



HISTORY

OF

IOWA COUNTY

1881

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H I S T O R Y
OF
IOWA COUNTY,
WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES; AN EXTENSIVE AND
MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES,
MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES; ITS WAR RECORD, BIOGRAPH-
ICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS;
THE WHOLE PRECEDED BY A HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, STATISTICS
OF THE STATE, AND AN ABSTRACT OF ITS LAWS AND CON-
STITUTION AND OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

I L L U S T R A T E D .

CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.

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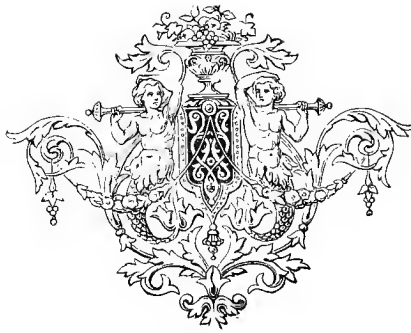
PREFACE.

THIS WORK was commenced with a specific object in view, which was to place upon record, in a reliable manner and in permanent form, whatever incidents of importance have transpired within the region of which Iowa County is now a part. As a necessary preliminary to this work, a brief history of the entire district now known as Wisconsin is given, together with such valuable facts concerning the antiquities of the Northwest as science has revealed. Following along this plan of labor, the history of the Lead Region, with an ample geological and mineralogical sketch thereof, is detailed from trustworthy sources. The more local records embrace the narrative of settlement in the early times that tried the courage and endurance of the heroic pioneers; a recital of the bravery of Iowa's citizen-soldiers in the Indian wars; a description of the characteristic deeds of the representative men of the county, and a complete delineation of the events of the past half-century. In the history of the county will be found incidents, reminiscences and anecdotes, which serve to spice the more statistical portions of the work. In the preparation of this volume, many men of experience have patiently examined record books, intelligently conversed with pioneers, and carefully compiled the fruits of their industrious researches. The chief value of the history lies in the fact that not only was the original matter gathered first-handed from the participants in many of the scenes, but in the fact, of still greater importance, that the proof-sheets have been submitted for correction to many of the oldest settlers. Herein is furnished a truthful reflex of the times and deeds of by-gone days, and it is hoped that the present generation will feel that pride in the work which future generations are surely destined to do. The publishers are aware that all persons cannot be pleased, but impartial and conscientious efforts must eventually be accepted at their true worth. Upon that faith is this volume submitted to the public with confidence.

Thanks are herein expressed to the scores of Pioneers, the County Officials, the Clergy and the Press for the uniform courtesy extended the compilers.

APRIL, 1881.

THE PUBLISHERS.



CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
19	Antiquities.....	146	Educational :	
21	Indian Tribes.....	147	Township System.....	
29	Pre-Territorial Annals.....	147	Free High Schools.....	
41	Wisconsin Territory.....	147	School Offices.....	
52	Wisconsin as a State.....	147	State Teachers' Certificates.....	
52	First Administration.....	148	Teachers' Associations.....	
57	Second Administration.....	148	Libraries.....	
59	Third Administration.....	148	State Superintendents.....	
62	Fourth Administration.....	149	College Sketches.....	
64	Fifth Administration.....	150	Female Colleges.....	
66	Sixth Administration.....	151	Academies and Seminaries.....	
67	Seventh Administration.....	151	Commercial Schools.....	
69	War of Secession Commenced.....	151	Agriculture.....	
76	Eighth Administration.....	162	Mineral Resources.....	
85	Ninth Administration.....	162	Lead and Zinc.....	
90	Statistics of Volunteers.....	165	Iron.....	
92	Tenth Administration.....	168	Copper.....	
93	Eleventh Administration.....	168	Gold and Silver.....	
94	Twelfth Administration.....	168	Brick Clays.....	
97	Thirteenth Administration.....	170	Cement Rock.....	
99	Fourteenth Administration.....	171	Limestone—Glass Sand.....	
104	Fifteenth Administration.....	172	Peat—Building Stones.....	
109	Sixteenth Administration.....	173	Railroads.....	
110	Topography and Geology.....	173	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	
112	The Archean Age.....	176	Chicago & Northwestern.....	
115	Paleozoic Time—Silurian Age.....	178	Wisconsin Central.....	
119	Devonian Age.....	179	Western Union.....	
120	Glacial Period.....	180	West Wisconsin.....	
121	Climatology.....	180	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.....	
128	Trees, Shrubs and Vines.....	181	Green Bay & Minnesota.....	
134	Fauna.....	181	Wisconsin Valley.....	
134	Fish and Fish Cultures.....	181	Shoebogyan & Fond du Lac.....	
138	Large Animals—Time of their Disap- pearance.....	182	Mineral Point.....	
139	Peculiarities of the Bird Fauna.....	182	Madison & Portage.....	
140	Educational.....	183	North Wisconsin.....	
140	Original School Code.....	183	Prairie du Chien & McGregor.....	
141	Agitation for Free Schools.....	183	Chippewa Falls & Western.....	
141	School System under State Govern- ment.....	183	Narrow Gauge.....	
142	School Fund Incomes.....	184	Conclusion.....	
143	State University.....	185	Lumber.....	
144	Agricultural College.....	191	Banking.....	
144	Normal Schools.....	198	Commerce and Manufactures.....	
146	Teachers' Institutes.....	199	Furs.....	
146	Graded Schools.....	200	Lead and Zinc—Iron.....	
		201	Lumber.....	
		202	Grain.....	
			Commerce and Manufactures :	
			Dairy Products.....	203
			Pork and Beef.....	203
			Hops.....	204
			Tobacco—Cranberries.....	205
			Liquors.....	205
			Miscellaneous.....	206
			Water Powers.....	206
			Manufactures.....	208
			Conclusion.....	208
			The Public Domain.....	210
			Health.....	230
			Geographical Position.....	230
			Physical Features.....	230
			Geology.....	231
			Drainage.....	232
			Climatology.....	232
			Rain Character.....	233
			Isotherms.....	234
			Barometrical.....	234
			Winds.....	235
			Climatological Changes from Settling in the State.....	235
			Influence of Nationalities.....	237
			Occupations—Food—Education, etc.....	238
			History of Disease.....	238
			Ratio of Sickness, Ft. Howard and Win- nebago.....	239
			Education of the Blind.....	241
			Institutes of Deaf and Dumb.....	241
			Industrial School for Boys.....	242
			State Prison.....	242
			State Hospital for the Insane.....	242
			Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	243
			City of Milwaukee.....	243
			Health Resorts.....	244
			Change of Diseases.....	246
			Pulmonary Diseases.....	248
			Statistics.....	249
			Population, 1875, of Townships, Alpha- betically Arranged by Counties.....	249
			Population by Counties.....	258
			Nativity by Counties.....	259
			Valuation of Property.....	260
			Acreage of Principal Crops.....	261, 262

ABSTRACT OF WISCONSIN STATE LAWS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
283	Actions.....	263	Elections and General Elections.....	281
283	Arrest.....	279	Estrays.....	285
284	Attachment.....	284	Exemptions.....	281
276	Adoption of Children.....	280	Fences.....	283
274	Assignment of Mortgage.....	273	Forms of Conveyances.....	284
267	Assessment and Collection of Taxes.....	274	Forms of Mortgages.....	282
268	Assessment of Taxes.....	284	Garriahment.....	282
272	Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes.....	270	Highways and Bridges.....	278
267	Borrowed Money.....	273	Hours of Labor.....	278
278	Capital Punishment.....	277	Interest.....	275
270	Collection of Taxes.....	271	Intoxicating Liquors.....	278
285	Commercial Terms.....	284	Judgments.....	276
266	Common Schools.....	277	Jurisdiction of Courts.....	278
279	Damages for Trespass.....	278	Jurors.....	278
			Landlord and Tenant.....	281
			Limitation of Actions.....	285
			Marks and Brands.....	281
			Married Women.....	283
			Stay Law.....	284
			Surveyors and Surveys.....	282
			Support of Poor.....	282
			Suggestions to Persons Purchasing Books by Subscription.....	285
			Title of Real Property by Descent.....	275
			Weights and Measures.....	278
			Wills.....	276
			Wolf Scalps.....	278

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
287	Wisconsin State Constitution.....	307	Vote of Wisconsin for Governor and Presi- dent.....	345
297	U. S. Constitution.....			

HISTORY OF THE LEAD REGION.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Among the Rocks.....	309	Centerville District.....	375	Jesse Shull's Tradership.....	399
The Mineral District in Detail.....	331	Highland District.....	375	Dr. Samuel C. Muir.....	399
Death of Moses Strong.....	331	Linden District.....	378	A. P. Van Matre.....	400
The Driftless Area.....	336	Dodgeville District.....	383	The First White Woman.....	501
Topography and Surface Geology.....	340	Van Mater's Survey.....	384	The First American History.....	401
The Lead Region Described.....	347	Mineral Point District.....	385	The Change in Management.....	402
Mineralogy.....	348	Calamine District.....	391	Moses Meeker's Colony.....	404
History and Character of the Mines.....	352	Wiota District.....	391	The First Marriage.....	405
Beetown District.....	352	Copper.....	392	The First Death.....	405
Potosi District.....	354	Settlement.....	392	The First Births.....	405
Fairplay District.....	357	The First Explorer.....	392	Social Development.....	405
Hazel Green District.....	359	The Missouri Diggings.....	392	The First Post Office.....	406
Platteville District.....	364	The Margry Letters.....	393	Government Control of the Mines.....	408
Buncombe Diggings.....	364	Dubuque Settlement.....	394	Charles Bracken's Sketch.....	420
New Diggings District.....	366	A Missing Island.....	394	Names of those who Mined prior to 1830.....	423
Diggings on the Leakley Estate.....	368	Dubuque's Operations on the East Side.....	395	Political History.....	423
Shullsburg District.....	369	Early Navigation and Commerce.....	396	R. H. Magoon's Memoirs.....	427
Benton District.....	373	Davenport at Fever River.....	396	Stillman's Defeat, Kingstou's Narrative.....	435
Mifflin District.....	374	The Buck Lead.....	399		

HISTORY OF IOWA COUNTY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER I.		Past and Present County Buildings.....	514	Hon. Levi Sterling.....	623
Indian Occupancy.....	437	Judicial Districts and First Cases.....	516	Capt. William Henry.....	623
Derivation of the Name.....	438	The County Seat War.....	517	John Messersmith.....	624
Natural Vegetation.....	439	County Poor Houses and Farm.....	520	Robert S. Block.....	625
Water, Scenery and Soil.....	440	CHAPTER VI.—MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.		Judge L. M. Strong.....	626
Coon Bluff; a Romance of the Wisconsin.....	440	Company Charter and Projected Route.....	522	Judge John Bonner.....	626
Educating Slaves.....	445	First Contract and Commencement of the Road.....	525	George Mulks.....	626
The Mysterious Cave.....	448	Official Returns of the Election.....	527	Hon. George L. Frost.....	626
Recovery of the Lost Child.....	457	Change of Contractors.....	527	Schuyler Fulford.....	627
CHAPTER II.		More Funds Raised and Road Completed.....	529	Maj. Charles F. Legate.....	627
The Wineago War.....	461	The First Train, Company Re-organized.....	530	Edward D. Beouchard.....	628
Capture of Red Bird.....	463	CHAPTER VII.—IOWA COUNTY BONDS.		George W. Burrell.....	629
First Settlement, Dodgeville.....	465	Building Contracts.....	534	CHAPTER XII.—MINERAL POINT.	
Van Matre Survey.....	466	County Repudiation of Bond Indebtedness.....	535	Uncle Sam's Donation.....	632
First White Woman.....	466	First Suit.....	536	First Surveys and Entries.....	633
Peddler's Creek and Dallas.....	466	The Enemy Storms Mineral Point.....	538	The Public Square Imbroglio.....	634
Mineral Point.....	467	The Legislature to the Rescue.....	540	Mineral Point Before 1832.....	635
Early Merchandising.....	467	A Compromise Attempted and Opposed.....	541	Who was the First Settler?.....	636
First Marriage and Birth.....	467	Settlement Proceedings and Final Report.....	542	The First Notable Events.....	637
First Farming.....	468	CHAPTER VIII.—WAR RECORD.		The Black Hawk War.....	639
First Mill.....	468	Introductory.....	545	A Celebrated Tavern.....	661
Blue River.....	468	First Volunteer Company in the State.....	545	The Old Jail, and Other Notes.....	662
Ridgeway.....	471	The Farmers' Guards.....	547	CHAPTER XIII.—MINERAL POINT AS A BOROUGH.	
First School and Physician.....	471	General Events.....	547	First Ordinances and Corporation Money.....	665
Old Helena.....	471	Riotous Veterans.....	550	Business Condition in 1837.....	666
A Visit to Helena in 1836.....	472	The Draft.....	551	An Englishman's Observations.....	669
Furnaces, 1827 and 1828.....	473	Bounty Difficulties.....	552	The Bank of Mineral Point.....	671
The First Census.....	474	The Camp and Field.....	553	The Trial and Hanging of Caffee.....	673
Territorial Roads.....	475	Roster of Volunteers.....	563	Border Justice and Veudettas.....	674
First County Schools.....	475	CHAPTER IX.		A French Prince's Visit.....	675
County School Work since 1843.....	477	Tornado of 1878.....	567	The California Exodus.....	676
CHAPTER III.		County Officers.....	572	A Mineral Point Craft and her Adventures.....	677
The Black Hawk War.....	479	Property Valuation.....	576	California Emigrants.....	678
Dodge's Letter and the Mineral Point Messenger.....	479	Farm Products.....	579	CHAPTER XIV.—MINERAL POINT AS A VILLAGE.	
First Military Movement and Forts.....	480	Iowa County Agricultural Society.....	579	Charter and Government.....	680
Distributing Supplies.....	481	Early Voting Points.....	581	Early Ordinances.....	681
Account of Arms Distributed at Mineral Point.....	481	Press.....	582	Business in 1845.....	681
Occurrences and Mound Fort.....	482	CHAPTER X.—PIONEER REMINISCENCES.		A Temperance Move, Old Miners' Guard.....	681
Fort Jackeon Alarmed.....	483	Memoir, by William R. Smith.....	589	Newspaper Extracts.....	682
Battle of the Pecatonica.....	485	The Pecatonica, by William Penn Smith.....	590	Ho, for California!.....	683
Battle of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe.....	486	First Impressions of the Mines.....	592	Jail Breaking.....	683
Grignon's Recollections.....	490	By W. P. Buggles.....	594	Miners' Honor.....	683
CHAPTER IV.		By T. M. Fullerton.....	600	Incendiaries and Cholera.....	683
Mineral Discoveries and Limitations.....	492	A Bridal Trip.....	661	The Order of 1061.....	684
Indian Treaties and Abuses.....	493	CHAPTER XI.—SOME OF FAYETTE COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.		Ladies Cold Water Union.....	684
First Miners and Early Deprivations.....	494	Henry Dodge.....	604	Business in 1856.....	684
Life in the Diggings.....	495	Gen. William R. Smith.....	609	Old Banks.....	687
First Land Districts.....	496	Hon. Moses Meeker.....	612	Education.....	687
Claim Restrictions and First Entries.....	497	Hon. Charles Dunn.....	612	Newspaper Comments.....	689
Projected Railroads and Canals.....	498	Hon. Stephen P. Hollenbeck.....	617	Early Telegraphic Communication.....	692
Hard Money Wealth.....	499	Col. Thomas Stephens.....	618	CHAPTER XV.—MINERAL POINT AS A CITY.	
First Roads and Highways.....	500	Hon. Henry M. Billings.....	619	First Charter.....	693
Chronicles of the Cholera, 1849 and 1850.....	501	Hon. Elibu B. Goodsell.....	619	Second Charter.....	694
The Second Visitation, 1851.....	503	Gen. Charles Bracken.....	620	Third Charter.....	695
Land Swindling Schemes.....	504	Gen. John R. Terry.....	620	Statistics and Notes, 1860 to 1863.....	695
CHAPTER V.		John Falls O'Neill.....	621	War Occurrences.....	696
Official Records.....	508	Col. D. M. Parkinson.....	621	Old Settlers' Re-union Celebration.....	697
La Fayette and Montgomery Counties.....	511	Hon. Thomas Jenkins.....	622	Various Items.....	698
State Government and subsequent Reforms.....	512			Old Settlers Still Living.....	699

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
William T. Henry's Geological Collection	699	Business, 1850 to 1870.....	745	Town of Clyde.....	790
Zinc Works.....	700	Health of the Village.....	747	Town of Eden.....	793
Post Office.....	701	War Items.....	748	Village of Eden.....	794
Manufacturing, Banks, etc.....	702	Railroad Interests.....	750	Town of Highland.....	795
Industrial Association.....	705	Education.....	753	Centerville.....	797
Secular Societies.....	707	Post Office.....	754	Village of Highland.....	800
Religious.....	714	Bands.....	754	CHAPTER XVIII.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES	
Cemeteries.....	724	Mineral Point and Dodgeville Telegraph, Fire and Fire Company.....	755	—Continued.	
Official Roster.....	725	Hotels.....	757	Town of Linden.....	807
Business Summary and Conclusion.....	728	Manufactories.....	758	Village of Linden.....	812
City Directory.....	728	Secular Societies.....	759	Town of Mifflin.....	813
CHAPTER XVI.—DODGEVILLE.		Religious.....	761	Village of Dallas.....	819
First Land Entries and Plats.....	733	Cemeteries.....	764	Village of Mifflin.....	820
Government and Official Roster.....	734	General Summary.....	764	Village of Rewey.....	821
Early Settlement.....	736	Professional Men.....	766	Town of Moscow.....	821
The First Fort and Dodge's Indian Reception.....	737	Directory.....	766	Village of Moscow.....	823
First Claims and Notable Events.....	738	CHAPTER XVII.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES.		Adamsville.....	824
Items of 1828 and 1829.....	741	Town of Mineral Point.....	768	Town of Pulaski.....	824
Troubles, 1828 and 1829.....	742	Town of Dodgeville.....	773	Village of Avoca.....	829
After the Black Hawk War.....	742	Town of Arena.....	781	Town of Ridgeway.....	832
Trade Resumed.....	743	Old Arena.....	781	West Blue Mounds.....	839
The "Suckers" and their Successors.....	744	New Arena.....	784	Town of Wyoming.....	841
		Helena Station.....	787	Helena.....	844
				Town of Waldwick.....	845

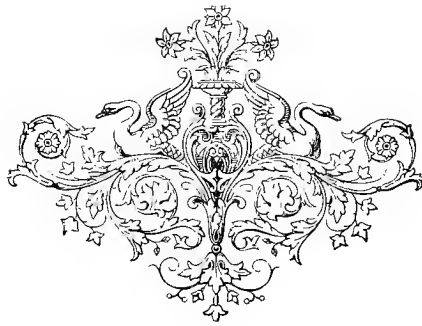
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Arena.....	930	Linden.....	906	Ridgeway.....	960
Clyde.....	953	Mineral Point.....	853	Wyoming.....	938
Dodgeville.....	880	Mifflin.....	917	Waldwick.....	968
Eden.....	956	Moscow.....	965		
Highland.....	941	Pulaski.....	947		

PORTRAITS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Joseph Bennett.....	487	John Harker.....	343	J. Montgomery Smith.....	451
William Balabridge.....	577	Thomas Kenedy.....	559	Jemce Spensley.....	469
M. J. Briggs.....	595	Owen King.....	721	Harker Speasley.....	309
M. M. Cothreu.....	397	J. B. Moffett.....	685	E. W. Sylvester.....	667
George W. Cobb.....	649	John J. Ross.....	613	John Toay.....	325
Joseph Gundry.....	505	J. W. Rewey.....	739	John H. Vivian.....	703
C. Gillmann.....	523	Moses M. Strong.....	379		
William T. Henry.....	415	Moses Strong.....	361		





HISTORY OF IOWA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—DERIVATION OF THE NAME—NATURAL VEGETATION—WATER, SCENERY AND SOIL—COON BLUFF—A ROMANCE OF THE WISCONSIN—EDUCATING SLAVES—THE MYSTERIOUS CAVE—RECOVERY OF THE LOST CHILD.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

Iowa County is one of the brightest jewels that sparkle in the State coronet, with a luster undimmed by the searching struggles of threescore years. Conceived in the barren bleakness of a primeval mining country, and nurtured in the associations of nomadic savages, the primitive era lacked the advantages of more accessible centers; but ever-changing time has overridden all obstacles and wrought a revolutionary scene in the condition of "Old Iowa." Wealthy in normal mineral riches, and with developed agricultural resources, a copious channel has been created for the ingress of commerce and the reflux of produce. Through the misty vista of sixty years, the progress of civilization has advanced with such rapid and unparalleled strides that the imagination is taxed to comprehend the remarkable transition. Familiar with the horoscope of events, the early and still vigorous pioneer views, with retrospective glance, the invasion of metropolitan usages, and soliloquizes on the alteration that has been accomplished. Seventy years ago the Indian tepee, the handiwork of crude mechanism, and the curling vapor ascending from the isolated camp-fire, were the only signs indicating the presence of a transient and roving humanity. The soil was overrun with a rank growth of vegetation, and the rich, succulent grasses of the prairie flourished, and decayed and enriched the earth, whence thrived, in later years, luxuriant hoards of golden-sheafed grain. The howl of the coyote and prairie wolf, commingling with the curdling war-whoop of the aborigines, echoed throughout the land, and awoke the deathly silence of the wilderness.

The unrelenting, throbbing energy of the pioneer, seeking for fresh conquests, instigated him to subjugate the territory, and reclaim for his children a heritage tending to comfort, if not affluence. Commensurate language is lacking to describe, in adequate terms, the alternating influences that were invoked to achieve triumph and victory.

Environed by naturally treacherous and distrusted hordes of Indians, the original settlers went forth in pursuit of mineral with the rifle, an ever-faithful ally. While at work in the field, or plying the pick and gad in the mines, the glinting barrel of the flint-lock asserted itself in convenient proximity, carefully primed, ready to send forth its leaden messengers of death on the manifestation of any hostility by their dreaded native foes.

But who were those men? Where did they come from and just what did they do? These are the principal questions to be solved, or, rather, discussed. It is not enough that we know what first brought the pioneer scions of civilization here, or that we see in the present grand development of the country the natural product, by successive stages of growth, of their first adventurous steps and efforts in the wilderness.

There is a certain deep charm, inseparable from age, in the vivid remembrance of the days of individual youth and ardor, that clings to each person; this being the case, what wonder is it that around those who paved the way, in the past, for the steps of infant commerce and agriculture in this portion of the State, there should linger such kindly admiration and affection as finds its chief delight in a desire to perpetuate their names and deeds?

More than fifty years have rolled along since any permanent settlement was made here, from which to derive accurate data; and when a half-century more shall have added its impenetrable obscurity to the present darkness, nothing will exist to convey a conception of what the beginning was, except the few lines traced by the pen of the faithful historian; and then, and not till then, will this work be fairly estimated or appreciated.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME.

The county derives its name from the powerful, and, at one time, invincible tribe of Iowa Indians, whose hunting-grounds engrossed the territory which has since proved the foundation of several States. On the invasion of the whites, these lands were usurped by the belligerent Sacs and Foxes, who, in turn, were displaced by the Winnebagoes, and, they, subsequently, by the white settlers, who gradually progressed westward, enticed by the hope of gain, until they held the soil in presumptuous mastery, to the total exclusion of the "noble red man." When organized as a county, under the Territorial Government of Michigan, in 1829, Iowa County aggregated within its jurisdiction, the present counties of Dane, Green, Grant, La Fayette, and a part of Rock, thus embracing almost one-half of that part of Wisconsin, which lies south of the Wisconsin River. As the country grew in population, the demand for more complete centralization induced the Legislature at various sessions to divide Iowa by setting off at different times the adjoining counties, until finally, on the secession of La Fayette, Iowa County was reduced to its present proportions. It is bounded on the north by the Wisconsin River and Sauk and Richland Counties; on the south by La Fayette; on the west by Grant; and on the east by Dane County. In conformation, Iowa County is nearly square, being in length and breadth thirty by about twenty-five miles, comprising Towns 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 north, and Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, equal in area to twenty-one Government townships of thirty-six sections each, with a surplus of ten sections.

In general contour, Iowa County is highly diversified, varying in character from precipitous bluff and desolate sandy barrens, to rich rolling prairies. The land is divided by numerous ridges and valleys, which intersect at all angles, producing an ever-varying landscape that enchants the traveler and breaks the tiresome monotony of a prairie scene. In the northern part, within a distance of two or three miles from the Wisconsin River, the land is level and sandy. Further on, high rocky bluffs present themselves, through which numerous streams flow to the north. North of the main ridge, the limestone is succeeded by the underlying sandstone, which, owing to the abrading force of streams, is broken into cliffs of a grand and picturesque appearance. The dividing ridge is a remarkable feature of this country. Commencing at Madison, this ridge enters the county at Blue Mounds in a direct line, then trends to the southwest for fifteen miles, until it reaches Dodgeville, the county seat, where it resumes its westerly course passing on through Grant County in a wavering line, and finally terminating at the bluffs on the Mississippi. This divide maintains an elevation of 600 feet above Lake Michigan, and is seldom more than 700 feet high, except at the Blue Mounds, where it gradually rises east and west for several miles, until it attains an altitude at the West Mound of 1,151 feet. The south side of the dividing ridge is a gently undulating slope, well watered by the numerous tributaries of the Pecatonica. The superficial formation is singularly level, abrupt cliffs or steep ravines being exceptional; never being found in the immediate neighborhood of the water-shed, but rather confined to the small lateral branches.

The southerly portion of the country is very irregular, and presents numerous ravines and ridges which sometimes rise above the level of the surrounding prairie. This section is interspersed with second-growth timber, which relieves the view, and promises an abundant supply of fuel for

smelting and other purposes for years to come. This is a rich mineral range, from which is mined three-fourths of the ore shipped from the county. Smelting furnaces are located at accessible points, principally Linden, Highland, Mineral Point and Dodgeville; but, when compared with the earlier resources of the territory, the mining industry presents a sadly decayed appearance. The recent increase of railroad freights has further augmented the depression, which bids fair to continue until the operations of an opposition line create rivalry and stimulate the managers to reduce freights to a basis which will recompense them, and at the same time enable the producers to realize a compensation for their outlay.

Extending across the county, from east to west, is an arable belt of beautiful prairie land. The outline is varied, being narrow at the northeast limit, and gradually increasing in width toward the opposite extreme, where the prairie expands and covers nearly two-thirds of the county. Groves and refreshing springs of cool water are plentiful, and tend to enhance the otherwise naturally picturesque scenery.

NATURAL VEGETATION.

An early traveler, speaking of the verdure of the Wisconsin prairies, describes the flowering plants that decorated the surface, as follows: "The flowers of the prairies are various and beautiful. The blue, yellow, white and purple chrysanthemum are common; a yellow flower, waving and drooping like an ostrich feather, is also generally found. Some varieties resembling the prince's feather are common; delicate snow-drops, violets and diamond sparks that 'love the ground,' form the carpet, whence springs the plumed stem of many colors, intermingled with the 'masonic' or mineral plant, and the compass or resin plant, or the prairie sunflower. The mineral plant bears a bluish-purple flower, and is remarkable for the qualities attributed to its growth by the miners. It is said to indicate the presence of mineral. It sometimes spreads in spots over a large surface of ground, obscuring all but the grass beneath it; here the miners will dig with almost a certainty of striking on a lead mine. Sometimes the range of a flower's growth is in the shape of a straight or curved or an irregular line, indicating the range of the crevice mineral in the strata beneath; these indications are believed in, and relied upon by many of the miners. If this be true, and the plant actually points out the location of the mineral (galena), then, as I have observed, no one can say where mineral cannot be found, for this flowering plant is the most common in the country, and yet, as its growth on different parts of the prairie is so irregular in quantity and in direction, there may be something in the peculiarity of soil covering mineral which produces this plant; it is called by the miners 'masonic,' perhaps, in derision, for it discloses the secret of the mine.

"The rosin or turpentine weed, or compass plant, deserves some notice. I have called it the prairie sunflower, from the mere resemblance to the flower, so called, with us, except that the flowers and seeds are much smaller; the largest one I saw was about four inches in diameter, exclusive of the surrounding yellow leaves. The stem of this plant rises to the height of five or six feet, and, when broken in any part, it exudes a white resinous fluid, which, on being exposed to the atmosphere, acquires a gummy consistency, and tastes and smells of resin. But the strange peculiarity of the plant is that its leaves invariably point north and south. In the writings of Dr. Atwater, who has visited some parts of this country, I remember that he has noticed this flower, remarked its peculiarities and has given its botanical name as belonging to the heilanthus tribe. The leaves are very large and firm and stiff, those nearest the root are largest, some of them about eighteen inches long and about one foot wide, palmated and deeply indented. From the root, the leaves start out from the stem, on two sides only, at irregular distances, yet generally opposite each other, and these leaves invariably have a north-and-south direction. It is called the compass plant, for the Indians, in absence of trees on the vast prairies, could at all times find a guide in the leaves of the prairie sunflower; and its resinous qualities might render it a good substitute for pine knots in giving light. Horses and cattle eat this plant with avidity, bite at it in traveling over the prairie and seek it out from amidst the hay in the stable. It is remarkable that the wild indigo always accompanies this plant.

“A remarkable and beautiful feature in the decorations of the prairies, is, that the summer flowers, after having for a season displayed their gorgeous variety, and turned up their faces to receive the glowing beams of the sun, as soon as autumn puts on her sober brown, and the airs of heaven breathe more mildly, droop, die, and instantly give place to a new galaxy of fine and beautiful flowers; particularly all the varieties of the chrysanthemum, and a splendid drooping bush of flowers that looks as if it was covered with snow-flakes. The autumn flowers are more delicate and less flaring than those of summer.”

WATER, SCENERY AND SOIL.

In the early history of the county, flowing streams were more numerous, as shown by the maps of early surveys, and the streams now extant exhibit a marked diminution in volume, when comparatively treated. Many springs, which formerly furnished an apparently inexhaustible supply of water, are now dry, and are replaced by wells, sunk to a lower stratum. The sight of deserted mills, in some districts of the county, is quite common, owing to a former abundance of water receding, or going out, compelling the involuntary abandonment of an impoverished mill privilege. In many instances, this circumstance has led to the re-opening and profitable working of mines, which were relinquished on account of the surrounding water insinuating itself into the crevices. This absorption is chiefly attributable to the broader expanse of country now under cultivation, which conduces to more rapid evaporation. The action of settlers in denuding the land of wood and forests has contributed toward the depletion of the rivers and minor branches.

The principal stream is the Wisconsin River, which forms the northern boundary line. That section of the county is irrigated by numerous brooks and rivulets, which, rising on the northern side of the dividing ridge, drain more than half the county. They derive their origin from springs, and, after threading a sinuous course, unite and discharge their volume into the Wisconsin River. The principal streams on the north are Blue Mounds, Mill Mudenwood, Bean's Marsh, James' Branch and Otter Creeks. South of the divide, the county is well drained and watered by countless branches of the Pecatonica, which spring forth on the fruitful southern plateau, and, descending into La Fayette County, unite in the waters of the main stream. These rivulets are known as West and East Pecatonica, Sylvester's Creek, Zimmer's Creek, Spensley's Branch, Peddler's Creek, Bird's Branch, Rock Creek, Dodge's Branch, and the East and West Branches.

Along the banks of the Wisconsin, the scene is strikingly bold and panoramic in appearance, and, from any standpoint, a splendid prospect of prairie, forest and bluff, is opened to the gaze. The soft, friable sandstone, in many places, has been indented into cavernous recesses by the action of the waves and weather; these openings at times assume multiform shapes, as the crumbling rocks decay with the ravages of time, and, in several instances, legends of romantic interest have been woven around the most interesting spots. One of these local sketches, of unusual interest, is given in a separate chapter. The tale in question is written under the caption of “Coon Bluffs,” and relates to scenes and incidents that transpired in the vicinity of Arena, at a period when that country was only sparsely settled. A few miles below Helena, on the Wisconsin, is a place called the Fallen Rocks, where the river has undermined the strata, and dislodged from the bluff a mass of sandstone thirty feet high and two hundred feet long, which now obstructs the river.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with good subsoil of clay, and agricultural operations are conducted successfully, under very desirable circumstances, except in the bottom lands of the Wisconsin, where the soil is sandy and unfit for cultivation. The rocky prominences are well wooded with white oak, quaking ash, maple, walnut, and a variety of timber, which furnishes, almost at the door of the farmer, a cheap fuel, unequaled for quality, and unlimited in quantity.

COON BLUFF*—A ROMANCE OF THE WISCONSIN.

There is something extremely bewitching about the black eyes of a pretty little girl, sparkling under a coronal of raven ringlets; and how beautiful is a clear morning in July, as the

*Abridged from the original, by Dr. W. H. Brisbane.

bright sky plays upon the crystal waters of the fast-flowing Wisconsin! The roses and dandelions that ornately glitter along the banks of the noble stream tempt those black eyes from the playful little flock by the low, white schoolhouse.

The school bell rings, and Mrs. Barrister's little pupils rush to their places, ready to answer the roll-call.

But Wizená's name meets no response. And at dinner time her place was vacant at the table.

Wizená was an amiable child—eight years old—the pride of her parents, and the favorite of the village. Everything was in commotion when the neighbors understood that she had disappeared. All night, all the men and boys of the neighborhood were going in all directions with torches, in search of the lost one; but all they could find was a beautiful bouquet, tied very neatly with a blue ribbon, that Wizená had about her person the morning before. This was found on the bank of the river, opposite the foot of Cedar Island, near the remains of a recent Indian camp. It was at once concluded that the Indians had captured her, and great was the indignation that burst forth against the whole Indian race at this discovery. Measures were immediately taken to follow in pursuit. Four men, with loaded guns and other arms, took a skiff, and pulled rapidly down the river, searching carefully all the islands. Four others crossed the river, and examined diligently all along the bank on that side, while four more kept down on the south bank. George Ashmore and John Adams, who both had recently been going to the same school with Wizená, took horses and rode down to Helena, Wyoming, English Prairie and as far as Muscoda. But no tidings could be obtained of the lost one, nor had any Indians been seen passing down the river at any of these points. The only thing that had been seen going down was a skiff, with two white men in it, who appeared to be hunters. The river being very low at that time, no rafts were passing. "May not these hunters have seen the Indians, if not the girl?" was asked. Mr. Jones, a man of generous spirit, very readily undertook to try and find these hunters. Mr. Belezzer, the father of Wizená, supplied him with ready money to procure fresh horses, and in twenty hours he had overhauled the men at Prairie du Chien. They told him they had met some Indians about Arena, with a little girl with her face painted in Indian style, who wore a bonnet and frock.

It was on Tuesday morning that Wizená had disappeared; but not until Saturday evening did Mr. Jones return, and in that time it had not been suspected that the Indians had gone up the river, as they were known to be of a tribe living chiefly near the St. Croix. Messengers had been dispatched across the country at the same time Mr. Jones left for Prairie du Chien, with the hope that they would reach the tribe in advance of Wizená's supposed captors. These, of course, could not be expected back for several days. It was a source of deep chagrin to Mr. Belezzer, who now blamed himself for neglect; but Mrs. Belezzer, having now become calm, and restored to her accustomed Christian resignation, and news having come that the Indians had their camp only two or three miles up the river, he determined to go himself and search for his beloved child at every risk.

Having crossed Brisbane's ferry at Arena, he proceeded on foot with his double-barreled gun and a dog, as though his object was simply to hunt game. This he did to prevent any suspicion on the part of the Indians, as he hoped thereby to watch their movements until he could ascertain the true situation of his daughter. He had previously advised his neighbors to keep quiet and not attempt any movement up the river, and had also taken the precaution to fasten a skiff by chain and lock on the north bank of the river, to serve in case of his return in the night.

It was between sunset and dark when Mr. Belezzer took his lonely way up the river. The ferry road, being seldom traveled, and never kept in order, was by no means comfortable for a pedestrian at night. He therefore hastened on rapidly while he had light enough to see his way. Night, however, overtook him before he cleared the last open marsh, and there, missing his direction, he suddenly found himself sinking in a deep bog. All effort to extricate himself proved unavailing; he sank to his waist before he found solid footing. His faithful dog barked loudly, and thus brought out Mr. Bell, whose house, in the daytime, might have been seen through

the oak shrubbery. In a few moments, which appeared more like hours to the afflicted traveler, Mr. Bell drew near the spot with his rifle and a lantern, expecting to get a shot at a wolf or deer. At this moment they were startled with the sharp sound of a rifle, and Mr. Belezer felt the ball graze his scalp. It was evidently from the direction from which Mr. Bell had approached, and Mr. Belezer, not being able to distinguish any one in the rear of Mr. Bell, and supposing him to be an Indian, concluded that he had been shot at by him. He immediately raised his rifle and was taking aim at the breast of his neighbor, when, with another crack of a rifle, the ball struck the weapon out of his hand. Another report quickly succeeding, shattered Mr. Bell's lantern. In a moment, Banquo, the faithful dog, had throttled one of the aggressive party, who cried out in agony for assistance. It was the coarse voice and enunciation of some illiterate Jonathan, and was responded to by two others with the terrible Indian yell. All this transpired in less than two minutes; then everything was quiet, and Mr. Belezer again found himself apparently with none but Banquo near him.

Mr. Bell had fled the moment his lantern was shattered, and in great alarm re-entered his house. His frightened family hastened with him to their neighbor Bentley, who resided near the river, about a half-mile off.

Two hours had passed, and Mr. Belezer was still unextricated from his unhappy confinement—even his dog had left him. No sound had reached him except the rapid notes of the whip-poor-will, and occasionally the somber whoop of the night-owl. But now he thought he heard a long-drawn breath. It may have been the echo of his own. He had carefully avoided crying out for help, from the apprehension that it might be the means of directing the hostile party to his position. Again he thought he heard a long, deep breath—then a groan. It was evidently from a human being not far from him. Deeming it prudent to continue his silence, he allowed no sound to escape him, but carefully noticed the breathings of the man near him, whom he then concluded must be the one whom the dog had attacked, and who must have been deserted by his Indian comrades. He very naturally conjectured that these were the two Indians who had been seen with the girl, supposed to be his daughter in disguise. It seemed to him that this must have been the man who had the lantern, for Mr. Bell had had no time to speak before the attack was made, and Mr. Belezer had therefore heard but three voices. He now carefully listened to discover if possible the true condition of the wounded man near him. Presently the man began to mutter something about being left alone, and soon he seemed to be so far recovered that he could speak in low but distinct tones. The first sentence Mr. Belezer could distinctly make out was: "Darn them Injins, they haint got no feelin' for a white man; blast me ef I goes huntin' vensin with the darned yaller varmints agin." This gave to Mr. Belezer the key to explain the attack made upon him. This man and the Indians had evidently, in the darkness, supposed him to be a deer, and the lantern held by Mr. Bell, whom he supposed to be that of one of the party left wounded on the ground, was broken probably in the rencontre with Banquo. The wounded man was evidently acquainted with these Indians, and possibly he might disclose something that would lead to the discovery of his daughter.

Recovering more strength, again the wounded man articulated: "Bell was orful scared; barn his lantern, ef it hadn't a been in the way I wouldn't a shot at it, and then that darned dog of his'n wouldn't a jumped on me. Har I be a sweltering in my own blood. Consarn them Injins, to leave a fellow a-sweltering in his own blood, jist like a bruit beast—them Injins ain't humans.

"Consarn it all, I wish I hadn't a undertook that job about that gal; here I is mongst Injins who ain't humans, when I mout a been in better business. Ef ever I can get up here agin, dog my skin ef I don't keep clear of these all-fired mean works."

Mr. Belezer had now heard enough to satisfy him that this man was an accomplice with the Indians in getting off his daughter. The object he supposed to be to get a large reward by pretending that he had delivered her from their captivity.

While he was meditating whether to speak to the man or not, he heard a light tread, and the low guttural tones of the Indian speech. The wounded man also observed their approach, and spoke as audibly as he could to them:

“Darn your souls, yo’ve come at last. Har I be, oncapable of moving ary leg, and with my arm and neck all mangled up by the darned dog, and been good as dead; and you all-fired cowards runs off and leaves me here to perish.” The Indians made no reply but quietly raised him up and bore him away. Mr. Belezer could only observe the outline of their fingers, and was all the time quaking lest they might discover him again as an object for their rifles.

In the meantime, Mr. Bell and Mr. Bentley, having concealed their families in a safe place, had gone round silently to the neighbors, and roused as many as the sparse population would admit. Arming themselves as best they could, they organized themselves into a company, and, appointing a captain, they proceeded to the Indian camp, which was in the oak openings between Bentley’s and where Mr. Belezer was so unhappily confined. The Indians were the same who had been encamped recently on the south side of the river, below Arena. Hearing the bay of a dog, two of them with the white man who was encamped with them, supposed it was after a deer, and hurried to the spot, reaching there directly after Bell got upon the edge of the bog. The lantern, not yielding a very good light, only served to bewilder the hunters, and the two Indians fired at the supposed deer, while the white man, vexed at Bell for having a light, and, supposing that he was also engaged in the sport, shattered the lantern. Bell, however, thinking that they had made the attack upon him, and without having yet ascertained the position of Mr. Belezer, or, indeed, knowing that any one was in the bog, fled as rapidly as he could, fearing the Indians might murder him. This was the conclusion arrived at.

On reaching the Indian camp, the party found it just broken up, and the fires not yet extinguished. They traced them to the river bank, and from appearances judged that they had proceeded down the river in their canoes. It was now about 2 o’clock in the morning, and thinking they might possibly overtake the Indians by a rapid march, the company hastened down the river road. The moon was risen and threw a broad light over the marsh as they reached the edge of it. Bell was about to point out the spot where the supposed attack upon him was made, when Mr. Belezer recognized his voice, and, seeing that it was a company of white men, called loudly to them to stop and help him.

All were startled and panic stricken, and scattered in every direction, except an old man named Plum, who had the fame of neither fearing God nor the devil, or, rather, believing in neither; but was a man, nevertheless, of somewhat philanthropic disposition, and sensibly concluded that none but a human being would be likely to call for help; and, as the form was a very low one, concluded it might possibly be a man sunk in the bog. Approaching as near as he dare, he soon saw who was there, and without waiting for explanations, or saying a word, rapidly started off, but soon returned with a long log taken from the opening near by, and, throwing it out to Mr. Belezer, bid him take hold; but the unfortunate man was by this time so exhausted, and his lower limbs were so benumbed, that he could only lean forward upon the log, and entreat the old man to get more help to drag him out. By this time, the company had taken second thought, and one after another again came to the spot. Taking their handkerchiefs, Plum tied them together, then walked out on the log, fastened them under the shoulders of Mr. Belezer, and had him carefully hauled out. By rubbing and covering him up warmly with coats that were readily taken off for the purpose, he was soon sufficiently restored to communicate the circumstances of his daughter’s disappearance and the subsequent events.

The delay had caused the loss of half an hour, but they now determined to continue the pursuit with vigor, on the north side of the river, while Mr. Belezer was to recross at the ferry and get his neighbors to hasten down on the south side with horses.

Banquo had run down to the ferry when he left his master, and, swimming the river, had reached home about the time the family were retiring to bed. He kept howling at the door until he was let in. His return without his master, and the blood on him, excited considerable uneasiness, but his continued whining and running out of the door and barking, satisfied all that there had been some foul play. But it so happened that all the able men of the village had gone that night to a public meeting at Dover, four miles off, called to take into consideration the question whether the Indians ought to be suffered about the neighborhood.

Mr. B.'s son Julius—a high-spirited little fellow—ran over to Dr. Bruce's, and, begging the loan of a horse, galloped to Dover, and he returned with all the men who were at the meeting. On arriving at Arena, Banquo met them, and, howling piteously, ran to the river, where, standing on the bank by the schoolhouse, and looking up the stream, he howled long and piteously. As the company were all on foot, much time had passed since the dog had reached home; and it was now a question what they were to do. Cooper, the carpenter of the village, advised that all the guns in the place should be obtained and loaded by those who could use them best, while others might take axes, hatchets, and even clubs, and with these weapons cross the ferry, by which time the moon would be risen, and go up to the Indian camp. Having made these preparations, there was a general shout for Cooper to take the lead. He promptly took his place at the head of the company, but Banquo led off, and, when they reached the ferry landing, to cross over to Cedar Island, which intervenes between the north and the south shores of the river, he plunged into the water and swam across to the island. Cooper, determined not to be less zealous than the dog, made no halt for the ferry-boat, but waded across, followed by the whole company. Arriving at the other side of the island to take the ferry-boat over the deeper channel, they met there the Indians, just about the time that the company with Mr. Belezer had commenced their march. This was an unexpected encounter to the Indians, and for which they were entirely unprepared. The now clear light of the moon revealed the condition of both parties, the whites had twenty men, armed in every sort of way, while the Indians numbered but eight men, with their squaws and children, and had only three rifles among them—the others had bows. The white man who had been wounded by the dog was carried on a litter. Banquo whined a moment when he came up to them, and then plunged into the water and swam across. Cooper was at a loss what to do; the Indians appeared greatly alarmed, and the movements of the dog seemed to imply that he had better hasten on to relieve Mr. Belezer. But the alarm of the Indians subsided as the white men hesitated.

