; in 1871, came to Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., and bought seventy-three acres of land from his brother-in-law (on School Section 16); the latter came to Aztalan in 1836, and worked as a blacksmith and wagon-maker; he built the village of Aztalan almost entirely, and bought the original farm from the State. Mr. Hathaway married Miss Marion Brower, of New York, in 1832, and has three children—Charles E., Samuel W. and Lydia N.

JOHN KOHL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Jefferson; born Aug. 16, 1837, in Bavaria; came to America in the spring of 1847, and located in Waukesha Co., where his father bought forty acres of land; he died in 1851, when John and Charles Kohl inherited the property; in 1863, J. Kohl moved to Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., and bought one hundred acres of land, with barns; he built his residence in 1869. He was Assessor of the Township in 1879, and Clerk of District Schools from 1872 to 1877, inclusive. Charles Kohl enlisted, in 1861, in the 5th W. V. L., and served with them till the battle of Williamsburg was fought, where he was killed, in 1862. Mr. J. Kohl married Miss Barbara Bruckner, of Aztalan, Sept. 22, 1863; six children—William, born June 6, 1864; Caroline, Oct. 14, 1865; Charles, June 9, 1869; Herman, Aug. 8, 1871; Ernest, Nov. 16, 1873; baby boy, Aug. 19, 1879. Members of Evangelical Association.

CHRISTOPHER LANG, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Jefferson; born June 24, 1830, in Bavaria; came to America with his parents in 1846, who located in Jefferson Township, Jefferson Co., Wis., and he, unfortunately, lost both parents almost immediately afterward, his mother dying in 1847 and his father, John Lang, in 1849; in 1853, Mr. C. Lang bought sixty acres of land in Aztalan; he now owns one hundred acres on Sec. 26, twenty on Sec. 15, twenty on Sec. 36; he built his first barn in

1861, and a farmhouse in 1863; the barn was destroyed by fire in 1873; built his present brick residence in 1872, and erected a new barn in 1874. Two of his brothers, Peter and Adam, enlisted in the 29th W. V. I. in 1861; the former was killed at Vicksburg, but Adam served till the close of the war, and is now living in Iowa. Mr. L. married Miss Mary Herman, of Wurtemberg, Sept. 1, 1854; they have five children—Peter, born Feb. 2, 1857; J. Fred, March 30, 1859; Flora, April 19, 1863; Maggie, June 25, 1865; Eddie, May 7, 1872. Mr. L. is serving his thirteenth year as Treasurer of the School District; is a member of the Evangelical Association, of which he is Trustee for the third term; he has served as Sunday-school Superintendent for over twenty years.

OSCAR J. MILES, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Johnson's Creek; born Jan. 29, 1827, in Clay, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in August, 1846, he came to Wisconsin, and located in Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., where his step-father bought forty acres of land and built a log house; the latter worked in a saw-mill and afterward in a flour-mill in Jefferson; at his death, about 1850, the land was deeded to Mr. Miles; he now owns 130 acres; he built a frame house in 1853, and his present brick residence in 1875. Married Miss Ann Lane, of Farmington, Dec. 31, 1864; have three children—Miriam A., born Oct. 12, 1866; Mina G., May 26, 1869; Mary Maud, Sept. 2, 1875.

CHARLES J. NEVINS, farmer, Secs. 26 and 27; P. O. Jefferson; born Dec. 28, 1841, in Caledonia Co., Vt.; in 1846, he came to Wisconsin with his parents, who located in Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co.; he worked for his father till 1866, when the latter gave him eighty acres of land; he built his house in 1866, a barn in 1871 and a granary in 1877. Married Miss Clara Hake, of Aztalan, April 2, 1877; he has three children by a former marriage—Charles V., Frank B. and Orrie J. He served as School Clerk one year. Jacob J. Nevins, deceased, father of the above, was born in 1818, in Caledonia Co., Vt.; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and located in Aztalan Township, where he bought 100 acres of land with his brother, and they paid for it by logging winters; afterward, he increased it to 320 acres and built the residence in 1866. Married Miss Betsey M. Green, of Caledonia Co., Vt., in May, 1839; he died April 9, 1874, leaving four children—Charles J., Sarah Jane, Henry O. and Caroline.

BESSIE L. SEWARD, teacher, Sec. 31; P. O. Harvey; her father, Martin N. Seward, was born in New Haven Co., Conn., July 14, 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1846, located in Aztalan; engaged in farming, and worked as carpenter and joiner in 1849; went to Jefferson City, and worked at his trade two years; returned to his farm. He has been Superintendent of Schools, and has held several local offices, and been Deacon of the Congregational Church twenty years. Married, in New Haven Co., Conn., M. E. Hull, of that place; has five children; owns 130 acres.

H. B. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Harvey; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1814; came to Wisconsin in 1837; located in Aztalan; went to Chicago, where he remained two years; returned to Aztalan in 1839, since which time, he has been cultivating his farm of 400 acres. In 1878, was appointed Postmaster. Married at Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1841, Mary Birdsall, of Dutchess Co.; have four children living and lost one.