The two bearing the litter suddenly turned about and rolled the wounded man into a canoe. That movement satisfied Cooper that no time was to be lost. He ordered his men who had guns, and whom he had kept in the front rank, being only four thus armed, to be ready to fire, and then immediately as they fired to retire and reload, while those armed with axes, hatchets and clubs should rush on, and, after a short assault, give place for the guns again. The wounded man in the canoe cried out: "You gal, out of the way, or they will shoot you!" This appeared to be interpreted by one of the Indians, and two squaws, springing to a canoe, caught between them a young girl, whose face was covered with red paint; but her clothing was readily recognized as the dress of Wizena. Cooper was about giving the word to fire, when the fear of killing the girl arrested the command. The men suddenly threw down their guns, and rushed forward to seize the child—the guns went off as they fell—but without effect. With a most wonderful agility, the girl, freeing herself from the squaws, rushed into the canoe, and, seizing the paddle, rowed rapidly down the stream. The Indians with rifles ran immediately, and stood right between the squaws and Cooper's company, presenting their arms ready to fire. This covered the flight of the squaws, while five arrows sped their way at the same time against the feet of the white men in the front rank. At this moment, Mr. Belezer and old Plum struck their skiff against the canoe in which the wounded man was laid. They both sprang from the skiff upon the canoe, and thence upon the landing. The frail craft was then up set, and the miserable man rolled over into the river, and was seen no more. Instantly, the Indians without rifles, sprang into the skiff, which had been detained by the twig of an overhanging tree, and made good their escape. Mr. Belezer rushed to the aid of Cooper, who had suddenly grappled the rifle of one of the Indians, and with the butt of his rifle, which on account of its dampness could be used in no other way, leveled the Indian to the ground. The other men, who had been waiting for a word of command, now rushed forward, and, seizing the two Indians whose rifles had already been fired, without other effect than flesh wounds on two of the white men, held them firmly until they could be tightly bound. The company then hurried with them to the village, where they arrived about sunrise. But great was the disappointment of the exhausted father and the whole company at

not finding Wizená at home; they had calculated certainly that she had guided the canoe around the island to the main land, and had made good her escape from the Indians. But now they felt assured she had again fallen into savage hands, and the pursuit must again be renewed. Still, Mr. Belezer hoped that the company on the other side of the river had hailed and saved her from being retaken.

Without thought of the Indians they had captured, they all rushed instantly down the river. On reaching what is called the "Old Fort," a mile below the village, where the stream runs very rapidly in a deep channel along the shore, they saw the canoe upset, where, pressing against the trunk of a tree which had fallen over into the river, it was held by the roots. Turning it over, the dress of the little girl floated up, and immediately the body was rushed under the log, and seen no more; and, with heavy hearts, they returned to the village.

In the meantime, the Indians had made good their escape. In the sadness of his heart, Mr. Belezer refused to take any further measure to recapture them; but simply begged the neighbors to drag the river for the body of his daughter. Finding, however, that all efforts proved ineffectual, the bereaved parents, taking their only remaining child, Julius, with them, returned sad and sorrowing to South Carolina, whence they had come only the year before, to make their home in Wisconsin. They were but a short time in Arena, occupying one of Mr. Mohr's houses. That one ever since has worn the gloom of the grave, and no tenant has occupied it.

Mr. Belezer had left Carolina in consequence of a long-standing quarrel with one of his neighbors, a rich planter in St. Peter's Parish. The falling-out had taken place ostensibly about a line fence; but, really because Mr. Belezer had been the successful rival of Andrew Smith for the hand of Mary Garvin. On account of which, Smith swore he would have revenge. Although more than twelve years had elapsed, Smith, who was still a bachelor, had never ceased to do everything he could do to annoy Belezer, who, wearied out, determined to remove to the Northwest, to get so far from his enemy that he might be sure of escaping further annoyances. But, having learned that Smith had sold out everything and removed to California, he saw no reason why he might not return to his old home; and, having repurchased his own homestead, he also paid a good price for the lands that Smith had formerly owned, to make sure, if he should return, of his not again having an opportunity to repossess himself of the same residence he had left.

Mr. Belezer had never sold his negroes (he owned about forty); but, on going North, had hired them out. His purpose, in going to Arena, was not to make that point his home, Madison being the place he had selected for his residence; but to spend some time in the association of Dr. Bruce, formerly of South Carolina, and who, on account of slavery, had left the South, and, having emancipated his slaves, had finally settled down in Arena.

EDUCATING SLAVES.

Mr. Belezer had so frequently defended the Fugitive Slave Act, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the political measures of the Pro-slavery party, against the attacks of Northern disputants, and had inveighed so much against the ultraism of Abolitionists, that he overlooked what he had previously confessed to be the evils of slavery, and had finally settled down in the conclusion, that, after all, the South had been grievously wronged. Through the loss of his precious little daughter adding grief to indignation, he returned to his old home with embittered feelings against the Free States, and with the resolution to assist in maintaining what he and his slaveholding compeers are pleased to call the "rights of the South," at all hazards.

The case, however, was very different with Mrs. Belezer and her little Julius. Frequently would Julius amuse the negroes with the adventures of runaways who succeeded in getting to Canada in safety. He told them various things about the underground railroad, and took his map and pointed out the different directions from Southern to Northern points.

Among the negroes on his father's plantation was a muscular, stalwart fellow, black as ebony, yet with a high forehead and remarkably intelligent countenance. He was quite an

orator in the religious meetings of the negroes, and, having an unusually high moral character, he showed that the Christianity was not assumed for sinister purposes. He was respected by both white and black. This man, seeing Julius alone one day, asked him to teach him how to read and write.

Julius, although then only twelve years old, was unusually advanced in his studies, and could compose well and write a fair hand. Under his instructions, Ben made rapid progress, and in two years became not only a fluent but a well-informed reader, and wrote a good hand, and composed with accurate diction.

Ben loved a comely plantation wench named Sue, and all his educational efforts were planned toward effecting an early escape with Sue, who had promised to be his wife.

Spurred to rebellion by constant threats of whipping, Ben, one bright day in May, 1857, interfered to save Sue from the slave driver's lash. He sprang forward, seized the girl in his arms, threw her upon his shoulder, and ran with her rapidly toward the road at its nearest point, through a thick growth of oaks, which was within a few rods of the rows that they had been hoeing. They eluded their pursuers, and, after swimming several streams to throw the bloodhounds off the scent, gained the depths of the Coosawhatchie Swamp. Ben had long premeditated an escape, and had, therefore, at various times, taken opportunities to examine all the ground for many miles around. He had also given Sue to understand his intentions, but the occasion was unexpected, and found them unprepared with change of clothing. He had stowed away in the trunk of a tree a quantity of cornmeal and salt, flint and steel for striking a fire, and a good bow with cane arrows, pointed with sharpened nails, and had also a six-barreled revolver, with a good supply of powder and balls.

The next day, Ben spent several hours meditating what course to take. At length he remembered that he had seen, at Dr. Malcolm's house, where he had been a few days before on an errand, several trunks and large boxes of goods directed to Arena, for which place the Doctor and his family had already started. He knew that these were to be sent to Savannah, to be shipped via Philadelphia for their destination.

That night, taking their stores with them, he and Sue made their way to Lawtonville, arriving at Dr. Malcolm's house about midnight. As no one was in the house, Ben knew he could safely get into it by means of a pole through the upper window, which had no shutter. Having reached the front parlor, he satisfied himself that the boxes had not yet been sent off, whereupon, turning the key, which had been left on the inside of one of the doors, he admitted Sue.

"Now, Sue," said Ben, "you must not be timid. You sit here quietly while I am gone about two hours to find out when these boxes are to be sent away. To-morrow, I remember, is the day for the steamboat to pass Parachuccola, on its way down, and I think it likely they will be off with them very early in the morning."

Sue said she would quietly wait, but hoped he would hasten as fast as he could.

The plantation of Mr. Bezezer was about a mile from Lawtonville. Thither Ben briskly walked, and, cautiously entering his father's cabin, went to the bed and, gently waking the old man, whispered in his ear that he wished him to get up and come out. His mother, too, heard the words, and, recognizing Ben's speech, for he spoke in the negro dialect they were accustomed to, she followed Ben and the old man quietly out into a pine barren near by. Ben, in a short time, explained what had happened, and what were his plans for escaping to the North, and how he should communicate with them after he reached the land of freedom, and lay a safe scheme for them and all the children to escape from bondage.

Procuring a hatchet, some gimlet-screws, a gimlet, some provisions and a change of clothing, Ben returned to his trembling wife, on his way securing a little buckskin bag of silver, which he had carefully treasured under the clapboards of his former cabin. Tearing himself from them, he was again with Sue before the two hours had expired. She had not been disturbed by any noise or movement save that of her own throbbing heart. Ben brought in a large empty box from the yard, which he had observed while at the house a few days before, very

similar to one of those in the parlor. He then pried open the lid of the largest of the packed boxes, and, with Sue's aid, transferred the contents to the other, after which, to avoid making a noise, he screwed down the lid, taking care to break off the lower ends of the nails in the lid of the box, which was already directed, so that it might appear to be nailed down. By means of screws he fixed two or three pickets, which he had ripped off the fence, in such a way on the inside of the lid, that by getting into the box he could fasten it down tightly, and yet readily open it when necessary. He bored several gimlet holes in different parts of the box in a slanting direction, so as to admit air and some light without giving opportunity to those outside to see within; and he bored one directly through on each side, in such position that he could catch an occasional view of what might be passing. These he filled up with the stubs of nails, to be removed as he might have occasion. Having put in their bundle, and bags of implements and provisions, and having fastened them so as to prevent their rolling about, they put out the light-wood torch they had in the chimney, and carefully (it being now near dawn) adjusting themselves in the box, and drawing the slide, made all fast and snug.

In about a half-hour they heard the wagon wheels rattling in the yard; the front door opened, and the voice of Mr. Belezer made their hearts beat heavily.

"Here, boys, take this box right out and lay it down by the wagon—be in a hurry!"

In a moment they found themselves lifted and soon set down in the yard. The other box was next brought out and laid beside it; then several other packages.

"All out, sir."

"Put these large boxes into the wagon first."

"Massa, dis one ain't got no writin' on it, sar!"

"Careless dogs, I reckon you have turned it upside down. Turn it up and let me see."

The negro tilted the box for his master to look under. Seeing no direction there, he said: "Perhaps this is not to go, bring the wagon-hammer here and raise the lid."

"'Tis screw down, sir!"

"Then run over to Rhode's and ask him to lend me a screw-driver."

In a few minutes the negro returned with the tool, and the lid was unscrewed. The examination of the contents being satisfactory, the lid was again replaced and a few nails driven in beside the screwing to make it all safe; the proper direction was marked on it with some soot and water, and all were quickly placed in the wagon. As the negro started off, Mr. Belezer charged him to be sure and get a bill of lading, and our fugitives were fairly on their way. George, as was common in Carolina, rode on the near horse instead of in the wagon, and, from the time he had answered "yes, sir," to his master, until they had reached the ford of Boggy Branch, some miles from Lawtonville, he had not ceased to sing a loud hymn tune he had learned at the Methodist camp-meeting. Ben and Sue, taking advantage of this, occasionally addressed each other in a whisper. As the wagon neared the ford, George suddenly checked up his song ready to stop his horses for watering. At that moment the sound of a rather loud whisper reached his ear.

"My sakes! Worra dat?" said George. Stopping his horses, he dismounted and examined circumspectly all around and within the wagon.

With a word or two muttered so low as not to be articulate, he let down the check lines, and, mounting again, drove into the middle of the ford, and there let the horses stop and drink.

While the horses were drinking, Ben took the opportunity to remove his revolver from the position in which he had placed it, so as to have it handy and yet without endangering their own lives by an accidental discharge. Unfortunately, however, he had probably left it cocked, and just as he thought he had located it safely, by some unaccountable means, a barrel was discharged, and a ball passed through the bottom of the box and wagon. The horses took fright and ran, and George himself was much frightened, but succeeded in keeping the wagon in the road. After running about a quarter of a mile, he got them soothed and finally stopped.

In the meantime, the fugitives in the box kept perfectly still, Ben from policy and Sue from fright.

"I wonder," said George to himself, "who shoot dat gun. Eh soun' same's i f it was in de wagon."

Raising himself on his horse, he looked back for some time toward the branch, and finally said:

"I no see nobody, but wouldn't be s'prized if some ob dem who is out huntin' for Ben jis been tryin' to scare me."

With that he put whip to his horses, and Ben and Sue breathed freely again.

Ben and Sue had been consulting about some plan to have their box so placed on the boat and ship as to prevent it from being pressed down by other freight; and it was also desirable to have it so placed that Ben could occasionally raise the lid. He felt assured that he might safely make George acquainted with the state of things, and perhaps secure his aid. The box they were in was in the hinder part of the wagon, and the trunks and smaller boxes were piled up on the forward large box.

After leaving Pomp, there was a long reach of pine forest, through which their road passed. Ben carefully raised the lid of the box, and slipped out of the back of the wagon; then, watching his opportunity, he slipped into a thicket on the side of the road, concealed by the brush, got ahead of the horses and issued into the road from the thicket. George immediately recognized him, and called out to him:

"Ben, you better take care, dey is huntin you not fur back."

"Nebber mine," said Ben, "I must talk wid you awhile."

He then quickly explained to him the condition of things, and told George what assistance he wished from him.

"When you put de box in de steamboat, you see to it to hab it put way dere wid nuffin on de top ob it. An dere is a black man on de steamboat what is de porter, you gib him dis dollar, and tell him Belezor's Ben axes him to see specially to dat box, and go wid it wen it is to go on de Philadelphia steamship, and see heself dat it isn't kivered up wid udder tings. Tell him dere is something in it ob mine, and he must see to its bein' all right."

George pledged himself to do all he could to carry out his plan of escape, and Ben promised when he got safely in the North he would do what he could to inform him how to make his way also out of bondage.

The steamboat arrived in Savannah in due time, and, the next morning, the baggage with our fugitives was safely deposited on board the steamship. A little before the ship loosed from the wharf, the porter of the steamboat gently tapped on the box, and said in a low tone, "All is right."

Some months or so previous to this time, Ben had been with his master to Savannah, and, on the way, he had become acquainted with the porter, and ascertained that he was a regular agent for the underground railroad, and from him got the idea of fugitives escaping as freight.

After meeting with various vicissitudes, the fugitives won the kindness of a railroad conductor, who supplied them with a free ticket from Cleveland to Detroit, and instructed them how to reach that place. The next evening the fugitives were safely on the steamboat, and the morning after in Detroit; whence, without delay, they passed over into Canada, where, for the present, we shall leave them.

THE MYSTERIOUS CAVE.

The reader must now go back to the year 1855. A few days after the encounter with the Indians at Arena, Dr. Bruce was sitting up, after his family had all retired to bed. He had been absent from home during the eventful scenes of the few past days, and he had just been listening to the detailed account of them. While meditating upon what he had heard, he saw the figure of a man approaching very slowly. As he drew near, he observed that he had the gait, mien and general appearance of a Carolina field negro.

"I believe you is Mass William Bruce," said the negro in a low tone.

Receiving an affirmative answer, the black, in a confidential tone, related his story; that he was called Sam, a slave of Planter Smith's, of South Carolina, a former neighbor of Dr.

Bruce. How he had been sold to a Texas trader, and made his escape on a steamboat. Seeing a bale of goods addressed to Prairie du Chien, he had thought of Dr. Bruce. He had brought his sister's little boy, Joe, along with him, whom he had concealed in the cave of Coon Bluff. In answer to a query regarding the lad's age, the negro replied, by asking,

"Aint you know Miss Wizena Belezer?"

"I did know her, but she is dead now. She was drowned in the river the other day."

"Why, Mass William, land a massy, you no say so?"

"It is a fact, and Mr. Belezer left here just yesterday with his family to go back to Carolina."

"An Mr. Belezer bin a libbin yer, I herry dat he was in Wisconsin, but I taut he was gwine to a town wa da call Madison."

"He intended to live in Madison, but had not moved there yet, and when he lost his daughter he concluded he would not stay in this country any longer. But what made you ask me if I knew Wizena?"

"Caze you see, Mass William, Joe was born bout de same time dat Miss Wizena was, and you know Joe is Mr. Belezer's brudder's chile, at leas day say he is. When dey was babies, Joe an Miss Wizena look bery much alike, only Joe was a little darker. Well, you see, my Massa hate everyting look like Belezer, an he use to treat dat boy shameful, so when I was cummin off, I tink bess to bring him long. My sister was dead dese six munts, an dere was nobody to look after de chile, an I fraid Massa would buse um too much."

The Doctor finally told him that he would collect a few dollars for him, enough to pay his and the boy's passage to Milwaukee, and friends there would help them to get to Canada in a vessel. Sam thanked him, and then asked him numerous questions about the Northern country and Canada, and then about the Belezers, and how Wizena got drowned.

The Doctor then went into the house and brought out a basket containing a quantity of provisions, cooked and uncooked, which he handed to him. The negro took the basket with a "tank you, sir," and walked briskly back the way he had come, which led round the corner of a barn. As the Doctor turned to go into the house, he was arrested by a shrill child's voice crying: "Father, father, oh father!" It was in the direction of the barn. He ran immediately to the corner of the barn, and, looking round, he saw the negro fifty yards ahead holding what appeared to be rather a small boy. The child was crying plaintively and begging not to go back to the cave.

About a week after he had seen Sam, he was visiting a patient in the neighborhood of Coon Bluff, and, taking the opportunity, he ascended the bluff to the mouth of the cave. The cave was one excavated by human hands, avowedly for the purpose of hunting a golden treasure, which a tradition among the Indians had led a company of white men to dig into the bluff in pursuit of; but it was the general impression in the neighborhood, that it was really a hiding-place for counterfeiters and their implements. The Doctor looking in, and seeing only a long, dark, narrow passage, stopped near the entrance to listen for some sound within. He could barely catch the accented words of the negro, apparently speaking to some one whose answers were not at all audible at that distance. He then proceeded slowly through the dark passage, which he found too low for an upright position, and at length reached the place where he could hear much that was said.

"If I knowed," said Sam, "wat to do wid de chile, I would go right way to dis Canada dat Massa William Bruce tole me bout."

"Why not take the child with you?"

"Don't you see dis chile nebber could walk dar?"

"But you might go from here to Madison on the stage, and then to Milwaukee on the railroad, and when you get to Milwaukee, there are plenty of chances to Canada in the steamers and lake vessels."

"Warra use a talk? De chile would only be de means to fine me out, so I git kotchted."

"Well, that's true. If your master hadn't put dat advertisement in the papers, you might get along better."

"Jis so. But you see dat was de berry ting dat help Massa to track me right yer. An da was de boy, like a little fool stannin right at de mout ob de cave. I yerre him say, wa you, Uncle Sam? jis as I was guine to call de chile in. My Laud, says I, dat's Massa's voice sarten. I yer um scratch a match gin the rock. I knowed dat was my time if ebber. I run hard as I could, I kotch de chile up in my arms, and de way I run down de hill, I tell you nebber was de like ob it in dese parts befo'. Mass shoot he gun at me. I know no more arter dat; when I awake I see I was in de cave. Massa stayed wid me seberal days—him an anoder white man. At las he say, dis will nebber do, my time wut more dan dis mulatto rascal is wut; I'll take Joe along, and I'll leab you to bring dis fellow when he gets well nuff. After he gone, he come back next day, he say, Sam how you do now? I say I no feel so well, Massa. You see I no want um to fine out I was gittin' well, so I tell um I no feel so well. So he say as he feel my wris—why, Sam, you hab no fever now, you'll soon be well. I say, maybe I'll be well in heben. He say, oh, pooh. Arter awhile he say, Sam, you run way to git you freedom, well, now, don't you want your freedom so it can nebber be taken from you? Now you see I can ketch you, nebber mind wa you go. But if you will be a good fellow and do just as I tell you, I'll gib you free papers as soon as I git back from Californy. I hate so to go into slavery I 'grees to it, I sorry I 'grees to it, but I's in fur it, and now I must wait my time."

"What did he want you to do, Sam?"

"He make me swar I nebber tell what it is."

"I tell you, Sam, I am afraid it is about this counterfeiting business."

"Wa you call dat?"

"Well, I have heard since I came into this neighborhood yesterday, that this cave is used by some who make what they call bogus money."

"I dunno what you call bogus money."

"It is bad money that people make to pass off for good money."

"Oh! taint nuttin bout no such ting. But it is sumffin dat'll gib de heart sickness."

"What did he say about Joe?"

"'Bout Joe? Well, he promise me he gib Joe he freedom, too."

"And are you to stay here in the cave until he comes back from California?"

"Yes, he bring a man yer named General, an' he say, Sam, de old General yer, will settle a place close by de creek down da, and when he gits a house he will be near to tend to you and de chile. He say I let de General hab some money to help pay fur settle he place; but you mustn't leave the cave till de old General tell you. Den he charge me nebber to go anywhere dat folks can see me, for ef you does, says he, you will surely git into trouble. He ticklar charge me to keep from Dr. Bruce. He say ef de General eber larn dat I go to Dr. Bruce, he will send me right away and hab me taken to de court, and de court will send me to Texas. I says to myself, I knows frum dat who's my bes fren. But I say wuffa I got fur to do wid Dr. Bruce? But de long and de short ob it is, he gib me some money, an' he say, good-bye Sam; and him and de udder white man gone way, left de ole General in yer wid me. I b'live de ole General keeps a watch on me all de time—I spects he gits mighty well paid fur it."

Here Sam ceased, and the other observed that he had stayed as long as he could, and now he must start back for Prairie du Chien. On hearing this, the Doctor passed rapidly out of the cave, and waited behind a projecting portion of rock until the visitor came out. He then followed and overtook him in the road leading toward Helena, and, saluting him, inquired who he was. The man, a very light mulatto, after giving his own name and place of residence, said:

"I helped to get a colored man and a little boy off from New Orleans to Prairie du Chien, and, when I saw an advertisement offering a reward for him and the child, knowing something about this place, I put him in the way of finding it; and I told him that when he could get a chance to see you, you would advise him what to do. But his master soon came after him, and some person along the way told him the man was inquiring for a place called Coon Bluff, and, by that means, he found him up there in the cave. I was anxious to get here to put him on his guard, but I was too late."



J. Montgomery Smith

MINERAL POINT.

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The Doctor's time did not allow him to protract the conversation, but, saying, "I must investigate that matter," he returned to see his patient at the log cabin near by, while the negro went on toward Helena.

In the course of a few days, the Doctor paid another visit to the cave, this time taking a dark-lantern with him. He proceeded, stooping low, until he arrived at the end of a long passage. It terminated abruptly, and he was evidently beyond the place where the conversation took place which he had overheard on his first visit. He used his lantern to examine the walls; but could not discover the slightest indication of any passage or door. Returning carefully and examining all the way, he came to within two hundred feet of the entrance, where, on the north side of the passage, he found a small aperture, about large enough for a man's head, through which the sound of human voices reached his ear. He recognized the voice of the old General. Now, the reader must understand that this was the sobriquet of an old bachelor who had no particular home, except that he lived about Arena, and made himself quite at home in whatsoever house he happened to be; not only because he felt quite easy himself, but because, in a good-natured way, he made every one feel pleasant about him. He gave much of the neighborhood gossip, and much of his own invention, but generally in a very harmless way. He prided himself on being a Democrat, and, therefore, always was prepared to defend the party, whether of the Northern or Southern wing; but, although he defended the Democracy without exception, yet it would never have been an easy matter to get the General to run down a fugitive slave. His heart was too good for this; and yet the same amiability would make him promise the slaveholder to do all he could for him.

The General finally bid Sam "good-day," and soon the Doctor, having closed his lantern, found the light from the entrance of the cave also closed out, and for a moment got a glimpse of the General's form, and discovered at the same time a narrow stream of light which passed from the aperture to the opposite side of the passage. The Doctor, then looking in, could distinctly see that there was a narrow fissure opposite the hole into which he now pushed his entire head, but, not getting it far enough he withdrew it, and, running his whip-handle through, he discovered that he was separated from another vacant space about two feet wide by a wall of rock not more than a foot thick. He determined then to make another search for the place where the General had come out, for he had certainly seen him pass out of the mouth of the cave. He then proceeded all the way to the entrance of the cave, examining the wall carefully on that side of the passage, but no discovery whatever could he make; he also looked on the outside, hoping to find some other entrance into the cave. As he sat resting himself on the top of the bluff behind and above the entrance he had just left, Sam emerged from that same entrance and ran rapidly down the bluff into the openings with an empty bucket in his hand. He was probably going to the creek for water. The Doctor re-entered, and, opening his lantern, threw the full glare of light upon the walls before him. About three rods from the entrance, at a very low place, near which he supposed the old General had seemed to shut out the light by filling up the passage, the Doctor discovered a slight curve toward the south, somewhat descending, and presently another toward the north, and then somewhat ascending and curving to the west again, which soon led him into an apartment where hung a lantern. This was an irregular room about seven feet high, and from fifteen to twenty feet wide, and about twenty-five feet long. In one corner was a rough bedstead and two or three comforts and blankets, and in another was a smaller bedstead, upon which were sheets, blankets and a coverlet. There were also a table and some chairs. The Doctor was wondering how he got there; after searching in vain for a trap door in the apartment, as he had supposed there was, judging from Sam's movements and remarks, he returned to search the passage more carefully, but finally came out at the entrance without any new discovery. He only saw the rough walls, sometimes of clay and sand, sometimes a jagged rock, sometimes a stone presenting its flat surface; but nowhere an indication of any other passage.

"It is the strangest thing," said he to himself, as he took his seat out of the way of Sam's discovering him on his return. Sam entered the cave with the bucket of water. The Doctor let him get so far as not to interrupt him by his own movements, and then followed him without

taking time to light his lantern. Having proceeded some distance, he heard Sam's voice to his right, saying: "Yer darlin', come up now, I got a cool drink a water fur you." At the same time the streak of light was seen on the left wall of the passage. He listened and heard a child's voice say: "I wish you would let me go with you to get the water." The tone was rather delicate for a boy, and the Doctor thought remarkably refined for a mulatto child from a Southern plantation. He concluded he must have been accustomed to living in his master's house, who, although a bachelor, had nephews and nieces almost always with him. But it rather excited his curiosity to see the boy. Again he lighted his lantern and up and down the passage he passed and repassed, but no way could he find again into the chamber. He now determined to call out for Sam.

"A, a; who dat dar?"

"I am Doctor Bruce."

"Bress de Lord, you come, Mass William."

"How can I get to you, Sam?"

"War is you?"

"In the passage way."

"Keep right long de passage, den and you will come war I is."

The Doctor thought to himself he had tried that enough, nevertheless he followed the direction of the negro, and going, without obstruction several hundred feet, he found himself in the same chamber he had been in before.

"Well," said the Doctor, on getting into the light of the hanging lantern, "this is a very mysterious cave."

"So it ar, Mass William," replied Sam, "I don't understand it all meself; you see when I pulls dis rope I lets you in, and when I pulls dat one I shuts you out."

The Doctor examined the ropes, but he could see nothing, but that each rope passed through its hole in the wall of the cave.

"But, Sam, when you first came, how did you find this room?"

"I jis walk right trou de passage, and come to um so, sir. Den dere was nuffin' in it."

"Well, Sam, are there two ways to get in and out here?"

"I dunno, sir; sometimes I think dere is, and sometimes I tink dere aint. One time I bin gone out, when I come back I couldn't git in. I strike my light, but I couldn't see no way fur git in year, and den I gone out agin an come back an I walk along wid my lantern and keep a walking right ahead an (you believe it) I come right out de cave same place zactly I came in. Well, dat's funny, says I. Well, I come back, an as I come long de passage, I keep call Joe, Joe, Joe! An I walk on same as I did befo, an yer I is in dis room same as ebber."

"And was anybody here?" asked the Doctor.

"I didn't see nobody, but Joe he say somebody was jis gone out who was a talkin to him a long time axin him heaps of questions."

"Did you find out who it was?"

"No, I nebber find out who dat was. Joe say he was a man wid a big black beard, an he say he lib about tirty miles off at a place, I furgit what he call um."

"Was it Mineral Point?"

"Dat is de name. He gib Joe some candy out he pocket an a quarter dollar, an tell um he must be good boy."

"Well, Sam, that might have been the Marshal hunting you to take you back to your master."

"I tink it likely from what Massa arterwards tole me."

"What, your *master* told you?"

"Oh, I furgit; you no bin know my Massa, Mr. Smith, was yer. But, Mass William, I not want you to say nuttin about it to nobody. I know you is a fren to de colored man, and you wouldn't want to do me harm, so I'll tell *you*."

He then went over the same the Doctor had already overheard, and concluded by saying: "Well, Mass William, yer I is, an I is boun by an oat. I nebber swear I wouldn't lef yer; but

I can't lef widont de chile; an de chile will sure be de means ob kotchin me, caze, you see, I is advertise. Now, can't you tell me wa I kin do? Massa promise me freedom and wat is mo' he promise Joe him freedom ef I do wa he tell me. I would radder git my freedom some udder way, pervided I could afterwards git hold a Joe, which I hab my doubts about.

At this moment the child, which the Doctor had observed on the little bed, and which he thought to be sleeping, began to sob. The Doctor rose from his seat and went toward the bed. But Sam said: "Nebber mine the chile, Doctor; you come wid me; I want to tell you sumfin." The Doctor then turned and followed Sam out of the cave. When out, Sam said: "Mass William, in my oat I sware I would not only no tell myself wat it is, but I wouldn't let anybody get a chance for the chile to tell. So you see, Doctor, ef you ebber get a chance at de chile it hab to be without me know nm. Eben de General had to promise he would nebber talk to de chile fore Massa would gib him de money; an when de General does come yer I fus put de chile in anodder room."

"What, is there another room in this cave?"

"Yes, Sir; but I not lowed to show wa tis."

The Doctor took his departure feeling greatly perplexed. He did not wish to jeopardize the interest of Sam and Joe, and he felt greatly impressed with the idea that there was something wrong about the doings of Smith. He finally concluded to wait for further development, and to watch as closely as he could the movements about the cave. Matters passed on without any new developments for a year. The Doctor occasionally called to see Sam, but never got an opportunity to talk with the child. The old General, in about a year, got into very bad health, and necessarily neglected them, and, in the fall of 1856, called upon the Doctor and told him there were a brace of blackbirds that might need his attention. "I am," said he, "soon to leave this world, and it is a poor business to be engaged in trying to keep darkies caged up for their master. I never intended to let them go back into slavery if I could help it, but I thought I wouldn't do anything until I saw that he wasn't a-going to give them their freedom; then I would just step in and say that I could testify the niggers stayed here with his own permission, and then the law wouldn't give them to him. But I may die soon, and so I now tell you about it."

The old General said, that, knowing the Doctor to be a sincere friend to the colored people, and not knowing any one else who would be so likely to see to their interests, he had determined to satisfy his conscience by informing him that a mulatto man and his little white-skinned nephew were living in Coon Bluff; that their master was a Carolinian named Smith, who had first taken the boy from his uncle and had apparently gone to return no more, having left another white man with Sam to take him on when he got well; that Smith called on him the next day with the boy, a very delicate little fellow, who cried a great deal, and trembled, but said not a word, and made generous offers to him to look after them, which he accepted, and, while his health lasted, he had fulfilled his trust.

From those interviews he had come to the conclusion that Smith was engaged in something criminal, and he was a little afraid that the negroes themselves knew all about it, and that Smith and Sam were both afraid the little boy would let it out, and that was the reason he was never allowed to speak with the boy. "If," said the General, "he hadn't promised to give the boy his freedom, I should suspect that Smith had kidnaped him; but, then, there was the advertisement in the New Orleans paper, describing both the man and the boy; so it couldn't be that. So I have come to the conclusion that Smith is working somehow with a gang of counterfeiters, and that the niggers have to play some part in their game. But all things look so curious that I want to wash my hands of it. I am in very poor health, and, God knows, I hain't got the best preparation for it, and I don't want any heavier load to carry."

The Doctor now determined to keep a more vigilant eye than ever upon the cave. There being no testimony whereby any legal proceedings could be had, he felt assured if he undertook any open action at that time, it would only serve to put the parties on their guard, and prevent their detection. Sam himself always seemed to the Doctor to be very sincere and very

anxious to get out of the difficulty he was in, and, from all that could be judged of his manner, he kept nothing back, except what he said he had bound himself to do and to keep the child from doing. He often expressed the wish that the matter could leak out without his having anything to do with it, or that somebody could talk to the child without his knowledge.

"Suppose," said the Doctor to him one day, "I should get out a writ of what is called *habeas corpus*, and bring an officer here to take you and the child before the court, and require you to show cause why you keep the child in confinement."

"Well, I see, Mass William, wid all you larnin, you make mistake some time. If you bin guine to do dat, what fur you no do um widout tell me? Now you tell me, when I is under oat, I hab fur to hinder you from do it. But even if you did do um, how you gwine git at me wid de officer so you kin git de chile. Did you ebber see de chile?"

"Yes, I saw it once, lying on that bed in the corner—or rather, I heard him crying in the bed, and you drew me away to prevent my talking to him."

"How you know, den, dat I got de chile now?"

"You have me there, Sam. I don't know any more than you have often told me about him, as though he were in the cave."

"Sam, you puzzle me! You are so conscientious about your oath, and yet it is to do something, or be aiding something you think is bad. It is a strange and mysterious matter!"

"Well, Mass William, I tell you de chile hab to be taken care ob. Ef anybody was to get hold of de chile widout my knowledge, and widout my helpin um to do it, and could git um to him house, and so keep de child and take care ob um heself, and gib me a chance fur to git to Can'da, I tank de Lord from de bottom ob my heart. But I no see no way fur all dis to happen. I tinks about it mightily; and I is hopin dat Massa will come befo' long and set de matter all straight. But I hab my fears bote ways. I don't like dese men what comes about de cave and stays here sometimes more'n a week. How dey gits in I nebber kin tell, and when dey goes out I dunno. Dey treats me well, but I fears all ain't right."

The Doctor now saw that the only thing he could do must be either by some stratagem to get away the child, or wait until Smith returned from California, and then keep a sharp lookout upon his movements. The former plan he frequently tried, but the negro would find him at it, and express his regrets at the failure.

In the summer of 1857, one beautiful morning when the prairie was radiant with sunshine and flowers, and the tall bluffs, with their green oaks interspersing the open pasturage, and here and there jutting rocks seeming to rival each other in attracting an admiring gaze, the Doctor, assisted by his sons, and a German named Christian Hottman, were on their way to survey some islands in the Wisconsin River. They had to pass near a bluff, called the Sugar Loaf, on account of its height and shape, which stands a mile or more below Coon Bluff, and is a continuation of the same range of hills. On the top of the Sugar Loaf lies a rock about six feet high, and nearly a cube in its shape. No one travels the prairie below without fixing the eye frequently upon the apex of the Sugar Loaf. The attention of the party was called to a white spot surmounting the rock. On approaching nearer, it appeared about the height of a child ten or twelve years old. A white sheet was closely drawn around the slender form. The short, dark hair made an impressive contrast with the white robe and the pale face, and ever and anon there came a shrill cry, "father, father, father!" The party hastened around the bluff to ascend it, and in doing so lost sight of the object. On reaching the summit, it had vanished. There were the footprints of a man on a sandy spot by the rock, but the party could make no further discovery. Nor did any one else in the neighborhood know of any child who could have been there at that time.

The Doctor the next day visited the cave, expecting to call at the hole for Sam, but instead of this he found himself as he had only once before, directly in the chamber. Sam was not there, but there was his Prairie du Chien friend. An explanation was soon made. He had been on a visit to some of his old friends in the vicinity, and had called upon Sam. He had found him the day before in great trouble of mind. When Sam went for water, he had as usual put the child

down into an apartment which was closed by a stone at its entrance. Upon taking up the stone and calling for the child on his return, he received no response. Supposing the child was sleeping on the bed he kept there for him, he went down himself, but could not find him. He searched all about, but could see no place where he could get out, unless he had raised the stone and come out that way, and that seemed an impossibility. He then searched about among the bluffs and ravines, and at last found him, with only his shirt and a sheet round him, on the top of the Sugar Loaf. He found out from the boy that he had discovered a place where he got out of his room, and by keeping on through a very long passage, he finally came out by a flight of steps on the top of the Sugar Loaf, the trap-door of which opened of itself when the child came to it, and, as he stepped out, slammed down again. Sam ran back here with the child as fast as he could, and tried to get him to show the place where he got out, but he said he could not persuade the child to tell him. "I think it likely he could not find it again. But Sam became so alarmed that he said he would risk it to take the child along and try to get to Canada. I got them on the railroad last night, and if they met with good luck they are on the lake now. He begged me to take these things out here that belonged to you, and leave them at the mouth of the cave, and then to call on you and thank you for your kindness to him."

"Did you," asked the Doctor, "did you speak to the boy?"

"Ah! the boy had agreed that, if Sam would take him out of the cave, he would not speak to anybody until he gave him permission."

"Well! well! It is all a mystery," said the Doctor.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST CHILD.

Immediately after their arrival in Canada, Ben and Sue united in holy wedlock. Sue then obtained a situation as a house girl, while Ben was tempted with the offer of high wages to go on a voyage in a sailing vessel to Milwaukee. It was a singular coincidence that his vessel was lying in the river at Milwaukee at the same time that Sam was making his way there.

To prevent as much as possible the gaze of curiosity, and make detection the more difficult, Sam had taken the precaution to apply the juice of a plant he had found on Coon Bluff, to the face and hands of the child, so as to give the complexion a nearer approximation to his own color. The deeper tinge was the more necessary after so long a confinement in the cave. He had, indeed, frequently taken the child with him to the mouth of the cave and allowed some sunshine and air, but it was not enough to keep up a tanned complexion. Indeed, Joe, when most under the influence of a Southern sun, was so white and beautiful a boy that no Northern man would have suspected he had any African blood.

Sam had observed soon after he got into the car, that a man passed his seat whom he recognized as one of the company he had frequently seen in the cave. The man did not appear to notice him, and he took care afterward to prevent his being observed, by keeping his face in the shade and by sitting remote from the lamp. But Sam was mistaken; he was, however, not questioned during the journey. On arriving in Milwaukee, as the day was dawning, he inquired of the first colored man he met, where he could find a vessel going to Canada. The man very readily accompanied him in search of one. There was but one in the river, and that was not to leave until the next day. Sam engaged passage for himself in the steerage, and, having done so, got the child into a berth and sat down quietly on a bale of goods near by. The hands were very busy unloading the vessel. Among them was Ben, who, in a few moments, Sam saw and recognized.

"Why, Ben, dat you? How you get yer?"

Ben looked around for the speaker, and startled at his own recognition of Sam; but, with his characteristic prudence, immediately recovered himself on observing a suspicious-looking white man leaning against a pile of goods, evidently watching Sam. Instead of replying to Sam, Ben pretended not to notice his question as directed to himself, and, lifting a bale of goods, immediately passed out of the vessel. He had on a working dress, and, as he had been handling some dirty articles of freight, he was by no means neat in his dress; in a word, he answered just the

description of the advertisement, so far as his outward appearance indicated; and, as Sam had called him by name, this was additional ground for supposition. The suspicious-looking white man was none other than a Deputy Marshal who had the authority of Mr. Belezer to apprehend him. He had been employed, by the man whom Sam had seen the night before, to look after Sam himself, while measures were being taken to bring him and the child before Judge Miller, of the United States District Court. Immediately calling for assistance to watch Sam, he himself awaited a favorable opportunity for seizing Ben. He saw his powerful frame, and he had learned the history of his escape. Taking out of his pocket a set of irons, and with two Deputies to aid him, he sprang suddenly upon Ben, while he was stooping to take up a bale of goods, and in a moment had him beyond the power of resistance. The movement was so expeditious, that, before the hands at work on the vessel had time to make inquiry as to the matter, Ben was hurried off directly to Judge Miller's residence, and the functionary, with his usual alacrity in such cases, granted a hearing at once, although he had not yet taken his breakfast.

In a half-hour they were at the court house, prepared for the examination; and by that time were collected a crowd to witness the proceedings. Ben, as soon as he saw that he had no power of resistance, had determined to keep perfectly quiet, so, without saying a word, he had walked calmly and quietly with the officers, and was now sitting in the court house, manifesting not the least anxiety about his own case, but occasionally looking sternly at the Judge. The Deputy showed his authority for making the claim, and the Judge read the description of his person. It represented the fugitive as named Ben, and there was a witness to prove that he had been saluted by that name, although he had entered himself on the vessel's books by another name. His size, his slovenly appearance, his very black complexion, the loss of a front tooth, all corresponded with the paper. One more thing was alone wanted to complete the testimony. He was represented as having the distinctive speech, very marked, of a Carolina slave, and the advertisement went on to say that, as the slaves could not read or write for themselves, the probability was, that, if they were found with free papers, they would be from the hand of some Abolitionist.

The Judge then, more for the purpose of applying the test than to place Ben on his defense, said:

"Ben, have you anything to say why you should not be delivered up as the slave of Mr. Belezer?"

But Ben, who was looking down at the time, did not seem to notice that the Judge was addressing him. The Judge repeated the question, but still no answer. Again the Judge said:

"Ben, have you nothing to say?"

This time Ben looked up, but, instead of answering, he cast his eyes about, as though he were looking to see to whom the Judge was speaking. A gentleman leaned forward and told him he had better answer the Judge.

"Was your Honor speaking to me? I thought you were addressing some one named Ben."

The Judge looked perplexed; the Deputies looked at one another.

"Has the prisoner anything to say in his own behalf?" asked the Judge of a lawyer who had stepped up to Ben at that moment to offer his services.

"He says, sir," said the lawyer, "that if your Honor will have his irons taken off, he will speak for himself, and I, sir, will be his security, if your Honor pleases, that he shall not escape before the examination closes."

"Take off the irons," ordered the Judge.

The irons were taken off. Ben rose and made a polite bow to the lawyer who had befriended him, and again sat down.

"Will the defendant say what he calls himself, since he is unwilling to answer to the name of Ben?" said the Judge.

"I will write it, may it please your Honor." And Ben, reaching to the table, wrote on a sheet the name James Ward, in a clear, bold hand, and, handing it to the Judge, returned to his place.

"May it please your Honor," said Ben, "I shall occupy a very short time in my own defense. It is hard, very hard, that in a country boasting itself to be the land of the free and home of the brave, a man without crime may at any time, by the laws of a far-off State, be seized, ironed, hurried through an *ex parte* form of trial, and rushed, as fast as steam can lend velocity to cupidity, to the cotton and rice plantations of the South. What defense can I make, sir; nay, what defense could your honored self make, against one who may claim you, even white as you are, under the Fugitive Slave Act? Had the man who sought to recover his slave simply limited himself within the requisitions of that act, which your courts, in violation of all true and correct principles, from Cicero to Blackstone, have been pleased to recognize as law, he would, sir, have indited his affidavit and advertisement in terms so general that, ere this moment, your Honor may have handed me over, a shackled victim of official insolence, to be, not a slave on a Carolina plantation, for that I should never submit to, but tempted to shed human blood to secure my liberty."

At this point, the crowd could no longer be restrained, and the court house shook with the uproarious applause of the then gathered multitude. The noise having subsided, the Judge, with unusual blandness of manner, said:

"Mr. Ward, it is quite unnecessary to proceed; there has evidently been a mistake, and the agent of the claimant may withdraw his application, for I certainly cannot grant it in this case."

Here the United States District Attorney sprang up and asked, "Is your Honor prepared to attend to the other case?"

"Yes," said the Judge, "I may as well now."

While Ben's case had been proceeding, Sam and his charge had been brought in, in this case without the irons, and had been seated opposite to Ben and where he could see them distinctly. Addressing himself to the lawyer who had volunteered his services in his own case, he asked him whether he was an Abolitionist or not. On being answered in the affirmative, he whispered him to get for him from the vessel his coat that was in his berth, and to bring it carefully, as there was something in the pocket which he might need. He did not wish to leave now, as one of his downtrodden class was to be placed upon trial. The lawyer soon returned with the coat, and, it being a very good one, it gave Ben quite a changed appearance for the better.

The examination proceeded, and, when the description of Joe was given, Ben, for the first time, noticed the child with Sam. The description in this case was not so specific as in the other, and the parties came fully within the letter of the advertisement and affidavit. Sam, from policy, that he might have a claim upon his master to fulfill his promise, determined, as soon as he was taken, to make no effort at defense. And so frightened was the child that nothing could be got by any one from that quarter.

Although it had been only a little more than two years since the separation in South Carolina, Ben's speech was so different that it was not recognized by the child, whose eyes were fixed all the time upon the floor.

The case had proceeded to that point when, if any defense was to be set up, it was now high time that it should be offered. The same lawyer as in the other case stepped over to Sam and asked him if he should defend him. He shook his head. The Judge then said:

"Mr. Black, I do not see that I have now anything else to do than to grant your certificate as the agent of Mr. Smith. This man does not attempt to deny the claim; and, although on account of that poor little boy, whose interesting countenance touches my sympathy, I could wish he were free, yet the law is plain, and I must do my duty."

Here Ben, who had been gazing fixedly upon the child for some time, rose from his seat, and, addressing the Judge, said:

"Would it be proper for me to testify in this case, sir? For, may it please your Honor, I can demonstrate to your satisfaction that what I say is true."

"It is a little out of order," said the Judge, "but, if there be any good reason why I should not grant the certificate, I wish to know it. This little boy is nearly white; to discourage kidnapping white children, I will give him all the chance the occasion allows."

"If your Honor please, in order to establish firmly what I testify to, I will recall your mind to the fact that I said too much specification, in my case, defeated the purpose of the claimant. Strangely enough, your Honor is equally deceived in this case. What is the name of the child? It is said in the paper to be Joseph or Joe. For your own satisfaction, inquire for yourself of the child."

The Judge here put the question:

"Little boy, will you tell me what your name is?" But the child kept gazing on the floor without reply, either from fear or from the promise to Sam.

"Well, may it please your Honor, I will give the name," said Ben. Sam looked at him attentively, but without exhibiting any strong emotion. "The name I give is Wizena Belezer."

The child looked up, screamed, sprang from her seat and clung around him, saying, "Oh, Ben, Ben! Where's father? Where's my mother? Are they dead? Ben, are they dead?"

The whole assembly, including even Judge Miller, wept over the scene.

"This is the child," said Ben, "the only daughter of him who has claimed me as his slave. She was supposed to be dead; how she came into this position, I know not." He then raised Wizena in his arms, and said: "Your father and mother are living in Carolina."

As he attempted to put her down on the platform by the Judge, "Oh, Ben, Ben! Don't leave me, for pity's sake, don't leave me," she pleaded.

"You are in safe hands," said Ben, as he succeeded in extricating himself from her. Then, drawing his revolver out of his pocket, he exclaimed: "The man who attempts to stop me, does it at his own peril." Walking by Sam, he touched him on his shoulder and said, "Follow me." No one attempted to stop them, for all were either taken up with Wizena, or stupefied with amazement. They reached Canada by the underground railroad in safety.

The agent for Smith had pushed out at the moment that Ben uttered the name of Wizena.

After succeeding in pacifying the child, she told her story in a simple way. She had been seized by a man near the river, whom she knew to be Mr. Smith. He had with him little Joe. He took out of Joe's bundle a suit of clothing, and made her wear them. A man that was with him, took Joe and carried him to a skiff down the river, while Smith, after cutting her hair short, took her to the cave near Arena. As the reader knows the rest of the history better than Wizena did, it is unnecessary to tell all that she had to say.

Measures were immediately taken to restore her to her parents, and great was the joy when they clasped her in their arms.

Mr. Belezer not only immediately sent free papers to Ben and his wife, in token of their appreciation of his noble conduct, but again returned to the North to reside, and this time brought with him all his slaves, and emancipated them.

Coon Bluff Cave has been entirely deserted ever since, and Smith has not yet been heard of.

It was ascertained, some time after these events, that the Indians had simply exchanged with some man, a saddle of venison for Wizena's dress, which they then gave to a little squaw, about the same size. When they were attacked at the ferry, they were bringing the wounded man to the Doctor at Arena. This man had formed an attachment for an Indian squaw, and it was about her he spoke on the night of Mr. Belezer's disaster in the marsh.

Little Joe had been left by his master in charge of a man in Dubuque. It was ascertained by the hotel register, that he there had a little boy with him, but who was not with him in Galena, where he next registered his name. The Abolitionists then hunted Joe up, and, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, proved that Smith had voluntarily left him there. He was accordingly set free, and was sent to his Uncle Sam in Canada, Wizena, having testified that Sam had been uniformly kind to her, and had often told her that he stayed by her only to keep her from getting into worse hands.

CHAPTER II.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR—CAPTURE OF RED BIRD—FIRST SETTLEMENT, DODGEVILLE—VAN MATRE SURVEY—FIRST WHITE WOMEN—PEDDLER'S CREEK AND DALLAS—MINERAL POINT—EARLY MERCHANDISING—FIRST MARRIAGE AND BIRTH—FIRST FARMING—FIRST MILL—BLUE RIVER—RIDGWAY—FIRST SCHOOL AND PHYSICIANS—OLD HELENA—A VISIT TO HELENA IN '36—FURNACES OF '27 AND '28—THE FIRST CENSUS—TERRITORIAL ROADS—FIRST COUNTY SCHOOLS—COUNTY SCHOOL WORK SINCE 1843.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The outbreak known as the Winnebago war has been ascribed by historians to two causes. One reason assigned was the brutal treatment received by a party of squaws at the hands of river boarders. On sifting this report to the foundation, it was found entirely baseless, and made from whole cloth by the sensational narrator. The true incentive to revolt is found in the summary fate of four Winnebagoes, who, charged with the murder of eight Chippewas, were adjudged guilty, and were condemned to run the gauntlet at the hands of the injured tribe. The action of the commandant of Fort Snelling in thus delivering prisoners into the remorseless grasp of a hereditary enemy was deprecated, but this did not alter his line of action. As a result, the Winnebago prisoners met with a summary fate, and their scalp locks soon dangled from tent-pole of the Chippewa avengers.

Highly incensed at this deed, Red Bird, a Winnebago chief, led a war party against the Chippewas, at whose hands he suffered defeat, being repulsed with severe loss. Looking around for a new enemy, he found cause for resenting the encroachments of the whites in search of lead on the Indian Reservation, between Galena and the Wisconsin River; then all his belligerent rancor was aroused, and selected war parties of young chosen braves were sent forth to scour the country. Previously, in March, a peaceful sugar-maker from Prairie du Chien, named Methode, together with his wife and five children, had been murdered on Yellow Creek, twelve miles from Prairie du Chien. This deed of cruelty, having been related at the settlements, revived all the tales of horror connected with border warfare, and incited the men to unite for mutual protection. The old feeling of enmity, smoldering since the struggle of 1812, was fairly aroused, and a war of extermination was freely canvassed among the whites.

On the 28th of June, 1827, Red Bird, and two savage accomplices, We-kaw, Chic-hon-ic visited the house of Registre Gagnier, three miles from Prairie du Chien. There were in the house at the time, Madame Gagnier, her husband, a boy three years old, a daughter aged eleven months, and an old discharged soldier named Solomon Lipcap. Accustomed to their visits, the Indians were received with the usual display of friendliness, and were asked to eat. They assented, and signified a desire for some fish and milk. While Madame Gagnier was preparing the meal, she heard the click of Red Bird's rifle, followed instantly by the discharge, and the body of her murdered husband fell at her feet. At the same moment Chic-hon-ic shot and killed old Lipcap. Seeing We-kaw lingering about the threshold, Madame Gagnier seized his rifle, which she wrested from him; but, from trepidation, she could not use it. Accompanied by her oldest boy, and carrying the rifle, she ran to the village and spread the alarm, and a party of armed men returned with her, and recovered the bodies of the two murdered men. The infant, which had been left covered up in the bed, was found, on the floor underneath it, terribly mangled. The helpless child had been scalped by We-kaw, who had inflicted upon its neck a severe cut to the bone just below the occiput, made in wrenching off the scalp. Extraordinary as it may seem, she eventually recovered, and at latest accounts was still living, and the mother of a large family.

Red Bird and his companions hastened from the scene of this butchery to the appointed rendezvous near the mouth of the Bad Axe River, where, during their absence, thirty-seven warriors, acknowledging Red Bird's authority, had gathered together, and received the red-handed murderers, with loud-voiced demonstrations of joy. A keg of liquor was broached, and, as the spirits decreased, in like proportion did their own volatile spirits ascend, until they were weakened and infuriated by the protracted orgie. On the third day, the last drop of liquor was consumed. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they were indulging in the excitable scalp-dance, when they descried a keel-boat in charge of Mr. Lindsay returning from Fort Snelling. Forthwith, it was resolved to effect her capture, and put the crew to the knife.

There were two boats, Mr. Lindsay's being a short distance in advance of the second. The boats had descended the river as far as the village of Wabasha, where an attack was expected. The Winnebagos were on shore, in full-view, performing the war-dance, and they saluted the crews of the boats with a chorus of derisive cheers; but did not attempt to molest them. By this conduct, the boatmen were thrown off their guard, and tempted to relax the stringent vigils they had adopted. Owing to a fierce head wind, requiring the full use of the oars to make any headway apparent, the boats parted company, and hugged the shore, to gain the protection of the land. Several French Canadian voyageurs, disliking the appearances of things on shore, cautioned the crews to keep in the middle of the stream; but their words were not heeded. The boatmen professed a profound contempt for the Indians, and boldly plied their oars with renewed energy, so as to effect a landing at the encampment at the mouth of the Bad Axe. The boats, in model and size, were similar to ordinary canal-boats, and the rising gunwales furnished protection to those on board from the use of small arms. As the leading boat, the *Oliver H. Perry*, approached the shore, the air suddenly resounded with the blood-chilling and penetrating cries of the war-whoop, and a volley of bullets poured upon the deck. Happily, the Winnebagoes had not recovered from the effects of their debauch, which told in the unsteadiness of the fire. Of sixteen men on deck, only one man suffered at the first fire. He was a negro named Peter. His leg was dreadfully shattered, and he afterward expired from the wounds. The whites, convinced of their peril, concealed themselves behind the low bulwarks, and suffered the boat to drift at the mercy of the wind and waves. A second volley was delivered instantly, killing an American named Stewart, who had risen to return the first fire. The protruding musket indicated his position, and he died with a Winnebago bullet through his heart, with his finger on the trigger of his undischarged gun. The boat now grounded on a sand-bar, and the Indians, encouraged by the inertness of the crew, sprang into their canoes to complete the massacre. A daring sailor, named Mandeville, and recognized by the pseudonym of Saucy Jack, assumed command of the crew, consisting of ten effective men. He sprang into the water, his daring example being followed by four resolute fellows, who, by united exertion, released the boat from the sand-bar, and pushed it into deep water. The balls rained around with the density of hail; but, by persistent effort, the boat was rapidly propelled on its course down stream and arrived next day at Prairie du Chien. The casualties of this engagement—were two of the crew killed, two mortally and two slightly wounded. Thirty-seven Indians were engaged, of whom seven were killed and fourteen were wounded. An examination revealed the presence of 693 bullets in various parts of the boat. The other keel boat, commanded by Capt. Lindsay, passed the Bad Axe about midnight. The Winnebagoes opened fire, which was promptly returned. In the darkness, no one was injured, and the boat passed down in safety.

On learning the news, the inhabitants of Prairie du Chien were greatly alarmed. They abandoned their houses and farms and crowded into the dilapidated fort. A military company was organized, with Thomas McNair, Captain; Joseph Brisbois, Lieutenant, and John Brunet, as Ensign. Express messengers were dispatched to Galena and Fort Snelling for assistance, and the equipments were put in a good state of repair. The swivels and wall pieces were found and mounted, and blacksmiths were employed to repair the condemned muskets. The effects of the startling news are discussed by D. M. Parkinson, in the following words: "The reports being spread over the country, a scene of the most alarming and disorderly confusion prevailed;

alarm and consternation were depicted in every countenance; thousands flocking to Galena for safety, when, in fact, it was the most exposed and unsafe place in the country. All were without arms, order, or control. The roads, in all directions, were lined with frantic, fleeing men, women and children, expecting every moment to be overtaken, tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. It was said, and I presume with truth, that the encampment of fugitives at the head of Apple River, on the first night of the alarm, was four miles in extent, and numbered three thousand persons."

An old and almost obsolete edition of a "History of the Indian Wars in Wisconsin," furnishes the following corroborative testimony. The author is unknown: "The people of the mines took the alarm, so that in two days there were not less than three thousand men, women and children who fled to this place (Galena) for safety. These Indians had made many threats against the miners, and had at different times ordered them off, and told them to quit the diggings, saying the ground they were digging on was theirs. This news (Lindsay's engagement) coming at this time, when they were apprehensive of mischief, gave them an alarm and caused them to fly to Galena for safety. They forsook their rude habitations and assembled at that place in order to assist in defending each other. There were a few forts built in the more thickly settled parts of the mines, and some of the most fearless citizens occupied them. There was a committee of safety appointed in Galena, who corresponded with all parts of the mines and adopted measures for the safety and protection of all, and, in the meantime, had some strong block-houses built at Galena. The people, likewise, who were able and willing to bear arms, volunteered, and formed themselves into companies and chose their own officers, ranged the country and kept a good lookout, for fear the Indians would steal a march upon them and take them by surprise."

Through the active exertions of Col. Henry Dodge, the workers in the lead mines organized a company of mounted volunteers, numbering nearly one hundred men, well armed and mounted.

CAPTURE OF RED BIRD.

Maj. Whistler, of Fort Howard, arrived on the 1st of September, 1827, at Fort Winnebago, now the site of Portage City. His force consisted of Government troops and a company of Oneida and Stockbridge Indians, sixty-two in number, mustered in by Ebenezer Childs and Joseph Dickinson. On the other hand, Col. Snelling was in command at Fort Crawford, whence he directed the movements of the troops and the miners under Col. Dodge, who scoured the country on both sides of the Wisconsin, driving every Indian before them. Soon after Maj. Whistler's arrival, he was informed that the Winnebagoes were encamped, within a short distance, on the Wisconsin, where Portage City is now located. A few days later, a body of warriors were descried, with the aid of a field glass, to be approaching the military camp. The Indian party bore three flags. The two in front and rear were the American flag, while the center was a flag of truce, borne by Red Bird in person. As they approached the Fox River, a loud, monotonous chant was heard. Those familiar with Indian habits proclaimed it to be "Red Bird singing his death song." Arriving on the banks of the river, a halt was made, and a barge was sent across to receive the delegation, and an escort of soldiers was provided to convey them within the lines.

Ascending the bluff, Kar-ray-mau-nee, a distinguished chief, was in the van. On arrival at the camp, order was called and, Kar-ray-mau-nee, acting as spokesman, said: "They are here. Like braves they have come in: treat them as braves; do not put them in irons." The military had previously drawn out in line, the Oneida and Menomonee Indians in groups on the left, the band on the right. A little in advance of the center, stood Red Bird, and the miserable We-kaw, while those who had accompanied them formed a semi-circle on the right and left. All eyes were riveted on the noble form of Red Bird. In height, he was about six feet, straight as an arrow and faultless as a model. His form was symmetrical, and as graceful as an Apollo Belvidere. His face wore an easy expression, combining dignity and grace, associated with a majestic mien. His face was parti-colored, being painted on one side red and on

the other with an intermixture of pale green. He was clothed in a Yankton suit of dressed elk-skins of immaculate white, and as soft and pliable as the finest kid. It consisted of a jacket ornamented with fringe of the same material, the sleeves being cut to fit his finely molded arm, and leggings, also of dressed elk-skin, the fringe of which was varied and enriched with blue beads. On his feet, he wore moccasins, and, on each shoulder, in place of an epaulet, was fastened a preserved bird. Around his neck he wore a collar of blue wampum, beautifully mixed with white, which was sewed on to a piece of cloth, while the claws of a panther or wild-cat, with their points inward, formed the rim of the collar. Around his neck were also hanging strands of wampum of various lengths, the circles enlarging as they descended. In one hand, he held the white flag, and in the other the calumet of peace.

As he stood in princely grandeur before the military tribunal, with features as immobile as stone, his direst enemies could not conceal the admiration they secretly felt for him. According to the Indian law, of a scalp for a scalp, as immutable as the ancient Jewish penalty, of "an eye for an eye," Red Bird had committed no crime against his own crude laws of justice, and, consequently, his conscience was at rest. Innocent, in his own simple soul, of murder, he was ready to meet death, and accepted the fate that was to transport him to the happy hunting-grounds of the Great Father without a tremor.

When Red Bird and We-kaw were told to sit down, the band struck up Pleyel's Hymn. All was hushed in silence. At the conclusion of the melody, Red Bird extracted from his pouch kinnikinick and tobacco, cut the latter in the palm of his hand, struck a fire on a bit of punk with his flint and steel, lighted it, and smoked in serene silence.

Kar-ray-mau-nee then spoke substantially as follows: They were required to bring in the murderers. They had no power over any except two; the third had gone away, and these had voluntarily agreed to come in and give themselves up. They interceded for kind treatment, and besought that they might not be put in irons. He concluded by offering twenty horses in atonement for the loss of human life at the hands of their tribe. The Indians were cautioned regarding their future conduct, and recommended to appeal their quarrels to the Great Father for settlement, and were promised that the felons should not be ironed.

Having heard this, Red Bird stood up, and, advancing two paces toward Maj. Whistler, said: "I am ready." After a pause he added: "I do not wish to be put in irons; let me be free. I have given away my life; it is gone." Bending and taking a pinch of dust between his fingers, he blew it away, repeating as he eyed the vanishing dust—"Like that; I would not take it back; it is gone." Having thus spoken, he threw his hands behind his back, and marched directly up to Maj. Whistler. A platoon was wheeled back from the center of the line, when, the officer stepping aside, Red Bird and We-Kaw marched through the line, in charge of a file of men, to a tent provided for them in the rear, where a guard was set over them. They were afterward committed for safe keeping to the post at Prairie du Chien, there to await their trial for murder in the regular court of justice.

Very soon after the surrender of these prisoners, Gen. Atkinson's troops, and the volunteers under Col. Dodge, arrived at Fort Winnebago. Gen. Atkinson, on receiving assurance of the friendly feeling of the Winnebagoes, discharged the volunteers, assigned two companies of regulars to the occupation of Fort Crawford, and ordered the other regulars to their respective stations, while he returned to Jefferson Barracks.

In the following spring, Red Bird, We-Kaw and Chic-hon-ic were tried at Prairie du Chien, before Judge J. D. Doty. They were convicted and sentenced to pay the extreme penalty of the law on the 28th of December. Red Bird died in prison, and his two accomplices were liberated on a reprieve from President Adams, who granted it on the express stipulation that the tribe would cede the land then in possession of the miners. For the loss of her husband, and the life-long mutilation of her child, Madame Gagnier was granted two sections of land for herself and children. The Government furthermore agreed to pay her the sum of \$50 per annum, for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity of the Winnebago Indians. Thus ended the outbreak which threatened to become a war of extermination to the miners then

in the country. At the conclusion of peace, the miners returned to their deserted claims, and sought for mineral in the uninterrupted enjoyment of security to life and property.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—DODGEVILLE.

Concerning the arrival of the first white man in this county, reports are conflicting and liable to mislead a superficial observer. Undoubtedly the country was unsettled before the year 1827, or only populated by roving bands of Indians and trappers who, in pursuit of the chase, were led throughout the broad West. One good result of the Winnebago war was to demonstrate the mineral wealth of this region and open up the land for the pioneers who began to come in in hordes soon after. The first persons to improve the discovery were Gen. Henry Dodge, Jesse W. Shull (the founder of Shullsburg), John Ray, who afterward settled at Willow Springs, and James M. Strode, of Galena, Ill., all of whom arrived at the present site of Dodgeville on the 3d day of October, 1827.

However, it is generally acknowledged that Ezra Laramie and a man by the name of Putnam were the discoverers of the lead mines, with a few other pioneer miners, and that prior to the arrival of Gen. Dodge and those mentioned, they were located here just below the spring, and had thrown up two small log cabins, where they lived in a crude state of civilization. At that time, there were a considerable number of Winnebago Indians on the ground. They greatly preponderated, and outnumbered the whites by ten to one. Through the medium of Martin Van Sickle, a transient trader and dealer in pelts, the Indians were informed that Gen. Dodge was a chief of some rank among the white men, and they accorded him a salute in keeping with his supposed exalted station. As Dodge approached them, they ran and immediately seized their guns, formed in line, and fired a salute over the heads of the new-comers. The General was accompanied by four negro slaves, who chose to accompany him under a promise that they should equally share their master's fare and be liberated some years thereafter. The second day after their arrival, lots were staked off, and every individual of the party engaged in the construction of a double log cabin for common use. The *modus operandi* followed was to excavate a hollow in the hillside, and then to erect on the outside a wall of logs, and roof in the inclosed space by roughly hewn logs, resting one end on the outer wall and the other end buried in the hill. Warned by the treachery of the Winnebagoes in the late war, the new-comers warily proceeded to insure their own safety by constructing a block-house on the hill above the hut. Inclosed both buildings and an area not exceeding seventy-five feet square, was a stockade composed of palisades set in the ground to a depth of two feet, and standing eight or ten feet above the surrounding surface. This afforded a shelter and protection and was at least a warm if not comfortable domicile. The only other improvement was to build a few miners' cabins at this point.

The following day, Gen. Dodge held a council with the Indians, who at that time were encamped on the Jenkins Branch, and engaged in smelting lead and making bullets for their winter hunts. He told the chiefs and braves that the whites had come there with peaceable intentions, for the purpose of mining and smelting, and that if they behaved themselves they should be treated with amity and would also be presented with various articles of utility. If, however, they declined to accept friendly overtures and wanted war, they could have it upon cheap terms. If they killed or wounded any of the whites, they were threatened with a severe retaliation. To these propositions, a ready assent was given, and ever after the Indians, with one or two notorious exceptions, were steadfast friends.

Dodge's party was fortunate in finding mineral during 1827, which turned out to be an extensive body, afterward known as the "Patch Diggings." A rude log furnace was immediately constructed, and, before the 1st of March, Gen. Dodge had manufactured and hauled to Galena some \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of lead. The price ruling the market at that time was \$5 per hundred pounds.

In the same fall, James McRaney, Jacob Hunter, Charles Galloway, Daniel Moore and James Sayles, acting in co-operation, made a claim. All these claims were for "patch"

diggings. During the same season (1827) the firm, Putnam & Lamb, entered a claim nearly half a mile northwest of the court house. These diggings were sheet lead, and have since been owned by various miners, who have worked them intermittently, and usually with profit. Charles Gaines and James Wooley opened a mine nearly a quarter of a mile north of the court house plot, near what has since been called "dirty hollow." They also built a furnace, a little east of Dodge's furnace, the same year.

The next pre-emption claim was made by John Turney, George Madery and Charles Whistler, in 1827, nearly northwest of the court house.

VAN MATRE SURVEY.

Late in the fall of 1827, the Van Matre brothers, Jef and Louis, discovered, on Section 5, Town 5, Range 3, a rich-paying lode. Afterward, Abe and John became associated with them, when they made what to this day is recognized as the Van Matre survey, which was one mile square, comprising half of Section 5 and one-half of Section 6. According to the old Government mining rule, two men could hold and work, under the supervision of the United States Agent, two hundred yards square, and, on a survey, the law required the presence of at least twenty men to hold it. They worked the land until 1829, when evidences of a failing supply induced them to forsake it. During the two years the survey was mined, the yield, which was very heavy, was sold to Gen. Dodge for smelting. The land now is used for farming, and only very feeble attempts are made to raise mineral. Other diggings, limited in extent, were at that time scattered over the country near the present site of Dodgeville, but none of these individual mines held out long. The Indians retained possession of a valuable mine on the Sugar River, which they operated in their primitive way, principally to supply lead for their own uses. Information of the lead found here being bruited abroad, attracted many miners thither, who remained for a time, but finally drifted elsewhere without effecting any permanent settlement.

FIRST WHITE WOMAN.

The first woman in the little settlement, and the first woman to grace the county with her presence and exert the mollifying influence of her sex, was Miss Eliza Van Sickle, sister of the Indian trader of the same name and of a miner known as Jake Van Sickle, an early settler. The next woman was Mrs. John G. Parrish, a Kentucky lady, who immigrated to the lead mines in the vicinity of the town of Mifflin, in the fall of 1827. Mrs. Thomas McRaney appeared early in the spring of 1828, at the Dodgeville diggings, and thenceforward the gentler sex were numerously represented in the current population that set in that year.

The first death occurred in 1827, among Henry Dodge's household, the victim being one of the negro slaves who voluntarily accompanied his master from Galena, Ill. The next death, and the first white man to die here, was James Journey, who expired in the spring of 1828. He was buried in the old cemetery, near Dodgeville.

PEDDLERS CREEK AND DALLAS.

Mineral was likewise discovered at Linden, in the fall of 1827, by Patrick O'Meara, familiarly known as the "Dodgeville peddler." He circulated all through the mining country between Galena and Dodgeville, retailing his wares to all who stood in need of such trifles as pins, needles, cloths and general small wares. By a fortuitous mishap, if such an anomaly could exist, O'Meara was overtaken one night by darkness and compelled to camp on the banks of what has since been called Peddler's Creek, a short distance west of the present village. While collecting fuel for his camp-fire, he accidentally stumbled across a piece of lead ore, displaced by the burrowing of a badger. He pursued his journey to Galena, where he confided his secret to a bosom friend, Morgan Keogh. Together they returned to the location and prosecuted mining on the creek, near its intersection with the Galena and Dodgeville. This has since been known as "Peddler's Creek," in deference to the peddler whose discovery rendered that section famous. They erected cabins, and continued to exhume mineral for several years; then, owing to un-

propitious fortune, they removed elsewhere. Keogh erected his cabin in a grove of timber, which has since been known as Keogh's Grove. John G. Parrish, from the blue-grass region of Kentucky, settled in Mifflin, on Section 16, late in 1827. He built a hut for himself and family, and engaged in mining and teaming. He only remained here for five years, when he returned to Galena, where he was stricken with the cholera and died. In the summer of 1828, Abel Clapp, a Missourian, and Joseph B. Hunter and Thomas Simpson made their debut and located claims on the old Indian camping ground, subsequently the platted site of the village of Dallas. There the first furnace in the town of Mifflin was erected by Joseph B. Hunter, who continued mining and smelting until the death of his partner in 1832.

MINERAL POINT.

The vicinity of Mineral Point was settled in the fall of 1827, but, owing to the number of contending statements, no accurate idea can be gained of the first actual settler. The honor has been claimed for William Roberts, R. C. Hoard and others. None, however, supply corroborative testimony of the justice of those claims, and therefore public opinion relegates the honor to John Hood and wife, who are generally accredited with the distinction of having made the first permanent location. They removed to Iowa County from Missouri, and settled in Mineral Point in the spring or early summer of 1828. This first place of abode was a hastily constructed hut, made by extending two poles from an overhanging bank, and covering them with bark to shed the rain. A sod house, measuring ten by twelve feet, was afterward erected. The first lead in the hill, whence the town derives its significant name, was struck by Nat Morris and Messrs. Tucker and Warfield. They struck it rich, to use a localism, and the news was quickly bruited abroad among the miners then engaged in the Illinois fields. R. C. Hoard and John Long, who rank among the first arrivals, built the first furnace two miles east of the "Point." Several others were added during this season. About two and a half miles from Mineral Point, in a northwesterly direction, a mining camp was established in 1828, under the dignified appellation of Mosquito Grove. The prime movers in this cluster were Duke Smith, ——— Maston, Lucius Langworthy and brothers and James Brady. The camp was located in a hollow at the confluence of two creeks, flanked on both sides with a scrubby growth of wood, which formed a regular jungle for the busy mosquito. Barreldown, another diggings a little south, was established in the same year. Abner Nichols was one of the first in this section.

EARLY MERCHANDISING.

The first store and stock of goods were opened in Dodgeville in the spring of 1828. This place at that time must have ranked high as a commercial standpoint or distributing center for the miners, as we find that three fairly stocked "stores" were in full blast in Dodge's mining camp, whereas, for fifty miles north or south, not a single article, barring mineral, was offered for sale until the growing importance of Mineral Point induced a merchant to select it as an eligible location. Quail & Armstrong were the pioneers of trade. Early in the spring of 1828, they brought in from Galena a general stock of provisions, groceries, clothing and mining implements, and opened a shop within the present boundaries of Dodgeville. In the summer or early autumn, Erastus Wright, accompanied by an assistant or associate trader named Guiard, rented a log house in Mineral Point, wherein they made the first sale of goods witnessed in that section.

To Dodgeville again is bequeathed the honor of having had the first mechanical industry in the county, in the form of a blacksmith-shop, which stood about the center of Iowa street, in front of Stratman's present paint-shop. There were two blacksmiths working together named Chatsy and Manlove.

FIRST MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

In 1829, Miss Lovey Roberts, the daughter of Elder Roberts, the first preacher in the county, and one of the very first settlers at Mineral Point, was married to Joshua Brown. These,

it is asserted, were the first nuptials celebrated in the county, but a doubt has arisen regarding priority, owing to the claim of America Parish, who, it is alleged, was married as early as 1828, to Daniel Moore, in the town of Mifflin, or what is now called Eden.

An equally interesting event, and one that in the estimation of many overtops all other social occurrences in importance, was the birth of the first child in what is now the town of Mineral Point. This natal curiosity was the offspring of Mrs. G. D. Ferris, who gave birth to a promising girl baby in 1828. The child was baptized with the euphonious title of Hannah.

A quaint document, the first marriage license issued in the county after organization, is found among the county archives. Herewith we give transcript:

EAST MOUNDS, February 12, 1830.

Mr. John L. Chastirn, please to let D. Ferris, Esq., have license to marry Mary Ann McCormick and Thomas Walsh, both of Michigan Territory and Iowa County.

Attest.,

Thomas R. Bracken.

THOMAS WALSH,

MARY ANN McCORMICK.

FIRST FARMING.

Prohibited by the fallacious policy of the government from forming or developing the agricultural resources of the country, husbandry languished and was not pursued by the early settlers, who were forced to devote their whole time and attention to mining. In 1828, paltry patches of land adjoining the miners' diggings were broken, or, rather, dug up and planted with garden truck, in hopes of realizing a variety to the monotonous diet of pork and beans. The first attempt to follow farming as an industry was made in 1829 by Capt. J. B. Estes, who broke forty acres in the town of Linden. James Jenkins broke land on Section 21, Town 6, Range 3, Dodgeville, in 1829. William Kirkpatrick performed the work. John Messersmith settled on a farm in Dodgeville, Section 24, Town 6, Range 3, in 1829, and established an extensive farm. In 1830, Bennett, Honey and Jerry Lycan broke 100 additional acres for Capt. J. B. Estes. A greater portion of this was never fenced in until other men entered it. This land was famed for its luscious strawberries, and people flocked thither from all around to partake of the rich fruit. The first crop of wheat and oats was garnered by Capt. J. B. Estes on his hundred-acre farm, in 1831, in Town 6, Range 2 (Linden). The seed was obtained from Illinois, by John Lindsay, who is yet living, a settler of 1828.

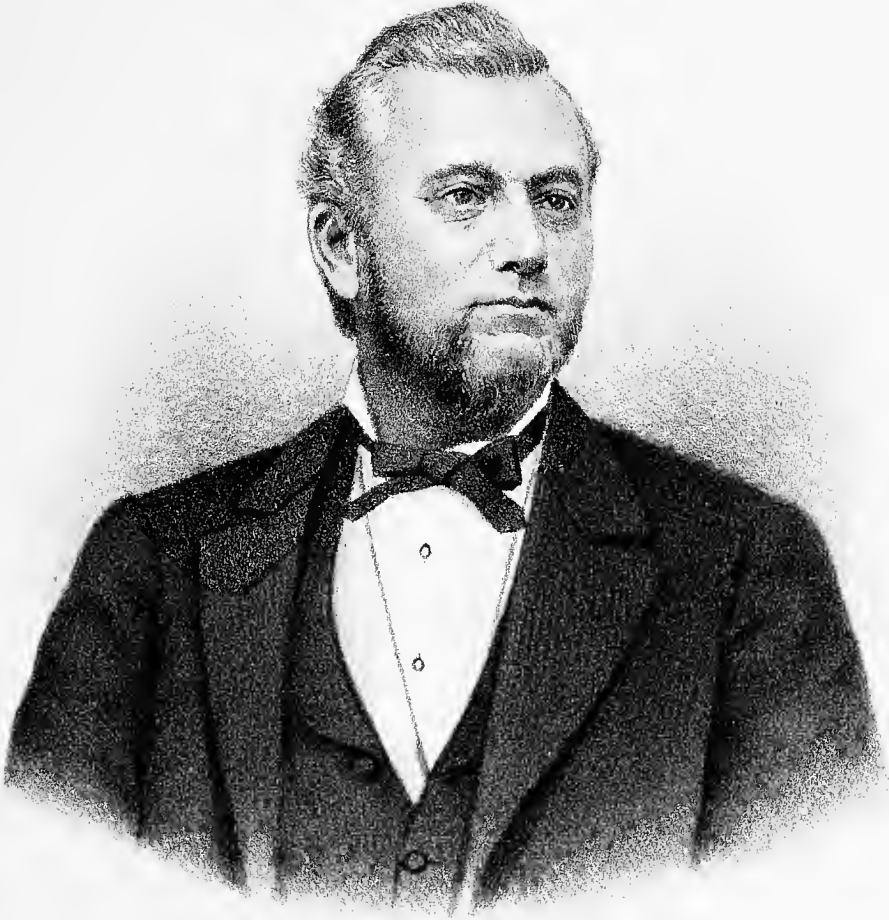
The following paragraph from the *Miner's Journal* of 1837, goes to show the redundant fertility of the soil when even only rudely cultivated. Our prairie and hazel lands have produced this season an unusual quantity of this delicious fruit (strawberries), and, in some places which were favorable to their growth, they have equaled in size the production of the best cultivated gardens. The following is the size of five berries taken from the top of a pailful which were gathered in a field in the vicinity of Willow Springs: One, two and a half inches in circumference, three two and five-eighth inches, and one three inches. The cultivation of strawberries should be attended to in our territory, which in soil and latitude is so favorable to their growth.

FIRST MILL.

In 1830, a man by the name of Walker built a small mill two miles northeast of Mineral Point, on the old Dowd place, for a Mr. Miller, who conducted it for two or three years, grinding grain into feed for animals, and making corn-meal. He not having adequate facilities to supply bolted flour, the inhabitants of the county were supplied from Galena.

BLUE RIVER.

The western section of the county was first visited as far back as 1826; one F. X. Brisbois, a French Canadian half-breed, arrived from the portage on a prospecting tour. It is unknown what measure of success was meted out to him, neither are there any living persons now in the county who can conjure up more than a passing recollection of this individual. Capt. Silas Jones was the succeeding adventurer, to whose skill and enterprise the present town of Highland is indebted for much of its prosperity. Capt. Jones arrived in the Blue River Precinct, on



James Spensley

MINERAL POINT.

the ground now occupied by Centerville, in the latter part of 1827. Capt. Jones built the first smelting furnace here in 1828. His title was gained during the Black Hawk war when he was commander of the Blue River Fort. After him, during 1827, a large number of miners came in and started what have since been known as the "Centerville Diggings."

RIDGEWAY.

Following the belts of mineral deposits, the miners swarmed into the mineral regions of the eastern quarter of the county in the spring of 1828.

J. B. Skinner settled in this town in 1828, and within a short time started a furnace, with Jacob Pate, who entered the town at the same time. In honor of the erection of the first furnace in the vicinity, the locality was dubbed Patesville.

Hugh R. Porter came to the town in the same year, and entered a smelting claim on the land which, to this day, has preserved the name of Porter's Grove. In the fall, James and William Morrisson built a "double-eye" furnace. About the same time, Thomas McRaney erected a "single-eye" furnace southwest from the Little Blue Mound, at the junction of Mound Creeks. The Rankin brothers also came in 1828, and, in 1829, sold their diggings to William Garrison and Patrick Horine; hence the name Garrison's Grove.

J. D. Ansley smelted the first copper in Iowa County as early as 1835, and the ruins of his works are still visible about three miles south of Mineral Point, on the line of the railroad adjacent to the Mineral Point Branch. Another furnace was erected on the East Fork of the Mineral Point Branch, two miles from the depot, by Kendall, Preston & Co.

In 1851, the first agricultural society was established in Iowa County, with H. L. Leffingwell, President; Henry M. Billings, Levi Sterling, P. O'Dowd, John Hand, F. J. Dunn and G. Goldthorp, Vice Presidents; Samuel Crawford, Treasurer, and William K. Smith. The society held its first meeting and fair October 1, 1851. This society is now supplemented by the Southwestern Agricultural Society, with headquarters at Mineral Point.

Various social organizations were perfected between the years 1850 and 1860. The most prominent association was the Miners' Co-operative and Protective Union, composed of miners from Green, Dane, La Fayette, Iowa and Grant Counties. The workings of the society were purely beneficial, being intended to benefit wives and families of deceased miners, to assist them in illness, and generally to protect individual mining interests. An art association existed here about 1857, but, owing to the more absorbing cares of business, it did not survive the second year.

FIRST SCHOOL AND PHYSICIANS.

The first school in the county was taught at Mineral Point in 1829 by Mrs. Harker and Beulah Lamb. The attendance numbered eight pupils, whose facilities for mastering the simple rudiments of the English language were plain beyond description. The schoolhouse was a wretched log cabin, with rough-hewn timber walls. The seats were made by inserting four wooden pegs in slabs of timber. The floor was composed of rough, puncheons, and pens and ink were novelties beyond the flightiest imagination. With the institution of a school, the highway was paved for the reception of the arts and sciences. In 1828, Dr. E. Loofborrow appeared in Mineral Point from Gratiot's Grove, but did not tarry long in the budding town. He was succeeded by Dr. Maanegan, of Missouri, who permanently located at Mineral Point. Dr. Morrison made his appearance about the same time at Helena. On the north side of the county, Dr. Justine settled at Dodgeville during 1828, also.

OLD HELENA.

The settlement of the northern section is almost parallel with the earliest claims in the south or central portion of the county. Advantage was taken of the Wisconsin River to transport merchandise and convey the raw products to market. The brightest prospects were freely canvassed, and, in the temporary location of the county seat at Helena, we witness the presumptuous

overreaching of an aspiring community. As early as 1828, a village was laid out, surveyed and staked, in what is now known as McHutchins' place. This was laid out by Gen. Dodge, Col. Moore, McRaney and others, and is conspicuous only as having been the first village platted in the county. Several cabins were erected that fall by miners from Dodgeville, Mineral Point and surrounding locality. Here were built, in 1829, the first boats launched from the shores of Iowa County. The crafts were of the flat-boat type, the only kind for which the shallow waters of the river were navigable. The lumber was sawed by John Lindsay and Mr. Morrison, the work being done with a pit or whip saw, where one man stood in a pit and the other on top of the log. The first boat was built by McCaul and Judd. Later in the same year, Collyer, Lay, Dunn and the Morrison brothers built a flat-boat. The logs, from which the lumber was sawed, were obtained from the opposite banks of the river.

The first attempt to inaugurate a manufacture suitable to this region was made here in 1833, when Daniel Whitney, Platte & Co. undertook the manufacture of various grades of shot. A tower was erected at the mouth of Mill Creek, and for many years it afforded a home market for quantities of lead. Owing to the instability of the lessees and the frequent transfer of the proprietorship, the manufacture gradually weakened, and finally ceased. The United States Government located officers here in 1829 for the collection of lead rents. Frank Guion was sub-agent, representing Col. Wight, of Galena. A building was subsequently erected in which were kept military supplies until 1833, when the premises were abandoned and the supplies disposed of to the miners.

A VISIT TO HELENA IN 1836.

G. W. Featherstonhough, who voyaged down the Wisconsin in 1836, thus sums up his Helena experience: "At 9 o'clock, A. M., we reached a shot-tower belonging to Mr. Whitney, on the left bank of the river, and landed there to breakfast. As soon as the canoe was fastened to the shore, we trudged to the agent's house, to which the name Helena had been given. Mr. Whitney's nephew and wife received me civilly, and insisted upon entertaining me with breakfast, which, when I had dispatched, I went to see what they called the shot-tower, where lead, brought from the lead districts of Wisconsin, not many miles off, is cast into shot of various sizes. This shot-tower was not one of the ordinary columns that rise to a great height from the surface, but was a cylindrical excavation, ingeniously made in an escarpment of the incoherent sandstone, 200 feet in height. The lead was melted at the top, and afterward poured down to a chamber below. The whole contrivance did great credit to the proprietor. From the top of the escarpment, I had an extensive view of the Wisconsin, with the broad bottoms of fertile soil on each side of it, forming, altogether, a rich valley about two miles in breadth, once occupied entirely by this flood, in the ancient state of the river, and which had contracted itself into its present channel, either upon that last retreat of the waters of the country, or from its diminution by the gradual drainage of the country. * * * In treating, however, of these physical phenomena analytically, a distinction is to be observed. Some of the valleys may have been formed on the general retreat of the ocean from a continent, on its first appearance, and some on the retreat of an inland sea of fresh water, such as that which has produced the valley of the Wisconsin, with its coves and dells coming into at right angles, all abounding in natural and beautiful plantations of trees and shrubs. But, whether these fine vales are owing to one cause or the other, it is evident that they have both been instruments, in the hand of Providence, to embellish that surface of the earth which was to be inhabited by the human family.

Mr. Whitney's agent informed me that galena was found within twenty miles of the shot-tower; and, in examining some of the highest parts of the escarpment, I found a sparry, calcareous rock, resembling that in which the galena is found in the State of Missouri—a fact which led to the inference that the galena of this district might also be inclosed in equivalent strata. I left Helena at 11 A. M. The morning was beautiful, and, having made a good breakfast, I went gliding on and enjoying the scenery. Near 1 P. M., we came up with a mass of sandstone, which had fallen off from an escarpment about thirty feet in height, for about two hundred feet in length; the water had underworn it, and, being loose and incoherent, it had peeled

off, leaving a smooth face. About 2 P. M., we stopped at a little cove to let the men dine, at a place where I found what I had not met with before—an industrious family in a clean wigwam. About 2:30 P. M., we were afloat again, and soon passed a fine stream coming in from the right bank (Pine River). The country here was remarkably beautiful, the slopes of the banks gracefully wooded, and occasionally interrupted by coves. For a distance of about three miles, the escarpments were about two hundred and fifty feet high, the rock every now and then jutting out and taking a castellated appearance. It was evident, from the manner in which the sections presented themselves on the banks, that the surface of the country in the interior must be very undulating. I observed, too, that the incoherent structure of the sandstone had been favorable to Indian talent; the figures of deer, men and horses, sometimes well executed, being cut in it, and, sometimes, painted with a red bole. The swallows had availed themselves of the softness of the rock by picking holes and building their nests there in innumerable quantities. This loose texture of the rock is to be detected also in the tops of the hills, which are gracefully rounded off, the incoherent rock having yielded to the action of the atmosphere. In these parts of North America, the arenaceous beds are of immense extent, and it goes beyond the power of man's imagination to form even a proximate idea of the ancient state of things which existed before the particles of sand, now so loosely combined, formed an integral portion of the hard, quartzose rock from which they seem to have been derived. How remote that period must have been from the present! About 6 P. M., we stopped for the night at a bold bank, up which the men had to carry the *butin* to a commodious encampment.

Subsequently, in 1837, the same author wrote: "On reaching the shot-tower on the bank of the Wisconsin, I found everything much improved since my visit there in 1835. Although called a tower, it was, in fact, a perpendicular cylinder cut from the top of the escarpment through the incoherent sandstone to a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, and the adit below from the surface of the escarpment to the water-tub was ninety feet long. Their method in the manufacturing of shot was to put ten pounds of arsenic to every one thousand pounds of galena, to make the lead brittle and disposed to separate; three-fourths of this arsenic evaporates whilst melting, and does not combine with the lead. The lead, when melted a second time, is poured through a perforated ladle, and falls from the top of the tower into the water below in all sorts of sizes and shapes. When taken out and dried, it is poured over a series of inclined planes, separated by small troughs. Those globules which are quite orbicular, run over all the planes, while the imperfect ones waddle along, and, being sometimes double and having no spring in their movements, drop into the troughs and are melted over again. The perfect shot are finally sifted in a machine containing various drawers with their bottoms perforated in holes of all sizes, from buckshot to mustard-seed. This machine is moved by the hand. The shot, when separated into sorts, is glazed and put into bags.

"But a very short time ago, the whole country was a wilderness, containing only a few roaming Winnebagoes, and already the white men have established a well-conducted and prosperous manufactory. Having got something to eat at the house, we lay down to sleep on the floor and surrendered ourselves to myriads of pitiless mosquitoes.

"What with the mosquitoes and the heavy thunder and rain that were performing almost the whole night, I rose at the dawn sleepless and feverish. The Wisconsin River, which interested me so much when I came down it in my canoe in 1835, was as beautiful as ever. Having got a cup of coffee, we left its banks about 9 A. M., and returned to our guides, where, taking leave of our hospitable friends, we proceeded on our return to Mineral Point, which we reached about 4 in the afternoon."

FURNACES OF '27 AND '28.

Previous to the incursions of Black Hawk, the following furnaces were in successful operation in Iowa County:

James Estes had a log furnace four miles northwest of Dodgeville, in 1828.

James and William Morrison's furnace, at Porter's Grove, in Ridgeway.