HON. GARDNER SPOOR, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Aztalan; born March 28, in Monroe Co., N. Y., where he worked on his father's farm; in September, 1846, he came to Wisconsin and bought fifty-one acres of land in Dane Co., which he soon afterward sold and then moved to Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., and bought eighty acres of wild land on School Section 16 and built a frame residence, that being the first house in that section. He was Treasurer of the township in 1853; in 1862, was enrolling officer for Aztalan Township; was elected member of the Legislature in 1864 for the session of 1865; Republican; was Supervisor before his election to the Legislature, and was Chairman of Supervisors in 1876; he served as Justice of the Peace for five years. Mr. Spoor now owns ninety-eight acres of land on which he raises all kinds of grain and stock. Married Miss Emily Hyer, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1862; she was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1834; have three children—Mary, born July 27, 1863; Mattie, March 1, 1865; Georgie, Jan. 18, 1867. Mrs. S. is a member of the Methodist Church.

JASON C. TYLER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Aztalan; born May 4, 1825, in Washington Co., Vt., where he worked as a farmer and in a saw-mill for his father; in October, 1848, he came to Wisconsin and located in Aztalan Township, Jefferson Co., and bought on School Section 16 eighty acres of land; in 1849, built a large frame house, in which they still live; on arrival, the land was all unbroken, with plenty of deer and wild animals roaming about; in breaking the first fifteen acres, they used a two-foot plough, with seven yoke of oxen attached, turning in oak-scrub and everything as it came. Married Miss Elizabeth Rose, of Fort Atkinson, a native of England, Oct. 7, 1849; they have four children—Henry H., born Nov. 11, 1850; Edwin E., July 26, 1853; Julia A., April 15, 1857; Willis E., Dec. 7, 1863. Mr. Henry Rose, father of Mrs. Tyler, came to America in 1837 and landed at Milwaukee

June 30, of that year, with his family, and stayed with Mr. Dwight Foster, of Fort Atkinson; he bought a farm two miles from there, where Mrs. T. lived till her marriage. Mr. Rose died in August, 1864; the estate still belongs to the family.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

M. R. CLAPP, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Milford; born in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1803; came to Wisconsin in 1840; located in Aztalan Township (now Milford); went to improving land; was member of the Territorial Legislature of 1845 and 1846; has held several minor local offices. Married, in Westminster, Vt., Feb. 5, 1839, Miss Olivia A. Holton, of Vermont; is owner of 200 acres.

THOMAS FETTERLEY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Milford; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 13, 1847; came to Wisconsin with his father and family in 1850, and located in Milford Township; he is at present Town Clerk. Married, in Milford, May 2, 1867, Miss Mary Benton, of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; has five children—Ralph, Ernest, Mary A., Mabel R., and an infant; is owner of ninety-five acres of land.

WALTER S. GREENE, proprietor of Milford Flouring and Grist Mills; born at Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 23, 1834, came with his father and family to Wisconsin in 1846, locating at Milford. In 1852, engaged in mercantile business at Prairie du Chien; in 1854, he went into milling business with his father at their present place; in 1859, he opened a store at Milford, where he sold goods four years; in 1865, purchased 400 acres of farm land in Milford Township; was a member of the State Legislature of 1862 and 1863; was, in later years, elected County Treasurer, which office he filled one term; was also a member of the State Senate of 1873 and 1874; was one of the two Judges from this State to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and has been President of the Town Board for a number of years. He married, in Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1861, Miss Ella C. Potter, daughter of Gen. Potter, for some years a resident of Watertown, Wis.: she died in April, 1863. He married a second time in Waterloo, Wis., Dec. 4, 1866, Miss Jeanette Guile, daughter of Judge Guile. N. S. Greene, father of W. S. Greene, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1810; moved to Salisbury, at which place he married Miss Elizabeth M. Griswold, a native of that place. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, located, with his family, at Milford, and engaged in his present business; he succeeded his son to the State General Assembly in 1864; is still in business with his son at Milford. William A. Greene, brother to W. S. Greene, is station and ticket agent C. M. & St. Paul R. R., at Hubbleton, Wis.; was born at Salisbury, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1838; came with the family to Wisconsin in 1846. In 1861, he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Co. D, 16th W. V. I.; was promoted, after the battle of Shiloh, to First Lieutenant, and July, 1862, to Major of 22d; to Lieutenant Colonel of the 29th W. V. I. April, 1863, and again to Colonel of same regiment in April, 1864, and commanded the regiment until the close of the war. Married, at Milford, Sept. 13, 1865, Mary A. Mills, of New Jersey.

C. G. GRIGGS, tavern keeper, Sec. 6; P. O. Hubbleton; born in Tolland Co., Conn., Sept. 18, 1825; came to Wisconsin in 1846; located in Milford Township; engaged in milling; in 1852, went to keeping tavern, and for some years sold lumber. Married, in Connecticut, April 16, 1843, Corintha Dunham, of Connecticut, who died in 1848. Married a second time, at Hubbleton, Milford Township, Aug. 16, 1853, Mary Moon, of Germany; have nine children.

RICHARD HOOPER, mill owner, Sec. 6; P. O. Lake Mills; born in England, Aug. 11, 1828; came to America in 1846; went to California in 1850; engaged in mining until 1853, when he returned to Wisconsin and bought his present mill, known as Hooper's Mill, and, in 1854, went to milling; has also seventy acres of land. Married, in Milford Township, July 4, 1854, Miss A. E. Lent, a native of New York; has four children—E. W., born April 29, 1859; Lilly J., born Dec. 24, 1863; Eveline M., born Nov. 12, 1867; John L., born Aug. 24, 1873.