John Messersmith's furnace, on Section 13, where Joseph Michael's farm was located, constructed in 1828.

The firm of Tay, Collier & Dunn had a furnace about one and one-half miles west of Messersmith's furnace, in the town of Dodgeville; built in 1828.

Maj. Thomas Jenkins' furnace, half a mile southwest of the above furnace 1828.

Bush's furnace, built either in the towns of Linden or Eden, in 1828.

Gaines & Wooley's furnace, near Dodgeville; built in 1827.

William Phelps' furnace, on Furnace Ridge, two miles southeast of Dodgeville; built in 1829.

Kirkpatrick's furnace, Diamond Grove; built in 1828.

J. B. Terry's furnace, at Diamond Grove; built in 1828.

Gratiot & Laramie's furnace, at Diamond Grove; built in 1828.

McKnight & Thrasher's furnace, at Diamond Grove; built in 1828.

A log furnace, on Blue River, now Highland, started by Capt. Jones in 1828.

James H. Gentry's furnace, three miles west of Mineral Point; built in 1828.

Gov. Dodge's furnace, in Dodgeville; built in 1827.

R. C. Hoard's furnace, on the O'Dowd farm, three miles east of Mineral Point; built in 1828.

Millsap & Hunter, had furnace in Linden, in 1828.

Capt. John F. O'Neill's furnace, two and a half miles south of Mineral Point, was in operation a short time previous to the Black Hawk war.

THE FIRST CENSUS.

The first census enumeration was made in 1834 by Levi Sterling. Then there were 5,400 white persons residing in what is now the State of Wisconsin; 2,633 of whom were living in the County of Iowa.

Aside from the above, it is impossible to arrive at accurate deductions in the absence of the census books, but herewith are appended the names enumerated in four districts by P. F. Dillon, and returned to the County Clerk May 16, 1838. This census was taken according to an act approved December 30, 1837:

Peckatonika.—John Smith, 5; Michael Cook, 4; Isaac Bailey, 5; Thomas J. Higginbotham, 2; George W. Rollins, 2; Joseph Bailey, 11; George Evans, 3; Abner Adkins, 5; James Robb, 4; Mrs. Hall, 5; P. F. Dillon, 5; J. B. Sheldon, 14; Joshua Bailey, 12; Edmund Dellahey, 2; Christopher Blackgrove, 7; Lewis Sanderford, 11; John Johnson, 1; Benjamin Martin, 2.

Fever River.—David Southwick, 9; Fortunatus Berry, 10; J. W. Blackstone, 10; Beverly Blackstone, 4; John Cairns, 1; Roland Eweberry, 7; Rawly McMillan, 6; John Roberts, 6; John White, 2; Benjamin Funk, 9; Francis Cliney, 10; Humphrey Taylor, 9; Alexander Moore, 9; Judah Hall, 6; Joseph Camp, 6; Thomas Beano, 5; John Slaughter, 7; William Fearman, 6; Anthony Millen, 3; James Woods, 5; John Woods, 5; Susanna Helm, 5; Green Watson, 4; Robert Anderson, 6; George Helms, 6; Jonathan Helms, 4; Isaac Robertson, 7; James George, 7; John Eneas, 2; Peter Tranquille, 6; Charles Gregoire, 11; Ezra Lamb, 8; Frederic Hunnel, 9; George Carroll, 14; Alexander Simpson, 5; Peter Corish, 11; John B. Shultze, 5; Aaron V. Hastings, 12; John M. W. Lacey, 3; Zeria Beebe, 10; Frederick Rodolph, 3; Thomas Shelton, 7; Sarah Hale, 5; Isaac Wall, 6; Russel Baldwin, 10; John Ray, 9; James Tolley, 7; Jameson Hamilton, 13; R. H. Scott, 8; Samuel George, 9; John Dougherty, 7; William Oliver, 1; Ezra Heldreth, 5; John Conroy, 7.

Blue Mounds.—Matthew G. Fitch, 6; Thomas Webster, 2; John Hook, 2; John J. Van Metre, 8; Peter Parkinson, Jr., 3; Peter Parkinson, Sr., 6; William Parkinson, 7; John E. Berneger, 1; Elizabeth Stevenson, 5; Jonas Shook, 7; Elias Shook, 7; Robert Campbell, 7; Leonard Ross, 5; George Skellenger, 12; William Burette, 9; John Trotter,

7; Adam Collins, 9; S. L. Taft, 6; Jesse Miller, 8; John Campbell, 5; Crawford Million, 3; Robert Threadgold, 3; Robert Oliver, 4; Jacob Caegle, 7; William Dobbs, 8; Thomas Davies, 11; John Helms, 11.

Lost Township.—Alexander Higginbotham, 7; William King, 6; James McMurtry, 7; Bethel Williams, 5; James McKnight, 5; Joseph McKnight, 6; Miles McKnight, 7; Anthony McKnight, 4; Henry Johnson, 4; John Armstrong, 8; John W. Osborn, 7; Henry Compos, 5; John Lane, 2; Benjamin Million, 7; James Riggs, 5.

TERRITORIAL ROADS.

By act approved December 9, 1836, Draper Ruggles, Joseph Payne, Noah Davis, Joseph Kelly and Andrew Kline were authorized as Commissioners to lay out a Territorial road commencing at James' Ferry, in Rock County; from there to Rockford, passing through Centerville, New Mexico, White Oak Springs, in La Fayette County, and thence to the Mississippi. The road was simply marked by blazing trees. The road was to be platted and a plat filed in the office of the Clerk of each county.

The first Territorial road of 1837 was laid out under an act approved December 30, 1837. John Moore, John Van Matre, Andrew Kline, Thomas Chilton and Robert C. Hoard, were appointed Commissioners to lay out a road commencing at the north boundary line of the State of Illinois, in Town 1, of Range east, and running thence on the nearest route to New Mexico, in Green County, and by way of Wiota, in La Fayette County, Mineral Point, in Iowa County, and Belmont, to the Mississippi. They were to begin the work on the first Monday in May, 1836, at Mineral Point, and complete it as soon as possible. This road was to be kept in order by the counties through which it passed.

By an act of January 3, 1838, Territorial roads were to be laid out under a general law.

By act of January 11, 1838, John Dowling and James Sproule were authorized to build a toll bridge over the West Pecatonica, at a point near their furnace, providing that said parties made good macadamized roads over the flats at that place.

Under a Legislative enactment, approved June 23, 1838, William Baldwin, Dennis C. Neal and James Kendall were appointed to lay out a Territorial road between Mineral Point and White Oak Springs, now in La Fayette County, where it united with the old Territorial road laid out in 1836. The road ran by the way of Kendall's Mills and New Diggings. Work was to be begun on the second Monday of August, 1838.

On June 23, 1838, Lewis Curtis, W. J. Martin and G. W. Hickox were appointed Commissioners to locate two roads; one from Mineral Point, through Elk Grove to Galena, and another, from Mineral Point easterly, to intersect the military road near Blue Mounds, running from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay.

By the same act, R. C. Hoard, John Messersmith, Sr., and H. L. Dodge were appointed Commissioners to establish a road from Mineral Point, through Dodgeville, to Helena, on the Wisconsin River.

Charles F. Legate, Henry M. Billings and C. Moore were appointed to lay out a road from Mineral Point, through Diamond Grove, to the Wisconsin River.

George H. Williston, H. F. James and James Briggs were appointed to lay out a road from Janesville to Mineral Point.

FIRST COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Education is the invisible monitor that controls our existence, and teaches us to discriminate between moral obligations and the insidious advances of evil. Without knowledge, man would be a helpless barbarian, deprived of all æsthetic sense, to appreciate the beautiful that meets the range of our vision, and equally powerless to encompass the dominating beauties of creation. The groveling savage, content with the fleeting pleasures of a day, and reckless of what the morrow will bring forth, is but a type of besotted ignorance. Environed, as we are, with educational facilities; with schoolhouses multiplying in geometrical proportion, the senses fail to grasp the incalculable advantages gained in the possession of even rudimentary instruction.

That knowledge alone, circumscribed as it may be, is sufficient to teach us how to approximate the value of earthly and ethereal entities. Wisconsin is predominant in the character of her scholastic institutions, and annually their importance is augmented by the perfection of details governing the discipline and management of rural schools, supervised by the County Superintendent of Education.

According to an act adopted by the Legislature at an extra legislative session convened in August, 1839, the county was divided into sixteen school districts, in conformity with the provisions of the enactment. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the number was increased to twenty-one. The limits of the various school districts, and the first inspectors elected, appear below.

School District No. 1.—To comprise Town No. 1, and south half of Town 2, Range 2 east. Inspectors—James Howe, James Murphy, Abraham Looney, R. H. Champion and Charles Gear.

District No. 2.—The north half of Town 2, and the south half of Town 3, Range 1 east. Inspectors—Charles Dunn, John Messersmith, Sr., D. J. Seeley, Alexander Willard and Justus DeSeelhorst.

District No. 3.—North half of Town 3, and Towns 4 and 5, of Range 1 east. Inspectors—John Moore, F. C. Kirkpatrick, James Wiswell, John Newman and C. DeLong.

District No. 4.—Towns 6, 7 and 8, of Range 1 east. Inspectors—Thomas D. Potts, D. E. Parrish, Moses Darnell, Moses Meeker and Lemuel Gillam.

District No. 5.—Towns 1 and 2, north of Range 2 east. Inspectors—John W. Blackstone, Samuel H. Scales, Henry Smith, Fortunatus Berry and Charles Gratiot.

District No. 6.—Towns 3 and 4, of Range 2 east. Inspectors—Francis Vivian, R. W. Carson, Benjamin Denson, Abner Westrope and Joseph Hatch.

District No. 7.—Towns 5, 6, 7 and 8, of Range 2 east. Inspectors—John B. Terry, Stephen B. Thrasher, Paschal Bequette, Charles F. Legate and Alex Blair.

District No. 8.—Towns 1 and 2, of Range 3 east. Inspectors—R. H. McGoon, Benjamin Funk, Francis Clyma, Alexander Moore and Peter Corrish.

District No. 9.—Town 3, Range 3 east. Inspectors—John Ray, Elihu Hall, Joseph Bailey, Elias Pilling and John P. Sheldon.

District No. 10.—Town 4 of Range 3 east. Inspectors—Charles Bracken, John Loofborrow, Robert W. Gray, James Hitchkins and John Smith.

District No. 11.—Town 5, of Range 3 east. Inspectors—Levi Sterling, Curtis Beech, Stephen Taylor, George Beatty and Henry B. Welsh.

District No. 12.—Towns 6, 7 and 8, Range 3 east. Inspectors—Henry L. Dodge, John Jenkins, John Lindsey, Robert S. Black and Thomas Jenkins.

District No. 13.—Towns 1 and 2, of Range 4 east. On the petition of A. Carrington and others, this district was set off April 9, 1840, as follows, and named the Big Springs District: Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Town 3, Range 4 east, and Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, in Town 2, Range 4 east. Inspectors—Ezra Lamb, George Carroll, Col. Shultz, Anthony Miller and Russel Baldwin.

District No. 14.—Towns 3 and 4, Range 4 east. Inspectors—Jesse Miller, William Parkinson, John Van Metre, William Burrett and M. G. Fitch.

District No. 15.—Towns 5, 6, 7 and 8, of Range 4 east. Inspectors—George W. Hickox, James Morrison, John B. Skinner, John Metcalf and William Garrison.

District No. 16.—Towns 1 and 2, Range 5 east. Inspectors—James McKnight, James McMurtry, Benjamin Million, Thomas Chelton and Henry Johnson.

District No. 17, or Willow Springs District.—Comprising Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, of Town 4, Range 3 east.

Otterbein School District, No. 18.—Town 2, Range 3 east, south half of Town 3, Range 3 east, and Section 6, in Town 2, Range 4 east.

Wiota District, No. 19.—Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in Town 2, Range 4 east, and Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 30, in Town 2, Range 5 east.

Platte District, No. 20.—Town 5, Range 1 east, north half of Town 4, and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in Town 4, Range 1 east.

Apple River District, No. 21.—Town 1, Range 3 east.

The first organized movement to foster education is noted in 1841. A tax of \$2,967.50 was levied by the County Board of Supervisors, for the support of schools and erection of schoolhouses. This year the first school return furnished proof of the existence of seventeen school districts, comprising 763 children of school age. Divided into districts the school population was as follows: District No. 1, 100 scholars; No. 2, 40; No. 3, 76; No. 17, 41; No. 7, 53; Apple River, 14; Union District No. 9, 77; No. 11, 143; No. 12, 42; No. 13, 42; No. 14, 51; No. 16, 32; No. 17, out of 13 and 16, 62.

The apportionment of the school fund was at the rate of \$2.25 for each scholar reported in attendance.

COUNTY SCHOOL WORK SINCE 1843.

The County Board of School Commissioners was organized April 23, 1844, when the first meeting was held. Only two Commissioners, James I. Bawden and William Baldwin were present. The subject of re-organizing the existing school districts, and establishing them on a recognized basis of operation occupied the meeting. The question of collecting rents on mineral mined in school lands, and issuing licenses to miners was determined, and a notice was issued requesting the Trustees of the several organized school districts to meet the Commissioners at Mineral Point in May, 1844. All persons interested, where the country was not districted into school sections, were asked to be present at the same time and place, furnished with a plat of their district as organized, or a plat of any district that was to be set off into a separate district. Also to recommend to the Commissioners such persons as would be reliable to collect rents on mineral, where mineral was raised in any such section, and to guard against trespass. Teachers who had not submitted to an examination and received certificates, were also notified to attend.

Districts that had not chosen Trustees were ordered to hold an election on Monday, May 13, 1844, and elect one Clerk, three Trustees and one Collector. All free white male inhabitants, over twenty years of age, were qualified to vote.

This notice was published in the *Miners' Free Press*, and fifty extra copies were struck off for circulation.

At the ensuing meeting, twenty school districts were organized. Teachers' certificates were granted to Edward Sullivan and Croyten Sargent. A number of petitions for leasing school lands were received, and, pending the issuance of leases, mining permits were granted to Israel Woodward & Co., Andrew Roberts, Broke & Simpson, David & J. F. Roberts, James L. Clark, G. F. Rock, John Ryan and A. A. Townsend & Co. At another meeting, all School Trustees were appointed legal agents to collect this rental, and they were ordered to report to the Commissioners, at their next session, the disposition made of all mineral in their district; that they take charge of the 16th Range nearest them, and to report trespassers and the amount of damage committed, and to report any person then settled on the 16th Section, "as it is impossible for the Commissioners to personally superintend all the forty 16th Sections in the county."

In September of the same year, the following school districts were laid off: Coon Branch District No. 4; Benton District No. 3; New Diggings Precinct No. 1; Mill Seat Bend District No. 2; White Oak Springs, Corrish District, Barreletown, Upper Diggings, Union, Hunter's, Whiteside Branch, Fever River, District No. 1, Town 18, and Prairie District.

The receipts from lead rents in 1844 amounted to \$383.65, which was distributed amongst the several school districts at the rate of 18 cents per scholar. After allowing for 1,921 scholars, the balance, \$37.40, was passed to the credit of school accounts for 1845. On petition, Blue River District, in Town 6, Range 1 east, was attached to Towns 6 and 7, Range 1 west, in Grant County, for school purposes.

During the past year, three new schoolhouses were built, and two of them furnished with the latest style of patent seats. There are, however, several schoolhouses in the county totally unsuited for school purposes. Some of these are in wealthy districts, that, according to the County School Superintendent's report, can present no excuse for not building new schools, except a mistaken idea of economy. On the whole, the buildings and surroundings will compare favorably with any in the State. Those in the western and northern parts of the county were highly eulogized, on their neat and comfortable appearance, by the State Superintendent in his address before the Institute of Dodgeville, in August, 1879. One hundred and seventy-eight applicants attended the annual spring and fall examinations.

The compulsory system has been a dead letter, so far as this county is concerned, not a single instance of enforced attendance having occurred. This is not due to the fact that the parents not all law abiding in this respect, but it must be attributed entirely to the indifference or lack of inclination to enforce it on the part of school officers.

The Institute at Dodgeville was, in many respects, the most successful ever held in the county. The work was principally primary, and was just what a large majority of the county teachers needed. The attendance was 125, with an average attendance of 102. Nearly all the districts have adopted series of text books, and present appearances indicate that their introduction will soon become general. From observation and comparison, it is believed that the schools are in a fairly progressive state, and will compare favorably with those of surrounding counties. Much remains to be done by teachers, school officers and friends of the public school system, to elevate the schools to the highest standard to which they can attain.

The county is now divided into 102 school districts, all of which have conformed to the State laws by furnishing an annual report. From these reports, it is found that the number of children of school age in Iowa County aggregates 8,211, of whom 4,205 are boys, and the remainder (4,006) are girls. Of 1,718 children in the district, between the ages of 4 and 7 years, 1,197 attended school. Between the ages of 7 and 15, there were 3,886 pupils, of whom 3,449 were reported in attendance at school. The number of teachers engaged to marshal the foregoing, aggregates 201, inclusive of males and females. Situated in the different districts of the county are 135 schoolhouses, with the most commodious located in the village of Dodgeville, with a reputed capacity of 1,450 pupils; Clyde claims the smallest, with accommodations for 200 scholars. The value of school property is estimated at \$44,580, with apparatus valued at \$1,902. The average salary disbursed to male teachers monthly, is \$29.83; to females, \$21.36. There is a high school at Avoca, operating under a curriculum, having one male Principal, and two female teachers. This school was established in 1876, and, during the past, averaged an attendance of 39 pupils.

A teachers' institute was held at Dodgeville August 28, 1880, under the conductorship of D. McGregor and Abbie White. The session was continued for nine days, during which time 125 teachers attended.

The amount of school dues and State school fund received during the year amounted to \$34,546.25, apportioned as follows: Arena, \$2,974.49; Clyde, \$952.64; Dodgeville, \$7,694.16; Eden, \$1,636.28; Highland, \$3,056.41; Linden, \$2,660.01; Mifflin, \$2,616.41; Mineral Point, \$2,877.69; Moscow, \$1,671.85; Pulaski, \$3,071.10; Ridgeway, \$12,989.74; Waldwick, \$1,255.96; Wyoming, \$1,489.51. The amount received from the State school fund was \$3,803.20.

CHAPTER III.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR—DODGE'S LETTER AND THE MINERAL POINT MESSENGER—FIRST MILITARY MOVEMENT AND FORTS—DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES—ACCOUNT OF ARMS DISTRIBUTED AT MINERAL POINT—OCCURRENCES AT MOUND FORT—FORT JACKSON ALARMED—BATTLE OF THE PECATONICA—BATTLE OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS AND BAD AXE—GRIGNON'S RECOLLECTIONS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Dissatisfied with the embodiments of the Rock River treaty of 1831, Black Hawk, and the Indian tribes paying him allegiance as their chief, proceeded, in the spring of 1832, to assert their misconceived right to the disputed land at the mouth of the Rock River. In April, 1832, he crossed the Mississippi with his braves, squaws, tepees, and the general litter of an aboriginal encampment, intending to ascend the Rock River and unite his forces with the allied strength of the Winnebago and Pottawatomie tribes. Gen. Atkinson, with a body of United States troops, had ascended the Mississippi in steamboats, and, learning of Black Hawk's infraction of the treaty, dispatched several express messengers to the renowned chief, ordering him, peremptorily, to return within the prescribed reserve. Black Hawk replied with a resolution expressing his adamant determination to pursue his course in peace, if not molested. The information of the Indian transmigration struck terror into the heart of the mineral regions and paralyzed trade; the pick and gad were forsaken for the more deadly musket and bayonet, and, throughout this widespread district, the news was conveyed with remarkable speed, by special couriers or express messengers, as they were designated.

The warlike rumors reached Mineral Point in the first week of May, 1832, accompanied by the intelligence that Black Hawk had crossed the Mississippi and taken possession of his ancient village at Rock Island; also that Gen. Atkinson was ascending the river from St. Louis with troops. It was likewise reported that Gov. Reynolds was to join him at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, with the Illinois militia, for the purpose of protecting the country and compelling Black Hawk to evacuate the Territory. In this predicament, fears were justly entertained by the miners, that, in the event of defeat, the scene of war would be transferred to their own vicinity.

DODGE'S LETTER AND THE MINERAL POINT MESSENGER.

In anticipation of such an untoward circumstance, Col. Henry Dodge addressed the following letter to Gov. Reynolds, requesting a resume of his plans of operations.

MINERAL POINT, May 8, 1832.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN REYNOLDS:

Dear Sir—The exposed situation of the settlements of the mining district, to the attacks of the Indian enemy, makes it a matter of deep and vital interest to us that we should be apprised of the movements of the mounted men under your Excellency's immediate command. Black Hawk and his band, it is stated by the latest advices we have had on this subject, was to locate himself above Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River. Should the mounted men under your command make an attack on that party, we would be in great danger here; for, should you defeat Black Hawk, the retreat would be on our settlements. There are now collected, within twenty miles above our settlements, about two hundred Winnebagoes, and, should the Sauks be forced into the Winnebago country, many of the wavering of that nation would unite with the hostile Sauks. I have no doubt it is part of the policy of this banditti to unite themselves as well with the Pottawatomes and Winnebagoes. It is absolutely important to the safety of this country, that the people here should be apprised of the intended movements of your army. Could you detach a part of your command across the Rock River, you would afford our settlement immediate protection, and we would promptly unite with you with such a mounted force as we could bring into the field. Judge Gentry, Col. Moore and James P. Cox, Esq., will wait on your Excellency, and receive your answer.

I am, sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

HENRY DODGE,
Commanding Michigan Militia

Soon after, Daniel M. Parkinson was dispatched from Mineral Point as a messenger to John Dixon, of Dixon, Ill., who was a particular friend of the Sacs and Foxes, and to Henry Gratiot, the Winnebago Indian Agent, to ascertain the true state of affairs. Mr. Parkinson was gone three days; the result of the mission being to confirm the above reports. This created no little alarm among the inhabitants, and caused them to at once begin to prepare for defense.

FIRST MILITARY MOVEMENT AND FORTS.

After the battle of Stillman's Run, Gov. Reynolds vouchsafed to dispatch an express messenger with a reply to Col. Dodge, informing him of the facts of Stillman's stampede, and that Iowa County was in imminent danger from attacks of the Indians.

In the meantime, Col. Dodge, despairing of an immediate reply, collected together a few trusty and stout settlers and miners from the vicinities of Mineral Point and Dodgeville, among whom was the Colonel's second son, Augustus C. Dodge, now of Burlington, Iowa. This organized corps of volunteers departed from Mineral Point about the 8th day of May, for a reconnoitering expedition to the supposed location of Black Hawk's warriors. They proceeded by way of Apple River to Buffalo Grove, at which place an Indian trail was discovered, leading to Rock River, at a point nearly opposite the Kishwakuee, and within a few miles of the ground on which Maj. Stillman and his entire command were so disastrously routed. On receiving the Governor's communication, Col. Dodge instantly returned home, alarmed the inhabitants of the mining country, and advised them to fortify and unite for mutual protection and defense. Unanimous in aim, and animated by the vital impulse of self-preservation, the respective settlements organized and erected forts and stockades, whereby the insinuating redskin could be repelled with the minimum of danger to those protected by the stout oaken timbers. Fifteen block-houses were built. They were named and located at the following exposed points: Fort Jackson, at Mineral Point; Fort Union, at Dodge's private residence, south of Dodgeville; Fort Napoleon, at Diamond Grove, in the town of Linden; Fort Jones, in the Blue River District (town of Highland), and a block-house at Helena, in Iowa County; Fort Hamilton, (in town of Wiota); Fort Defiance, in the town of Willow Springs; Fort Gratiot, at Gratiot's Grove; fort at Shullsburg; Fort de Seelhorst, in Elk Grove and White Oak Springs; fort in La Fayette County: Parish's Fort, at Wingville; fort at Cassville, and fort at Platteville, in Grant County; Mound Fort, near the Little Blue Mound, in Dane County.

Fort Jackson was situated on the land now occupied by a livery stable, on Commerce street, in the vicinity of the Mineral Point depot, and faced in an easterly direction. The east front extended from the south corner of James James' harness shop to what was then Jerusalem street, since changed to Fountain street. From that point, the outer walls extended sufficiently far north and west to form a perfect square. Since 1832, seven or eight feet of land have been excavated from the side of the hill, completely changing the conformation of the surface and destroying all relics of the old stockades. Work was commenced by digging a deep trench, or ditch, around the outlined area; then the men were dispatched into the surrounding woods to cut down and prepare appropriate timber for the outer defenses. Logs were taken from contiguous cabins, and, being sharpened on one end, were planted in the ditch; the soil was then filled in, firmly imbedding the posts three feet deep. Inside the walls, slabs or puncheons were spiked over spots wherever an opening or aperture presented itself. In the southeast angle, was a block-house and sentry box, projecting above the tops of the palisades, and a similar structure occupied the northwest corner. Two openings furnished means of exit and entrance; one, a gateway in the southeast corner, was composed of massive timbers; a smaller entrance similarly constructed was located in the northwest angle. Centrally situated, were several cabins to shelter the garrison and their families. Col. Moore was the commandant. Indolence was not an attribute of those early times, and the long summer days swiftly glided by in the manufacture of bullets to supply the volunteers then afield. The process was simple. A hearth or fire-place of stone would be built, whereon a huge cauldron would be placed, then a pig of lead would be inserted, and, when it was reduced to a fluid state by the brisk blaze, the women of the fort would collect and ladle

out the metal into bullet molds with iron spoons; a second person, armed with a knife, would receive the bullet and render it spherical by detaching the small tongues of lead adhering from the mold.

About this time were organized numerous militia companies, forming the Iowa County Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. Below are given the names of the Captains and the different terms of service: Capt. Clark's company, from May 16 to October 11, 1832; Capt. Dixon's, from June 17 to July 17, 1832; Capt. Gentry's, from May 11 to October 9, 1832; Capt. Parkison's, from June 17 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Price's, from May 20 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Roundtree's, from May 17 to June 17, 1832; Capt. Berry's, May 19 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Delong's, from May 24 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Funk's, from May 19 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Gehan's, from May 19 to August 20, 1832; Capt. W. S. Hamilton's, from May 2 to August 20, 1832; Capt. J. Hamilton's, from May 19 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Jones', from May 20 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Mone's, from May 19 to August 20, 1832; Capt. O'Hara's, from July 4 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Sherman's, from May 20 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Terry's, from May 18 to August 20, 1832; Capt. Thomas', from June 1 to August 20, 1832; Capt. R. C. Hoard's, from May 21 to August 20, 1832.

DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES.

Mineral Point, or Fort Jackson, was virtually the seat of war, and actual headquarters, during the campaign. Here all the miners concentrated for their own safety, and hither came the commanders of the county forts to recruit their supplies. The Point was the distributing center whence all supplies were doled out under the supervision of United States Quartermaster George B. Cole. At the first intimation of war, the United States Government ordered a liberal supply of war munitions to be dispatched to Fort Jackson, from Prairie du Chien. They were received by Capt. Estes, and, as by him entered in the Quartermaster's book, were as follows: 195 stand of arms, muskets, bayonets, wipers and screw-drivers, except cartridge-boxes; 9 small swords and belts. June 9, from G. W. & John Atchison, Galena, Ill., 3 kegs gunpowder, 150 stands of arms (muskets), 2 swivel guns, 1,000 ball cartridges, 150 boxes belts, very much worn; 150 flints, 20 lbs of cannon balls, 2 lbs of slow matches, 1 old saddle, 3 kegs powder, sundries for mounted miners. From G. W. & John Atchison, 12 blankets, 7 bridles and 2 old saddles. On the 12th inst. were received, 10 saddles of good quality, 23 good blankets and 24 grass lines. From P. A. Lorimer, Diamond Grove, 2 bridles, 3 blankets, 2 cotton saddle blankets, 6 saddles, 12 bridles, 18 surcingles and girths were added to the stores on the 15th.

The contractors for furnishing Sutlers' supplies and munitions of war, during the war, were G. W. & John Atchison, of Galena, Ill., and James Morrison and P. A. De Lorimier, of Diamond Grove. George B. Cole was Regimental Quartermaster, and from his journal the following entries are taken as they appear in that book:

ACCOUNT OF ARMS DISTRIBUTED AT MINERAL POINT.

- May 30, 1832.—To John Moore, Captain at Fort Jackson, thirty-six United States muskets and accouterments.
 Robert C. Hoard, Captain at Fort Defiance, seventeen United States muskets and accouterments.
 Col. Dodge's order for his Fort at home, two boxes, forty stands and accouterments; also four hundred cartridges.
 Capt. Delong, at Fort Deselhorst, thirty United States muskets and accouterments.
 Capt. Roundtree, at Platteville, twenty United States muskets and accouterments, got by McCormack.
 John Lindsay, Orderly Sergeant of mounted men, six United States muskets and accouterments; also eighty cartridges.
 Richard Kirkpatrick, of the mounted men, to Col. Dodge's order, four muskets,
 Capt. Gentry and Lieut. Davidson's Mounted Miners, six United States muskets and accouterments, and forty cartridges.
- June 1, 1832.—To John B. Terry, Captain at Fort Bonaparte, twelve United States muskets.
 June 6, 1832.—To Capt. Moore, at Fort Jackson, twenty guns.
 The order of the Adjutant, six muskets to several persons, their receipts being taken.
- June 2, 1832.—To William Kendle, one musket for to join Col. Dodge at Fort Gratiot.

- June 10, 1832.—To D. M. Parkinson, at Fort Defiance, twelve United States muskets and accouterments, for the mounted men ordered to the Blue Mounds. No Captain elected yet for the company.
The mounted men detached for the Blue Mounds, seven United States muskets and accouterments.
- June 11, 1832.—To Warren Lewis, Commissary, one United States musket.
Henry Messersmith, one United States swivel, for the Fort at Blue Mounds.
- June 12, 1832.—To Capt John Moore, at Fort Jackson, sixteen United States muskets.
- May 28, 1832.—To Thomas J. Parrish and Capt. James Jones, two muskets, taken out of the wagon on the road from Prairie du Chien to Mineral Point.
James Gentry, James P. Cox, P. Bequette, Capt. DeLong, Thomas Hynes, George Robinson, James Jones and Thomas Parrish, each one public sword.
- June 13, 1832.—To G. B. Cole, Quartermaster, one United States musket.
Bought in Galena, five dozen flints, and issued the same to the horse company.
John R. Ewing and Adam Coon, one gun each.
- May 29, 1832.—To John Lindsay, one musket, per William Woodbridge's order.
- June 15, 1832.—To Col. Dodge's order, one box containing twenty muskets, one swivel and twenty pounds of musket balls.
- June 21, 1832.—To Fort Jones, on Blue River, five United States muskets, twelve pounds of powder and twenty pounds of musket balls, issued to Lieut. Armstrong.
- June 24, 1832.—To Capt. Hamilton, Shullsburg, fifteen muskets on Colonel's order.
John Porter, one United States musket.
- June 29, 1832.—To Henry Blaney, one United States musket.
- July 1, 1832.—To John Fenemore, one United States musket.
——— Johnson, one United States musket.
John B. Terry, twenty muskets on Colonel's order.
Capt Jones, twenty muskets on Colonel's order.
Two boxes, 40 muskets, sent to Fort Union headquarters.

On June 10, equestrian equipments, consisting of blankets, bridles, saddles and surcingles, were delivered to John Hood, Samuel Patrick, John Woods, Horace Auchiens, Austin Palmer, Philip Oates, W. W. Standerford, Mason Wooton, William Sublette, William B. Dean, Lawson Hood, John Dougherty, Willis St. John, James Beddict, William Brown, Thomas Webster, and six outfits to D. M. Parkinson for the rangers at Fort Defiance. On June 15, by orders of Adj. Woodbridge, five new saddles, three bridles and blankets, were delivered to the rangers. To D. M. Parkinson, five saddles and bridles, and seventeen halters. Portions of equipments were supplied to Col. Dodge, Edward Davis, Charles Lewis, John R. Ewing, J. B. Hunter, Thomas Denson, George Willard, R. H. Kirkpatrick and A. C. Dodge.

The horses attached to Fort Jackson were procured by Capt. James Jones, from Prairie du Chien, and were distributed as follows by the Quartermaster: Eleven horses were sent to Fort Defiance, and twenty mounted volunteers, under command of John F. O'Neill, were detached from the Mineral Point garrison to do duty at Blue Mounds. Subsequently, single allotments were made to Pleasant Ewing, Capt. Gentry, Bennet Hany, John R. Ewing and a man named Morrison.

Late in May, Col. Dodge was seized with a secret distrust of the Winnebago Indians, fearing that their treacherous nature might assert itself in favor of the rebellious warriors. Nourishing the overt suspicion, Col. Dodge called upon Capt. Gentry's company of mounted miners to escort him to the head of the Four Lakes, where, in the assumed capacity of a Peace Commissioner, he proposed to hold a powwow with the suspected tribe, and to obtain a renewal of their fealty to the American Government. The interview resulted in a reiteration of the treaty obligations and a peace declaration.

OCURRENCES AT MOUND FORT.

The Blue Mounds at this early date constituted one of the outposts of Western civilization, and, from their sequestered situation, offered many advantages to a prowling enemy. The proximity of the settlement to Indian Territory only enhanced its precariousness, and instigated the inhabitants, at the first outbreak, to resort to defensive measures. The Mound Fort was commenced on May 10, 1832, and completed in two weeks from that time, the labor being chiefly of a desultory character. The buildings consisted of two block-houses, each about twenty feet square, and a log building in the center, about thirty feet by twenty feet, for a storehouse and barracks. The whole was inclosed by a picket fence, about one hundred and fifty feet on each of the four

sides. The pickets were of stout oak, about sixteen or seventeen feet high, planted about three feet in the ground. The fort was situated on a commanding site, about a mile south of the Eastern Mound. Capt. James Aubrey was the authority in command until the date of his death, June 6. Edward Bouchard was promoted from First Lieutenant. The charge, subsequently, devolved on Capt. John Sherman. The garrison was composed of fifty men, who were enrolled May 20, 1832. Their names were Ebenezer Brigham, John C. Kellogg, John Daniels, George Force, Thomas McRaney, John Messersmith, William Collins, Jacob Keith, John Sherman, Robert Collins, Jonathan Ferrill, Moses Collins, Moses Foreman, A. G. Aubrey, Esau Johnston, A. G. Houton, Jeremiah Lycan, Jason Putnam, Alpha Stevens, Hugh Bowen, John Steward, John Dolbey, Daniel Evans, James Hanlon, William H. Houghton, Ed Bouchard, James Hayes, Thomas Hillson, James Smith, Jefferson Smith, R. S. Lewis, Solomon Watson, Harvey Brock, Samuel Davis, Fernando McRaney, Milton McRaney, Allen Rand, Henry Starr, Anson Frazier, J. B. Deshon, Samuel Woodworth, Emerson Green, John Messersmith, Jr., Henry and George Messersmith, Robert Crayton, Albert Hunt, French Lake and Henry Powell. The ladies who shared in their husbands' fortunes were Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. McCraney and Mrs. Woodworth, together with several young children.

On the 6th day of June, James Aubrey, a member of Col. Ebenezer Brigham's family, was killed at the spring, about a mile and a half from the Mound Fort, whither he had gone for water. This treacherous deed was the handiwork of Sac Indians, who had been piloted to the place by a Winnebago guide. On the 20th of June, a small party of Indians were perceived hovering around the Mound Fort, with the object of discovering their intentions. Lieut. Force and Private Green mounted their horses, and rode forth on the prairie toward the enemy. The officer advanced cautiously; but, despite this guard, he was inveigled into an ambush, and instantly killed. Green, who was retracing his way, was pursued, overtaken and massacred. A heavy gold chronometer, owned by Lieut. Force, was taken by the savages, who ruthlessly mutilated the lifeless corpse. Preceding the battle of the Wisconsin Heights, in the vicinity of the Third Lake, a straggling Indian, in the rear of Black Hawk's band, was shot down, and the body permitted to lie in his tracks, as the men, fearing vermin or infection, refused to approach it. In the following spring, a prairie fire swept that territory. Subsequently, Wallace Rowan happened along, and, in the crumbling skeleton form, discovered a gold watch bearing Lieut. Force's inscription. Rowan retained the watch for some time; but finally restored it to the family of the murdered man. This attack occurred in full view of the stockade, yet the garrison were powerless to assist their comrades. Col. Dodge, who was then at Union Fort, on being informed of the attack, hastily summoned his men, and set out on the war-path at night. On the 24th inst., he passed Blue Mounds, and followed the Indian trail to Sugar River, where the footprints diverged in every direction, denoting the disbandment and separation of the Indian body. To advance further would prove futile exertion, so they returned to Dodgeville, on the way interring the bodies of Force and Green.

On his route south, Col. Dodge sent a messenger, with instructions to Fort Defiance and Mineral Point, to raise what force could be mounted, and proceed to the scene of the Aubrey murder. Just before that time, a number of French ponies had been brought down from Prairie du Chien, for the use of the inhabitants of the mining district, and which were already mounted by a company of about thirty men, of whom Daniel M. Parkinson was one. When this troop arrived at Blue Mounds, they found that the body of William Aubrey had been decently interred. After remaining there one day, and reconnoitering the country, the company, which was commanded by Capt. John F. O'Neill, returned by way of Fretwell's Diggings to Mineral Point.

FORT JACKSON ALARMED.

D. M. Parkinson, in his reminiscences of pioneer life in Wisconsin, relates the following: "About this time, the people of Fort Defiance and Mineral Point became very much alarmed, in consequence of Capt. James B. Estes coming, under whip and spur, at the best speed of his horse, announcing successively at Fort Defiance and Mineral Point, that he had seen a large

body of Indians about seven miles below Fort Defiance, making their way toward the Fort, adding, at Mineral Point, that he had no doubt but that Fort Defiance at that moment was in possession of the Indians. Immediately upon Capt. Estes announcing this intelligence, Capt. Hoard, who commanded at Fort Defiance, ordered me, with three others—Lieut. M. G. Fitch, John Ray and Reasin Hall—to make a reconnoissance, and ascertain the facts. We did so; but could find no Indians, nor discover signs of any in this vicinity." These false alarms were not uncommon in those critical times. Many men seemed to possess eyes of a powerfully magnifying character, that tortured everything seen into an Indian; thus many a well-run race has been made when there were no Indians, probably within miles, and nothing to justify the flight more than a tree, stump, or clump of weeds. But, notwithstanding there were a few of these flighty gentlemen, the most of the men then in the country were bold and resolute in character, and could readily distinguish between trees or bushes and Indians, as their conduct upon all occasions well testified. During this miniature "Reign of Terror," E. Brigham, of the Mounds, faithfully recorded passing events in a daily diary. A few extracts pertaining to the locality, will not prove uninteresting.

Blue Mound Fort, June 2, 1832.—Extract of a letter sent to Gen. Dodge: Wakanka says there are two young prisoners with the Sauks. By the authority vested in E. Bouchard, two Indians, White Ox and another, were sent on express to the Four Lake Indians."

(Same date.) A letter was brought by two Frenchmen, St. Paul and —, on public service, supposed to be from Gen. Atkinson. Gratiot having left, I opened it and found there were two women prisoners with the Sauks.

June 5, 1832.—White Ox, brother and Wakanka returned. The two first named had been to Lake Koshkonong, and informed me that the Winnebagoes had bought the two girls at Koshkonong and then left their captors. The Sauks then followed them and surrounded them. Our army was at Koshkonong Lake, not far behind, and they were afraid they would be killed by the Sauks. The Sauks were in two columns, marching direct for this country, 400 in number.

June 5, 1832.—Gen. Dodge promised us at this time to communicate with us every four days by express, any and every particular relating to the state of the country in general; to assist us with a mounted force; promised us arms, ammunition and provisions without delay.

June 6.—W. G. Aubrey killed.

June 16.—Notwithstanding all promises, our teams returned from Mineral Point without arms or ammunition, for want of Gen. Dodge's order.

June 21.—Emerson Green and George Force both killed and scalped. Force horribly mangled, his head cut off, a gold watch taken, a sum of money and two horses.

June 21.—Force is lying on the prairie unburied. It is dangerous to go out of sight of the fort.

The General (Dodge) has not performed agreeable to promise; seems to neglect us; appears to bear malice against us for no cause; our situation is a delicate one. I expect an attack from the Indians; we cannot stand a siege. (My near relatives live in Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y. To be given to Bradley Sherman or J. W. Sherman.)

For a month after the murder of Force and Green, nothing worthy of especial mention occurred at the Mound Fort. The arrival of a contingent from Gen. Posey's brigade, disarmed all further fears on the score of safety.

The murder of Spafford and others in the early part of the outbreak, occurred about six miles southeast of Fort Hamilton, now Wiota, on the bank of a small stream which, in commemoration of the foul deed, was named Spafford's Creek.

On June 14, 1832, Messrs. Spafford Spencer, Bennett Million, McIlvaine and Searls, an Englishman answering to the patronymic of John Bull, were surprised by the Indians while working in a corn-field owned by Spafford and Spencer. Seizing his rifle, Spafford, the brave pioneer, faced the foe, to whose overpowering numbers he fell a victim. The others fled under shelter of a ravine to the river. On reaching shore, McIlvaine and the Englishman attempted to swim the river, and both were shot in the water. Million and Spencer, on reaching the shore, hugged the

bank for 300 yards, before they were perceived by the Indians. The war-whoop pealed forth from a score of lusty lungs, and the pursuit commenced. Spencer continued down the river bank, being followed by two Indians, one of whom was mounted on one of Spafford's plow-horses, and who, by reason of his mount, was far in advance of the other. Spencer still retained the gun he had snatched up at the first alarm, so, awaiting his opportunity, he shot the approaching horseman, and eluded further pursuit by secreting himself in a dense thicket. At the sound of the war-whoop, Million plunged into the stream, which was about fifty yards wide at this point, and never appeared at the surface until he struck the opposite shore, where at a single bound he scaled the bluff and disappeared from view, amid a shower of bullets. On the day of the Pecatonica battle, Spencer emerged from concealment, and bent his footsteps toward the fort. At a distance he saw it surrounded by friendly Sioux and Menomonee Indians, who were executing a war-dance over the spoils collected from the day's battle. Unacquainted with this fact, and supposing them to be re-enforcements, and that the Sauks had captured the fort and butchered the inmates, he fled in dismay, and toward evening concealed himself under a hog pen, where he was found ten days afterward. Within a year, he became deranged and wandered off no one knows whither.

BATTLE OF THE PECATONICA.

On June 11, 1832, Col. Dodge and his command visited Gen. Atkinson's headquarters in Illinois. A general plan of the campaign was matured, and Col. Dodge returned to Gratiot's Grove, where his whole command were dismissed to their posts. The news of the Spafford occurrence, was received by express at Fort Union on the evening of the same day. Instructing Capt. Gentry to muster all his men and march to Fort Hamilton, Col. Dodge, accompanied by Maj. Thomas Jenkins and John Messersmith, Jr., proceeded by way of Blue Mounds to that post, camping the ensuing night at Fretwell's Diggings. The next morning, when they were within a half a mile of Fort Hamilton, they were met by a German, on horseback, named Apple, who announced his intention of connecting his fortune with Capt. Gentry's company. He then moved off toward his cabin, to procure his blanket and outfit. A few minutes after, the sharp rattle of musketry was heard, and the German's horse soon appeared, galloping riderless and bloody, toward the fort. Re-enforcements having arrived from Fort Defiance, with Gentry's company, the garrison was augmented to a respectable number. Col. Dodge was received with loud cheers by the men who demanded to be led forth against the enemy. Animated by an instinctive impulse, they all mounted and sallied forth in quest of revenge. The scalpless body of Apple was found in a hazel thicket skirting the road, where the Indians lay in ambush. The short and sanguinary engagement known as the Battle of the Pecatonica, is best recited in the official report, made by Col. Dodge to Gen. Atkinson, dated June 18, 1832:

"They (the Indians) retreated through a thicket of undergrowth, almost impassable for horsemen, and scattered, to prevent our trailing them. Finding we had an open prairie around the thicket, I dispatched part of my men to look for the trail of the Indians, in the open ground, while I formed as large a front as possible, to strike the trail, which we soon found in the open ground. After running our horses about two miles, we saw them about a half a mile ahead, trotting along at their ease. They were making for the low ground, where it would be difficult for us to pursue them on horseback. Two of the small streams we had to cross had such steep banks as to oblige us to dismount and jump our horses down them, and force our way over the best way we could. This delay again gave the Indians the start, but, the men being eager in the pursuit, I gained on them rapidly. They were directing their course to a bend of the Pecatonica, covered with a deep swamp, which they reached before I could cross that stream, owing to the steepness of the banks and the depth of the water. After crossing the Pecatonica to the open ground, I dismounted my command, linked my horses and left four men in charge of them, and sent four men in different directions, to watch the movements of the Indians, if they should attempt to swim the Pecatonica. They were placed on high points, that would give them a complete view of the enemy, should they attempt to retreat. I formed my men on foot, at open order, and at trailed arms we proceeded through the swamp to some timber and undergrowth,

where I expected to find the enemy. When I found the trail, I knew they were close at hand. They had got close to the edge of the lake, where the bank was about six feet high, which was a complete breastwork for them. They commenced to fire, when three of my men fell, two dangerously wounded, one severely, but not dangerously. I instantly ordered a charge on them, made by eighteen men, which was promptly obeyed. The Indians being under the bank, our guns were brought within ten or fifteen feet of them, before we could fire on them. Their party consisted of thirteen men; eleven men were killed on the spot, and the remaining two were killed in crossing the lake, so they were left without one, to carry the news to their friends.* The volunteers under my command behaved with great gallantry; it would be impossible for me to discriminate among them. At the word 'charge!' the men rushed forward, and literally shot the Indians to pieces. We were Indians and whites, on a piece of ground not to exceed sixty feet square."

Those who participated in the battle are as follows: Gen. Dodge, Thomas Jenkins, John Messersmith, Jr., Daniel M. Parkinson, Peter Parkinson, Jr., Matthew G. Fitch, Dominick McGraw, Samuel Black, Thomas H. Price, Benjamin Lawhead, Samuel Bunts, Levin Leach, McConnell, Charles Bracken, Pascal Bequette, Dr. Allen Hill, Alexander Higginbotham, R. H. Kirkpatrick, Asa Duncan, William Carns, John Hood, Samuel Patrick, W. W. Woodbridge and Messrs. Porter, Davies, Van Wagner, Morris, Wells and Rankin.

The wounded were four—Samuel Black, Wells and Morris mortally, and Thomas Jenkins severely wounded.

BATTLES OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS AND BAD AXE.

About the first of July, 1832, the army commanded by Gen. Atkinson, operating against Black Hawk and his warriors, moved up the valley of the Rock River. The right wing composed of the United States regular soldiers, and Henry's brigade of Illinois volunteers, commanded by Gen. Atkinson in person, marched on the east side of the river. Gen. Alexander's brigade formed the center; the left wing, consisting of Posey's brigade and the miners under Gen. Henry Dodge, rendezvoused at Wiota, and marched from that place about the same time for Koshkonong Lake. Gen. Dodge's command consisted of five companies of mounted men, commanded by Capt. Clark, Gentry, Dixon, Parkison and Jones, and about twenty Menomonee Indians and eight or ten white men, under command of Col. W. S. Hamilton. Near Sugar River, he was joined by Capt. Stephenson's company of about eighty men from Galena, which augmented his force to about three hundred men. Dissatisfied with Gen. Posey's command, the volunteers on arriving at Koshkonong, procured an exchange with Alexander's brigade. The next day the forces moved up Rock River, and, on the second day, joined Gen. Atkinson at what was known as the burnt village on Bark River. To replenish their commissary supplies, Dodge's command with Henry's and Alexander's brigades, were ordered to Fort Winnebago, about fifty miles distant, where were ample stores. Gen. Dodge very imprudently proceeded toward the fort in advance of the supporting brigade, and through the heart of a country infested with a savage foe, estimated to number from eight hundred to twelve hundred braves. Fortunately the journey was accomplished in safety, and the welcome portals of Winnebago reached on the evening of the second day. Through the medium of Pierre Pauquette, a half-breed, and several Winnebago Indians, who happened to be at the fort, it was learned that Black Hawk had pitched his camp in the vicinity of Hustis' Rapids on the Rock River. This information induced Dodge and Henry to forego a direct return to camp, according to Gen. Atkinson's orders; they considering it wiser to deviate from a direct path; for by striking Rock River above the enemy, they could place them between Atkinson's brigade and their united forces, and by this strategical move, the possibility of flight would be precluded, and the Indians forced to an encounter.

*Cal. Dodge appears to have miscalculated the strength of the enemy, as subsequent research shows beyond a doubt that the war party numbered seventeen. In the memoirs of Edward Beouchard, we find the following: "After the battle, eleven Indians were found dead on the ground, two more, who were wounded, got up the river bank, and were tracked and finally scalped by the Winnebagoes. Col. Hamilton, some time after, found the body of another, after the prairie fire had passed over him; and later in the succeeding winter, a French trapper, found in a swamp, three more, beneath brushwood, under which they had crawled when wounded. The whole number thus accounted for, of the Sauks who fell in this fight, was seventeen. At a subsequent period, when at Rock Island, after the termination of the war, Beouchard understood from some of the Sauks, that Black Hawk had often spoken of a band of seventeen of his braves, of whom he had never received any intelligence, and he knew not what had become of them."



Joseph Bennett

DODGEVILLE.

Alexander and the officers of his brigade issued a peremptory refusal to change the original plans. The brigade as re-organized comprised Col. James W. Stephenson and his Galena company, and Gen. Henry's brigade. They were subsequently joined by Capt. Craig and a company of Galena miners. With Pauquette and a contingent of Indian guides, the expedition numbered 700 men. The line of march was taken up on July 15, in the direction of the enemy. On the third day, they arrived at a deserted Indian village, designated as the resting-place of the enemy. Silence reigned supreme, and an investigation showed that the former occupants had departed several days previously. An express messenger was dispatched to notify Gen. Atkinson of the discovery. Proceeding down the river for a few miles, the express struck a fresh trail leading toward the Wisconsin River, when he immediately returned and reported. With a tangible trail to pursue, the chase was resumed in the morning and continued until evening, when the troops arrived at a narrow strip of land beyond the Third Lake. The tongue or spit of land was covered with a dense growth of brush, which rendered a passage inadvisable without preliminary exploration; accordingly the company of scouts under Capt. Joe Dixon, were instructed to advance and reconnoiter. At the conclusion of the examination, it was deemed too late to effect a crossing, and the expedition bivouacked on the shores of the lake. The march was resumed on the ensuing morning. A solitary Indian, ill and infirm with disease, was overtaken near Third Lake, and, his condition being unknown to the pursuers, was instantly shot and killed by Capt. Fred Dickson, of Capt. Joseph Dixon's company. Another disabled Indian was shot by Dr. Phillis. In falling, the dying Indian took aim and discharged his gun, wounding a member of Capt. Clark's company. The column from the time of departure from Rock River, was led by Col. W. L. D. Ewing's battalion of Henry's brigade, preceded by Dixon's scouts. Dodge's command chafed and fumed at the tardy advance, as they feared that the foe would be enabled to gain the protecting shades of the islands on the Wisconsin River, if not overtaken by forced marches. With a determination to close on the enemy, Gen. Dodge was unanimously importuned to lead the van. To accomplish this movement, the company defiled to the right and left of Ewing's battalions. Stimulated by the eagerness of the miners, the forward corps increased their pace and maintained a central position. In this order they advanced rapidly, halting on one or two occasions to form in line of battle when the enemy appeared in front, until, arriving at the Wisconsin bottom; the horse guard was told off and the men dismounted. Scarcely had this movement been effected, before Capt. Dixon and his scouts appeared galloping over a ridge in full flight from a vastly preponderating body of Indians. The columns immediately advanced, Ewing's battalion forming the center, to the top of the ridge, where they formed into line by wheeling to the right. A single discharge demoralized the Indians, who retreated precipitately to an adjacent hill or ridge. This position they occupied until the appearance of Gen. Henry with Collins', Jones' and Fry's regiments. During this delay, which was about an hour, the enemy were engaged in concentrating their forces and sustaining a continual fire. When the line of battle was formed, Dodge's command, including Ewing's battalion, formed the right wing. Fry's regiment was ordered to occupy a position on the right, to prevent the Indians from performing a successful flank movement. Obviously surmising that this was a movement designed to cut off his women and papooses, the Indian chief from his elevated post of observation, issued orders to beat a retreat. The whites meanwhile advanced across on open country unmolested, and captured the deserted camp, suffering only the loss of one man wounded.

It having been ascertained that the supply of provisions was not sufficient to enable the men to continue the pursuit across the Wisconsin, and being incumbered with a number of wounded, it was thought circumspect to remove to the Blue Mounds, which could plainly be seen from an eminence near the battle-ground. On arriving there, Dodge's command, including Stephenson's company, were ordered to their respective posts, with orders to rendezvous at Helena, on the Wisconsin River, as soon as Gen. Atkinson should arrive there with the regular forces.

On re-assembling at Helena, the miners were joined by Gen. Atkinson, who ordered the march to be resumed. Together they followed the trail of the retreating Sacs and Foxes, which

was discovered under the bluffs south of the Wisconsin River, until they arrived at the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Bad Axe. On the route, a number of dead bodies were found, many in a state of putrefaction; these had doubtless died of wounds received at the battle of Wisconsin Heights, and from debility produced by sickness and starvation. The march was therefore rendered distressingly offensive, both to the senses of smelling and of sight.

On the evening of the 1st of August, signs of the enemy were discovered, and some stragglers killed. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, the line of march was taken up; Col. Dodge's miners forming the advance, supported by the regular troops under Col. Zachary Taylor. The battle of the Bad Axe was inaugurated about sunrise by a skirmish between Capt. Dixon's spies and a band of warriors, in which one of his men was severely wounded. Later in the day, after the troops had formed in line of battle, and had advanced to the top of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi, Dixon again engaged the enemy in the river bottom. Guided by the sound of his guns, the regulars and Dodge's volunteers marched directly down the bluff to his support. When they arrived on the ground, they found Dixon seriously wounded. Gen. Henry, who had followed the Indian trail down the ravine, was on the ground, supporting the company of spies. From the point at which Dixon was wounded, the enemy were followed down the river some distance, when the entire military strength attacked them. The encounter was a brave and noble stand on the part of the Indians to withstand the combined forces; and, as the result shows, they did some effectual execution in the ranks of their pale-face foes ere their overwhelming numbers and superior skill caused them to retreat. In the regular army, there were seventeen killed, whose names are unknown. Among the miners, who sank to a last rest in defense of their hearths, were Capt. Joseph Dixon, Sergt. George Willard, Privates Smith, Hood, Lowry, Skinner and Payson. In Henry's brigade, there were but five men killed and wounded. In the pursuit from the Wisconsin River, it was evident that the Indians were suffering terrible tortures from the pangs of famine and illness. Their principal means of subsistence were roots, bark of trees and horse-flesh. When the heat of the pursuit temporarily relaxed, the vanquished braves would avail themselves of the momentary respite to slaughter and dismember one of their scrawny ponies. The flesh, hide and entrails were devoured with a voracity begotten of deadly hunger, and the only relic left to mark the feast was the hair of the tail and mane. While fleeing from the pursuers in their rear, they sought escape across the Mississippi. They were encountered by the steamboat Warrior, having on board Lieut. Kingsbury and a detachment of United States troops, with two pieces of artillery. On the succeeding day, Gen. Atkinson, his staff, and nearly all the regular troops, embarked for transportation to Fort Crawford. Prior to the departure of the troops, Wabasha, the renowned Indian chieftain, with a number of Sioux warriors, reported himself to Gen. Atkinson. He was accorded permission to pursue the enemy into their own country. Thus, the little remnant of Black Hawk's bloodthirsty band who escaped the shot and shell of the soldiers, lived only to be extirpated with the scalping-knife and tomahawk, in the remorseless grasp of their hereditary foe.

GRIGNON'S RECOLLECTIONS.

"I will close my reminiscences of olden times by giving an account of Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh's expedition against the Sacs and Foxes. Col. Stambaugh had previously been the Menomonee Indian Agent, but had been superseded by Col. Boyd, who had been directed to raise a party of the Menomonees to serve against the hostile Indians. Col. Boyd gave the command of the expedition to Stambaugh. The Menomonees rendezvoused at Green Bay, early in July, 1832. There were over three hundred, all Indians, except the officers, about nine in number. Osh-kosh, Souigny, Iom-e-tah, Grizzly Bear, old Po-e-go-nah, Wau-nan-ko, Pe-mau-te-not, Osh-ka-he-na-nieu, La Mott, Carau, and, indeed, all the principal men of the Menomonees, were of the party. Alexander Irwin was Commissary and Quartermaster. The Indians were arranged into two companies; I commanded one, having my son, Charles A. Grignon, and my nephew, Robert Grignon, for Lieutenants. George Johnson, of Green Bay, was chosen to the command of the other company, with William Powell and James Boyd for Lieutenants. With a few pack-horses,

and each man a supply of provisions, we started from Green Bay. We proceeded to the Great Butte des Morts, and there crossed over. Went to Portage, and, the next day, renewed our march, and the first night camped on Sugar Creek, some half-dozen miles from Blue Mounds; the second night at Fort Dodge; then to English Prairie; thence, with one other camping, we reached Prairie du Chien, before reaching which, Grizzly Bear, his son and three others, descending the Wisconsin in a canoe, discovered a Sauk girl on an island alone. The Grizzly Bear's son went and took her, and found her half-starved. She was about ten years old, and, on the return of the party, Col. Stambaugh took her to Green Bay and placed her in the Indian Mission School; and the next year, when Black Hawk reached Green Bay on his way home, he took her with him.

“From Col. William S. Hamilton, we learned at Prairie du Chien, that a trail of Sauks had been discovered down the river. Fully one-half of our party, with George Grignon and William Powell, remained at Prairie du Chien, while Oshkosh, Iometah, Souigny, Carau and Pemauteuot, with their warriors, proceeded by land, accompanied by Col. Hamilton. We stopped at Bennett's Ferry, on the Wisconsin River, and started early the next morning, and, about noon, struck the Sauk trail. We pursued it until the sun was about an hour and a half high, when we discovered the smoke of the Indians, encamped in a low spot beside a small stream, on the prairie. There were only two men and a youth about twelve years old, three or four women, and as many children. We at once surrounded them and rushed upon them, with orders to take them prisoners; but the Menomonees were fierce for a fight, and killed the two men, and took the others prisoners. They fired a volley at the two Sauks, and, when they fell, they were riddled with bullets by those coming up, who wished to share in the honor (?) of having participated in the fight. In the melee, one of the children was wounded, and died the next day. Lieut. Robert Grignon was badly wounded in the side with buckshot, which, coursing around the back, lodged. He thought he was shot by the Indian lad, but I think it quite as likely to have been by some of our own party, firing, as they were, in every direction. This little affair occurred not far back from the Mississippi, and some ten or twelve miles north of Cassville. Col. Hamilton participated in it.

“We camped on the battle ground that night, and the next day went to Cassville, carrying Robert Grignon on a litter, and thence to Prairie du Chien he was conveyed in a canoe, while we returned by land. We delivered the prisoners at Prairie du Chien; we had to leave Robert Grignon there, as the shot could not be extracted, and he was not able to return until the autumn. We commenced our return home in three days, and nothing happened on our march worthy of note. All our surviving party have received bounty land warrants, which the Menomonees have generally sold; and Robert Grignon, in consequence of his wound, receives a pension.”



CHAPTER IV.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES AND LIMITATIONS—INDIAN TREATIES AND ABUSES—FIRST MINERS AND EARLY DEPRIVATIONS—LIFE IN THE DIGGINGS—FIRST LAND DISTRICTS—CLAIM RESTRICTIONS AND FIRST ENTRIES—PROJECTED RAILROADS AND CANALS—HARD MONEY WEALTH—FIRST ROADS AND HIGHWAYS—CHRONICLES OF THE CHOLERA, '49 AND '50—THE SECOND VISITATION, '51—LAND SWINDLING SCHEMES.

MINERAL DISCOVERIES AND LIMITATIONS.

The discovery of lead mines in this county date back to the earliest settlement of the Southwest. Early voyagers, who explored the Territory in the eighteenth century, found the decayed remnants of rude log furnaces, which it is surmised were constructed and operated by the Winnebago Indians. Where the first actual mining was done is buried in oblivion, but the history of the old Irish diggings demonstrates, beyond cavil, that mineral was there raised long before the first pale-face mustered sufficient temerity to cross the dividing ridge, the rubicon that outlined the reserves of the Winnebago Indians. The dividing ridge is a prominent elevation of the prairie land, extending from east to west, and passing within a range of two and one-half miles from the village of Shullsburg. This natural line of demarkation was generally known by the miners to be the limit of territory where they could mine; that further to the north being reserved exclusively to the Indians. An infraction of this rule was seldom attempted, as there was danger of its resulting in death.

In 1827, the hitherto sacred soil was invaded by a host of adventurers, who concluded terms whereby the Winnebagoes, in consideration of a certain sum of money, granted them the coveted privilege of mining. These private treaties were not respected by the United States Government, which resented the intrusion of the whites and, unsolicited, interfered between the Indians to eject the settlers. This action was precipitated by information of rich lodes which were affording a magnificent yield of ore. In May, 1828, the miners were visited by Thomas McKnight, Assistant Superintendent of Lead Mines, with directions from his superior officer, Lieut. Martin Thomas, of the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis, ordering all miners to retire west of the ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Mississippi from those of the Pecatonica or Rock River. A few days thereafter, Mr. Marsh, sub-Indian Agent, arrived in the mines, from Prairie du Chien, with orders from Gen. Street, agent of the Winnebagoes, directing the miners to retire to the lands ceded to the Government. They were offered the option of paying a percentage on the mineral raised, which, if acceded to, the miners were to have their claims ratified. The injustice of this was so palpable that a great outcry was raised by the miners; they claimed, with an assumption of equity, that the United States was not empowered to interfere with the Indians, or to exact any lead rent other than that to be paid to the Winnebagoes. Despite the manifest want of principle, the Government enforced the demand with a contingent of soldiers, who threatened to dispossess the miners should they not concede the rents. Indignant at this ruthless and high-handed proceeding, numbers of the settlers packed their "kits" and voluntarily abandoned their diggings, sooner than submit to any unjust enactments. The Indian Agents were entertained by Henry Dodge, in the best manner the country afforded. On being apprised of their mission, he informed them, in a determined tone, that, having negotiated a treaty with the Indians, by which they allowed him to remain, on condition that he paid a rent equivalent to that demanded by the Government, he would not leave the territory unless driven off by a superior physical force. He also agreed to exert his influence, which was known to be great, to preserve peace along the frontier. Mr. Marsh readily admitted

the justice of the claim, and reposing an unlimited confidence in the good faith of Gen. Dodge, who predicted the early purchase of the disputed country, they withdrew. The threat that a body of regular soldiers would be marched against the miners was never carried into execution.

INDIAN TREATIES AND ABUSES.

By the treaty of 1829, executed at Prairie du Chien, the Indian title was extinguished to all land south and east of the Wisconsin River. By the treaty of 1837, with the Winnebagoes, ratified by Congress the following year, the Indians sold all their lands east of the Mississippi. This treaty was conducted at Washington by Yellow Thunder and two other junior chiefs. Satterlee Clark accompanied them as interpreter. It is asserted that these chiefs were inveigled into signing a treaty which stipulated that they should remain in possession of the ceded land for eight months, whereas the Indians were informed and led to believe that they were treating for an occupation of eight years. Even when affixing their marks to the treaty, they firmly protested against the act, and asseverated their want of authority to cede the lands of their tribe. When the terms of the treaty were subsequently expounded, the Indians were moved with righteous indignation, and refused to leave their homes and the graves of their ancestors. Yellow Thunder declared he would never go, and on a plea of insubordination was confined in Fort Winnebago. He soon after recovered his liberty, and visiting the Land Office at Mineral Point, entered forty acres of land in his own behalf on the west side of the Wisconsin, about eight miles above Portage. At the Land Office, he inquired if Indians were debarred from entering land. The reply was to the contrary, so Yellow Thunder, the head chief of the Winnebagoes, secured a homestead, declaring that he was going to be a white man.

In 1840, troops were sent to Portage to remove the Winnebago Indians. The detachment consisted of a squad of the Eighth Regiment of infantry, under the command of Gen. Worth, and a part of the Fifth Regiment of infantry, commanded by Gen. Brooke, with Gen. Atkinson as commander-in-chief. There were three interpreters employed—John T. De la Ronde, Antoine Grignon and Pierre Meneg. The latter was sent in quest of Yellow Thunder and Black Wolf's son, inviting them to the rendezvous to get provisions. As soon as they arrived, they were seized and incarcerated in the guard-house with ball and chain attached to their legs. This measure was adopted on a false understanding that the prisoners were inciting their companions to revolt, but as soon as Gov. Dodge came they were released. Two hundred and fifty families were thus removed. The scene of the final parting of these simple children from the sod of their forefathers is thus pathetically described by an eye witness: "Two old women, sisters of Black Wolf, and another one came up, throwing themselves on their knees, crying and beseeching Capt. Sumner to kill them; that they were old and would rather die and be buried with their fathers, mothers and children than be taken away, and they were ready to receive their death-blows. Capt. Sumner had pity on them, and permitted them to stay where they were, and left three young Indians to hunt for them. A little further on, we came to the camp of Ke ji-que-we-ka and others, when they were told to break up their camp, put their things in the wagon and come along. After they had thus deposited their little property, they started south from where we were. The Captain bade me ask them where they were going. They said they were going to bid good-bye to their fathers, mothers and children. The Captain directed me to go with them and watch them. We found them on their knees on the ground, kissing the ground where their relatives were buried and crying very loud. This touched the Captain's feelings, and he exclaimed, "Good God! what harm could these poor Indians do among the rocks!"

In 1844, Capt. Sumner came again with his dragoons to hunt the woods for Dandy, a delinquent Winnebago chief, who had evaded the officers heretofore. He was found at the head of the Baraboo, and the Captain made him ride on horseback, and fastened his legs together with ox-chains. Resenting this latter indignity, Dandy asked to be brought before Gov. Dodge, at Mineral Point. The request was granted, and, on obtaining the interview, Dandy desired a private council, which was likewise given. Then Dandy took from his bosom

a Bible, and asked the Governor, through the medium of an interpreter, if that was a good book. Gov. Dodge, astonished at the presence of the Bible in such hands, inquired regarding the ownership, but the old chief dogmatically reiterated his question, with the reservation that after that was answered, he would satisfy all suspicions.

The Governor then told him he could not have had a better book than the one in his hand. "Well," said Dandy, "look that book all through, and if you find that Dandy ought to be removed by the Government to Turkey River, then I will go right off; but if you do not find it, I will never go there to stay. The Governor was not to be entrapped by the wily Indian, whose trick was barren of result. He was then chained up and taken to Prairie du Chien. His legs and feet were all swollen, and lacerated with the action of the chains, and he could not walk or tread the ground for two or three weeks. When he had recovered sufficiently to move around, his removal to Turkey River was ordered. In the temporary absence of his escort, Dandy escaped into the woods, where he was allowed to roam at liberty.

FIRST MINERS AND EARLY DEPRIVATIONS.

After the cession of the Indian Territory, the country was rapidly settled by miners attracted thither from all parts of the world. Never before had such a fever of emigration seized the people, who flocked here in unremitting numbers. The leading pioneers were of American birth, a large majority of whom came here from Missouri, Kentucky and Indiana. Sturdy Irishmen and miners from the Great Consols, Carn Bray, Batallack, East Whealrose, Dalcreath and other Cornish mines, as soon as news of the great discoveries of lead and copper reached their ears, started in hordes to try their fortunes amid the wilds of the New World. Representatives from almost every rank of life could be found here, from the lofty representative of European capital to the poor white trash of the distant South; from the collegian and religious recluse to the habitues of the worst social infernales known to civilized life. Men of genius, education and lofty ambition were not few, as evinced by the character of many of the representative men of the State in after years, a majority of whom belonged to the lead regions. They worked, suffered and fought beside the stalwart Englishman, the shrewd Yankee, the chivalrous Southern fire-eater, the impetuous Frenchman, the hardy Scotchman, the humorous Irishman and sober Tenton; a band of determined adventurers united by their common peril, and the one pervading impulse and pursuit. The price of lead in 1828, reigned at \$5 per hundred pounds, but a year later the rate declined to a little less than half of that sum, disappointing and ruining the hopes and expectations of some eight or ten thousand explorers who had flocked to the mining regions. The effect of this stampede was especially detrimental to the interests of Dodgeville, as nearly all the miners in that locality shouldered their tools, and, before 1830, the once thriving settlement of twelve to fifteen cabins was reduced to one store. The huts were torn down for fuel, and the prospectors drifted away to more prosperous centers. Consequent on the diminished price of lead, the population of Iowa County, then embracing what has since constituted four or five counties, dwindled down to only a few hundred inhabitants.

By a mistaken policy of the War Department, nobody was allowed to cultivate more than an acre and a half of ground. This region was only looked upon as valuable for the mineral product of lead and copper. The fallacious idea prevailed, that, if the country was plowed, and the ordinary crops grown upon it, no leads could thereafter be discovered; the idea being that a certain wild growth of grass and shrubs, particularly the "masonic weed," indicated the existence of crevices of lodes and patches of mineral. This restriction upon agriculture was afterward repealed; but, before farming became general, the prices paid for all sorts of produce and bread, stuffs were exceptionally high; \$1 per bushel for oats, potatoes, corn, turnips, and beets was frequently demanded and freely paid, as the supply was exceedingly limited, if not poor in quality. Flour was scarce, and cracked corn was more generally used. When the staple of life could be procured, the cost ranged from two to ten hundred pounds of mineral. The winter of 1828 was exceptionally severe, and great privation and suffering were engendered by the

sudden "low dip" that locked the rivers in ice, and cut off the winter supplies, at the time *en route*, on Mississippi steamboats, to the mines. A French trader at Galena happened to have a fair supply of flour in store, and, taking advantage of the temporary embarrassment, he raised his prices until flour attained the enormous figure of \$20 to \$30 a barrel. The consumers were forced to make the best of the unsatisfactory arrangement; and as, in the depressed condition of the country, following the depreciated price of mineral, few could afford to indulge in the luxury of bolted flour. Various substitutes were employed until relief was obtained in early spring. An unfailling supply of good fresh fish was one of the bounties of a beneficent Creator, bestowed upon the hardy miners. The Pecatonica River and the larger tributaries abounded almost with a surfeit of fish; and, in those days, the piscatorial artist was not satisfied with complacently holding a pole in a horizontal position over the turbid waters for hours without procuring a "bite." Fine kingly trout, perch, bass, catfish, eels, buffalo, muskallonge and other excellent kinds were found in all the streams coursing through the county. Buffalo, muskallonge and catfish of enormous size were brought to Mineral Point daily, and peddled on the streets at purely nominal figures. Many of these fish weighed from twenty and thirty pounds upward.

LIFE IN THE DIGGINGS.

When, in 1832, Black Hawk invaded Illinois, spreading death and desolation in his trail, he took a position on the Rock River, some miles east from Madison. The settlers were convulsed in a tumult of alarm, and fire-arms were eagerly sought after. (For particulars, see in third chapter.)

The inhabitants lost the entire spring and summer in defending and building the stockades and block-houses erected throughout the country. On the restoration of peace, adventurers and explorers swarmed in threefold numbers, and mining was prosecuted with an energy unknown since the years of 1827 and 1828. Freed from all care on the score of Indians, the miners scattered their claims all over the surface of the land. In every direction within scope of the eye, heaps of mineral refuse blackened and disfigured the verdant hillsides, and the clank of the windlass made merry music to the accompanying sounds of the crowbar, pick and drill. The price of mineral was more favorable to the miners. An undoubted era of prosperity had commenced; money was plentiful, and it was dispensed with all the lavish prodigality for which miners have become famous. Groceries, gambling hells, poker dens and faro banks marked the progress of civilization. The discovery of a good lead invariably led to a sudden rush of settlers, who, after intermittent toil, would as speedily relinquish their claims and remove elsewhere. Riotous carousing, gambling and other bacchanalian revels marked the nights and served to distinguish them from day. Sleep or rest was a superabundant luxury that few deserved, and no one indulged in until the exhausted system, robbed of strength by the assimilation of vile "forty-rod" and "fusel oil," would sink down and recuperate in the arms of "nature's sweet restorer." Knifing affrays and shooting matches were of daily occurrence, as, with a superfluity of animal spirits, the air was impregnated with the germs of strife. The wild, reckless dare-devils courted danger for danger's sake, and woe be to the man who intentionally or otherwise proffered an insult to an associate miner. In all probability, he would die "with his boots on" in a brief space of time, unless, perhaps, he was an adept in handling a rifle or revolver. In this cheerful state of affairs, graveyards and cemeteries would suggest themselves to the Yankee speculator as affording a good investment. On the contrary, public cemeteries were sparingly patronized, as private graveyards were located all over the country. Usually, the unfortunate duelist was buried in his tracks, without even an apology for a coffin to screen the lifeless remains from contact with the cold earth. Yet, withal, the miner was a whole-souled, expansive-hearted individual, inclined to be generous to a fault. He would share his last crust with a stranger, and the circumscribed interior of his cabin was always hospitably placed at the disposal of a new arrival. He gave of his last without a murmur, and expected the same token in return. In such a community, the free and easy relations of life would have shocked the innate delicacy of one of the cloth, but, as preachers did not prove indigenious to this uncongenial soil, the passions of the

mining community flamed unrestrainedly for many years. In the giddy maelstrom of existence, each man rushed blindly forward in search of mythical wealth. Delusive dreams of abundant mineral was the *ignis fatuus* that spurred them on and supported the artificial life of super-excitement. A computation of the number of adventurers who achieved success and wealth would form only an infinitesimal proportion of the glaring aggregate whom riches eluded.

In 1833 and 1834, the irregular mode of living furnished numerous victims to the inroads of cholera, nearly every case of which proved fatal. The bloody flux, in an epidemic form, swept the mining region and scored a host of conquests. The diminution in the population by these contagions was more than counterbalanced by the heavy influx of settlers. The rich agricultural lands were offering remunerative returns for the labor and capital invested. The false theory that a rugged mining country was incompatible with the growth of luxuriant crops, had, by this time, been exploded, and many persons were induced to forsake the precarious livelihood of a miner for the contented and fruitful labors of a pastoral life. Agriculture and mining together received an impetus from the incoming tide, and the effect was mutually profitable. About this time, the Territory was districted into three land districts.

FIRST LAND DISTRICTS.

By an act of Congress, approved June 26, 1834, two new Land Districts were established in Northern Illinois, called the Northwest and the Northeast Districts, and two in Wisconsin, called respectively the Wisconsin and the Green Bay Districts.

The Northwest District embraced all the territory in Illinois north of the dividing line, between Townships 12 and 13, north of the base line, and west of the dividing line between Ranges 3 and 4, east of the Third Principal Meridian.

The Wisconsin Land District embraced all the territory in the then Territory of Michigan south of the Wisconsin River, and west of the north-and-south line "along the range of line next west of Fort Winnebago." (This was the line between Ranges 8 and 9 east.)

The fourth section of this act reads as follows: "The President shall be authorized, as soon as the survey shall have been completed, to cause to be offered for sale, in the manner prescribed by law, all the lands lying in the said land districts, at the land offices in the respective districts, in which the land so offered is embraced, reserving only Section Sixteen in each township; the tract reserved for the village of Galena; such other tracts as have been granted to individuals and the State of Illinois; and such reservations as the President may deem necessary to retain for military posts, any law of Congress heretofore existing to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Land Office for the Wisconsin Land District was established at Mineral Point, by the same act, and John P. Sheldon was appointed Register, and Joseph Eneix, Receiver.

The survey having been completed, the President, on the 7th of July, 1834, issued his proclamation for the public sale, on the second Monday of November, 1834, of all the lands west of the Fourth Principal Meridian (which now constitute Grant County). Appended to the proclamation was a notice, in the following words: "The lands reserved by law for schools or other purposes, are to be excluded from sale. All tracts of land on which lead mines or diggings are indicated to exist by the official plats of survey, together with such other tracts as, from satisfactory evidence, to be adduced to the Register of the land office, prior to the date of sale, shall be shown to contain lead mines, shall be excluded from sale."

A few months later, another proclamation was issued by the President, for the public sale of all the lands in the district, east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, at the land office in Mineral Point, in the year 1835. A notice similar to the foregoing was appended to this proclamation.

The "official plats of survey" only indicated the existence of such "lead mines or diggings" as were observable from the surveyed section lines at the time of the survey—two years or more before the public sale—consequently, the mineral discoveries made after the surveys, and many of those in the interior portions of the sections, made previous to the surveys, were not "indicated to exist by the official plats of survey."

Very few "other tracts" were "shown to contain lead mines" by "satisfactory evidence, adduced to the Register of the Land Office prior to the date of sale."

The result was that all the lands in the district were offered at public sale; but the land officers refused to receive bids upon the few tracts upon which lead mines or diggings were indicated to exist by the official plats, or by "satisfactory evidence."

Immediately after the public sale, a regulation was adopted by the land office, and acted upon by them, that private entries might be made of what were denominated the "reserved lands," whenever the application was accompanied by the affidavits of two persons, stating that there were no discoveries of lead ore on the tract applied for, and that the same was not occupied by any smelter of lead ore.

The practical effect of the course adopted in reference to the sale of the public lands in the Wisconsin Land District—by the Government officers, as well those at Washington as the local officers at Mineral Point, and, as well, at the public sale, as by the mode adopted of permitting private entries—was, that so large a proportion of the lands containing lead mines passed into private hands, that the occupants under leases from the Government, of the remaining tracts, upon which mines existed, refused longer to comply with the conditions of their leases.

CLAIM RESTRICTIONS AND FIRST ENTRIES.

Doubts existed of the right of the Government to enforce the terms of the leases; and, as there was, at least, no disposition manifested to do so, by common consent, the payment of rents, either by miners or smelters, went into immediate disuse, and no rents were paid after the first public land sales.

The whole amount of land reserved by the Government from sale was estimated at one million acres. Owing to the difficulty of collecting this rent, it was for several years abandoned. Efforts were ultimately made by the Government to collect lead rents, which resulted, according to the message of President Polk, as follows: Amount expended in collection, \$26,001.11; value of lead collected, \$6,354.74; loss to the Government in four years, \$19,756.37. Many veins or mines of lead having been discovered after the sales, on lands of private individuals, the value of public or reserved lands was depreciated, and the miners thereon subjected to the imposition of an unjust tax. To remedy this evil, it was suggested to Congress to dispose of these reserved lands on the same principle that other lands were disposed of.

The Register of the Land Office at Mineral Point, in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated March 23, 1838, says that among the regulations for the government of the mining country, there was one which required that a mining lot should be two hundred and twenty yards square (ten acres), and bounded by lines running due east, west, north and south. The usual course adopted by persons wishing to try their fortunes in the business of mining, was to seek out an unoccupied spot where they supposed they would find lead, and commence digging. If they found ore in sufficient quantities to warrant a continuance of labor, they would measure off their ground and fix corner stakes, and thus continue their work until they traced their discovery to a valuable vein or sheet, or found it to be delusive. "In a large majority of cases, the labor expended in these attempts to discover lead entirely lost; and there are instances where men have expended years of labor and large sums of money, and have never had the good fortune to discover a valuable vein or sheet of ore; consequently, the property of a miner in a valuable vein or discovery of lead ore, is held inviolable by most of the residents of the county. Its sacredness is recognized by the courts and juries of the county; and he clings to it with a tenacity that will admit of no relaxation. The lots claimed would probably embrace about five thousand acres, and are the sole dependence of numerous families. Their value has been discovered by the labor and perseverance of the miners; and, were they dispossessed of them by Government, their families would be reduced to want. It is thought the miners have a just and equitable claim on the Government for aid and protection. They accepted its invitation to labor upon its territory and to develop its wealth; they have staked off and labored for years upon some five or six hundred ten-acre lots, and have paid

the Government about \$230,000 for the privilege." The odious enactment was subsequently repealed.

The first entry of land was made in the county by Peter Alphonse Lorimier and Paschal Bequette, who entered eighty acres on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 5. During this month, thirty entries of land were recorded. In 1836, there were nearly three times as many entries made. In 1837 and 1838, the entries were diminished fully fifty per cent, and, in 1839, they fell off rapidly, owing to the stringency that affected the money market. The number of entries in 1840, was reduced to sixteen by the general depression in all circles of trade. In 1841 and 1842, nine and two entries, respectively, were recorded, thus reaching the lowest stage. After this an improvement was manifest, and the entries increased to five in 1843, about fifty in 1844, until the maximum was attained in 1847. The office was moved to Muscoda in 1841. Eventually, when the lands of Northern Wisconsin came into the market, another office for that district was opened in Mineral Point. The first land entries, in their order of precedence, were made by the following: P. A. Lorimier, Paschal Bequette, Benjamin Seguin, Francis C. Kirkpatrick, James Kirkpatrick, Joseph Hawkes, George Sparkes, William Bennett, William Prideaux, Mark Terrill, James Fiddick, Edward James, James Prideaux, Andrew Hughes, Jesse W. Kirkpatrick, Richard H. Kirkpatrick, Stephen B. Thrasher and Thomas McKnight.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, commenced at Belmont, October 25, 1836, the capital seat was located at the city of Madison, then platted in the Four Lake region by an act of the Council and House of Representatives. As soon as Gov. Dodge had affixed his signature to the bill, there was a tremendous rush made for the Land Office at Mineral Point, to enter eligible corner lots, and invest loose capital in land in the newly located capital. The town plat of Madison was divided into twenty shares, one of which was offered for \$200 in cash.

In February, 1837, Judge Doty, of Green Bay, came to Mineral Point, and engaged a surveying party to proceed to Madison and survey the adjoining territory, with a view of platting the western addition to Madison. The party consisted of Moses M. Strong, Civil Engineer, with John Catlin and George Messersmith as assistants. They started out with a sleigh and team of horses, furnished by Messersmith, and arrived at Madison the second day after leaving Mineral Point.

PROJECTED RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The spirit of enterprise was rampant in 1835 and ensuing years, when many bold engineering schemes were projected. Some of these were utopian in their conception and utterly inadequate to the wants of a rising country, and were so burdened with estimated costs that the people, for an instant, never, soberly considered them, while others certainly merited and received consideration. But, in a few instances only, was anything done of a tangible or permanent character, as those who usually originated the schemes desired to realize rather than to invest capital. Gov. Dodge, in his message of 1836, makes mention of constructing a canal through from Madison to Arena by way of Middleton and Black Earth Creek. There might have been a memorial presented to Congress in furtherance of the scheme; at any rate, several speculators, including Moses M. Strong, purchased considerable tracts of land at the supposed outlet on the Wisconsin.

The Belmont & Dubuque Railroad Company was chartered in the same year to construct a line of railroad from Belmont to the nearest and most eligible point on the Mississippi, with power to extend it to Mineral Point and Dodgeville. After enjoying a series of vicissitudes, vying in perplexity with the career of the Mineral Point Railroad, this line was built to the present station of Calamine, in 1868, where it unites with the latter railroad, under the management of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

The Pecatonica & Mississippi Railroad Company was chartered in 1839 to build a railroad from Mineral Point to the nearest and most accessible point on the Mississippi. The line never appeared, save in the heated imagination of the projectors.

The costliness and magnitude of an enterprise necessary to the survey and construction of a competent line of railroad discouraged all further attempts in that direction, and turned the attention of the engineering fraternity to the improvement of the principal water-courses. It was calculated, that, at a nominal outlay, the Pecatonica River, by several cuts and a system of locks, could be transformed into a profitable channel for slack water navigation. A company, called the Pecatonica Navigation Company, was incorporated in 1839 by the Territorial Legislature to improve the navigation of the Pecatonica from Mineral Point to the Illinois State line. After the charter was procured, a survey was made, which demonstrated the unfeasibility of the project, and the scheme was abandoned, as were many others insufficient in importance to deserve mention.

HARD-MONEY WEALTH.

The currency in circulation in Iowa County has always been above reproach, barring the stigma of the Mineral Point Bank failure, which resulted disastrously to a number of those who had intrusted their savings to the care of that institution. One reason generally assigned for the unusual stability of Iowa County, in currency questions is, that gold and silver was the chief circulating medium in early times. Wildcat, or paper money, subject to repudiation, was scorned by the people, who held aloof and refused to countenance the innovation upon their ancient usages. Sovereigns and five-franc pieces were the principal medium of exchange, and the people, gifted with deeply rooted ideas of the value of bullion, clung tenaciously to the gold pieces. These coins were introduced into the county through real estate proprietors, who secured British gold by depositing land certificates in pledge.

Receipts from the sale of mineral shipped abroad were also instrumental in sustaining a solid gold currency. The inflation system of banking was instituted in 1836, and the country was flooded with an illimitable amount of promissory notes which, supported by no valid securities, possessed no greater value than that represented in *avoirdupois* at the paper-makers. This hemorrhage of paper notes suffused the entire country, with the solitary exception of the mineral district where the miners, true to the conservative instincts of their British lineage, refused point blank to accept it. The exceptional freedom enjoyed in this respect elicited the following notice from the *Territorial Gazette*, in 1837 :

‘ We have before remarked substantially, and we now repeat, that there is no other portion of the United States that has suffered so little from the pressure of the times as Wisconsin Territory ; we mean Western Wisconsin particularly ; of the eastern part, we cannot speak with certainty, but of the west side we can, from close observation and personal knowledge. The truth is, that we have scarcely felt the pressure. We have, it is true, heard much of it ; it has been rung in our ears from abroad ; but our sufferings (if they deserve the name) have been most in apprehension, or sympathetic in their character. The wild spirit of speculation which reigned here a year or more ago, has, it is true, been checked (and so much the better for that), but the ordinary and regular routine of business has been conducted pretty much as usual. There have been no mercantile failures which could properly be attributed to the times ; no stoppages of payment ; no curtailment of business ; no relaxation of industry ; no pretermittting of enterprise, and, in a word, very little of anything real to interrupt, in a degree worthy of notice, our steady onward march to prosperity and greatness. We have not, too, as many have, been cursed with that bastard trash, the pretended representative of money commonly denominated ‘ shimplasters.’ Bank notes, for the most part of good and solvent banks, have not been wanting for the ordinary transactions of business, while silver change—dollars and half-dollars—have been abundant enough for all purposes. A Benton mint-drop, too, has been occasionally circulated among us. Thus, while the old, rich and populous States have been organizing, under the pressure of the times, we have been so far from it as to forbid a murmur of complaint. While a silver dollar cannot be seen at the East in the interval of a month, and then only exhibited as ‘ a cure for sore eyes,’ as the saying has it, here its jingle may constantly be heard upon the counters of our merchants and in the purses and pockets of our citizens. Our crops, which were abundant and of the best quality, awarded fair cash prices, and, indeed, so far as we are

concerned ourselves, were it not for the murmurings of complaints from abroad, which will always meet with a sympathetic response from generous bosoms, we should hardly know there was any distress existing in the land."

In 1841, a contraction in the currency led to a financial panic throughout the West. In 1843, recovery was speedy, and, with an unwonted elasticity, affairs resumed their wonted channel. The final crisis, in 1857, was borne with the same ease that distinguished the county in previous financial convulsions, and the citizens emerged from the panic with unshaken confidence in home monetary institutions.

FIRST ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

The advancement of the mineral interests of the lead region, were the almost insuperable obstacles encountered in the transportation of ore to shipping-points, and receiving, in return, merchandise. The highways were merely blazed tracks through the wilderness, which were at times rendered impassable by storms of rain and snow. The shortest existing route from Milwaukee to Helena and Mineral Point, was by way of Green Bay, and thence up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin River. No attempt, be it ever so feeble, was made to ameliorate the passage by reducing grades or macadamizing the boggy sections of the road. Old corduroy roads were constructed in the more densely settled regions, but, in the trunk roads running to Galena and Milwaukee, the freighter was obliged to feel his way with every precaution in his power. The streams were unbridged, necessitating circuitous voyages to reach fording places. In the springtime, when the streams and water-courses were swollen with the dissolved snows of a winter's accumulation, and filled with running ice-cakes, the teamster's life was imminent peril. The clumsy ox-team and cumbersome wagon of antique mold, were the only means of carriage, and for weeks these vehicles, with their patient tractive power, toiled and labored through a desolate region, untenanted by man, and through an impenetrable depth of "forest primeval."

A story, aptly illustrating the difficulties that environed early traveling, is related by Hon. Henry Merrell, who started from Mineral Point on March 21, 1837, for a trip to Chicago, where he arrived on the 26th inst. "One season," he says, "I arrived at Mineral Point on my way to New York, and found Messrs. M. M. Strong and John Catlin were going to Chicago, and they proposed we should all go together and strike a straight line for that place. We started and went to the East Branch of the Pecatonica, and found it full of running ice. So we concluded to encamp there, as we always went prepared with our blankets, etc., for it; and, the next morning, we could build a raft and float our baggage over. In the morning, we cut down a small pine-tree and made two stringers of it, and picked up some dry limbs, putting them across; but we found it would not hold up our saddles. 'Well,' said Mr. Strong, 'we can swim our horses across twice, and so get our baggage across,' and he prepared himself, putting his papers in his hat, and swam his horse across. Leaving his hat on the opposite shore, he returned. By this time he shook like an aspen leaf. We rolled him up in blankets, and he lay down by the fire, trying to get us to try it, but we declined. I told him I could swim my horse across once, but I would not try it twice, and the only way for us was to go by the West Branch and around by Rockford. After urging us until he found it no use, and getting warmed up, he mounted his horse and went over and got his hat and papers. Returning, we mounted and rode over to the West Branch. There we got a canoe, and, putting our baggage in, swam our horses over by passing several times; thence we went to Rockford. One night we came to what we supposed was a ravine full of water running from the prairie. Strong was on the lead. I, watching his horse closely, thought he stepped as though there was a causeway he was going over. Catlin said to me, 'Here is a narrow place, I believe I will try it.' I answered, 'I see Strong has got over very well, I will follow him,' which I did, and Catlin followed me. But a little further on we came to a house we were to stay at overnight. When we rode up, a man asked us which way we came, and how we got over the bridge; we told him we had not crossed any; when he said if we had gone ten feet either side, we would have plunged into thirty feet of water. Strong tells the story that our horses crossed the stringers, the bridge being carried

off. We had a great deal of sport on the way, and I don't think either of us will ever forget the journey."