E. P. INGALLS, farmer and cheese manufacturer, Milford; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1849; located in Aztalan Township; went to farming; in 1854, moved to Milford Township; engaged in farming; in 1870, moved to the village where he now resides, and, in 1871, built a cheese-factory; began the manufacturing of cheese; his factory burning down, he, the same fall, purchased a building which he converted into a factory, which he again started in 1872. Was Superintendent of Schools ten years; has been Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Assessor several years. Married; at Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1840, Miss Charlotte A. Stiekney, of New York. Owns 118 acres; have two children living; lost four.

THOMAS J. MILLS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Milford; born in New York Dec. 26, 1827; came to Wisconsin in 1841, locating with his father and family in Watertown; in 1852, he went to California; engaged in mining until 1857; returning, went to farming. Has been Supervisor eight or ten years. Married, at Milford, March 5, 1860, Miss Silesta Rand, a native of New York; have three children—Mary J., Carrie E. and Ella M. Is owner of 120 acres.

WILLIAM TORPEY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Milford; born in New London, Conn., April 20, 1842; came to Wisconsin with his father and family in 1854; located at Watertown; in 1856, came to Milford Township. His father, William Torpey, was born in Ireland; came to Wisconsin with wife and three children in 1854; in 1856, bought 120 acres where the family now reside; he died in May, 1862, since which time the farm has been managed by his sons, William and Edward.

WILLARD WAITE, carpenter and builder, Milford; born in Orange Co., Vt., May 4, 1825; came to Wisconsin in 1855; located in Milford Township; bought eighty acres of land, and went to farming; continued until 1875, when he bought a residence in the village, where he now resides; has been, since 1875, engaged in building and carpenter work. Has been Justice of the Peace and Assessor two years. Married, in Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 4, 1849, Miss Annie S. Paine, of Vermont. Is owner of 140 acres of farm land, managed by his only son, George E.

HEBRON TOWNSHIP.

ARIAL BARNES, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hebron; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1793; his early life was spent in his native State; at 18, he removed to Rockland Co., N. Y., where he married Miss Sarah Johnson in 1814, who died Sept. 8, 1868, leaving eight children—Hester A., Mary, James, Arminda, Hiram, Ariel and William T. Mr. Barnes lived in Cayuga Co., N. Y., twenty-five years as a farmer, and came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1855, locating on the farm he now owns of sixty-five acres, which he has improved and on which he now lives with his daughter Mary, the widow of Alexander Carman, who died Aug. 3, 1877, leaving four children—Antoinette, Jay, Eleanor and Charles. Mr. Barnes is a staunch Democrat; he united with the M. E. Church at the age of 19, of which he has since been an earnest and active member.

CHARLES C. BROWN, farmer, Sees. 10 and 11; P. O. Hebron; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1836; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., at the age of 10, locating on a farm in Hebron; after eighteen months they removed to the village of Hebron, where they lived about twenty-two years. Mr. Brown was in the mill of J. Powers twelve years; spent one year in Jefferson and enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in the 28th W. V. I.; was with his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Texas; was in the battles of Helena, Ark., Greenwood, Miss., Mark's Mill and Saline River, Ark., Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Ala.; the regiment saw much hard marching and fighting and was discharged in September, 1865. On his return, Mr. B. spent two years in Hebron, then settled on the farm he now owns of eighty-eight acres. He married Miss Caroline Jones, of Hebron, Nov. 26, 1854; they have eight children—Ida, George, Edward, Willie, Dennis, Samuel, James and Cora. Mr. Brown is a Republican, and has been Town Treasurer; is a member of Hebron Lodge, No. 265, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES BURNHAM, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Hebron; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 26, 1842; he is a son of Amos H. Burnham, who was a Jefferson Co. pioneer, as he settled in 1845 where he lived until his death in May, 1877. Charles Burnham has spent his life and been educated in Jefferson Co.; spent two years of his life in Minnesota and settled on the farm he now owns of 102 acres in 1867. He married Miss Alvira Torrey, of Hebron, in December, 1868; they have four children—Albert, Amos H., Emma and Inez. Mr. Burnham is a staunch Republican of the old Whig stock. He has been Treasurer of District No. 4 about twelve years and is now a Supervisor of Hebron Township.