As early as 1840, I. A. Lapham, State Surveyor, alluding to the inconveniences attendant on the transportation of mineral from the mining districts, writes: "The great object which it is most desirable to attain, by works of internal improvement in Wisconsin, is the transportation of the 55,000,000 pounds of lead, copper and shot produced in the mines in the western part of the Territory, and adjacent portions of Iowa and Illinois, to the shores of Lake Michigan, and the supply of that 'mineral district' with merchandise by way of the great lakes. This, and the transportation of the surplus agricultural products of the intermediate country to market, and the supply of goods to the interior population, it is believed, can be best accomplished by means of a railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi River, a work entirely practicable.

For want of this improvement, the products of the mineral country have been transported to the Mississippi River, and, thence by way of New Orleans and New York, back to Milwaukee, 150 miles from where it was produced. It is calculated that, in this way, the citizens of the mineral country have actually lost in useless transportation of their products, a sum which would be sufficient to construct this road.

The cost of transporting lead by wagons from Mineral Point to Milwaukee in the summer, when the drivers can sleep in their wagons, and their cattle can find an abundance of feed on the open prairie, is about 50 cents per 100 pounds. At other seasons, it varies from 50 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds. At this lowest rate, the fifty-five millions of pounds, if carried on a railroad, would yield an income of \$275,000 per annum, which would be sufficient to pay the whole cost of the railroad in a few years. But, if we take into account the increase of business consequent upon this improvement, the merchandise that would be carried in return, the agricultural and other products that would be transported on the road, and the toll derived from passengers, we cannot resist the belief that this prospect is one that must soon attract the attention of capitalists, even if the people of Wisconsin should not exert themselves much to accomplish so desirable an improvement."

The above and subsequent treatises on the normal wealth of this country, induced capitalists to visit the much-lauded Golconda of riches. Their visits bore fruit in after years, when various lines of railroad were projected and carried through to completion. The principal lines are those of the Chicago & Tomah Railroad, the Chicago & Galena Narrow-Gauge line, the Belmont & Dubuque Railroad, and the main arteries that enter the mineral district—the Mineral Point Railroad, and the Milwaukee & Madison line which traverses this county from northeast to southwest. Now the swiftly gliding locomotive has revolutionized the commerce of the land, and the once solemn and impressive forests reverberate with the whistle and whirl of the express train as it rapidly speeds on toward the metropolitan cities, bearing its burdens of life and death, hopes, joys and multifarious passions. The slowly throbbing freight train has displaced the patient oxen, and now bears to the markets of the world the valuable ores fresh from their clayey or rocky beds.

CHRONICLES OF THE CHOLERA, '49 AND '50.

The Asiatic cholera first visited the Southwest in 1849 and 1850, and ravaged the country with a violence unequalled in medical history. All the horrors of the celebrated London plague, were reproduced with manifold sufferings. The populace was panic-stricken, and people fled in every direction, with but a single thought—escape—controlling their fugitive footsteps. Parents forsook their offspring, and children abandoned their suffering parents. All order was set at defiance, and an inchoate justice dictating self-preservation, governed the actions and feelings of the survivors. Every man for himself, and *Dieu pour tous* was the egotistical voice of selfish utterances. Hamlets and the smaller burghs were depopulated in the panic. The smiling fields offered an inviting asylum to the refugees, who swarmed into the more healthful sections, and camped on the open prairie, free from the deadly miasma, the inevitable forerunner of the disease. In the cities and villages, the air was odorous of a thousand disinfectants, and a pall of gloom

and mourning enshrouded the inhabitants in a reserve that bespoke sore bereavement. The fetid atmosphere of the hollows and ravines breathed the mephitic organism of the charnel house, and permeated the system with a penetration that sank into the vitals. Synonymous almost with the gold fever, the dual effect was palpable in the attenuated ranks that flocked the busy marts of trade. Between the two fires, all business was at a standstill, and the disheartened people, relaxing courage, offered unrestricted freedom for the inroads of insidious disease.

The Asiatic cholera first appeared in New York City in the spring of 1849, having been communicated by some emigrants, whose condition escaped the glance of the quarantine officers. From the metropolitan city, the disease overran the Southern States, and, following the course of the Mississippi, was imparted to that fertile and hygienic region called the valley of the Mississippi. There, the fell destroyer insinuated itself through the low-lying districts in ravines and hollows, to the lead region. Man's influence, combined with the most powerful agencies of science, were thwarted in every opposing move. Unchecked, the plague swept forward, to the dismay and consternation of physicians. From Galena, the germs of contagion were spread to White Oak Springs, thence to Highland. In the latter place, the havoc was terrible, and the citizens were mowed down by the unsparing scythe of death, with a rapidity that opened many a gaping swath in the community. In less than three weeks, sixty-nine deaths were recorded, when the malady disappeared, in the same unaccountable manner as it appeared.

In Mineral Point, the advent of the dread messenger was heralded by the sudden sickness and appalling demise of Mrs. Phillip Bennet, who lived on Hoard street, and John Prideaux, Sr. These deaths occurred June 29, 1849. Both cases were superinduced by imprudence in overheating the system, and sudden strictures occasioned by imbibing ice-cold drinks. Mrs. Bennet manifested symptoms of cholera at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Medical assistance was summoned, and the usual antidotes administered. They were powerless to avert death, which carried off its first victim within twelve hours. Mrs. Bennet left five children in destitution. The second case, that of Prideaux, Sr., developed under the following circumstances: Prideaux had been mining, working in a close sultry atmosphere all day, until every muscle and fiber in the body was debilitated. In this super-heated condition, he returned home, and retired to a cool underground spring house, where he drank a glass of ice-cold buttermilk, and almost instantly complained of intense pain in the abdomen. This attack was followed by acute diarrhoea, and before four hours had elapsed a second victim was enumerated among the fatal cases of cholera. To attempt to trace the contagion, would be futile. A commensurate understanding of the dreadful epidemic can only be entertained by those who manfully withstood the storm, and waited in chastened patience for the silver lining to the cloud of their discontent.

The first case that disturbed the halcyon repose of the residents of Dodgeville, occurred in Norway Hollow, three miles east of the village. Mrs. Eaton first succumbed, and her fate was only the first of a powerful host, who followed her to an untimely grave.

The majority of incipient cases were relieved when medical precautions were wisely followed; but, when the physical powers had collapsed, and the case was attended with corrugated surface, the patient's fate was sealed. He or she was doomed to die. The first premonitory symptom was acute diarrhoea, which, in those days of plague, was considered an infallible indication of the germs of contagion in the system. The favorite specific administered was a compound of laudanum, tincture of camphor, and pepper, or a very little opiate. Brandy was sparingly doled out by the physicians, but copiously assimilated by the majority of citizens, who considered this liquor the best antiseptic.

It is a noteworthy fact that the greatest tippler in Mineral Point—a certain peripatetic whisky-barrel, facetiously termed the "Commodore"—escaped unscathed. His filthy habits were, notoriously, town gossip; yet, notwithstanding his constant exposure, day and night, to the fury of the elements, his fondness for an oozy couch in the gutter, and general disregard for sanitary rules, he emerged from the plague unshorn of his physical powers. In contradistinction are numerous cases where men of strong temperance proclivities, refusing to stimulate their sluggish blood with the proffered cordial, sank to the grave.

THE SECOND VISITATION, '51.

In 1851, the cholera returned with redoubled vigor, and decimated households and communities. Those who, on the first visitation, had braved an attack, now fled, terror-stricken; but the country homes and farmers' residences offered no protection, as the doors were resolutely closed to all intruders.

Wingville, in Grant County, was first assailed. Cholera appeared there in a rambling rookery, originally intended for a miners' boarding-house. When the mines were exhausted, the miners removed, and the building was converted into a tenement-house. Under the house was a large excavation, or cellar, used by the tenants in common to bestow the refuse and garbage of the various households. One day, after a furious summer shower, the cellar was inundated, and the decomposed vegetable matter floated around on the surface. Under the indirect heat of the sun's rays, the fetid mass emitted an overpowering odor, that assailed olfactory organs at a considerable distance. The miasma was perceived on Saturday afternoon, and, on that night, several of the inmates were attacked with cholera. A special messenger was dispatched for medical help, to Dodgeville. Dr. Sibley responded, in hot haste, to the urgent call, but, before he arrived, six patients had paid the debt of nature.

Dr. Sibley, irrelevant of his personal safety, remained in the tenement, eating and sleeping there, and constantly breathing the vitiated air. His compassionate soul was stirred with the heart-rending scene, and he exerted himself strenuously to mitigate the suffering and alleviate the dying pangs. Under this incessant mental and bodily strain, his constitution weakened, and afforded a foothold for the insidious disease, and he finally resolved to return home with a lady companion, Mrs. Storms. In passing through Montfort, Wis., he was accosted from Beemer's tavern, and, on solicitation, parted with his last quantity of medicine—a very efficacious remedy, of which he alone possessed the secret. On nearing Dodgeville, when within three miles of the village, Dr. Sibley began to feel faint. Mrs. Storms called to some men employed shingling an adjacent house, to succor the Doctor. They lifted him tenderly out of his buggy and carried him into the house, where he expired in a few minutes, a martyr to his profession. The date of his death was August 23, 1851.

The malady extended from Grant County to Highland, where it did terrible execution, killing sixty-nine persons within a month, and driving nearly all of the citizens and both doctors out of the place. A sanitary committee was organized, under the management of Amasa Cobb. Bonfires were kept burning, cannons fired off regularly, and disinfectants used in profusion; but to no avail; nothing could stay the ravages of the fearful messenger of death.

The first case at Mineral Point, in the second year, was that of a man and his wife from Dodgeville, who had come to pay a friendly visit to some relatives living on the high hill near the mill. They arrived on Saturday night, and were buried on the next day.

Among those who labored earnestly in their profession and maintained a vigilant watch while their professional brethren were fleeing the doomed country, were Drs. Van Dusen and J. H. Vivian, of Mineral Point, and Dr. Burrell, of Dodgeville.

On May 8, 1851, Eber Polk, Samuel Thomas and P. W. Thomas, J. P., organized under Chapter 26, of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, as a Board of Health of Mineral Point. The effect of this organization was soon apparent in the purified alleys and cleansed sewers, and the removal of nuisances which no longer saluted the eye with an offensive display, or greeted the nostrils with a redundant rancidity.

Following is a diary kept during the cholera, which, although not professing to mention one-fourth of the fatalities, covers the progress of the contagion in Mineral Point and locality:

June 29, 1849—Two fatal cases of cholera. Mrs. Phillip Bennet, on Hoard street, was taken with cholera at 3 A. M., Wednesday, which terminated fatally in twelve hours.

John Prideaux, Sr., aged thirty, attacked at 1 P. M., Wednesday—fatal in eleven hours. Medical assistance not obtained until the evening.

June 4—Richard Burnett died at Diamond Grove, after returning from St. Louis.

August 10—Twelve have died of cholera; 20th—Death of Mrs. Laurancy, wife of Gardner Lamps, and of Arran J. Minor, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lamps; 27th—death of Joseph James; 28th—Mrs. Joseph James, Mrs. Catherine Wasley; 30th—Richard Crocker, Sr., Mrs. Eliza McIlhon, Johnson Smith, Mrs. William Lancaster, James Richardson, Mrs. Mary Gunderson, Luke Swayne and wife, Nicholas Curry and three children.

June 25, 1859—Josiah Marks, from Dodgeville; 30th—A woman and child from Dodgeville, name not given.

August 5—Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows, Dr. David Ross, John Thomas, Amelia Nebeldine; 6th—Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Hamilton; 17th—An unknown child; 10th—Mr. Allen; 13th—Rachel Meadows; 14th—Elizabeth Smith; 15th—J. Ramsay, J. Oleson; 16th—A child of Phillip Eaton; 19th—A child of Mr. Troy, a Galena teamster; 20th—Mrs. Dr. Ross, Mrs. Hoskins; 21st—An unknown Charley, confectioner; 22d—Frank Healey, Luke Avery, Joseph, a colored man; 23d—Thomas Stuzaker, a child of Mr. Oats; 24th—Two children of Mr. Tompkins; 25th—An unknown German; 27th—William Thomas; 28th—James L. Vauce, Mrs. Hornbrook, Mr. Jacka; 29th—An unknown German, J. Garreta Pulford; 30th—Mr. Schenoneh, Elizabeth Tompkins and two children; 31st—Mrs. Murrish, an unknown miner.

September 1—Mrs. E. Harris; 2d—Thomas Terrill, Sr.; 3d—A son of William Thomas; 5th—Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. Harris; 8th—Cromwell Lloyd; 10th—A child of Joseph Lampshire, a child of Ed Prideaux; 11th—Mrs. John Champion; 16th—Richard Gundry; 17th—A son of R. Gundry, Thomas Riddell; 21st—Mrs. Ann Pryor; 27th—Three children of Abraham Goldsworthy; 28th—A child of Edward Cornish, Charles Nauvelton, William Edwards, a child of Thomas Vincent, Thomas Hambley.

LAND SWINDLING SCHEMES.

During the Territorial days, and even for many years after, land speculation and swindling of all kinds ran rampant. Various devices for entrapping the unwary into purchasing valueless lands, were the most common as well as profitable methods of fleecing the uninitiated. The lands were graded according to their relative value for farming or mining purposes, at prices ranging from 50 cents up to \$1.25 per acre. Some rogue would come along and enter the very cheapest that he could get, which was always at the best very poor, then, with his patent in his pocket, he would repair to some Eastern city professing to be a business man, desirous of making a purchase of goods for the Western trade or to take into the mineral regions, where he owned large quantities of very valuable land, which, as a matter of course, he desired to exchange or to use as security in part, at least, for his purchases. This ruse was very often successful; but the worst feature of these affairs was that those who ordinarily made such exchanges, were people who wanted to obtain lands "out West" to live upon, and who were thus, in some instances, stripped of everything they had, for, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the lands were utterly untillable, or, if they were tillable, they would not even raise beans.

Another trick very often attempted and sometimes successful, was in this wise: A stranger would come into the country and announce his intention to purchase land. No sooner did it become known what his object was, than he received numerous attentions both from rogues and honest men, who were anxious to show him around and assist him to make a desirable selection. If he was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of a "professional," his fate was very likely sealed. He would be "dined and wined" and marched around to his heart's content, and would be shown the very best land in the country, nearly all of which was sure to belong to his guide, or to have been placed in his hands for sale. But, as said guide was very desirous of having the country settled up by men of enterprise and intelligence, he would sacrifice personal interest and let the land go at the nominal price of \$1.25 per acre, or what Uncle Sam charged. Accordingly, where a sale was effected, a deed would be drawn or contract entered into, for certain lands which were, of course, numbered to suit the man of intrigue, and represented 50-cent land. Then our artful swindler would have a few preliminaries to settle before the business was concluded, which would cause some delay, but the purchaser could, if he desired to do so, find a



Joseph Geindry

MINERAL POINT.

safe place of deposit for his money until the business was concluded, so that a perfect title to the land could be given. The titles were usually all right, but alas for the lands, when the buyer "looked where they was they was not there."

Of land speculators there were very many, who, beginning with a little money, realized before the harvest was over handsome fortunes. Their business was done on an eminently safe plan; but, in the majority of cases, it was no less a swindle than any other robbery. A poor man would come into the country and look around until he found a desirable location. Then he would make a pre-emption claim, and "trust to luck" to pull through and pay for it. Often this would commence the struggle for bread and for a home, which generally found him at the end of his year just where he began. The next thing to be done was to obtain aid. Having made some improvements, this was an easy matter; all that he had to do was to go to the capitalist, let him enter the land, he giving a bond for a deed when the purchase money and a liberal interest was paid, according to the conditions of the contract. The programme being settled, the next thing to be done by the capitalist was to make the entry, which, in nearly every case, was done with soldiers' land-warrants purchased at one-fourth or less than that of their value.

In doing this, the speculator ran no risk, nor indeed did he feel it at all necessary to go and look at the land, for in no case would a person be willing to improve and run in debt for worthless land. In the event, if the land was redeemed, well and good, the land merchant would make at the least 400 or 500 per cent on his investment. Otherwise, equally well and good, for he would have the land which was certain to be as good as any to be obtained. Many other schemes for making money out of the ignorant or unsuspecting were in vogue at that time, but those spoken of were the most notorious and generally successful. So it is that villainy fattens on the labors of honorable industry.



CHAPTER V.

OFFICIAL RECORDS—LA FAYETTE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES—STATE GOVERNMENT AND SUBSEQUENT REFORMS—PAST AND PRESENT COUNTY BUILDINGS—JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND FIRST CASES—THE COUNTY SEAT WAR—COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Iowa County, one of the original sections of Wisconsin Territory, was organized by an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, approved October 29, 1829, to go into operation on the ensuing January. The area embraced all of the present State of Wisconsin south of the Wisconsin River and west of a line drawn due north from the northern boundary of Illinois through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Samuel W. Beale and Louis Grignon, of Brown County, and Joseph M. Street, of Crawford County, were nominated, in the same act, Commissioners to select the county seat of the new county. They were required to perform the duty on or before January 1, 1830, and file their written decision with the County Clerk, and the place designated by them was to become the county seat. A stipulation in the act provided that, in the event of the Commissioners not making any return, then the county seat was to be temporarily established at Mineral Point. The county was divided into five precincts, for voting purposes, which were known as Pecatonica, Blue Mound, Fever River, Platte and Wisconsin.

The report of the Commissioners is not on file; consequently, it is not generally known that the town of their choice was old Helena, a settlement, which, at one time, gave promise of speedy development. The first session of the County Court was held here, but, owing to the paucity of the population, it was impossible to procure a full panel of jurors.

The Judge was James Duane Doty; Warner Lewis acted as Clerk. The court was convened by J. P. Cox, as Sheriff, and, in the absence of jurors, was immediately adjourned. The case recorded for trial was a breach of martial law. The county seat was then transferred to Mineral Point, the center of the mining district, which teemed with life and industry.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held in May, 1830. Owing to the absence of the official records, the nature of the business transacted by them becomes a mere matter of conjecture. They evidently appointed, as Clerk, John L. Chasten, whose name figures subsequently in a discharge for dereliction of duty, in not attending the sessions of the board. M. G. Fitch was appointed in his stead. The sum of \$11 was voted James Scantlin for the use of his house during the October term of the Circuit Court. At the October session, a log cabin was purchased of G. B. Cole, of Mineral Point, wherein to incarcerate all malevolent individuals whose conduct rendered them amenable to the Territorial laws. The munificent sum of \$50 was paid for this, the first county jail. The calaboose, which was nothing but a rude hut, was in an advanced stage of dilapidation, requiring immediate repairs, which were executed at a cost of \$50—equal to the purchase money. Jonas Meirs was awarded the contract, and W. W. Woodbridge was allowed \$1 for a plan of the repairs. Thomas McCraney presented his bill for \$50, for services in transporting the laws of the Territory from Green Bay to Mineral Point. Payment was refused, and a resolution was adopted characterizing the charge as excessive and exorbitant. Among the very earliest appointments was a Sheriff, James P. Cox having first discharged the obligations of that office in consideration for certain perquisites.

At the session of the board that occurred in April, 1831, the representatives in attendance were Robert C. Hoard, of Pecatonica Township, Isaac Martin, of Wisconsin, and James Murphy, of Fever River. Blue Mounds District did not elect a Supervisor. A majority being

present, they resolved themselves into a court and proceeded to business. This was the first session of the board that made any pretensions to regularity in the method of procedure, and we are to presume the county affairs were conducted with a gravity and deliberative ceremony commensurate with the onerous duties devolving on the three. The County Treasurer's report was received, audited and adopted, but, as to what was the source of revenue, how much or how little, no clew is afforded. It was resolved that licenses be issued to applicants to enable them to lawfully retail spirituous liquors, or to retail merchandise. The license was to be signed by the Supervisors and attested by the Clerk, who was instructed to make out forty copies forthwith. Rigid economy must have prevailed in those early times, which is rendered all the more glaring when contrasted with the lawless extravagance of our degenerate days. All bills were protested in a manner that must have sorely tested the amiability of the creditors. A Sheriff's bill for Jailer's expenses at \$15 dollars a month, was denounced as exorbitant. Samuel W. Beale, who was appointed by the Legislature as one of the Commissioners to locate the county seat, presented a bill for \$100 compensation for forty days' services. The amount was reduced to \$65, and paid. For transcribing the original county records from loose sheets of paper and furnishing a book for the same, M. G. Fitch was rewarded with \$4. With a modesty worthy of imitation, the Supervisors only allowed themselves remuneration at 75 cents a day. In 1831, they awarded the contract for constructing a new jail to John Brown, for the sum of \$538, George B. Cole going security. The jail was to be located on the north side of a lot of land occupied by James Scantlin, in Mineral Point.

In August of the same year, the precinct of Grant was attached to Platte for electoral purposes.

The first legal services were rendered to the board by John Turney, who received \$10 for representing the county in a disputed tax case in the Circuit Court.

The administration of the civil laws was attended with measures that would now be stigmatized as barbarous, but which, in the early era of a new country, were essential to the safety of life and limb. Among the artful devices for suppressing rebellious instincts in unruly prisoners were the stocks, an inseparable adjunct of every well-regulated jail. On inspecting the new house of detention, the Supervisors noted the absence of iron stocks, and therefore refused to accept the building from the contractor. The want was supplied in two weeks, when the work was approved.

The assessment roll for 1831 aggregated \$58,777, and it was ordered that a tax of 1 per cent be levied in addition to a poll tax of \$1 per head, to which 480 persons were liable. A penurious feeling governed all the actions of the board, which permeated all branches of the administration, and secured to the tax-payers at least a reduction of assessments. Costly justice, with its many channels for extravagance, was mastered and rendered subservient to the prevailing rule, as shown by a resolution allowing Robert Dougherty 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for trying and committing William Dolby and Michael Bushey. During the excitement attendant on the Black Hawk war, the jail at Mineral Point was razed to supply timber for constructing Fort Jackson. For this act of its officers, the Federal Government compensated the county by paying \$18.80.

By an act of the Sixth Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, approved September 6, 1834, the eastern boundary of Iowa County was changed to the principal meridian dividing the Green Bay and Wisconsin Districts. This gave Iowa County a strip of territory three miles wide and on its eastern side, and constituted what is now the range line between Ranges 9 and 10, the boundary line on the east.

The first census was taken in 1835, when the following officers canvassed the accompanying districts: Levi Sterling, Pecatonica; Stephen Goff and Henry Messersmith, Wisconsin; Joseph R. Vineyard, Platte; M. G. Fitch, Blue Mounds, and Orris McCartney for Grant.

The illicit sale of whisky (at twenty cents a gallon) proving a fruitful source of annoyance to all law-abiding citizens, the Supervisors at their April session undertook to repress its sale, or, at least, to confine it to licensed vendors. As they could not abolish the sale of liquors, they

made a virtue out of a necessity, and proscribed grocers, or merchants other than saloon-keepers, from vending the ardent. The proscription was completely ignored, if the following preamble and resolution, adopted December 29, 1835, is to be credited :

WHEREAS, The resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted April, 1835, has failed to produce the intended effect of suppressing the sale of ardent spirits by persons other than licensed tavern-keepers, be it therefore

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1836, licenses be granted for the keepers of groceries for one year at the rate of \$32 in addition to a trader's license, when goods or merchandise other than spirits are sold, anything in the resolution referred to, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The generous and benevolent spirit in which the evil was accepted as one of the necessities of life must have won for the promoters of the resolution the heartfelt respect of the community, as ever after, the spirit, if not the letter of the law was observed. The first Coroner's allowance appears in favor of J. H. Gentry, who was rewarded with the sum of \$15 for holding inquisitions on the bodies of Edward J. Chaney and a Menomonee Indian, whose complex cognomen must have defied the efforts of early scribes to engross, as the name does not appear in the vouchers. This year, the township of Grant, now Fever River, made default in not organizing by the election of officers, and consequently they were annexed respectively to the townships of Wisconsin and Pecatonica.

The act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, approved by Congress April 20, 1836, divided the Territory into three counties—Brown, Iowa and Crawford. These were the original counties embraced within its borders.

Brown County included all the country east of a line drawn due north and south through the portage, between the Wisconsin and Neenah Rivers.

Iowa embraced all west of that line, and south of the Wisconsin River.

Crawford occupied all the remainder, or all west of that line, and north of the Wisconsin River.

These boundaries are given to allow the reader to more correctly realize the radical changes that have re-organized the original Territory, and established over a score of counties. Under the Territorial law, the County Treasurer was obliged to give bonds of \$4,000, as security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. At the first election for county officers under the new law, the following precincts were represented. Mineral Point, Diamond Grove, Dodgeville, Helena, Willow Springs, Wiota, Madison, Blue Mounds, Belmont, Blue River, Fever River, Buncomb, White Oak Springs, Gratiot's Grove, Elk Grove and Skinners.

By an act of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 8, 1836, Iowa County, was divided and re-organized. That portion lying west of the Fourth Principal Meridian was set off as Grant County. All that part lying east of the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east, was attached to Green and Dane Counties. The balance of the old county of Iowa was constituted a new county, still retaining the same name. By the same act, the county seat was located at Mineral Point. After the organization of Wisconsin Territory and the rehabilitation of Iowa County, the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at Mineral Point April 2, 1838. William A. Deering, Robert C. Hoard and Francis C. Kirkpatrick were present and were administered the oath of office. Oliver P. Williams was elected clerk. At this meeting, Abner Nichols was appointed to examine the court house and determine what repairs were necessary to render the building suitable for habitation. The repairs were of a very comprehensive nature, and their demand reflected but little credit on the builder. They were described in a report as given herewith: "Lath and plaster all around and overhead. Below to be weather-boarded with one-inch furrow lines, put on with strong spikes. Buttoned shutters to be hung on the upper windows. Ceiled overhead; ceiling to be matched. Walls to be lathed and plastered, and lined with chair boards. The lower room to be supplied with a neat bar and jury benches and boxes."

The County Clerk and District Court Clerk were ordered to secure suitable apartments at Mineral Point. An application to lease the court house for school purposes was made. On September 10, 1838, the first *recorded* election was held. The number of votes cast was 832.

William Sublette was elected Treasurer, John Bracken, Collector, and J. D. G. Fenelon, Clerk of the board. The Court of Record was the Territorial District Court, and Charles Dunn was the Presiding Judge.

The old Territorial road was the first, and, for a long time, remained the only highway through the county until in 1838 roads were surveyed and laid out between Mineral Point and Willow Springs; from Mineral Point to the Territorial road, connecting Blue Mounds and White Oak Springs, intersecting it later at Bedford. From 1838, the country was invaded by an army of settlers and miners, for whose wants roads were ramified through every section of the county.

The first toll bridge was built by Jamieson Hamilton over the Pecatonica, in the vicinity of his house, where the Blue Mounds Territorial road crossed the stream in Section 3, Town 2, Range 3 east. He was accorded the privilege, on paying to the County Board the cost of the bridge, plus 10 per cent. Mr. Hamilton controlled the traffic at this point until 1846, when he disposed of all his rights and transferred the bridge to the county for \$150.

By an enactment of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 18, 1842, Richland County was erected and temporarily attached to the county of Iowa, for all county and judicial purposes. The same act authorized the Commissioners of Iowa County, to assess all the real and personal property of its protege which had been assessed in Crawford County, and collect the same as provided by law. Abner Nichols, James Murphy and John Ray were appointed Commissioners to locate the county seat. The second section of the act authorizing the Assessors of Iowa County to assess personal property, was repealed in 1845.

In 1843, three additional polling-places were set off, namely, Porter's Grove, Gratiot and Richland. The precinct of Fretwell's Diggings was set off in 1844. In accordance with the statutes of Wisconsin, the county was divided into three assessing districts, as follows: District 1, Ranges 1 and 2, Moses Whiteside, Assessor; District 2 to comprise Range 3 and the west half of Range 5 and west half of Range 4, assigned to Samuel Davis; District 3 to comprise the east half of Ranges 4 and 5, assigned to Joel C. Landrum to assess. This year, the first map of Iowa County was drafted by Leander Judson, County Surveyor. He disposed of it to the County Board for \$50. By an act of the Fourth Territorial Legislature, the fall term of the District Court was fixed for the fourth Monday in October, and the spring term for the first Monday in March.

LA FAYETTE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES.

By an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Divide the County of Iowa and Establish the Counties of La Fayette and Montgomery," approved January 31, 1846, the county was divided. The enactment reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That Towns 1, 2 and 3, of Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 4, of Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east, shall constitute and form a county to be called La Fayette.

That all that tract of country lying south of the Wisconsin River, in Towns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in Town 4, of Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east, shall constitute and form a county to be called Montgomery.

SEC. 3. The County Commissioners of the county of Iowa are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent per annum, the sum of \$200, and with the money so borrowed the said County Commissioners shall, by the 1st day of May next, select and enter or purchase one quarter-section of land in Section 9 or Section 10, or in the south half of Sections 3 or 4, or in the north half of Section 15, in Town 2 of Range 3 east, and the quarter-section thus selected and entered or purchased shall be the county seat of La Fayette, and, if this act shall be adopted by the people, as hereinafter provided, then the said quarter-section shall be and remain the property of said county of La Fayette, and, in consideration thereof, the said county of La Fayette shall be and become liable to pay said loan according to the tenor, terms and considerations on which the same shall be made, and, if this act shall not be adopted by the people in the manner hereinafter provided, then said quarter-section shall be and remain the property of the present county of Iowa, and the said county of Iowa shall be and become liable to pay said loan according to the tenor, terms and conditions on which the same shall be made.

SEC. 4. The County Commissioners of the county of Iowa are hereby authorized to borrow, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per centum per annum, an additional sum of \$200, with which they shall, by the first day of May next, select and enter, or purchase, a quarter-section of land in Sections 21, 22 or 15, in Town 6 of Range 3 east, and the quarter-section thus selected and entered, or purchased, shall be the county seat of Montgomery County, and, if this act shall be adopted by the people in the manner hereinafter provided, the said quarter-section in Town 6, of Range

3 east, shall be and remain the property of said county of Montgomery, and in consideration thereof the said county of Montgomery shall be and become liable to pay last aforesaid loan, according to the tenor, terms and conditions on which the same shall be made, and if this act shall not be adopted by the people in the manner hereinafter provided, then said quarter-section shall be and remain the property of the present county of Iowa, and the said county of Iowa shall be and become liable to pay said loan, according to the tenor, terms and conditions on which the same shall be made.

SEC. 5. The County Commissioners, so soon as they shall have made such selections and entries, shall give public notice, in some newspaper of general circulation in the said county, of the two quarter-sections aforesaid, which they shall have selected and entered or purchased.

SEC. 6. At the general annual election, to be held in September next, all the voters in said county of Iowa authorized by law to vote for delegates to Congress shall vote for or against this act by depositing a ballot with the Judges of Election, on which shall be written or printed the words "For the county division law" or "Against the county division law," which ballots shall be canvassed and returned in the manner provided by law for canvassing and returning the votes for county officers, and the result of said election shall be published by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Iowa County in some newspaper of general circulation in said county.

SEC. 7. If a majority of said voters shall approve of this act as aforesaid, then the Legislature of Wisconsin, at its next session, shall provide by law for the full organization of said counties, and this act shall go into effect from and after said organization.

SEC. 8. In case this act shall be approved by the people as aforesaid, the debts and liabilities of the county of Iowa shall be divided between said counties, and each of said counties shall pay such a proportion of said debts and liabilities as their population respectively, to be ascertained by the next census to be taken, shall bear to the whole population of Iowa County, and the property and effects of said county shall be divided between said counties in the same proportion.

In compliance with the foregoing law, William Barrett, Thomas K. Gibson and Madison Brooke were appointed Commissioners to locate the county seat for the new county of La Fayette. The quarter-section of land was acquired from Jamieson Hamilton, by purchase and exchange. The funds were supplied by Martial Cottle, who received a bond for \$150, bearing interest at 10 per cent, and William Fields a similar bond for \$50. At the election, a majority of the voters declared in favor of a division. Accordingly, at the next session of the Legislature, pursuant to enactment, La Fayette County was set off. At this session the remainder of the county was permitted to retain the old name of Iowa, in preference to the innovation of Montgomery. At the July session of the Iowa County Commissioners, it was ordered that, as the Board of Supervisors of La Fayette County had refused to receive the old Iowa County orders for its revenue for the year 1847, in the view of the board, it would be impolitic and inexpedient for the present Iowa County to receive old Iowa County orders for the revenue of 1847, until after the first Monday in December next, when the indebtedness of the respective counties of La Fayette and Iowa would be ascertained according to the requirements of law. On the specified day the Commissioners of La Fayette County made default, in not attending the arbitration meeting for the settlement of their indebtedness. This action provoked some bitterness, and the relations between the parent and child were assuming a hostile tone, when the finances were satisfactorily adjusted at a meeting held December 23, 1847. By this agreement, Iowa County assumed the responsibility to pay all debts that were to accrue or had accrued, excepting the costs and expenses arising from a suit pending against La Fayette County, by which Henry Corwith, Matthew Newkirk and others were the plaintiffs. On the other hand, the county of La Fayette relinquished and transferred all her rights to a part of Lot 53, in Mineral Point, wherein was erected the court house and public offices, and was to pay \$750 to Iowa County; also, the latter county was to receive all dues and land papers that belonged to the old county of Iowa. This agreement was consummated at a joint meeting of the two boards, whereat the following representatives were present: John Mullanphy, A. A. Camp and F. C. Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, and John Griffin and John Van Matre, of La Fayette County.

STATE GOVERNMENT AND SUBSEQUENT REFORMS.

In January, 1846, a bill passed Congress, submitting the question of a State Constitution to the electors of Wisconsin, and the Territory was divided into election districts. The law was ratified by a majority of the electors, and, at a subsequent election, delegates were chosen to represent Iowa County at the Convention for forming a State Constitution. Moses M. Strong,

William R. Smith, Miriam E. Whiteside, Thomas I. James, Moses Meeker, Andrew Burnside, D. M. Parkison, William J. Madden, Elihu B. Goodsell and Joshua L. White were elected.

This Convention met at Madison October 5, 1846, and, after a protracted session, adopted a Constitution, which was submitted to the voters at the spring election. At the same time, the people voted on granting suffrage to colored persons. The Constitution was accepted by the county by a vote of 1,444 to 1,417, but was rejected by the State at large. The question of suffrage was answered by a vote of sixty-nine in favor to an overwhelming opposition of 2,500. A second convention convened in 1847, when Iowa County was represented by Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Charles Bishop and Joseph Ward. To this Convention, the State is indebted for the Constitution, which, after having been approved by a popular vote, formed the basis of the present State law.

By an act, approved February 10, 1847, the location of the county seat was submitted to the voters in April, 1847. Mineral Point proved the favorite choice of the voters, who, by a majority of 219, selected that city for the county seat.

The first Board of Supervisors in the county, after the admission of Wisconsin to the Union as a State, was elected, April 3, 1849, and consisted of ten members. At a general election the same year, all necessary county officers were elected, Parley Eaton being chosen the first County Judge.

Under the State provisions, the fiscal affairs of the county were conducted with wisdom and caution, such as became a fully organized county. At a meeting of the board, convened in June, 1849, the following resolutions were recorded, deprecating the laxity that prevailed under previous administrations.

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County, before closing the labors of the present session, feel it their bounden duty that the public be apprised of some of the difficulties by which they are surrounded in adjusting the financial affairs of the county.

The reckless improvidence of the former Board of Commissioners for the support of paupers, and the allowance made to officers of the county, and even to themselves in shape of extra services, allowing bills of costs to officers of the courts, in some instances, at more than twice the sums given by the statutes; receiving from the Collectors delinquent taxes year after year without holding them to a strict responsibility, are among the principal causes of the great depreciation of county property at this time.

The books in the Clerk's office have been so carelessly and negligently kept, without system or arrangement, and not having even been posted, that it is impossible at this time for the board to ascertain either the liabilities or the funds belonging to the county; and the Treasurer's office also needs reform and arrangement, the accounts in that office being confused.

And also the Judge of the Circuit Court, failing to hold the April term of said court according to law, and the District Attorney not being at his post at that time, has further increased the liability of the county at least \$1,000 in the pay of the different officers of the court, jury fees, and for the support of prisoners confined in jail, that were ready and ought to have been tried at that term of court.

The Chairman was instructed to procure the services of some competent persons to audit the county records, examine the books, and compare the town files with the returns in the County Clerk's office. The different officers were cited before the board, and subjected to a rigid examination. The besom of reform was new, and a clean sweep was made in every department. To facilitate the investigation, \$400 were appropriated to defray expenses. After this purifying and wholesome disinfection, an epoch of serenity and contentment dawned upon the community, and, for over a decade, county legislation was effected only by the ordinary experiences inseparable from the transaction of county business.

From this blissful slumber, the citizens were aroused by an agitation having for its object the removal of the county seat to Dodgeville, which eventuated in the caustic internecine warfare known as the "county seat war." On petition of the tax-payers of Waldwick for a division of the town, an election was held in April, 1860, and, a majority vote having been polled in favor of the division, Towns 4 and 5 north, of Range 5 east, were set off and organized as the town of Moscow. According to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, in 1861, the county was divided into three Supervisors' districts. District 1 consisted of the towns of Mifflin, Linden, Mineral Point, Waldwick, Moscow and the city of Mineral Point. District No. 2 comprised the towns of Ridgeway, Dodgeville, Highland and the village of Dodgeville. District No. 3 included the remainder of towns of Wyoming, Clyde, Arena and Pulaski.

The ominous calm that ensued during the succeeding ten years can easily, in the light of subsequent events, be characterized as the forerunner of the terrible storm then brewing, which culminated in the bitter litigation on the validity of certain railroad bonds granted as a loan to the Mineral Point Railroad. A separate chapter is devoted to this topic in all its ramified details.

In March, 1871, in deference to a minority of the electors of the town of Ridgeway, an election was held to vote on the question of dividing the town in the center on the north-and-south line and erecting two new towns. The proposition was defeated at the polls. During this year, the Treasurer's books, on examination, failed to correspond with the sworn returns of George H. Otis, the late Treasurer. A deficit was evident, and criminal proceedings were instituted against the offender. Armed with a State warrant, the Sheriff proceeded to arrest the defaulter, who, getting wind of his approach, fled from the country. A true bill was returned against him by the grand jury at the next session of the County Court, but Otis has since managed to evade the "lynx-eyed law" and retain his personal liberty. Another case of embezzlement cropped up in 1872, when Francis Vivian, a venerable and trusted officer of the county, was accused of not returning to the Board of Supervisors various sums of money received and entered in his books. The accused strenuously asseverated his complete innocence of the grave charge, and volunteered to submit his books to be audited by a special committee. The examination revealed a deficiency of about \$15,000, and also demonstrated that the ex-Sheriff had been victimized to that extent by the machinations of his deputies, in whom he had confided implicitly. Mr. Vivian was so deeply affected and sorely grieved by the inculcating testimony that he was totally prostrated mentally and physically. To erase the stain occasioned by the betrayal of his subordinates, he disposed of his property, and by other means raised the amount of \$5,300, with which a compromise was effected.

PAST AND PRESENT COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In 1835, the people of Mineral Point subscribed \$575 toward building a court house, and the Sheriff, Levi Sterling, was directed to contract for the erection of a suitable edifice. The specifications provided for a building 24 feet square, of hewn logs, and two stories in height. The lower floor was to be 8 feet in the clear, and the upper story was to measure 7 feet. Both stories to have strong oaken joists and sleepers, with oaken flooring of one-and-one-fourth-inch plank. The upper story was to be divided into four rooms with plank partitions, and the roof was to be covered with shingles in a workmanlike manner. Winding stairs, encased from the level of the windows, were to communicate with the upper floor. Three rooms were to have one window each, and the doors were to be hung with good butt hinges and screws. The Judges' bench was to be elevated two feet from the level of the floor, with proper steps. A table seven feet long was to be provided for the bar and Clerk of the Court. Both rooms on the upper and lower floor were to be supplied with seats for the jury. The upper rooms were to be ceiled with half-inch plank having the under side dressed. The building was to be well stocked and pointed with lime mortar; furnished with good and sufficient sash for the windows, with good glass put in with putty. The Sheriff was allowed the option of using stone or wood for the floor of the lower story.

During the year 1842, the necessity of a county building for the centralization of the county business, was rendered obviously manifest by the incessant inconvenience occasioned by the location of the courts and Sheriff's offices in one part of the town, while the other officers were quartered elsewhere. The loss of time and delays inseparable from such a wretched condition, prompted the Board of Supervisors to advertise for proposals, for the erection of a commodious building, containing accommodations for the dispatch of all county business. The tenders were opened July 28, 1842, when the contract was awarded to Eleazar Smith and Michael Carson, whose joint bid for \$6,150 was declared the lowest. The contractors accepted the Supervisor's terms, and furnished bonds guaranteeing the completion of the building, ready for the reception of the officers, in June, 1843. To vacate the site of the new building, the ancient court house

was sold at public auction July 31, 1842, with a stipulation that the purchaser should remove the structure back forty feet, and leave it in good condition, to be delivered when vacated by the county in 1843.

At a meeting of the County Board April 25, 1843, the Presbyterian Church of Mineral Point, through their agent, Mr. John Bracken, proposed to loan the county of Iowa the sum of \$500, and \$100 additional if the funds of the society admitted it, conditional that the county was to give that denomination the exclusive use of the court-room for religious services, when not occupied for other purposes. They were not to receive any interest on the loan, and, if funds were available, they were to add a bell to the court house. At any time when the board desired to refund the money, the society's privileges were to cease. This liberal offer was instantly accepted, and John Bracken was ordered to pay the money to the court house contractors as the work advanced. This resolution was subsequently rescinded, when it was learned that the society refused to indorse the action of their agent, who, they claimed, was not empowered to act for them. From this date, the work progressed at a snail-like pace, owing to the want of money which crippled the contractors. A subscription list was opened at Francis J. Dunn's office, by some public-spirited citizens of Mineral Point, and the sum of \$600 was quickly realized.

About this time, the specifications were altered in such a manner as to revolutionize the original plan, and work a decided improvement in the external appearance of the building. The roof was changed from a conical shape, to a straight pitch with a pediment. The dome was removed from the center of the building to the front, and re-constructed according to a plan drawn by E. Penoga, for a court house at Rockford, Ill. Four columns twenty-eight feet in height were erected, to make a portico ten feet in width. For these extras, the builders were allowed \$1,318.50.

In 1872, increased duties of the county offices, incidental to a growing business, rendered imperative the demand for more commodious quarters. The jail and Sheriff's residence still retained their original location, occupying the south half of the court house, to the exclusion of more important offices. With a thought to the future demands of an extensive population, the erection of an independent building for a jail was deemed advisable. The lower floor of the court house was remodeled into offices at an expense of \$2,400. A substantial stone jail and Sheriff's residence were erected at the same time, involving an expenditure of \$12,500. The design of the jail is the embodiment of the best points contained in draughts of the Milwaukee and Lancaster prisons. The jail measures on the ground, 32x34 feet, and is seventeen feet high above the water-table. The walls are of stone, lined on the inside with one-quarter-inch boiler-iron plate. The interior is divided into eight compartments or cells, arranged in two tiers, the upper two being reached by an iron stairway and balcony. The Sheriff's domicile is a comfortable stone residence, measuring 22x40 feet in area, and twenty feet high.

The town of Eden was platted and set off January 4, 1877, when the first election was held in the schoolhouse of District No. 9. Eden was erected by taking twenty-six sections from Town 6, Range 1, of Highland, and eight sections in Town 6, Range 2 east.

In 1877, a petition signed by several hundred voters was presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that the town of Dodgeville be separated from the village of the same title, for assessment purposes. The committee to whom the bill was referred, reported, that, upon careful examination of the law, they found that such separation would deprive the villagers of a government, as their charter conferred no power, and made no provision for the assessment and collection of taxes, or for holding elections other than for the election of village officers. The result, therefore, of granting the petition, would be to disfranchise the inhabitants of the village of Dodgeville until such time as an amendment to their charter could be procured from the Legislature. In accordance with the report, the petition was placed on file.