JAMES M. BURNHAM, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hebron; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 9, 1836; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1847, and remained in Hebron, Jefferson Co., until 1859, when he went to Minnesota and remained two years as a farmer; returning to Jefferson Co., he enlisted in October, 1861, in the 13th W. V. I.; the regiment was in Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky on scouting duty; was on gnard duty at Fort Donelson, and was in the fight with Forrest, afterward going to Alabama; the regiment veteranized the same fall at Nashville; Mr. Burnham re-enlisted in the same regiment, and was sent to Gen. Rousseau's

headquarters and employed in the Commissary Department; he was captured by Forrest at Athens, Ala., and narrowly escaped being shot in retaliation for the hanging of certain rebels at Nashville; he was robbed and nearly stripped, but was saved from death by a rebel Colonel, and furnished with boots, etc., by a rebel Major, who said "he had been a prisoner at the North and was treated like a gentleman;" but Mr. B. suffered many indignities on the way to Castle Morgan, Ala., where he was held until his release in April, 1865; during his six months' captivity, he suffered everything from hunger and filth, and was fed usually on a pint of raw corn-meal per day; men were shot and bayoneted for no cause whatever; on his release from prison, Mr. Burnham took a short trip to Minnesota, and was discharged from service in August, 1865, and settled on the farm he now owns of 111 acres, which he has since improved. He married, in 1858, Miss Margaret Barnes, who died in 1859; in 1866, he married Miss Emeline Abbey; they have four children—Hannah, Frank, Maud and Annie. Mr. Burnham is a staunch Republican, a member of the Hebron Grange, and is in accord with the Universalist Church.

JOHN T. BURNHAM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Hebron; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 5, 1842; came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was quite young, but soon returned to his native State, where he lived as a farmer until 1862; he then settled on a farm in Jefferson Co., Wis., which he sold in 1869; he owned the present farm of Mr. Montgomery about one year; settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres, near the village of Hebron. He is raising, among other things, a grade of Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Burnham is a staunch Republican, and has been Town Treasurer; he is liberal in his religious views.

JEDEDIAH CARNES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Hebron; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 19, 1833; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1856. Enlisted in the 13th W. V. I. in 1861; was with his regiment in Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas on scouting and guard duty, and was in many skirmishes; was discharged at San Antonio, Tex., in 1865, and settled on the farm he now owns, of eighty acres. Married Miss Mary Peterson Oct. 21, 1855; they have six children—Fred, Ernest, Ella, Jennie, Katie and Frank. Mr. C. is a Republican, and is in accord with the M. E. Church. He is one of the self-made men who began with nothing, and has earned a competence. He is raising Holstein grade cattle and Berkshire hogs.

WILLIAM R. CASE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Hebron; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1823; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Jefferson Co. in 1844, and settled on the farm he now owns of ninety acres, which he bought of the Government, covered with heavy timber; he began the task of clearing it, built a log shanty, and, like most pioneers, saw many hardships; as a result, he has his well-improved farm and good home. He married Miss Ellen E. Sherman March 8, 1853; they have two children—Ida and Emma. Mr. Case is a Republican; has been Chairman of the Town Board, Supervisor, and was the first Constable in Hebron. He is improving his stock, and now has Durham grade cattle, besides horses, hogs and the usual crops. He is a member of the Hebron Grange.

ALFRED COOLEY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Hebron; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 8, 1835; came to Wisconsin with his parents, Vinson and Julia A. Cooley, in 1843; has spent most of his life and been educated in Wisconsin; spent his first winter in Rochester, Racine Co.; lived about eighteen months in Whitewater and then settled in Hebron, Jefferson Co. Enlisted in 1862, in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery; was stationed on Arlington Heights, Va., and was in the fight with Early when he attacked Washington; he was discharged at Milwaukee in July, 1865, and married Miss Isabella Marshall the same year; they went to Lyon Co., Kan., where Mrs. Cooley died in 1866; Mr. Cooley returned to Hebron, and, in 1869, married Miss Arabella Lewis, born in Walworth Co., Wis., in 1849; they have three children—Bertram, Frederick and Harold. Mr. C. settled on the farm he now owns, of eighty-seven acres, in 1874. He is a Republican, and has been Town Treasurer two terms, Justice of the Peace, Constable, and is now Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors; is in accord with the Universalist Church, and a member of Hebron Grange, No. 428.

CORYDON CULVER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Rutland Co., Vt., March 29, 1808; removed with his parents to Portage Co., Ohio, when Cleveland contained only three houses; he spent his early life and was educated in Ohio. Married Miss Charlotte A. Humastun in 1840; they have four children—Harland J., Garry E., Grove W. and Cora M. Mr. Culver came to Jefferson Co. in 1845, and bought the farm he now owns of the United States Government; the land was covered with heavy timber, which he cleared off, and has, as a reward for his toil, his improved farm and pleasant home; he had little means to commence with, and has made his own success. Politically a Republican, he has been Supervisor in his town twice, and has served three terms as Justice of the Peace.

MARK CURTIS, insurance agent, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, Hebron; born in Orange Co., Vt., Dec. 11, 1830; he resided in his native State, and attended district school until 14 years of age; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., with his parents Oct. 27, 1845, locating in the town of Jefferson, where he lived ten years as a farmer and teacher; taught his first term in the town of Oakland in the winter of 1851. He married Miss Emeline E. Folts, who was born in Summit, Waukesha Co., Oct. 2, 1838, and who was his former pupil. Mrs. Curtis is one of the first white children born in Wisconsin, who is now a resident of Jefferson Co.; they have six children—Inez, Frank C., Herman K., William, Nellie and Mabel. Mr. Curtis removed to Hebron in 1855, and was elected Town Superintendent of Schools, and took the State census of the town as Deputy Town Clerk. He returned to Jefferson in 1857, and remained two years as a farmer; in 1859, he went to Whitewater and sold agricultural implements until 1863; was then in the hardware business in Jefferson about four years, and settled in Hebron, where he has since lived. Mr. Curtis has taught fourteen terms of school in Jefferson Co. He is a staunch Republican, and has been reporter for the Oshkosh *Northwestern* and other papers many years. Is in accord with the Universalist faith, and has always taken an active interest in historical matters.

CYRUS CUSHMAN, farmer, Secs. 12, 24, 25 and 26; P. O. Hebron; born in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 13, 1811; the early part of his life was spent, and his schooling attained, in his native State; came to Brooklyn, Ohio, in 1836, and was in the store of W. A. Barstow; afterward Governor of Wisconsin. Mr. Cushman removed to Jefferson Co., Wis., in August, 1837, and was the only white man in the town of Sullivan during the winter of 1837 and 1838; he made his claim where he now lives in the fall of 1837, but remained on his first location in Sullivan till 1840; then having cleared three acres of timber to establish his right, he settled, and has since lived on Sec. 25; he built a saw-mill near his residence in 1843, and sawed thousands of feet of lumber, which he rafted down the Bark and Rock Rivers to Rockford, Ill., and other points; he made the returns for the town of Bark River election of 1838, when only seven votes were cast. Mr. C. was among the very first settlers in his county, and has constantly increased his farming business; now owns 920 acres, besides his saw-mill and brickyard. He married, Nov. 20, 1860, Mrs. Cynthia M. Dibble, daughter of Rev. L. F. Molthrop, a pioneer preacher of Wisconsin; she is the mother of two children by her first marriage—Albert P. and Clark M. Mr. and Mrs. Cushman have six children—Emily A., Luella E., Mary A., Cyrus, Clarinda and Lenna E. E. Mr. Cushman is a Republican in politics. Is a successful breeder of full-blood and grade Ayrshire cattle; has three full bloods and twenty-five or more grades, and has taken many premiums at the Jefferson County Fair; he is thought to have brought the first Berkshire hog into Wisconsin in 1839.

LYMAN DOUD, miller, Hebron; born in Lorain Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1821; the early part of his life was spent in his native State, where he was educated; came to Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1844; after one year, he removed to Ozaukee Co., Wis., with the first stock of general merchandise ever introduced into the county, and was in business till 1851; with his partners, Powers & O'Connor, he made extensive improvements in the city of Ozaukee, building a hotel and several stores. Mr. Doud left Ozaukee for California in 1851, and remained four years as a merchant and miner; returning to Ozaukee, he entered a bank with White & Vail; after two years, he sold his interest to Mr. Vail, and was in the hardware business one year; he then bought the Newburg Mill, Washington Co., which he owned four years; in 1867, bought the Bark River Mill, which he has since owned. He married Miss Lucinda V. Fisher, in 1859; they have five children—Nellie M., Annie E., Carrie, Lyman S. and Effie E. Mr. Doud is a hard-money Democrat, and a A., F. & A. M.; is well known in the county as a successful business man.

ALMON R. EATON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hebron; born in Bennington, Vt., May 12, 1805; the early part of his life was spent in Kingston, Can., where he was educated; he spent two years in Allegany Co., N. Y., and came to Whitewater, Wis., in November, 1842, when there were only fifteen roofed buildings in the place; after two years, he settled on the farm he now owns of 149 acres. Married Miss Orrissa Haskins June 11, 1829, who died April 30, 1850, leaving four children—Sephreness, Chauncey (died 1862), Caroline and Ephraim. Mr. Eaton married Mrs. Elinor Struthers July 3, 1850, who died in 1851. He married Miss Sophia Bailey Dec. 25, 1855. Mr. Eaton was an Old-Line Whig, and is now a staunch Republican. Has served as Justice of the Peace many years. Is in accord with the M. E. Church. Mr. Eaton is in accord with all progress and improvement, and is closely identified with the early history of Jefferson Co.

WILLIAM E. EVANS, farmer, Secs. 21, 28, 29 and 33; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 12, 1844; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., with his parents in 1847, and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Evans and his mother; John Evans, his father, died in January, 1875. Mr. E. enlisted in 1862 in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; was stationed at Alexandria and Arlington Heights, Va., and was in the fight with Forrest when he attacked Washington; at the close of the war, he

settled in his native county and lived as a farmer until 1872, when he settled on the farm he now owns. He married Miss Lucy Knowlton, of Hebron, July 3, 1865; they have three children—Millie, May and Johnny. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and a member of Hebron Lodge, No. 265, I. O. O. F.