Heretofore, the sessions of the board had been guided by the dictates of prudence, and logical discussion was always admitted without regard to the irrelevancy of the subject. To terminate all idle wrangling, and to conduct deliberations with a dignity commensurate with their importance, a code of rules was adopted October 26, 1877. The rules of parliamentary practice

as comprised in Jefferson's code, were constituted the standard authority. The following standing committees were struck off: On General Claims, Tax Claims, Equalization and Assessment, Finances and Taxation, Public Property, Treasurer's Accounts and Clerk's Accounts. All business coming under notice of the board must await a report of the respective committees prior to being ultimately disposed of.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND FIRST CASES.

Before the organization of the county of Iowa, the inhabitants of the territory now embraced by Grant, La Fayette and Iowa Counties, were wont to adjust their grievances in a legal manner before the United States District Court, then represented by Judge Duane Doty at Prairie du Chien, the county seat of Crawford County. Subsequent to 1829, the civil and criminal calendar was governed by the county Justices of the Peace, who, in the event of a grievous misdemeanor, after a hearing, would commit the offender for trial at Prairie du Chien.

The counties of Iowa and Crawford, by an act approved November 15, 1836, were constituted the First Judicial District. Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was appointed first Judge of the First District. The first annual court should be convened for Iowa County on the third Monday of May and the first Monday of October, being twice a year.

The first divorces in Iowa County were effected by acts of December 8 and 9, 1837, whereby bills of separation were granted to John and Mary McArthur, and A. W. Floyd and Eleanor Floyd.

The first term of the United States District Court for this county was convened at the Court House in Mineral Point on the third Monday of May, 1837, by Hon. Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the Territory and sole Judge of the said court. The court was opened by Justice De Seelhorst, Sheriff, who returned into court a panel of grand jurors, consisting of the following persons:

James Connor, Francis Kirkpatrick, Paschal Bequette, Franklin Washburne, Richard H. McGoon, John Van Metre, James C. Wright, Charles Galloway, John Metcalf, Robert C. Hoard, Augustus C. Dodge, John R. Coons, John Moore, John Messersmith, Jr., Milton Bevans, Olvin P. Williams, Colby Frost, Thomas S. Denson, Andrew Dunn, Joshua McShain, John Loofborrow, Armstead W. Floyd and John Milton.

The court having appointed Edward McSherry Clerk of the Court, he appeared and qualified by taking the requisite oath of office. Robert Dougherty was chosen Deputy Clerk.

William T. Chapman was appointed County Attorney.

On motion of the Attorney General, an order was granted by the court for a grand jury, the order being made "returnable instanter." On calling the panel of jurors, fifteen responded to their names, and the remaining nine were adjudged guilty of contempt and a fine entered against their names. On the delinquent jurors appearing next day and advancing apologies for their remissness, the fines were remitted by order of the court.

Moses M. Strong and Charles S. Hempstead, on motion of Thomas P. Burnett were admitted to the practice of their profession as advocates at the bar of Iowa County. Cyrus S. Jacobs presented his license, and was accorded the same privilege.

The first case heard by the court was that of Ira and Milton Bevans vs. Joseph Morrison, on a question of law. Parley Eaton moved before the court for a rule upon the Justice before whom the proceedings were heard in this suit, to make a return for reasons filed. The motion was taken under advisement.

The next two cases were those of James Petty vs. Phillip Jackson for trespass, and William B. Heather vs. Ralph Goldsworthy, in appeal.

The two first judgments recorded were entered against two prominent pioneers for the simple offense of assault and battery. The date of entry was May 11, 1837.

In the suit of the United States vs. Jamieson Hamilton, the defendant was mulcted in a fine of \$10, regardless of his plea of "not guilty." The second case was against Henry L. Dodge, who was condemned to pay \$3 and costs, amounting to \$11.18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE COUNTY SEAT WAR.

Dodgeville provoked the embittered struggle, and always acted on the offensive. By the astute generalship and liberality of her citizens, the superior natural advantages of Mineral Point were developed into insignificance, and its officers were reluctantly forced to imbrue themselves in the conflict. With nothing to gain, and everything to lose, the combat was unequal, and, solely for the purpose of preserving her institutions against hostile invasion, the people of Mineral Point took up the defensive.

The first presentment of the impending trouble, loomed up on the political horizon in 1855, when two petitions were presented to the Legislature, praying for the removal of the county seat. One memorial, comprising 1,300 signatures, favored the selection of Dodgeville, and the other document, representing the views of 600 voters, urged the eligibility of Linden. The latter bill was thrown into the shade by the preponderance of opinion in favor of the former village. The Dodgeville bill was referred to a select committee of the Senate.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Senate Bill No. 139, "A Bill to provide for the removal of the county seat of Iowa County from Mineral Point to Dodgeville," reported as follows: Upon the merits of the question involved in said bill, your committee are not of the opinion that it would be for the welfare of the people of the whole county of Iowa, or of the majority, to remove the county seat from Mineral Point to Dodgeville at the present time.

The majority of your committee are well acquainted with all sections and portions of the county of Iowa, and, while they readily admit the fact, that, in ordinary cases, the county seat should be as near as practicable to the geographical center of the county, yet there may be, and often are, instances where it is equally or more convenient and desirable to the whole people of a county, as a community, that the seat of justice should be located at a point quite remote from the geographical center. Such an instance, in the opinion of your committee, is presented by the county of Iowa, as at present exhibited and settled. This is chiefly owing to the peculiar relative positions of the mining and farming settlements, and towns in said county, and the greater density of the former over the latter.

The county seat of Iowa County as at present bounded and organized, was located at Mineral Point by a vote of the people, after a spirited contest in 1847, since which time the inhabitants of the county have with great unanimity acquiesced in its permanent location there. At that point, the county has all the necessary buildings for county purposes.

The county of Iowa has been peculiarly and unfortunately situated. Once embracing nearly three-fourths of the territory constituting our State, in the erection of public buildings and other sources of expenditure incident to a large, though sparsely settled country, she, at an early day, became deeply involved in debt, but a small portion of which has been paid or assumed by either of the flourishing and vigorous counties which have, from time to time, been organized from the borders of "old Iowa;" hence, she has for years been struggling along, crippled in her resources, her paper scarcely worth 50 cents, and her taxes most grievous to be borne. But now, thanks to the flourishing times, abundant crops, and low taxes of the last two or three years, but more particularly to the prudent manner in which affairs of said county have been managed since the adoption of the town system of government therein, her "oldest inhabitant" now for the first time sees his county out of debt, and her paper as good as cash at one hundred cents on the dollar. Under the above circumstances, your committee do not believe that a majority of the citizens of said county are desirous of moving their county seat eight miles to the village of Dodgeville, and enacting over the struggle of embarrassment and indebtedness necessarily incident to the erection of new county buildings, etc., from which she has just emerged.

Your committee are of opinion that questions which give rise to so much excitement of a personal and sectional character, and which are so frequently followed by expensive and vexatious litigation as county seat questions often are, should be submitted to a vote of the people at the polls, except in cases of urgent public necessity, or at the demand of at least a large minority of those interested. We are of opinion that no such necessity or demand exists in the present instance.

The chairman of your committee who introduced the bill under consideration, did so at the request of some three or four citizens of Dodgeville, who demanded its introduction as a matter of right, your chairman hopes in good faith. If, however, their main object or that of others operating through them, was to get the opinion on this subject of a legislative committee in general, or the chairman of your committee in particular, we trust they will not consider themselves disappointed.

Believing that no good object would be obtained by the passage of said bill, your committee recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

Signed,

AMASA COBB, *Chairman*,
CHARLES DUNN,
D. TAYLOR.

The question of removal was mooted again in 1858, and a bill introduced into the Legislature, submitting the question to the vote of the electors at the general elections in the following November. This bill passed a final reading and was approved April 28, 1858. When the bill was before the House, Levi Sterling, a member of the Assembly from Iowa County, took a

determined stand, opposing its passage. He objected to the proposed removal, on the ground of increased taxation, consequent on an augmented debt, which, in the prevalent financial stringency, was inadvisable. He likewise advanced a cogent argument in the title of the land, whereon the court house was erected, being vested in the city of Mineral Point, and that, on vacating the premises, the building would advert to that city, as the title was only valid so long as the county retained possession.

In the interregnum pending the election, Dodgeville citizens proposed to indemnify the county for any possible damages arising from a change of location. By act of the Legislature, bonds amounting to \$8,000 were issued and deposited with the County Treasurer in trust, for a building fund. This amount was afterward increased by voluntary contributions.

At the November elections, the electors, by a majority of 350, declared in favor of removal. At the announcement of the result, the county was convulsed to its very center, and, in the southern portions, the utterances were dire and deep, strongly denunciatory of the canvass as fraudulent. The northern section was satisfied with the gain, and took no pains to conceal their manifestations of triumph over their late antagonists. The existence of the two elements so diametrically opposed in their views, bred a hostility that threatened to embroil the partisans in a bitter enmity.

At the January session of the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with a resolution presented by L. W. Joiner, Francis Little, Gardiner C. Meiggs and Mr. Joiner, were constituted a building committee, with power to prepare plans and specifications for a building of sufficient capacity and suitable construction for a court house and jail, with proper juror's rooms and jailor's residence, not to exceed in cost \$10,000. The Dodgeville bonds for \$8,000 were accepted at par toward defraying the cost of the building. The committee was to select a site, and, after receiving a warranty deed for it, they were to advertise for proposals and lease the contract to the lowest tender. To facilitate the business of the board, the use of the town hall was offered free of rental. The county offices were then removed to Dodgeville, where the ensuing meeting of the board convened on July 11, 1859.

Before the election, the residents of Mineral Point were prone to regard the agitation as the vaporing of a few malcontents, with an ephemeral influence that could never materially affect their interests. Aroused to a full appreciation of the situation, a few of the leading men counseled together and discussed the best measures to reverse the popular decision. A loophole of escape was presented by the defective law under which the election was conducted. Immediate steps were adopted to annul the election, and to this effect a formal demand was made upon the Register of Deeds, Joseph Lean, to remove his office and papers back to Mineral Point. The demand was not entertained. The illegality of the election was finally determined in the Supreme Court on an application for a writ of mandamus to compel Joseph Lean, Register of Deeds, to remove his office to Mineral Point. Judge Cothren appeared as counsel for Mineral Point, while Judge Orton represented Dodgeville. The former place contested the removal on the ground that the law did not take effect, because it was not published in accordance with the requirements of the statutes. It was also alleged that certain residents of Dodgeville executed bonds and trust deeds for the purpose of securing the erection of county buildings there in case of removal, and issued handbills informing the people of that fact; and that this had a corrupting influence on the electors, in inducing more to vote for the removal than the actual majority in favor of it.

The court announced its decision by Associate Payne, holding the objections valid, and giving Dodgeville twenty days to establish its proofs of legal publication, in default of which judgment would go in favor of Mineral Point. An ultimate decision was arrived at on July 11, 1859, whereby the election was annulled. The judgment was delivered by Judge Payne, Justice Cole dissenting. T. J. Otis was the courier who conveyed the welcome intelligence to the well nigh frantic residents of Mineral Point. Although the messenger arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, within a very few minutes the entire population was aroused by the clangor of church bells, the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Bewildered, the citizens sprang from their beds, and, in disheveled attire, rushed into the streets, where they were speedily

apprised of the turn in the tide of local events. About 7 o'clock, the youthful and aspiring "Young America" organized a procession, which, headed by a tin trumpet band, paraded the different streets, venting their superabundant enthusiasm in commingled noises. The city cannons not being considered equal to the occasion, a messenger was dispatched to Warren, Ill., on the morning train, with instructions to charter a twelve pounder, regardless of expense. The artillery arrived in the afternoon, when a squad of amateur gunners were deputed to advance on Dodgeville, in sufficient proximity to carry the sounds of rejoicing into "the enemy's" camp.

The animosity was so fervent that it permeated the mercantile community, and, according to their views, the merchants and traders were patronized by the adherents of their own party. At that time only two papers existed in the county, and, as both of those were in Mineral Point, Dodgeville was without an organ to expound the particular political tenets of its people. To remedy the deficiency, and to comply with the law relating to the publication of local laws, the *Iowa County Advocate* was founded in 1858, and, subsequently, the *Herald*, published also in the interests of Dodgeville, made its appearance. The *Herald*, having been instituted to admit of the publication of the law in two county papers, was only short lived, and lapsed into oblivion on fulfilling its functions. Partisan doctrines of the most radical character were freely promulgated, and the salient weaknesses of the two towns were enlarged upon and distorted in an effort to win votes. Personalities were also freely indulged in. Obloquy and contumely were interchanged with a liberality, that, in the present day of libel suits, would be fruitful of financial ruin.

In 1861, application was renewed to the Legislature, and a bill was sanctioned whereby the voters were authorized to record their decision, and determine the vexed question on April 2, 1861. At that election, a majority of the voters declared in favor of removal. The event was signalized in an appropriate manner by the residents of Dodgeville, who received the information with manifestations of profuse joy, and heralded the advent of the county officers into their midst, with a procession of fire-works and other demonstrations of delight. Pursuant to this declaration, the county records were removed to the new Dodgeville Court House in July of the same year. The first session of the Board of Supervisors in the new county building, convened on April 23, 1861. The court house had been designed only to accommodate the judiciary of the county, and the lower portion was furnished as a jail, with Sheriff's quarters. The County Clerk and Register of Deeds were temporarily lodged, according to the facilities afforded by the building. A separate fire-proof building was deemed a necessary adjunct, and, to indemnify the county for the cost of its construction, a committee composed of Joseph Lean, Samuel Hoskins, B. F. Thomas, Ben Thomas, Thomas Stephens, William Hendy, Richard Arundell, John R. Roberts, Charles Hope, George W. Burrall, Henry Madden and Messrs. Wheeler & Co., pledged themselves to erect the building, and also to pay into the county treasury the sum of \$3,000, conditional that they should receive a quit-claim deed to all the county property in Mineral Point. This proposition was not entertained.

The title to a plot of land in Mineral Point, commonly known as "the public square," on which the county buildings were situated, had proved a source of many misgivings to the County Board, who were now brought face to face with a problem even more difficult of solution than that of the county seat. A committee was appointed in July, 1861, to consult with the City Council of Mineral Point and arrange a settlement. All their peace offerings were indignantly scouted by the irritated citizens, who denied the county's title to the court house, as it was erected on the public domain, vested in the city of Mineral Point in trust for the people of that city. To avoid litigation, however, they were willing to pay \$1,600 in four annual installments. This offer was not accepted by the committee, who offered, as a retroactive compromise, to divide the property, by running a line, northerly, at right angles with High street, along the easterly line of the court house to the jail alley; the county to take the easterly half and Mineral Point the western half with all the buildings thereon. Objection was raised, and the Common Council refused to accede to the proposition. Then the county engaged the services of Hon. James H. Knowlton, of Chicago, to bring suit against the captious citizens for the full amount of the property. M. M. Cothren appeared for the city of Mineral Point, and Judge Dunn, by power of

attorney, conducted the prosecution. The arguments were heard in the United States District Court, and, after a final hearing, a judgment was recorded adverse to the county. Defeated at all points, the County Board was fain to submit as gracefully as circumstances permitted, and repair their many egregious errors by accepting, on May 25, 1868, a proposal from Mineral Point to pay \$1,500, with \$500 interest, payable in three annual payments, as settlement in full for the disputed title. This was the last act of antagonism and closing scene in the memorable county-seat feud.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

Anterior to 1853, the system of hiring paupers and aged indigents to contractors prevailed to a great extent in Iowa County, which had not yet attained sufficient independence to provide directly for the maintenance and support of the non-productive class. Each town was responsible for the welfare of all paupers within its prescribed limits. Secret transfers of the insane and poverty-stricken from the limits of one town to the more liberal precincts of another, provided a constant and endless source of recrimination.

In January, 1853, at the annual session of the Board of Supervisors, a committee was appointed to examine into the respective merits of the town system, and the otherwise prevalent scheme of mobilization at the expense of the county. This committee, while admitting the propriety of a change, opposed the county assuming charge of the poor within its confines, owing to the great addition that would be necessitated in the annual assessment. Nothing further was accomplished toward ameliorating the pauper system until after the lapse of six years, when a resolution, presented by M. M. Strong, was referred to a special committee, who reported favorably. On this recommendation, the resolution was adopted, November 20, 1859, and is given herewith :

Resolved, That from and after the first day of June, 1860, all distinctions between county and town poor shall be abolished, and the poor, from and after that time, shall be maintained by the county, and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the spirit of this resolution, there shall be elected, at the present session of the Board of Supervisors, three County Poor Superintendents, who shall hold office for the respective terms of one, two and three years, and who shall proceed to qualify in the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided. Their duty shall be to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number of paupers in the county ; the condition of each ; how many require full support, and the number requiring partial support, and such other information as would be necessary for them to form an estimate of the probable expense of supporting the poor upon the poor house and farm system ; and, on the first day of June, 1860, to take charge of the poor of the county. To make such arrangements for their maintenance and support as they shall deem best for the interests of the county ; and also that the County Treasurer be requested to pay over to the County Superintendents all moneys that are or shall come into his hands, which are or shall be by law appropriated for the support of the poor. The said Superintendents are hereby instructed and directed to purchase an improved farm, not to exceed 160 acres, a portion of which shall be timbered land, and situated as near the center of the county as practicable, the price of which shall not exceed \$4,000, to be paid in two annual installments, on June 1, 1861, and June 1, 1862.

The Superintendents elected at this meeting were Francis Little, H. Plowman and B. F. Thomas, who furnished bonds for \$5,000.

The first appropriation was for \$3,600, to meet the annual expenses. The Superintendents in June purchased the farm of Peter Temby. The farm comprised 120 acres under cultivation, with a dense growth of timber covering 60 acres, as it now remains. Stock and agricultural implements, valued at \$1,200, were also purchased with the farm. Peter Temby was appointed the first Overseer of the Poor of Iowa County, and, in that capacity, continued in charge for some time.

On July 8, 1861, the following rules were adopted for the government of the County Poor House :

Every person becoming an inmate of this house is required to use respectful language to the superior and to each other ; to use no vulgar, profane, or disrespectful language, and, in all things, to be governed by the subjoined rules :

Each person must do such work as the Overseer finds them capable of doing. All lights to be extinguished by 9 o'clock. Each female must keep her own room clean and in proper order. No person shall absent himself or herself from the farm without the consent of the Overseer. For the first violation of the last rule, the delinquent shall be punished ; on a repetition

of the offense, he or she shall be expelled and shall not be re-admitted to the poor house for the space of three months, except upon an express order of the Superintendents. Any violation of these rules shall be punished by a bread-and-water diet, at the discretion of the Overseer.

Soon after the purchase of the farm, an addition was built to the large two-story stone house erected by Mr. Temby, and a separate building was constructed for the reception of insane paupers. The substantial 30x45 barn was built in 1863, at a cost of \$1,000, and the quarters of the insane were further enlarged in 1872. Finding the accommodation for the lunatic class inadequate to the demand, and incompatible with modern ideas of reform, a two-story building, wholly devoted to this class of unfortunates, was erected in 1878. The farm and almshouse presents every indication of thrift and comfort, and during its existence not a single complaint of neglect or mismanagement has been lodged against the Superintendent or Overseer, who personally supervise the affairs of the institution. There are now lodged and supported at the expense of the county thirty-eight paupers, seven of whom are classed as insane.

In 1867, Overseer Peter Temby was succeeded by Thomas Thomas, who, three years subsequently, was displaced by M. F. Rewey. At the annual session of the Board of Supervisors, held January, 1881, the resignation of M. F. Rewey was accepted, and the present Overseer, Edward Perkins, was appointed.



CHAPTER VI.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

COMPANY CHARTER, PROJECTED ROUTES—FIRST CONTRACT AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE ROAD—
ELECTION RETURNS—CHANGE OF CONTRACTORS—MORE FUNDS RAISED AND ROAD COMPLETED
—THE FIRST TRAIN COMPANY RE-ORGANIZED.

COMPANY CHARTER, PROJECTED ROUTES.

The Mineral Point Railroad Company was incorporated April 17, 1852, under the general laws of the State of Wisconsin, Chapter 415. The incorporators were Francis Vivian, Parley Eaton, Francis J. Dunn, Cyrus Woodman, John Bracken, A. W. Comfort Henry Koop and John Milton, of Iowa County. Samuel Cole, Charles H. Lamar, John W. Blackstone, H. P. Ladd, Edward H. Gratiot, Charles Dunn, James H. Knowlton and Joseph W. Brewster, of La Fayette County.

The charter authorized the issue of capital stock to the amount of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each. The route of the projected railroad was optional, subject to a decision of the shareholders, but was specifically to run from Mineral Point in either of the Towns No. 1 north, of the base line and east of the Fourth Principal Meridian in La Fayette or Green Counties. On June 5, 1852, a meeting was held in Mineral Point to decide on the most feasible route for the railroad. Parley Eaton was nominated Chairman, and G. D. Wilber, Secretary. A committee, consisting of the following names, was appointed to consider the question: John Bracken, I. S. Allen, James Noble, Cyrus Woodman, George W. Bliss, Theodore Rodolf, Patrick O'Dowd, Francis Vivian, Samuel Jenkins, Jr., H. Van Dusen, Thomas S. Ansley, Peter Toay, James Hutchinson, John H. Vivian, Edward Coade, Levi Sterling, H. M. Billings, Amasa Cobb and George Goldthorp. The meeting then adjourned without taking any further action.

The railroad was projected under a ravishing prospectus, which, in figures of indubitable accuracy, outlined a brilliant future for the road. As a means of inter-communication with Interior Wisconsin and the mining regions, the line would, in all probability at no very distant day, assume the dignity and profits of a trunk line, which, after a period of incubation, was to extend from Wisconsin's metropolis—Milwaukee—to the turbid waters of the Mississippi. With a positive El Dorado of wealth opening before them, few citizens of Iowa County heeded the behests of sober consideration, but plunged wildly into the scheme; not in a rash, speculative frenzy, but in a spirit of honest investment. In two weeks, \$40,000 in stock were subscribed, and, in conformity with the charter, the first officers were elected. They were John B. Terry, President; David Morrison and John Loofborrow, Vice Presidents; Josiah B. Chaney, Secretary; and John H. Vivian, Assistant Secretary.

In a letter to this temporary board, Moses M. Strong, a strong adherent of the project, assumed the privilege of advancing a few suggestions affecting the future well-being of the enterprise. He submitted estimates illustrating the feasibility of building and equipping the road for \$15,000 per mile, exclusive of stations and depots. The line was necessarily to start at Mineral Point, thence by the Rock Branch of the Pecatonica River, to the mouth of Little Otter Creek, down the Pecatonica to the mouth of Wolf's Creek, to the State line.

Another route by Ames' Branch would carry the road on to the division ridge, six or seven miles north of the State line. By any route that would be adopted, it was agreed that so long as the road was in the valleys, of the water-courses, a cheaper route with regard to embankment and



C. Gillman.

MINERAL POINT.

excavation could not be found in the State, and it was considered probable that by a judicious survey, many bridges and culverts could be avoided.

Allowing for a heavy trail of fifty-eight pounds to the yard, it was estimated that the cost of construction would not exceed \$12,000 per mile; \$3,000 was allowed for equipment, computing the distance from Mineral Point to the State line at thirty-two miles; the cost on the original estimate would equal \$480,000, exclusive of the cost of a preliminary survey, calculated at \$1,000. In payment for construction, it was proposed to grant the contractor \$4,000 per mile in cash, \$8,000 first-lien bonds, and \$3,000 in stock.

The receipts from freight, passengers, etc., were estimated at \$58,675, based on the theory that the net cost of transporting freight was one cent a ton per mile, and passengers at three-fourths of a cent for the same distance.

Taking 22,000 tons of freight annually, at a net profit of \$6.60 per ton.....	\$35,200
Fifty passengers per day, for thirty-one days, @ 75 cents each.....	23,475
Annual net income.....	\$58,675
Deduct interest of bonds for \$250,000.....	20,480
Total.....	\$38,195

This would leave an income of 16.6 per cent, based on a paid-up stock of \$128,000, and \$96,000 in the hands of contractors. The payment of a 7 per cent dividend would leave \$22,095 as a sinking fund, and this sum applied to the bonds annually, would liquidate the entire amount in eight years. After expunging the bonded indebtedness, the whole income of \$58,675 would be available for a dividend of $26\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. As a proof of the sincerity of his convictions, the subscriber to the foregoing flattering prospectus, authorized the temporary Board of Directors to enter his name for forty shares of the railroad company.

Such was the plausible statement presented to the inhabitants of the county, who, untutored in elements essential to a successful railroad, were influenced into accepting unquestioned, the face of the circular. They likewise supposed that the road would be inevitably extended from its northern terminus to Arena, where it would intersect the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, thus placing the isolated Mineral Point line in direct communication with Milwaukee, and securing for it the transit of all business between Galena and Milwaukee.

On July 1, 1852, 760 shares of \$100 each had been subscribed by the inhabitants of Mineral Point, who, at that time, hardly exceeded twenty-five hundred strong. The first installment, as required by law, was paid up, and on August 28, 1852, the following officers were elected: President, Cyrus Woodman; Francis Vivian, Treasurer, and Thomas S. Allen, Secretary. Owing to the subsequent resignation of Cyrus Woodman, another election was held October 22, 1852, to fill the vacant office. Moses M. Strong was elected President, and Col. R. B. Mason, of the Illinois Central Railroad, was appointed Chief Engineer. At this election, 1,048 shares were represented by a truly representative body of citizens, whose average apportionment was five shares. A census of the vote disclosed the fact that there were present twenty-eight persons of one share each; sixty-one of five shares; one of six shares; one of seven shares; twenty-four of ten shares; one of twelve shares; fifty of two shares; twenty of three shares; five of four shares; three of fifteen shares; five of twenty shares; two of twenty-five shares; one of thirty-five shares, and one of forty shares.

FIRST CONTRACT AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE ROAD.

After the preliminary survey, the Engineer's estimate was produced for \$189,000, and proposals for the construction of the road were invited through the public press. The tenders for the work were opened on February 15, 1853, when twenty-seven bids, including some from New York, and one from Connecticut, were opened. After comparing the different bids, and their respective stipulations, the Board of Directors awarded the contract to Messrs. Chamberlain & Cook, who had just completed the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad to Janesville.

Three months subsequently, the first sod on the line of the Mineral Point Railroad was disturbed by the invading hand of enterprise. The day, May 30, 1853, was a gala day and a festive occasion for the residents of the dominating country, who flocked to Mineral Point to participate in the honor and glory inseparable from such an historic event. It is estimated that there were 800 strangers from the rural districts in the city. Early in the day, the male population of Mineral Point and the country contingents convened at the court house, where a procession was formed under the direction of Charles N. Mumford as Marshall, assisted by T. J. Otis and P. W. Thomas. Headed by the Mineral Point Brass Band, the populace proceeded to Section 2, one mile south of the village, where the time-honored ceremony of breaking ground was observed. Col. Abner Nichols, one of the oldest settlers in Iowa County, who assisted in raising some of the first log cabins in Mineral Point, turned the first soil. While accomplishing this feat, the assembled multitude rent the air with cheers and felicitations. Congratulatory speeches were made by N. B. Bayden, G. L. Frost, J. B. Gray, J. G. Messmore and Cyrus Woodman. The oratorical efforts were "interspersed with soul-stirring music by the band." The ranks were re-formed, and the processionists returned to town, inflated with the importance of the new venture.

In the absence of additional shareholders to absorb the balance of the stock, the company became pressed for money to carry out their plans. In this perplexity, a bill was drafted, suitable to the desires of the Board of Directors, who submitted it to the Legislature for approval. The bill was entitled, "An Act to authorize the counties and towns through which the Mineral Point Railroad passes to aid in its construction." Through the exertions of H. H. Gray, of Darlington, a clause was inserted exempting the county of La Fayette from any application of the act. The bill was submitted to the Legislature by Levi Sterling, P. W. Thomas and W. H. Madden, and was eventually approved.

On the strength of this enactment, the railroad company proposed to exchange bonds with the county to the amount of \$150,000, the principal and interest of which the company guaranteed to pay, and as security issued to the county their bonds, convertible into stock secured by a mortgage on the road and all its equipments. This scheme was distasteful to the popular palate, and the cool reception accorded the proposition foreshadowed the defeat of the appropriation measure, if exertions were not directed to assuage the public feeling. The press was employed in disseminating friendly views; eloquent orators and fluent speakers were engaged to address mass meetings of the voters. It was only at this critical juncture that the terms of the contract were divulged by a newspaper communication from the President of the railroad. The contractors were to receive \$693,000 to put the road in first-class running condition. The payments were apportioned as follows:

Stock of Company.....	\$ 83 000
Railroad bonds secured by mortgage.....	310 000
	<hr/>
Cash.....	\$150 000
Iowa County bonds.....	150 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$693 000

Payments were to be made in ten equal installments on proportionate amounts of each security.

By this contract, the Directors had, without the faintest vestige of authority, assumed the prerogative of bartering the county's credit, and relying on the support of the people to abide by their contract. At this election, every nerve was strained to carry the appropriation; the tax-payers were conjured in the name of public spirit and enterprise to aid the railroad by voting for the subsidy. The question was submitted to the voters as one of vital interest, and it was even asserted that as the election went so would the continuance of the railroad be decided.

The momentous day eventually arrived, and the railroad was nobly supported by the community, which, by a majority of 157, granted the concession demanded by the company.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Mineral Point.....	1,007	...
Linden.....	156	53
Waldwick.....	62	4
Dodgeville.....	6	640
Highland.....	45	148
Arena.....	20	29
Ridgeway.....	5	102
Clyde.....	1	50
Mifflin.....	37	68
Pulaski.....	6	34
Wyoming.....	...	60
Total.....	1,345	1,188

Majority in favor of the railroad, 157.

By many the legality of the election was doubted, nevertheless, in consonance with the proceeding, 150 bonds of \$1,000 each were issued by the county, dated July 26, 1853.

Soon after the contracts for construction were entered into, the President went to New York for the purpose of making sale of the county bonds. Failing to dispose of them at a satisfactory price, he obtained temporary loans from the banks at Hartford, Conn., pledging the bonds as collateral security, by means of which payment was made for work under these contracts during the year 1853.

About the 10th of October, 1853, the President succeeded in making a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company and Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company (now a part of the Chicago & North-Western Company), by which those two companies jointly agreed with the Mineral Point Railroad Company, that if the latter company would complete its road from Mineral point to Warren, and connect at that point with the Illinois Central, and would give its business, so far as was within its power, to the two Illinois companies, they would pay to the Mineral Point company annually, for twenty years after its completion, such sum (if any) as should be requisite to secure to it a net annual income of \$56,000 over and above all expenses for operating and maintaining its road.

This was a valuable contract to both parties. The inducement to the Illinois companies was by aiding incidentally the credit of the Wisconsin company, to secure the construction of an important feeder to their roads, and thereby to greatly increase their business. To effect this object, they could well afford, if the exigencies of the contract should require it, to rebate a portion of their net earnings and pay it to the Mineral Point Railroad Company, on business for which they were indebted to that company.

To the Mineral Point Company the contract was of incestimable value, as it was equivalent to a guarantee for twenty years of an income of 7 per cent net on \$800,000, which was more than the estimated cost of the road and equipments, and placed the company in such a financial position, that its securities were entitled to command as high a price as any others of the same class.

The validity of town and county bonds issued in aid of railroads, although since frequently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, was then an open question, in consequence of which it was found impossible to make sale of the Iowa County bonds at a satisfactory price, and the railroad company consequently retained them, except so far as they were hypothecated as security for loans.

CHANGE OF CONTRACTORS.

In June, 1853, Chamberlain & Cook surrendered their contract, and arrangements were entered into with other parties at what was announced to be a reduced figure in cash, by which the company effected a saving of \$40,000. The new contractors were A. Gates & Co. for the southern half of the road, and John M. Keep for the northern division. The former contractors had just completed some extensive improvements on the Illinois Central Road, and, being

experienced engineers, they won the confidence and reliance of the county. Mr. Keep could not advance any salient claims for distinction, save the possession of wealth and influence, he being ostensibly a man of considerable capital.

At the annual meeting, the accompanying Board of Directors was elected: Moses M. Strong, Parley Eaton, Francis Chalvin, John M. Keep, Anthony Nancolas, John Bracken, John Milton, Robert C. Dyer and John Ross.

On December 16, 1853, the dual contract was abrogated, and a new agreement was filed with R. & G. L. Schuyler, of New York. This firm agreed to assume all the liabilities of the company, carry out all existing contracts, and complete and equip the road by January 1, 1855, in consideration of the sum of \$1,000,000. One-half of the amount was to be paid in first mortgage bonds, and one-half in the stock of the company, with this modification that all persons who had subscribed for stock, might be at liberty to pay the same at \$60 per share of \$100. All payments so made should be received in lieu of so many shares in stock. It was also stipulated that the company should loan to the Messrs. Schuyler \$150,000 of Iowa County Bonds, which they were at liberty to hypothecate, but not to sell. These bonds were to be returned at the expiration of the contract. The method provided by the contract for raising money to carry on the work, was by drafts drawn by the President of the company, at four months, on R. & G. L. Schuyler, accepted by them, and subsequently discounted at New England or Eastern banks, the proceeds being applied to the construction of the railroad. The work was energetically advanced under the terms of this the fourth contract, and the citizens generally were prepossessed with the idea of a completed line, and lent their voluntary aid to further the efforts of the contractors. On January 19, 1854, I. S. Allen resigned the office of Secretary, and was replaced by R. S. Schuyler, son of one of the contractors. When the expectations of the people were at the zenith, their hopes were doomed to a disheartening relapse occasioned by the financial failure of R. & G. L. Schuyler, Messrs. Schuyler having made an assignment of all their effects for the benefit of their creditors. The company, by negotiating with the assignee, secured an abrogation of this contract. The whole amount of drafts accepted, and upon which the company realized, was \$137,000, of which there had been paid by Messrs. Schuyler \$67,000, and \$10,000 secured by an attachment of their property to be paid by them. Deducting the cash and collateral securities, the company was trammelled with an unpaid debt of \$60,000. The company surrendered to the assignee \$80,000 of bonds, which the contractors had already appropriated to their own use, namely \$30,000 in Iowa County Bonds, and \$50,000 in first-mortgage bonds.

The amount of expenditures by the company to this time aggregated \$175,000, including engineering, right of way, bridging, grading, masonry, ties and timber, salaries and incidental expenses. Funds to meet these expenditures were provided as follows:

Stock subscriptions, about.....	\$ 23 000
Schuyler's acceptance.....	137 000
Unliquidated floating debt.....	15 000
Total.....	\$175 000

The indebtedness of the company at that time was estimated at \$75,000, consisting of Schuyler's unpaid acceptances of \$60,000, and the balance of domestic debts.

MORE FUNDS RAISED AND ROAD COMPLETED.

As it was contemplated that \$80,000 would finish the road ready for the superstructure, the Directors adopted the plan of offering 2,000 shares of preferred stock at \$60 per share, giving the existing shareholders the privilege of absorbing them at the designated value, thus realizing a fund of \$120,000. Up to this date, there had been subscribed 1,101 shares, for which payments, varying from \$5 to \$60 per share, had been paid, forming a capital of only \$23,275. The issue of preferred stock was an advisable measure, and, as a stroke of financial genius, was commendable. To assist in placing this stock, mass meetings were held in the

various towns, and, in recognition of a popular demand, a committee, consisting of Cyrus Woodman, N. B. Boyden and I. S. Allen, were appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Railroad Company, and report at a subsequent meeting. In pursuance to a call issued by several citizens of Mineral Point, a meeting was held at the railroad office, on Thursday, December 14, 1854, for the purpose of taking some preliminary steps to place the company on such a basis as would restore its credit and secure the completion of the road. Hon. M. M. Cothren was appointed Chairman, and N. B. Boyden was deputed to act as Secretary. The following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the Railroad Directors, were presented :

Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing the stock subscriptions of the Mineral Point Railroad Company to fifteen hundred shares, of full-paid stock, the individual members of the Board of Directors pledge themselves to subscribe and pay for in the aggregate two hundred and fifty shares, inclusive of the amounts already subscribed and paid for by them ; such subscriptions not to be binding, unless the amount of one thousand shares shall be subscribed and paid in.

Resolved. That all moneys paid on subscriptions to stock in the Mineral Point Railroad Company shall be deposited with the Wisconsin Bank, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, to the credit of the Treasurer, until ten dollars per share on one thousand shares shall so be deposited, including such shares as said sum has heretofore been paid in ; and that no money so deposited shall be drawn out until the aforesaid amount shall be paid and deposited as aforesaid, by the first day of February next, the sum so paid, with the accrued interest thereon, shall be paid over to the several persons who shall have paid the same.

Resolved, That as soon as one thousand shares of stock in the Mineral Point Railroad Company shall be subscribed for, and ten per cent on each share paid in, that a meeting of the stockholders shall be called to agree upon a Board of Directors, and the present board individually pledge themselves that they, or so many of them as shall not be selected at such meeting, will resign one by one and fill the vacancies thus created, with such persons as shall be agreed upon at such meeting of stockholders.

A form of subscription list was prescribed and adopted, and, on motion of C. Woodman, a committee, consisting of M. M. Cothren, John Bracken, Cyrus Woodman, Thomas Davey, John H. Vivian, Henry Koop, Moses M. Strong and Whitney Smith, was appointed to appeal to the residents of the county for financial support. The requisite 1,000 shares, inclusive of former subscriptions, were subscribed February 7, 1855, and a notice was issued by the Treasurer, calling in the first installment of 10 per cent, payable on the 15th inst., preparatory to the election of a new Board of Directors. In issuing the call, the President stated in a circular that "responsible parties are willing to enter into contracts to finish and equip the road in all respects, and have it in operation in one year, taking their pay exclusively in stocks and bonds of the company, provided the company will furnish the cash means to pay the outstanding liabilities and finish the grading of the road."

The 10 per cent call, although readily responded to, failed to meet the anticipations of the financiers, who, instead of realizing \$150,000, only secured \$78,850. The void remained as glaring as ever, and again the people were appealed to subscribe for 760 shares of railroad stock, in hope thereby of eventually acquiring sufficient capital to proceed with the enterprise. At the election of 1855, a renewed mark of confidence was placed in the Directors, by their almost unanimous re-election. The new board was composed of Moses M. Strong, Parley Eaton, John M. Keep, James Noble, R. S. Schuyler, Francis Vivian, C. C. Washburn, Henry Koop and M. M. Cothren. On April 25, 1855, a contract was satisfactorily concluded with the Illinois Central and Chicago & Galena Railroads, whereby an extension of time was gained for one year, so that a guarantee of 8 per cent income would not be forfeited. Bewildered and perplexed how to raise money, the Directors' ability was sorely strained to concoct schemes, or to mature plans for the purpose, and only when every other resource had failed, they applied to the towns adjoining their line for substantial encouragement in the form of town bonds. In reply to repeated solicitations, several towns acquiesced in the proposal, and pledged their localities respectively as follows : Town of Mineral Point, \$60,000 ; Waldwick, \$10,000, and city of Mineral Point, \$90,000. In August, 1855, a contract was made tending to the completion of the road, with Messrs. Keep, Fisher and Talcott. This was afterward transferred to Alvin Wilkins, of New York, who used all his influence and persuasive powers to procure the county's and company's bonds, intending to float them on Wall street. He represented himself as an affluent capitalist, but, despite constant pressing, he adroitly managed to evade the terms of his

contract, requiring him to begin work immediately. A deadlock ensued, which was only dissolved by Wilkins investing his brother-in-law, Luther Beecher, with the contract. The change was gladly accepted, as Beecher was a recognized railroad constructor of Detroit, and had gained many encomiums from improvements in Michigan. The specifications of the contract guaranteed Beecher \$1,000,000 in cash, bonds and stock of the company, including all the town and county bonds in possession of the company. Under the direction of Luther Beecher, the deserted road-bed soon teemed with myriads of laborers, and the country again re-echoed the welcome bustle of industry. The grading, fencing and track-laying were accomplished with all expedition compatible with an embarrassing want of the golden lever of creation—money. With fluctuating success, the line was ultimately completed from Warren to Mineral Point, and both sections of the country were thus united by the iron band that follows the advance of commerce in its progress over the civilized sphere.

THE FIRST TRAIN COMPANY RE-ORGANIZED.

The first train arrived in Mineral Point June 17, 1857. At the depot, an enthusiastic throng had congregated to signalize the event in the manner usual on such occasions. The depot at Mineral Point, a substantial stone building, with some pretensions to architectural beauty, was erected by Messrs. Toay & Allan, who did the mason-work, and Mr. Full, who executed the carpentry and joiner's work. The building measures 30x50 feet, and now, after the lapse of a quarter-century, stands as firm as ever, a monument to the builder's skill. Conveniently situated is a stone locomotive-house, 33x55 feet, and 22 feet in height. This structure is supplemented by a machine-shop, likewise of stone, one story high, and covering an area of 2,400 square feet.

The troublesome litigation attendant on the bonding of the road, as delineated in another chapter, arrived at a focal point in 1861, when, by a decree of the United States Court, in the Martin and Coman suit, the railroad equipment and plant were advertised and sold at Marshal's sale, on November 6, 1861, to James C. Carter, of New York, for the sum of \$75,000. George W. Cobb was appointed receiver. The railroad was afterward re-organized as a corporation under the name of the Mineral Point Railroad (omitting the company). The Directors were Asahel Finch, Luther Beecher, Samuel P. Holmes, James C. Carter and George W. Cobb. The first meeting of the newly organized company was held July 7, 1862, when a report was presented covering the business of the road from November 13, 1861, to date. A cash balance of \$5,818.17 was exhibited, without deducting anything for interest. The following Board of Directors was elected: Henry Koop and George W. Cobb, Mineral Point; Luther Beecher, Detroit; S. P. Holmes and H. W. Peck, New York. President, Luther Beecher; Secretary and Superintendent, George W. Cobb. A preamble and resolution adopted on that occasion, stated that as the local traffic was insufficient to meet the expenses of the road, and as it was required to be ballasted and refitted with cars and locomotives, that it was necessary to hypothecate, or sell all bonds, claims, contracts or property of the company, to raise money for operating expenses, repairs and improvements.

The Directors were authorized to extend the road to the north line of Iowa County, at some point on the Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien Railroad. In accordance with the "articles of association of the re-organized company," the capital stock was increased to \$1,200,000 in shares of \$100 each, of which \$500,000 was to be issued as preferred stock, first entitled to receive a dividend of *12 per cent.* per annum out of the net earnings of the road, payable in August and February of each year, the balance to apply on the other \$700,000. Each holder of original stock could, on surrendering his certificate, and by paying \$50 per share, be entitled to a preferred share. After October 1, 1862, the President and Directors were empowered to dispose of or hypothecate unsold stock in payment of expenses.

In ratio the stock was offered to the following corporations and persons :

Mineral Point, 600 shares.....	\$ 60,000
Waldwick, 100 shares.....	10,000
Iowa County, 1,500 shares.....	150,000
Old stockholders, 300 shares.....	30,000
Total.....	<u>\$250,000</u>

Such was another visionary scheme to involve the public credit in the quagmire of financial distress. This proposition to a people burdened with an onerous taxation, the direct outcome of subsidizing this railroad, could not be contemplated otherwise than with the most pungent sarcasm. The disingenuous proposal was not even entertained by the respective towns or the county, so that the increase of capital stock was only evident in the accumulation of unsalable bonds in the possession of the railroad corporation. The new directorate conducted the road with varying success, to July 1, 1880, when the line was transferred or leased on private terms, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, which now controls and operates the road. They are now engaged in building the Monroe branch to Gratiot, La Fayette County. Early in 1881, it is believed, through trains will be running to Milwaukee by this route.

The gross earnings of the Mineral Point Railroad, for 1880, were \$106,167.77, with operating expenses aggregating \$72,530.65. The average rate per passenger per mile was 4 cents ; the average freight rate per ton per mile was equivalent to \$3.50 per hundred pounds.



CHAPTER VII.

IOWA COUNTY BONDS.

BUILDING CONTRACTS—COUNTY REPUDIATION OF BOND INDEBTEDNESS—FIRST SUIT—THE ENEMY STORMS MINERAL POINT—THE LEGISLATURE TO THE RESCUE—A COMPROMISE ATTEMPTED AND OPPOSED—SETTLEMENT, PROCEEDINGS AND FINAL REPORT.

The history of the Iowa County Bonds is so intimately allied with the inception of the Mineral Point Railroad, the financial ramifications of which are illustrated in another division, that it is with difficulty it can be narrated in a single chapter. Realizing that the subject has been fecund of acrimonious discussion and bitter feeling, the historian has carefully culled his information from a variety of sources, the result being given herewith, from an unbiased standpoint, and with the aim of ingenuously recording the truth.