JONAS FOLTS (deceased); born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 12, 1808; the early part of his life was spent in Herkimer and Oneida Cos.; he was educated at Fairfield Academy, and married Miss Sallie Bartlett, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1836; they lived in New York until the spring of 1836, when they came to Milwaukee, built a house and lived in it until some time during the summer; then moved to the town of Summit, Waukesha Co., Wis., which was their residence until 1841, when they returned to New York and remained two years; returning to Wisconsin in the spring of 1843, settled on the farm which was their residence until the death of Mr. Folts, June 24, 1876, and where Mrs. Folts continues to reside. Mr. Folts was a member of the Milwaukee Land and Claim Company. This company had claims at different points from the lakes to the Mississippi, and Mr. Folts' name will be found among the early records in a number of different counties. In 1836, in company with S. C. Leavitt, he made a trip down Bark River, putting in their canoes in the river at Summit and going down to the mouth of Whitewater Creek, and up that creek to where is now the village of Cold Spring. The only place where the waters were vexed and their canoes glided unchallenged, was at Hebron, or where Hebron now is; for there was a dam being built, of which Mr. Folts was a part owner, as a member of the company that was building it. Ill health induced Mr. Folts to make a trip to the seaboard in 1845, where he spent most of the season; returning in the fall, was elected Register of Deeds for Jefferson Co., and moved to Jefferson in January, 1846; in addition to performing his duties as Register, he was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, John E. Holmes being Clerk; Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Harvey Foster holding the office of Clerk of the Board; Deputy Sheriff and Jailor, Royal Tyler being Sheriff; in 1847, was elected member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and served during the session; he was then elected Chairman and Town Clerk of his town; he was elected Town Clerk a number of years, and to him the town of Hebron is largely indebted for an admirable system of records; he was Chairman or Assessor at different times during his residence in Hebron, always performing his duties methodically and with exactness. Mr. Folts, before leaving for the West in 1835, secured a letter of recommendation from the leading citizens of Oneida and Herkimer Cos.; among the names in the latter county is that of Francis E. Spinner, since Treasurer of the United States, whose autograph is familiar to every one that has ever had or handled a greenback; the signature of April, 1835, is the same as it was thirty-five years later, excepting the first letter "F;" the change since made has not added to its legibility, if it has become a "line of beauty." In 1868, Mr. Folts was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly, and served during the session. For the last twenty years of his life, he suffered much pain, owing to a fall which unfitted him for active employment; but he ever took an active interest in the events of the day, and was a promoter of all public interests. It was mostly his influence that caused the fine brick schoolhouse to be erected, near his residence. Although the heaviest tax-payer in the district, and no children to be schooled, he consented to take office in order that the district might have a good building. He furnished the plan and superintended its construction. The growing youth, for years to come, should revere the memory of Mr. Folts for his efforts in furnishing them the facilities in obtaining a common-school education. Mr. Folts left surviving him a widow and four daughters—Emeline E., wife of Mark Curtis; Martha M., wife of A. B. Warner; Henrietta A., widow of L. C. Wooster (deceased); Amaret J., wife of Charles King. Mr. Folts, in religion, was a Universalist; in politics, a Democrat.

WILLARD GRANT, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hebron; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1813; he attended the Black River Religious Institute, Watertown, N. Y., three years, and began teaching at 23; came to Wisconsin in September, 1842, locating on the farm he now owns of sixty-four acres; he began pioneer life as a farmer and teacher; lived four miles from a neighbor during the winter of 1842, and did not see a white face for a month. He spent four years in Jefferson as a teacher and mason, having learned the trade. He has also lived at other points in the county, and is well known among its older settlers. Married Miss Sarah Dye, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 14, 1847; they have six children—Mary E., Ellen G., Samuel L., Martha V., Liberty F. and Willard J. Mr. Grant is a Democrat, and has been Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature for the terms of 1855 and 1856. His religion is a firm belief that God will make all his creatures finally happy. He has always been an earnest advocate of temperance; has held many town offices, and is closely identified with the early history of Jefferson Co.

LÜTHER B. GREEN, farmer, Secs. 1 and 12; P. O. Hebron; born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1826; the early part of his life was spent in his native State, where he was educated; came to Jefferson

Co., Wis., in 1844, and taught the first school in District No. 4, town of Hebron; has taught twelve terms of school in Jefferson Co. A part of his farm was pre-empted by his father, Joseph Green. Mr. Green now has 150 acres with the best of buildings and improvements as a reward for industry and good management. He married Miss Julia E. Grems, of Hebron, April 30, 1857; they have seven children—Albert E., Duane, Myrtie L., Lucy R., Erastus V., Joseph C. and Alice. Mr. Green is a Republican in politics, and has been Chairman of the Town Board, Town Clerk, Assessor; was enrolling officer during the war; has been Town Superintendent of Schools, and is now Justice of the Peace. Mr. Green is in ac ord with the Seventh Day Adventists.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Hebron; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1834; son of Joseph and Polly Green, who were among the pioneers of Jefferson Co., as they settled on the farm, now owned by W. H. Green, of ninety acres. Joseph Green died Sept. 19, 1850. His wife still survives him at the age of 71. W. H. Green married Miss Charlotte A. Reynolds, of Hebron, March 10, 1869; they have one daughter—Luella, born Nov. 26, 1873. Mr. Green is a Republican, and is liberal in religion. He has spent his life and been educated in Jefferson Co., and is one of her substantial citizens.

CHRISTOPHER GROGAN, blacksmith, Hebron; born in County Meath, Ireland, July 15, 1853; son of Michael Grogan, who was born in 1811, in County Kildare, and who came to America in June, 1866, locating at Hebron, where he has since lived. Christopher Grogan learned his trade in Hebron, and worked eighteen months in Chicago, and some time in Janesville. Father and son are Democrats, and members of the Catholic Church. They are doing a very satisfactory business of general blacksmithing, wagon and buggy making, etc.

THOMAS W. HOWARD, farmer, Secs. 30 and 31; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1816; he removed to Oneida Co., at an early age, where he lived till 1853, working as a carpenter and joiner; he then came to Jefferson Co., Wis., locating on 100 acres of wild land, which he began to clear up; after years of labor and privation he has, with his son Orson, 345 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings. He married Miss Indiaua Graham March 2, 1837, who died in 1843, leaving three children—Jane, Marion and Margaret. He married Miss Hannah Wenham in 1843; they have five children—Orville, Orson, Harriet, Ira and Ida. Mr. Howard is a Republican in politics. He has 39 head of cattle, 9 horses, 18 hogs and 34 sheep; he has been a grower of hops many years, and now has about three acres.

ROBERT KRAUSE, merchant, Hebron; born in Prussia Feb. 3, 1833; the early part of his life was spent in his native country; came to America in 1859, locating in Helenville. Enlisted in August, 1862, in 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; was stationed in and about the defenses of Washington, D. C., and helped repulse Early's attack on the city. On his return in June, 1865, he opened a boot and shoe business in Hebron; in 1876, he built his present large store, where he has a general stock of goods, dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, notions, etc., and is doing a satisfactory business. He married Miss Caroline Glipes in 1857; they have two children—Augusta and Anna. Mr. Krause is a Democrat; is liberal in religion, and a member of Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE MARSHALL, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Hebron; born in Ireland in 1820; came to America in 1845, locating in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; after four years, he came to Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wis.; settled on the farm he now owns of 220 acres in 1865. Married Miss Margaret Varty in 1844, who died in 1860, in Cold Spring, leaving six children—Isabella, William, Mary, Margaret, Anna and Emma. Mr. Marshall is a Democrat, and is liberal in religion. He began with nothing, and now has a good farm and home, as a result of hard work and good management. He has 25 cows, 8 fat cattle, 4 young cattle, 8 horses, besides hogs, etc.

JAMES B. MINER, sawyer and turner, Hebron; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1823; the early part of his life was spent in his native State, where he was educated; was Assistant Marshal in taking census of Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1850, and was in the employ of T. W. Brown on the *Cayuga Chief* newspaper three years; came to Hebron, Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1853, where his family has since lived. Mr. Miner has followed his business at many points in Wisconsin, and was at one time in the employ of Field, Osgood & Co., in canvassing Chicago for their *Every Saturday*. During his residence, he worked three years as sawyer in the mill at Hebron, which he helped build; he took charge of the Hebron feed-mill in 1875. Married Miss Arminda Barnes, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 29, 1843; they have six children—Josephine, Emma, Barber W., Ida, Ruth and James; Josephine is the wife of Dr. F. B. Brewer, of Fairbury, Ill.; Emma and Ida are residents of Chicago; Ruth and James are attending the village school, and Barber W., is with his father in the mill. Mr. Miner is a staunch Republican in politics, and has been Postmaster of Hebron eight years, resigning in 1878; is a member of Fort Atkinson

Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also Hebron Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he represented at the Grand Lodge, Eau Claire, Wis., in December, 1878.

WILLIAM G. PALMER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Hebron; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., June 10, 1838; he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., with his parents in 1847; he has since lived in the county, and was educated in Milton College. He enlisted in 1862, in the 28th W. V. I.; was in the battle at Helena, Ark., and was present at the surrender of Little Rock, Ark., Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala. At the close of the war, Mr. Palmer returned to Hebron, holding a commission as Lieutenant. He now owns the old homestead of 190 acres. Married Miss S. Jane Edwards, of Sullivan, Nov. 28, 1865; they have two children—Lizzie J. and Herbert L. Mr. Palmer is a staunch Republican; has been Chairman of the Town Board, Town Treasurer, and is now Town Clerk on the third term, is also Justice of the Peace. He is a member, with his wife, of the Hebron M. E. Church, and has been Steward and Trustee many years. Is one of the successful farmers, and is a member of Hebron Grange, No. 428.

SETH G. PICKETT, M. D., Hebron; born in Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 5, 1814; the early part of his life was spent in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he attained his business education; began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Crary, and graduated at the Medical School at Castleton, Vt., as physician and surgeon; in March, 1835, began practice in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1836; practiced ten years in Milwaukee Co., then removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and practiced until 1862, when he went to Hartford, Washington Co.; practiced three years, then went to Fond du Lac Co. and, after two years of practice, settled in Hebron, where he has since lived. Dr. Pickett has had a continuous practice of forty-four years. He married Miss Mary Searles May 2, 1836; they have three children—George S., Amelia and Alice J. The Doctor is a Democrat, and has been Chairman of the Town Board, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster in Fond du Lac Co.; he is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M.

WM. JOHN POLLOCK, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 12; P. O. Hebron; born in County Derry, Ireland, April 7, 1834, and is of Scotch descent; came to America about 1851, and settled in Ontario Co., N. Y., where he learned his trade; after seven years, he came to Hebron and worked at his trade several years in Jefferson and Rock Cos.; settled on the farm he now owns of 100 acres in 1864. Mr. Pollock married Miss Jane, daughter of James Boyd, of Koshkonong, Sept. 25, 1863; they have six children—Charles, Nancy J., Belle, Willie, Thomas and George. Mr. Pollock is a Republican, and is in accord with the Scotch Presbyterian Church; he came to America a poor man, and his success is the result of his own efforts.

WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS, farmer, Secs. 4 and 9; P. O. Hebron; born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 1, 1836; is a son of William Reynolds, who was among the very first of the Wisconsin pioneers, as he spent the winters of 1836 and 1837 in Milwaukee; in the spring of 1837, he located in Hebron. The subject of this sketch has spent his life and was educated in Jefferson Co.; he enlisted, in 1864, in the 1st W. V. C.; was in Kentucky and Tennessee, and, at the time of the battle of Nashville, he was with Gen. Wilson in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Lyon; was afterward in the famous Wilson raid; had many skirmishes with the rebels and helped capture the fort at West Point, Ala.; he was discharged at Edgefield, Tenn., in July, 1865, and returned to Hebron, settling on the farm he now owns of 115 acres in 1866. He married Miss Helen Sergent Dec. 22, 1855; they have two children—Alvin and Frank. Mr. R. is a Democrat and a member of the Hebron Grange.

JOHN G. SCHLICHENMAIER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Hebron; born in Wurtemberg Oct. 24, 1827; the early part of his life was spent in his native country, where he was educated; came to America in 1854, and settled in Michigan; after one year, he settled on the farm he now owns of 120 acres; he began with forty acres, and now has the best of improvements, including a cheese-factory. Married Miss Johanna Ardler in 1855, who died in December, 1871, leaving three children—Mary, John and Barbara. Mr. S. married Mrs. Helen Bean, widow of Judge Enoch G. Bean, June 26, 1874; she is a daughter of Amor and Justina Gramlich, and is the mother of two children by Judge Bean—Ida J. and Fannie C. Mr. Schlichenmaier is a Democrat and, with his wife, is liberal in religion; he is raising the usual stock and crops of his county.

ANSEL STRONG, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Hebron; born in Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., Wis., Nov. 15, 1838; has spent his life and been educated in his native State. Enlisted, Aug. 15, 1862, in 24th W. V. I.; was in the battle of Stone River and was captured; was held two months in Libby, and paroled; was exchanged in May, 1863, and rejoined his regiment; was shot in the right foot while on picket duty, and was in the hospital fourteen months, during which time he had lung fever; was honorably discharged in October, 1864, on account of disability; returned to Wisconsin and bought his present farm of sixty acres; he has erected his own buildings and made all improvements. Married Rosina

Pfeffer Oct. 13, 1861; they have two children—Carrie M. B. and Reuben A.; Mr. S. is a Republican in politics.

MOSES VAN LONE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Hebron; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1824; the early part of his life was spent in his native State; came to Jefferson Co. in 1844, locating on a piece of new wild land in Oakland; built a cabin, broke up part of his farm and lived a pioneer life, seeing many of the hard times incident to those early days; he settled on the farm he now owns of 165 acres in 1855. Married Miss Esther Kinney, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1849; they have five children—Lucinda A., Ella C., William E., Warren M. and Arthur E. Mr. Van Lone is a Republican and is a Supervisor of his town; is a member of the Hebron Grange, and, with his wife, is in accord with the Baptist Church. Mr. Van Lone is one of the successful pioneers, and is raising the usual stock and crops of his county.

JAMES WENHAM, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fort Atkinson; born in Sussex Co., Eng., March 6, 1820; the early part of his life was spent in his native country; came to America in 1841, locating in Oneida Co., N. Y., where he lived ten years as a farmer; came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1851; spent one year in Oakland and then settled on the farm he now owns of fifty acres. He married Miss Maria Green, of Koshkonong, Nov. 8, 1860, who died Feb. 21, 1868, leaving two sons—Ervis and Charles. Mr. Wenham married Miss Rosette Whitney Dec. 6, 1868; they have three living children—Julia M., Emma P. and Mary A. Mr. Wenham is a Republican and has been Town Supervisor.

A. F. WINDAU, merchant, Hebron; born in Germany Dec. 23, 1835; the early part of his life was spent in Germany; came to America June 29, 1857, locating in Hebron in 1858 as a tailor, having learned the business in his native country. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 4th W. V. C.; the regiment was in many hard battles and was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. Mr. Windau was captured in Louisiana and held prisoner for a short time. The regiment made for itself a splendid record and was mustered out July 29, 1864. Returning to Hebron, Mr. Windau has now a large store filled with a general stock, including dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, crockery, drugs, etc.; he is doing a good business and owns a farm of ninety-three and a half acres in the town of Hebron. He married Miss Rosina Barth, of Jefferson, May 13, 1858; they have seven children—Charles, Amelia, Lena, Louis, Freddy, Emma and a babe. Mr. W. is a Democrat and is liberal in religion.

JOHN WINN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Rome; born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., March 12, 1819; came to America in 1850, locating in Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis.; after three years, he removed to Lake Mills, where he lived two years, then settled on his present farm of 160 acres. Married Miss Harriet Clamm in 1847; they have five living children—Sarah, John, George, William and Franklin. Mr. Winn is a Republican and is one of the successful farmers of his county, which he helped to develop by improving his farm and building a good home. He had little to begin with and saw many hardships, but kept steadily on and has been successful.



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