Before launching forth on the question, it is necessary to a faithful understanding that the specific deeds should be premised by a pithy review of the railroad, from the time it was projected. The Mineral Point Railroad was incorporated by an act of Legislature, approved April 17, 1852. Stock subscription books were opened in Mineral Point in June, 1852, and after many weeks of strenuous exertion, the amount of stock essential to organizing was subscribed and the first installment of 10 per cent was paid. A Board of Directors was then elected by the shareholders, and the initiative steps toward constructing the road were inaugurated. During the year 1852, the preliminary surveys and estimates were completed, and additional stock amounting to \$130,000 subscribed. By order of the Directors, an act authorizing the county to issue bonds in aid of the railroad was submitted to the Legislature by Levi Sterling, P. W. Thomas and H. Madder, and eventually approved. The title of the act was "To authorize the counties and towns through which the Mineral Point Railroad passes to aid in its construction." Through the agency of H. H. Gray, of Darlington, a proviso was inserted exempting La Fayette County and the towns and villages therein, from participating in any proposed subsidy.

On the passage of this law, a resolution was adopted directing the President to submit a proposition to the County Board of Supervisors for the exchange by the county of \$150,000 of county bonds for a corresponding amount of convertible railroad bonds in conformity with the provision of the act. The proposition of the railroad company specified that in return for bonds of the county aggregating \$150,000, the principal and interest would be guaranteed, and as security for such payment, the company offered to issue an equitable amount of railroad bonds, convertible into stock, and secured by a mortgage on the road and all its equipments. The County Clerk, on receiving the proposition, as required by law, convened a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to take into consideration the offer. The meeting occurred May 25, 1853. John Messersmith was elected Chairman, and the board adjourned to the following day, when every member was present. As anticipated, the expediency of holding an election was fruitful of warm debate.

After an excited and earnest discussion, the voice of the meeting was registered in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 8, nays 3. An analysis of the vote shows the following as having cast their vote in the affirmative: G. M. Ashmore, Arena; John Messersmith, Dodgeville; John Covill, Linden; R. D. Pulford, Mineral Point; Francis C. Kirkpatrick, Miffin; John B. Skinner, Ridgeway; Samuel Zollinger, Waldwick, and E. L. Geddings, Wyoming—8.

Nays—Nathaniel Butterfield, Clyde; David McFarland, Highland, and F. E. A. Halstead, Pulaski—3.

The date of election was fixed for June 20, 1853, and a printed notice of the election and implicated interests was distributed broadcast in every section of the county. Appended is a true copy of the election notice:

ELECTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS, The Mineral Point Railroad Company has, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved the 23d day of March, A. D., 1853, submitted to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Iowa, a proposition in writing for the exchange of \$150,000 of second mortgage bonds, of said railroad company, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of Iowa County Bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, both of said issues of bonds redeemable in the year A. D. 1868, the said railroad company binding themselves to meet the interest upon the said county bonds, as the same shall fall due and payable from time to time.

In pursuance of said law, the Board of Supervisors for the county of Iowa, hereby give notice to the voters of said county, that an election will be held at the several places of holding elections on Monday, the 20th of June next, when the voters are required to deposit a ballot upon which shall be written or printed the words "For the railroad proposition," or "Against the railroad proposition," which said election shall be held in the same manner and form and under the same laws which govern State and general elections.

By order of the board,

JOHN MESSERSMITH, *Chairman.*

Attest: JAMES B. GRAY, *Clerk.*

MINERAL POINT, May 26, 1853.

The appearance of this election notice created much animosity in the northern districts, which at that time, animated by the county seat removal, were allied against all legislation tending to improve Mineral Point. The election was held, and the following returned as the official statement of the canvass:

TOWNS.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Arena.....	20	29
Clyde.....	1	50
Dodgeville.....	6	640
Highland.....	45	148
Linden.....	156	52
Mifflin.....	37	68
Mineral Point.....	1,007	...
Pulaski.....	6	34
Ridgeway.....	5	102
Waldwick.....	62	4
Wyoming.....	...	60
Total.....	1,345	1,187

Majority for railroad proposition, 158.

Captious critics impugned the legality of the election on the ground that the vote had been obtained by fraudulent practices, and by the exercise of deception. However this may be, the county bonds were issued.

One hundred and fifty bonds for \$1,000 each, dated July 26, 1853, payable to Francis Vivian, Treasurer of the railroad company, on July, 1868, with 8 per cent interest, payable the 1st day of January and July of each year, at the bank of the Manhattan Company, in the city of New York, with coupons for the interest attached.

In exchange for these bonds, the county received from the railroad company, 150 bonds of the railroad, for \$1,000 each, bearing the same date and interest as those issued by the county, due at the same time, and payable to Edward H. Janssen, State Treasurer, but without interest coupons being attached.

To secure the county for the payment of its bonds, the railroad company gave a mortgage, dated July 27, 1853, to Edward H. Janssen, then Treasurer of the State, as Trustee, on all its railroad and property; the same mortgage being intended to also secure \$170,000 of other bonds to be afterward issued as the company might need them. This Janssen mortgage was in point of time the first mortgage ever given by the railroad company, but it was specially agreed and provided that it was to be deemed as a second mortgage, subsidiary to another mortgage afterward to be executed, and to be called a first mortgage. The bonds were floated in New York. Following the appearance on Wall street of the county bonds, two advertisements, purporting

to emanate from the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County, appeared, respectively advocating and denouncing the issue of the county bonds.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

On December 16, 1853, the railroad contracted with Robert & G. L. Schuyler, of New York City, in which the Messrs. Schuyler agreed to build, equip and put the railroad in running order for \$1,000,000, all payable in the bonds and stock of the company. The contract provided that \$150,000 of Iowa County bonds should be loaned to the Messrs. Schuyler as collaterals to borrow money on. After the completion of the road, they were to be returned and given up to Iowa County to be canceled.

The contemplated first mortgage was executed January 2, 1854. This mortgage was on all the railroad and property of the company, and was given to G. L. Schuyler to secure the payment of 1,000 of the bonds of the company for \$500 each, due January 1, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent, payable on the 1st days of January and July of each year, and having interest coupons attached.

In the spring of 1854, Messrs. Schuyler proceeded vigorously to fulfill their contract. About March 1, 1854, \$500,000 of the Schuyler railroad bonds, and \$150,000 of county bonds were deposited in New York, the money used being obtained by the officers of the company drawing on Messrs. Schuyler, in New York, payable four months after date. These drafts would be accepted, and the company discounted them, and procured the money from various banks.

As stated elsewhere, Messrs. Schuyler failed to meet their monetary obligations on July 3, 1854. Up to this date, the company had drawn at four months for \$137,000. About \$77,000 had become due, and was paid by Messrs. Schuyler, thus leaving \$60,000 for which the railroad company was responsible to the banks.

On settling with the assignee of the bankrupt contractors, it was found that they had used \$30,000 of the county bonds, and \$20,000 of the Schuyler first mortgage bonds. The company obtained the release of the remaining \$120,000 of the county bonds, and \$45,000 of the Schuyler bonds. By this transaction the railroad was saddled with a debt of \$60,000 for the unpaid acceptances of the Messrs. Schuyler, and a home debt of \$15,000 for grading, etc.

The debt of the company, about \$75,000, was carried with great difficulty, by putting up the Iowa County Bonds, and by using the first mortgage bonds as collateral.

Eventually a contract was signed with Alvin Wilkins, of New York, for the payment of the company's debt and the completion of the road. That gentleman was dissatisfied with the form of the Schuyler bonds, and, at his instigation, a third mortgage, or an alleged new first mortgage, was prepared and executed by the company. This issue was for the sum of \$320,000, in \$500 bonds, each dated January 1, 1856, due January 1, 1881, with 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The new mortgage given to secure these bonds was dated January 1, 1856, and was to D. R. Martin and L. D. Coman as Trustees.

By the cancellation of \$50,000, the balance of the Schuyler First Mortgage Bonds, the Janssen Mortgage, by priority, became the first mortgage with the Martin and Coman deed subsidiary to it.

On June 4, 1856, Alvin Wilkins made an assignment of his contract to Luther Beecher, a brother-in-law, residing in Detroit. By the terms of his contract, Mr. Beecher was to receive \$1,000,000 in cash bonds and stock of the company, including \$150,000 in Iowa County Bonds; \$60,000 in Town of Mineral Point Bonds, and \$10,000 of Town of Waldwick Bonds, for which Mr. Beecher was to complete and equip the road, and pay and deliver up to the company to be canceled all the interest coupons due on the Iowa County Bonds, including those of July 1, 1857. It is idle to recount the financial operations of this contractor, through whose shrewdness and business capacity the road was ultimately completed, and under whose auspices the inaugural train was run in the spring of 1857.

To justify a repudiation of the bonds, it was asserted that a second mortgage, subordinate to a first of \$10,000 per mile, was no security at all; that even the first mortgage was valueless,

as the road would never pay operating expenses, or even earn enough money "to lubricate the axles."

On the other side it was insisted, and detailed statistics were presented in proof, that the net earnings of the road would pay off both mortgages and leave a surplus for dividends to stockholders; and the convertible feature, which the bonds of the county were to contain, was a valuable one of which the county would at some future time avail itself.

The more brilliant prospectus was generally accepted by a confident and enterprising people as a correct view of the merits of the undertaking, and, in support of their opinions, the citizens cast their vote, and accepted the proposition. Reviewing the canvass now, in the light of subsequent experience, it is contended that the action was justified by the prospective profits, which, despite delusive statements, were not wholly chimerical. In this plight it becomes interesting to contemplate the course which eventually canceled the guarantee, and left the tax-payers in the relentless grasp of financiers, whose only aim was to eke out payment to the last stiver. Anterior to the popular indorsement of the county loan, the railroad was subject to a bonded indebtedness of \$10,000 per mile, or, in the aggregate, \$320,000. But in reality the only mortgage that had been issued, paramount to the security of the county, was the Schuyler mortgage, a lien to the amount of \$50,000.

On April 8, 1856, the Railroad Company, by Parley Eaton, its President, executed a mortgage for \$320,000 to D. R. Martin and L. D. Coman. These parties claimed for the deed all privileges pertaining to first mortgage bonds, although there was nothing on its face to indicate that it was a first mortgage. In fact it was actually a third mortgage, and the bonds issued were subordinate to the mortgage issued to secure the county.

Owing to the recalcitrancy of the railroad, in failing to provide payment for interest maturing on county bonds on July 1, 1858, a suit was instituted in the United States Court, upon forty-three of those bonds.

COUNTY REPUDIATION OF BOND INDEBTEDNESS.

At the annual meeting of the County Board of Supervisors, on November 11, 1858, the members were called upon to adopt a definite plan of action regarding the present and prospective litigation arising from the railroad company's inaction, and it was

Resolved, That the Iowa County railroad bonds were obtained by fraud, issued against the wish of the people, first offered in market, against the published protest of a majority of the County Supervisors, and that the people never will consent to the payment of one dollar of them.

Resolved, That in view of a suit now to commence, or about to commence, against Iowa County, for some portion of said bonds, it is ordered that a defense be made to such and all suits for any of said bonds, to the utmost extent of law.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the board be associated with the District Attorney, and that they be directed to employ the best legal talent of the State, at a cost, if necessary, of any amount not exceeding \$5,000 per year, to assist in conducting the defense.

Resolved, That \$1,000 be appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for present use, and the Chairman of the board be instructed to draw orders for the sum as needed, to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

Notwithstanding this repudiation, the United States District Court has always, and in all cases, rendered judgment against the county, the first decree having been entered on September 3, 1860.

The allegations of misrepresentation and fraud specifically defined are: That it was represented by those who advocated the issue of the county bonds, and especially by the Directors of the railroad company, that if the bonds were issued, the railroad should be extended northerly through the county. The Railroad Company would pay the bonds, principal and interest, and that the people of the county would never be called upon to pay one cent. Finally, that the election itself was fraudulent, and the apparent majority was obtained by illegal and fraudulent voting.

It is admitted by the most ardent supporters of the railroad, that it was represented that the road should be extended northerly through the county. These representations were, however,

more the act of individuals, who, laboring to render the issue of county bonds more palatable to the popular taste, did not always hesitate to qualify their promises, but unconditionally stipulated verbally that such extension would be completed. As a corporate body, no official emanation sanctioned the projected northerly branch. However, arrangements had been made with R. & G. L. Schuyler to extend the road to the Wisconsin River, whenever they had completed their main line to Mineral Point. In justice to the contractors, it is only equity to presume that they would have done it, had not their disastrous failure of 1854 intervened, to cause a suspension of operations on the main line for nearly two years, and defeated all hopes of the extension for an indefinite period. The only grounds existing for the charge of misrepresentation were the acts and utterances of the Directors, some of whom, in an ebullition of excitement and transported by super-zeal, addressed mass meetings of citizens on the topic uppermost in their minds. Extravagant expectancies were incubated, and the golden prospects of the railroad depicted in roseate tints of the most vivid character. So impressed were the Directors of the ultimate success of their project that, prior to the election, a circular, entitled "An Appeal," was printed and industriously distributed among the voters. In this "appeal" the income of the road was estimated at \$72,000 per annum, and this amount the Directors expressed their confidence would be found "far below the truth." On behalf of the railroad, it is claimed that this prospectus deceived no one, as the figures of estimated profits were submitted to each taxpayer to either verify or disprove.

FIRST SUIT.

Notwithstanding the secondary nature of the Martin & Coman mortgage, a suit for the purpose of foreclosure was brought in April, 1859, in the United States Court, in which it was charged that the Janssen mortgage "was subject and subsidiary to the Martin & Coman mortgage, and that the latter had precedence to and priority over the former and all other liens and incumbrances."

In this suit, the county was not made a party defendant, but the Trustee, the State Treasurer, was. While this suit was pending, before decree or sale of the road, two citizens of Mineral Point made strenuous efforts to induce the Chairman of the board to instruct the attorney of the county to answer in this suit, asserting that the Janssen mortgage, held for the security of the county, was the first and paramount lien on the railroad. Every argument that could be adduced was used with the Chairman, and he was furnished with the written opinion of an eminent law firm in Milwaukee, stating that if the county did not assert its rights in this suit, it would, by a decree, be forever debarred from so doing.

The records of the Board of Supervisors do not show that any action was ever taken by the board upon the question of entering the appearance of the State Treasurer as trustee of the Janssen mortgage in the foreclosure suit of the Martin & Coman mortgage; but it does appear on the other foreclosure suit of the county, that Samuel D. Hastings, State Treasurer, was served with a subpoena, and that he transmitted the same to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County, and gave the officers of this county authority by letter, "to use his name in any way in defending said suit."

On reception of this authority, L. W. Joiner, the Chairman, met in consultation with the District Attorney, and was by him advised not to defend the Martin & Coman suit, as such action, by asserting a claim to the Janssen mortgage, would compromise the suit wherein the county contested the legality of the railroad bond issue.

The Janssen mortgage provided that \$320,000 might be issued under it. Of this, \$15,000 was issued to Iowa County in 1853, and the balance to other parties in 1856. The State Treasurer was the trustee under the mortgage for the several mortgagees, as well for the other parties as for the county. Under the circumstances, it is strange that a legal counsel with the undoubted ability of Chief Justice Ryan, should have considered the county litigation compromised by an appearance in the Martin & Coman suit by the State Treasurer as trustee.

[PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—After this chapter was printed, several errors were discovered. To correct them, the greater part of the defective pages were re-printed. The construction of the book necessitates the following errata: Page 532, fourteenth line from bottom, for "equitable," read "equal;" line below, for a "mortgage," read "a second mortgage." "Jansen," wherever it appears, for "Janssen." Page 536, thirteenth line from bottom, read "summons" for "subpoena." Transpose the second paragraph from bottom to follow "debarred from doing," and make it read: "On reception of this opinion, L. W. Joiner, the Chairman, met in consultation with the late Chief Justice Ryan, employed by the county, and was by him advised not to defend the Martin & Coman suit, as such action by asserting a claim to the Janssen mortgage would compromise the suits on the county bonds wherein the county contested the legality of the county bonds issued to the railroad company." Also, sixth line from bottom, read \$150,000. From this point to the end, the chapter is reprinted].

In pursuance of a decree granted by the United States Court in the Martin & Coman suit, the railroad, equipments, etc., were advertised and sold at Marshal's sale on November 6, 1861, to James C. Carter, a New York attorney, for the sum of \$75,000.

In the spring of 1866, Moses M. Strong and William T. Henry were employed by the county to foreclose the Jansen mortgage, and to assert it as being a first lien on the railroad and all its property for the benefit of the county, and as a just offset to the claims made against the county. And at this time, Henry and Smith were employed by the county to defend it in all the other suits by the bond-holders, and they had been before so employed from 1860 by the city and town of Mineral Point, and a short time after by the towns of Waldwick and Moscow. The attorneys, Strong and Henry, agreed with the County Board to prosecute the Jansen foreclosure suit for a fee which should be satisfactory to the board, and contingent upon success, and if they were not successful they would only receive from the county their actual expenses. According to this agreement, the suit was commenced in the Circuit Court of Iowa County in September, 1866. Messrs. Reese & Mulks were employed by the county to assist in the suit. The case was brought to trial October 28, 1868, and the court adjudged that the Jansen mortgage was the first and paramount lien upon the railroad and all its property. Luther Beecher, President of the Mineral Point Railroad corporation, through his attorneys, appealed the decision to the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court, and ordered that the case be dismissed, holding that the county had lost its privilege by not appearing in the Martin & Coman foreclosure suit; that the county was by that decree forever barred and prohibited from setting up any claim by virtue of the Jansen mortgage.

By authority of the act "to authorize the counties and towns through which the railroad passes, to aid in its construction," the town of Mineral Point issued \$60,000 and the town of Waldwick \$10,000 of their bonds, accepting stock of the railroad in return for the subsidy. Waldwick subsequently liquidated about one-fifth of their bonds.

In 1870, this outstanding liability against the tax-payers had assumed threatening proportions, which speedily promised to seriously impair the finances of the county.

Subjoined is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the rate-payers of Iowa County, together with accumulated interest, as compiled by William T. Henry in 1870:

Iowa County Bonds.....	\$413,000
City of Mineral Point.....	98,505
Town of Mineral Point.....	66,495
Town of Waldwick.....	13,833
Town of Moscow.....	8,162
Total.....	\$599,995

The claims against the county were thus augmented to \$16.82 for each person, or \$84.10 for a family of five persons, and $6\frac{2}{10}$ per cent on the high valuation of 1870. In the cities and towns that granted subventions, the claims of local bonds were to be added. In the city of Mineral Point, the citizens were burdened with an oppressive debt of quadruple proportions, embracing a tax respectively for the county, town, city and railroad stock assessments. Accepting the county and city debt in the aggregate, the assessment levied would be equivalent to $17\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. Including the town debt, the rate was increased to the startling figures of $20\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

In the town of Waldwick, a tax to cover the indebtedness would subject the inhabitants to an assessment of $10\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. In the town of Moscow the rate of taxation would be $9\frac{8}{10}$ per cent.

THE ENEMY STORMS MINERAL POINT.

The first judgment against the county was September 3, 1860, and the first one against the city and town of Mineral Point was September 26, 1864, these being rapidly followed by other suits and other judgments.

One curious circumstance, connected with the first judgment against the county, which was in favor of Clark, Dodge & Co., of New York City, was that at the trial of said case in the

United States Court at Milwaukee, the original 150 bonds for \$1,000 each, issued by the railroad company to the county, were produced in court by the plaintiff's attorney (George B. Eley), and although afterward the most exhaustive search and investigation was had, every possible trace or clew being followed to its very end, parties being examined under oath, and every possible means taken and used to find said bonds, it has never been found how they got out of the possession of the county, or where they went out of said court.

From the time of the first judgments, the bond-holders continued to bring suits and to obtain other judgments for different parties, and of course by different attorneys, and at the same time was trying in every known way, from 1860, to compel actual payment, and for years the county, city and town boards of Mineral Point could scarcely hold a meeting to transact the public business without having the Marshal appear and serve them with mandamus writs and other compulsory processes. In all these were seventy-five to one hundred suits in different stages of progress, giving the county attorneys plenty of occupation in attending to them. All processes were avoided or evaded, but, as practice makes perfect, the attorneys for the bond-holders, the principal and most active being the late Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, succeeded in so perfecting their processes that the usual taxes could not be collected, without also paying the bond judgment taxes; so for 1870 no taxes whatever were collected in Iowa County. For 1871, they managed to collect the usual taxes, but for 1872, the bond-holders had the people in the same situation as for 1870; so for 1872 no taxes whatever were collected in Iowa County, and the people having their revenues stopped, were deprived of means with which to continue the public schools, to pay their State tax, or to carry on their local governments. While all this was going on, the attorneys of the county, city and town, as opportunities offered and funds could be had, settled a good many thousand of dollars of county, city and town bonds, at prices varying from 25 cents to 50 cents on the dollar not at any time having any trouble to settle for 50 cents when they could get money.

At this time, the only active parties being the attorneys engaged in supporting the legal warfare and parrying offensive thrusts delivered against their respective clients. Tired of fruitless skirmishing, in August, 1870, Matthew H. Carpenter, representing Luther Beecher and the majority of the claimants, indited a letter demanding an immediate settlement in full, under penalty of Marshal's execution. The County Attorney replied in a tone of firm moderation, advising a compromise. An answer was vouchsafed rejecting the offer, and ordering "an advance all along the line." The County Attorneys were aided by the legal firms of Emmons & Van Dyke on the part of the towns, and Palmer, Hooker & Pitkins, of Milwaukee, on the part of the county.

In the fall of 1872, at the instigation of Mr. Beecher, all the Town Clerks, Town Treasurers and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Mineral Point, thirty-seven persons in all, were suddenly arrested by United States Marshal Hamilton, and taken to Milwaukee on attachments issued without any notice, for pretended contempt of court in not obeying the mandamus writs issued in 1870. The offenders were taken before the United States Court in Milwaukee on November 13, 1872, and after being granted a hearing as to the officers of the city of Mineral Point, they were each fined \$100 and costs, exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000. The fines were paid and the gentlemen released. Their names were William T. Henry, Mayor; David Jacka, S. E. Shepherd, James Argall, Albert Sprattler, William J. Healy and Peter Frieden, Aldermen. The other cases were adjourned to the next term of court. The captive city and town officers were permitted to return home as prisoners on parole, with a most emphatic direction from Judge Drummond to collect money and pay the judgments, as the next time they came before him in this way, the fines would probably be the full amount of the debts and costs.

The cause of this action shows that the tax was levied in compliance with the orders, but the Treasurers, who are required under the laws of the State to give bonds for twice the amount of tax to be collected, found it thus impossible to obtain securities, and on being ordered by the court to appoint others who could give bonds, no person could be found who would accept the

office. As the clerks could not lawfully deliver the tax lists until the Treasurers had complied with the statutes, the tax was not collected, hence the decree of the court was contemned. The Judges in this case were Justices Drummond and Miller.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Mineral Point, held November 20, 1872, the appended resolutions, which speak for themselves, were adopted:

Resolved, That in obedience to the orders and decrees of the Circuit Court, in and for the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, made January 4, 1870, in the nine cases of John C. Havemeyer, Charles O. Webb, J. C. Carter, Henry Havemeyer, William F. Havemeyer, James Bruce, William F. Havemeyer, James Lee and Joshua F. Lamson, against the town and city of Mineral Point, and in compliance with the notice of Matt H. Carpenter, solicitor and counselor for said parties, there be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property of Mineral Point, the sum of thirty-three thousand one hundred and one dollars and thirty-six cents, as a tax for the year A. D. 1872, to pay and satisfy the share of the said city of Mineral Point, of the said judgments, costs and interests thereon, as is fixed and adjudged by the said court.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and he is hereby requested and directed to put the taxes so levied in the tax roll for the year A. D. 1872, with the other taxes according to law, and the City Treasurer is also hereby requested and directed to proceed and collect said tax, with the other regular taxes according to law, and when so collected, pay the same over to said parties or their solicitors, to satisfy said respective amounts due them as aforesaid.

Resolved, That with all respect for said Circuit Court and the Judges thereof, the Common Council of said city deem it right to say that said judgments are not by said decrees properly equitably, justly or correctly apportioned or divided between said defendants—the town and city of Mineral Point, and the said Common Council levies said tax to comply with the order and decree of said court, but in no way acknowledging said amounts to be correct, and reserving the right to adjust and settle such sum or debt with the town of Mineral Point, upon the share and terms heretofore settled and agreed upon between them.

On motion, Mayor Cooper, with Aldermen Argall and Sprattler, were appointed a committee to confer with the town authorities and the attorney for the town and the city, on the offer of T. A. Keep, on town bonds and on the fines and costs in the late cases of contempt before the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee. When the city was organized out of the territory of the town, they had a settlement by which they divided all assets, and agreed to pay all liabilities on the basis of $59\frac{7}{10}$ for the city, and $40\frac{3}{10}$ for the town, and said fine and costs were settled on that basis as have been all settlements of railroad bond debts.

THE LEGISLATURE TO THE RESCUE.

At the Legislative session in January, 1873, William T. Henry visited Madison, and by interesting the members of the Legislature, procured the passage and approval of various bills, embodying every conceivable clause capable of protecting the city from paying assessments for the payment of railroad bonds. Following are the bills that were introduced into the Legislature:

By Senator Little: No. 109—A bill to authorize the town of Mineral Point to settle and compromise its railroad indebtedness.

By Senator Little: No. 110—A bill to amend an act to incorporate the city of Mineral Point, approved March 16, 1861, and also all acts amendatory thereof.

By Senator Little: No. 131—A bill to repeal Chapter 143, general laws of 1871, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of Taxes."

By Senator Little: No. 132—A bill to provide for investing a portion of the State school funds in bonds of the county of Iowa, and city and town of Mineral Point, which may be issued to settle and compromise their railroad indebtedness.

Judge M. M. Cothren appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House, representing the Mineral Point Railroad. He was opposed by William T. Henry for the consolidated county claim. The four bills were all passed and approved at that session, together with a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate and examine the affairs and management of the Mineral Point Railroad from the time of its inception, with a view of repealing the charter if certain charges of misconduct and abuse of the people through their charter privileges were sustained. This act was approved March 19, 1873, and was published on April 1 of the same year.

This attack on the franchise of a railroad was the first recorded, and, in the boldness of its design, was startling. When introduced into the Legislature, its provisions were laughed at, and the bill was at once characterized as Utopian in conception, never destined for practical application. Subsequent events dispelled the fallacy of this idea, and, when approved, Iowa County possessed an instrument that enforced a recognition of her rights. The commission was never appointed, but the bill precipitated a settlement by the bond-holders. Negotiations for an amicable understanding were re-opened with Luther Beecher and others, and on June 12, 1873, and a short time after, an agreement was concluded whereby the bond-holders, representing all the county, city and town bond debts, except that in the control of one Mariner, an attorney in Milwaukee, who, like old Shylock, insisted on every drop of blood, bound themselves to deliver up the bonds and coupons in their possession, in consideration of 65 cents on the dollar, payable in six annual payments, with 8 per cent annual interest thereon, payable at the Detroit Savings Bank, the first payment to be made on April 15, 1874. The proposition was submitted at the July meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in a communication from William T. Henry and J. M. Smith, attorneys for the county.

A COMPROMISE ATTEMPTED AND OPPOSED.

Accompanying is an extract from the preamble and resolutions adopted on that occasion :

WHEREAS, It is believed that the above proposals, and others substantially similar promised soon to be made, cover and include more than three-quarters of said indebtedness, and that it is to the advantage and benefit of said county to accept and approve said proposals, therefore, be it

Resolved, That said proposals so made and to be made as above stated be, and hereby are, approved, in accordance with said compromise laws, and the faith of Iowa County is irrevocably pledged for the faithful and prompt fulfillment of the terms thereof, etc.

The ayes and noes on the resolutions were as follows :

Ayes—Bainbridge, Barnard, Coates, Dimock, Humbert, James, Knight, Robinson, Spensley, Van Dusen and Zimmer—11.

Noes—Bennet, Davies, Jones, Meigs and Paull—5.

On motion, G. C. Meiggs, of Arena, was appointed a Commissioner to supervise the issue of compromise bonds. "To see that said compromise bonds are properly made, signed, issued in proper amounts, recorded and delivered only upon settlement, on the terms aforesaid, of at least three-fourths of said debt; and that the proper lawful stipulations are filed in the courts where said judgments are in each case, so that on payment of the compromise bonds the judgments will be surely released and satisfied, and to report fully their acts and doings in regard thereto to the board at its next meeting."

The publication of these resolutions aroused a feeling of resentment from center to circumference of the county, and an acrimonious newspaper discussion was instituted by men who fancied their interests endangered, and consequently felt themselves aggrieved. More litigation was engendered by this puerile opposition.

The same proposition was made to the Common Council of Mineral Point, and unanimously approved at a meeting of the Railroad Bond Committee held July 14, 1873.

In the early part of August, 1873, Joseph Blake, President of the Ridgeway Farmers' Grange, obtained an order from Judge Wilson restraining the Board of Supervisors from consummating the compromise. In the demand for an injunction, it was alleged that the County Board was about to issue \$300,000 of new bonds which were to be delivered to Messrs. Luther Beecher, Dodge, Carpenter and others. It was also asseverated that, by the terms of the contract, in the event of a single non-payment, the county would be rendered liable for the full amount of the assigned judgments and the new redemption bonds. The plaintiff was represented by M. J. Briggs as legal counsel, with whom were associated in this case Messrs. Strong & Weber, Reese & Carter and the Hon. Alexander Wilson.

In support of the injunction, a public meeting was held at Dodgeville August 12, 1873. Joseph Blake was chosen Chairman, and E. T. Wrigglesworth was elected Secretary. A series

of resolutions were adopted, and a committee of three was appointed to present them to the County Board for their consideration. The committee consisted of James Stephens, of Ridgeway; Samuel Hoskins, of Dodgeville, and Alex Wilson, of Mineral Point. At the meeting of the County Board, the following resolutions of the meeting were read :

Resolved, That we are in favor of a settlement of our county indebtedness at fifty per cent on the dollar, on the amount due.

Resolved, That as fast as said fifty per cent upon one dollar of said indebtedness is paid, the owner or owners of said indebtedness shall release and discharge one dollar of said debt, and so on until the whole amount of said indebtedness is liquidated and discharged.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the issue of new bonds, unless double the amount of the old debt is surrendered therefor; that we are opposed to the recent settlement of a large amount of said indebtedness by the Board of Supervisors of this county for the following reasons: That we thereby incur new obligations without canceling or discharging any of the old by the issuing of new unnegotiable bonds, and delivering the same to the judgment creditors. That in case of the failure of the county to pay any and all of its installments, at the time and manner agreed upon, the payments made are only to be credited dollar for dollar on the judgments, and no provisions for the return of the new bonds. That in case of failure, the old judgments are to be held good and binding with no deductions or offsets except payments actually paid.

This session of the board, in character, was one of the most turbulent and noisy that ever occurred in the precincts of Iowa County. The board met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and adjourned at 10 P. M., only to meet next day. Messrs. Wilson, Weber and Strong all delivered cogent arguments against the ratification of the compromise. They were followed by Messrs. Henry and Smith in justification of the agreement sanctioned by the board at its previous meeting. During the second day's session, a variety of resolutions and declarations were presented for adoption. The introduction of these measures served only to prolong the arguments *pro* and *con*, and intensify the excitement, which soon ascended to fever heat. Finally, a committee, composed of G. C. Meiggs, Joseph Bennett, H. Van Dusen and W. T. Henry, was appointed to visit Detroit and New York, and confer with the bond-holders for a modification of their terms, and \$500 was appropriated to defray the expenses of such negotiation. A report was presented at a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, convened September 16, 1873. In their report, the committee set forth that they had, in pursuing their instructions, visited Detroit and New York, where they had interviewed the principal bond-holders on the question of settlement. The New York claimants had referred them to Luther Beecher, and, on application to that gentleman, he and his attorneys refused to make any concessions. As to the second modification, they insisted that they must have new negotiable bonds, but entirely repudiated any idea or intention of having them so issued that the county would, in any event, be liable to pay anything twice; expressed great astonishment that any one should hold such an idea, and said that the proposal and agreement fully provided for the entire safety of the county in that respect. Mr. Henry, one of the attorneys, then and there drew up a form for the stipulation provided for in the proposed agreement, and the same was ratified and agreed to by both Mr. Beecher and his attorney, Mr. Miller. As to paying all in one payment next April, Mr. Beecher, having evidently formed the idea that the county would prefer to and was likely to do so any way, would only agree to discount the difference between 8 and 10 per cent interest for any payments made before due.

The foregoing stipulations, consisting of four closely written pages, were submitted to the meeting, and, on motion of Mr. Robinson, were adopted. On application of Mr. Meiggs, the resolution passed at the July session, appointing him to act in conjunction with W. T. Henry, was amended by the insertion of the name of Joseph Bennett instead of that of the applicant.

On a motion to dissolve the Blake injunction, Judge Mills rendered judgment adverse to the county, and re-affirmed the powers of the writ which enjoined the Supervisors from issuing any so-called compromise bonds.

SETTLEMENT, PROCEEDINGS AND FINAL REPORT.

Being restrained from canceling the railroad bonds by the issue of redemption bonds, the Board of Supervisors, at a meeting held November 21, 1873, resolved to levy a tax of \$150,000

on all the taxable property as shown by the assessment rolls for that year, it was levied, and nearly all of it promptly paid by the people, paid over to the Fund Commissioners of the county, by the County Treasurer, as the funds came into his hands from time to time, and used in making the first payments on the bond debts previously contracted to be settled. The payments were based on the settlement of 65 cents on the dollar, in six payments, with 8 per cent interest, each payment to cancel one-sixth part of the interest and debt.

According to the provisions of Chapter 207 of the Private and Local Laws of Wisconsin for 1869, entitled "An Act to provide for a Board of Fund Commissioners," Joseph Gundry, Samuel Hoskins and David McFarland were appointed Fund Commissioners, to hold office for the respective terms of three, two and one years, according to the above order of mention. Joseph Gundry returned his commission and respectfully declined to act. John J. Ross was then appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Committee on Bond Settlement reported, March 19, 1872, that to meet the bonds held by Charles H. Tweed, of New York, the sum of \$21,000 was borrowed for sixty days at 10 per cent interest. The proceeds were paid to C. H. Tweed, in New York, to meet nineteen bonds of \$1,000 each, with accumulated interest from 1857, at the rate of 8 per cent. The total of these bonds, including interest, was \$41,166.66, for which the sum of \$20,583.33 was paid. County notes, bearing 10 per cent interest, and redeemable in one year, were issued at William T. Henry's banking office, for \$8,865. The County Clerk issued similar paper covering \$2,135.

In November, 1876, the Fund Commissioners submitted a report, showing the extent of their operations since the date of their appointment. It was shown that a loan of \$50,000 had been received from the State Treasurer, which, together with a balance of \$11,441.05, had been invested in United States bonds, leaving a net cash balance of \$2,678.25.

On June 12, 1878, the Bond Fund Commissioners submitted their final report to the Board of Supervisors. The report was duly audited, and, the accuracy of the statements having been verified the Commissioners were relieved from further labor. As the report contains a succinct review of the bond redemption, it is deemed worthy of publication in full:

DODGEVILLE, June 12, 1878.

TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF IOWA COUNTY:

Gentlemen—The Fund Commissioners beg leave to report that since the date of their last report, they have settled the Curtiss and Bradley judgments, and have paid in part the only other outstanding judgment, and have made arrangements for its entire extinguishment, as will be seen by the stipulation submitted herewith for your approval. They were the following judgments docketed September 19, 1878 (?), in the U. S. Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, as will be seen by the copy of the release hereby submitted, viz., Daniel Ogden Bradley and Charles Curtiss vs. the Board of Supervisors of Iowa County; judgment and costs, \$17,168.14. Charles Curtiss vs. The Board of Supervisors of Iowa County; judgment and costs, \$19,358.83. On computing the original judgments, of which this was a result, the Commissioners discovered an error of \$1,760, by which sum this judgment was reduced. These judgments, with interest computed from date of judgment to date of payment, April 16, 1878, amounted to \$38,622.83. This was paid at 95 cents on the dollar, amounting to \$36 691.69.

The only other judgment is the H. E. Bowen judgment, commonly known as "The Mariner Claim," and which has been so fruitful of mandamuses and arrests for contempt. This judgment was recovered April 20, 1870, for \$50,284.35. To this is to be added eight years' interest, at 7 per cent, and \$973.37 costs on mandamuses, etc., in all amounts to \$79,400. On this judgment, the Commissioners paid all extraneous amounts with interest, and issued new bonds dated May 1, 1878, for the balance of \$65 000. These bonds were to bear interest at 7 per cent, and to become due; \$10,000 in 1886, \$20,000 in 1887, \$20,000 in 1888, and \$15,000 in 1889, thus deferring the payment of any part of the principal until the moneys borrowed from the State shall have been paid. It will be seen by the stipulation with Mr. Mariner that to remove any doubts as to the legality of the new bonds, the county is required to procure the passage of a special act, legalizing the issue of the new bonds before the judgment can be fully satisfied. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have delayed the final settlement until after the session of the next Legislature. Being anxious to finally release themselves and the county from any further trouble in the matter, the Commissioners thought it best to endeavor and get such law passed at the late special session of the Legislature.

For this purpose, Mr. Mariner was requested to draw up such an act as would best satisfy himself, and Commissioners Vivian and Bennett visited Madison to secure, if possible, its passage at the special session. In this they were successful, although both Houses had resolved to do no business except the special business for which they were convened. A certified copy of said law is herewith submitted, with copies of the State paper in which it is published. The thanks of the Commissioners are due to Senator Archibald Campbell for its passage through the Senate, and to Hon. William Carter, who championed it in the Assembly. From the best information they can get, there are outstanding yet in unknown hands one bond and some coupons. If presented before the regular session, the Commis-

sioners will have enough funds to settle them. Mr. Mariner also claims that some errors have crept into his computation, which will alter, possibly, the figures of the final settlement. For these reasons the Commissioners propose to delay their financial statement until your regular session. when, having finished the business intrusted to them, they will be prepared to submit their accounts and pay over any balance.

The settlement will leave the county indebted to the State \$150,000, to Mariner \$65,000, in all \$215,000, a fraction over 3 per cent on the county assessment as equalized by the County Board. By this settlement, the county will have to levy \$20,000 of the principal, and the interest on the whole debt each year until 1889, when there will remain only \$15,000 to be paid. The annual tax for this purpose will be little more than it has been for the last two years, as the interest is larger, but the interest charge will decrease each year as the principal is reduced. The payments for the coming year will be in round numbers \$35,000, which is a fraction over the half of 1 per cent on the county assessment, as equalized by the board. This will be the largest payment, as the interest will be steadily reduced each year. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. VIVIAN,
JOSEPH BENNETT,
L. W. JOINER.

The last recorded event in the bond history is found in an entry on the records under date of November 13, 1878, which satisfactorily disposes of the nefarious business.

Resolved, That a hearty vote of thanks be and the same is hereby tendered to said Fund Commissioners, for the able and satisfactory manner in which the most vexed matter that ever Iowa County has been engaged in, has been *finally and forever settled*.



CHAPTER VIII.

WAR RECORD.

INTRODUCTORY—FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY IN THE STATE—THE FARMERS' GUARDS—GENERAL EVENTS—RIOTOUS VETERANS—THE DRAFT—BOUNTY DIFFICULTIES—THE CAMP AND FIELD—ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS.

INTRODUCTORY.

When the wild wave of secession overrun the country, disrupting all social and political ties with the upas influence of its baneful presence, the enlightened people of the North sprang to arms and clamored loudly to be led against the presumptuous foe.

The spontaneity of the rally in the South, the perfected details attendant on a seemingly hurried organization, were all too palpable to be accepted as other than indications of a long-brewing conspiracy, subtle in the magnitude of its ramifications. The boasted anticipation of the rebels to decimate the Union and erect on its smoldering ruins the foundation of a Confederacy based on perpetual slavery, was speedily dissolved into a truly utopian scheme of illusive comprehension. Striking the first blow on an unsuspecting fraternity, the enemy was soon placed in command of the vantage points of the South. The coast defenses and naval stations invitingly awaited their approach, with dismantled battlements and impoverished equipments. Following up their initial successes, the elated adherents of the confederacy of Jeff Davis boldly advanced on the capital with the preconceived intention of seizing the seat of Government and subverting it to their own aims; but in this they happily failed. Quickly recovering from the shock of assault, the North rallied to arms, and volunteers for three months' service eagerly poured in from all sections of the Union. The disastrous battle of Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, developed the true nature of the struggle. A patriotic Congress, roused by the zeal of its loyal President Lincoln, and the shadow of impending destruction, appropriated \$500,000 for war purposes, and a call was issued for half a million volunteers by the President.

With bated breath, all Europe watched the internecine combat then culminating, and conjectured the probable results. England, ever jealous of her scion's advancement, could not repress a native instinct of revenge, and insidiously sought to undermine the Federal Government by treacherously aiding the enemy. The prestige of the Union was darkly clouded, and a positive vindication of its majesty was essential to a maintenance of its power among nations.

Public enthusiasm was most intense and spontaneous in its generation. With Revolutionary blood coursing in their veins, the men imitating the example of their grandsires, actually abandoned the implements of their calling, and flocked to Mineral Point for enrollment. These incidents have not had their origin in the active brain of some story teller of the people, as they are fully vouched for by substantial testimony. This feature was more particularly illustrated in Linden, where many men abandoned their plows in the field and volunteered for military duty. The adopted citizens of America's free soil were also numbered among the first to stem the tide of rebellion.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY IN THE STATE.

At the outset, when the first news from Fort Sumter had been received and canvassed, "old Iowa" with her war-worn Indian laurels, proffered the services of the first body of men from Wisconsin. The Miners' Guard, an organized militia corps, volunteered for "the front." Their services were accepted without demur, and, having perfected preparations, they were enrolled under the national flag as Company I, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment. At the close of their three months' service, Company I re-enlisted as a veteran corps, and served throughout

the rebellion with credit to their country and distinction to themselves. On the day announcing the capitulation of Fort Sumter, intelligence of the event was received in Mineral Point and disseminated over the county with electric rapidity; recruits flocked in from the adjacent regions, and speculation was rife regarding the outlook. The Miner's Guard mustered in the morning, and, without any concerted action, the depleted ranks were filled within an hour to overflowing, being swelled from a petty force of sixty men to a strong corps of 180 soldiers.

As the State militia laws limited the strength of a single company to seventy-eight men, a new difficulty presented itself to the officer in command. His ranks were filled to repletion, and how to reduce the strength baffled his ingenuity. Not a single volunteer offered to relinquish his post, until eventually the problem was solved by the appointment of a committee of three, deputed to select sixty men for home duty. The committee men were Amasa Cobb, now Judge in Nebraska, John Bracken and Joseph Smith. They were faithful in the execution of their delicate duty, selecting so far as possible men of families, whom they peremptorily exempted from service in the Miner's Guard. Although peace was restored by this harmonious arrangement, yet the city still continued in a ferment of excitement, owing to the receipt of a rumor that the rebels were advancing on Cincinnati. Patriotism was fully aroused, and provisions were hastily packed into improvised haversacks, that Capt. Allen with the company might depart on the noon train, should the information be confirmed. Before noonday the rumor was exploded, and local matters were restored to a comparative quiet.

A brief history of the new Miner's Guard will not seem here inappropriate. This company was organized in May, 1860, under the laws governing the State militia, by Maj. Clowney. The first officers were Captain, Ed Devlin; First Lieutenant, Ed M. Bliss; Second Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bishop; Sergeants, Eugene Early, William W. La Fleiche, Joseph J. Davey and William H. Wren; Corporals, Cornelius James, George Harris, John Lanyon and Edwin Andrews. In the first year of its existence, the Miner's Guard was occupied in organizing and mastering the details of infantry drill. The members soon exhibited such remarkable proficiency on the occasions of public parades, that they rapidly acquired the title of a crack corps, not excelled by any similar body of men in Wisconsin. They were first equipped with worthless muskets of the flint-lock pattern, which did very well for drill purposes, but which were entirely inadequate to a hostile intent. These muskets were returned to Madison at the declaration of war, and modern rifles supplied in their stead. The Miner's Guard received orders to report at Camp Randall in May, 1861. Pending the time of their departure, the ladies of Mineral Point industriously employed themselves in various ways, and, on the day of parting, each man received a liberal supply of provisions to carry him on his journey. Company I, as we will now call them, rendezvoused at the court house, where, falling into line, they marched to the public square where wagons were in attendance waiting to convey them to Madison by way of Arena. They arrived at the capital in May, 1861, and were assigned to quarters in Camp Randall.

The following list of the officers and privates of the Miners' Guard (Company I) of the Second Regiment, is taken from the *Madison Journal*:

Captain, T. S. Allen; First Lieutenant, William W. LaFleiche; Second Lieutenant, Thomas W. Bishop; First Sergeant, Ed. Devlin; Second Sergeant, Alonzo Bell; Third Sergeant, James Gregory; Fourth Sergeant, Oliver W. Sanford; Fifth Sergeant, William Noble; First Corporal, J. Jacobs; Second Corporal, F. Frank Wheeler; Third Corporal, Thomas Maloney; Fourth Corporal, George B. Otis; Fifth Corporal, Richard L. Gidley; Sixth Corporal, William Muesser; Seventh Corporal, George H. Legate; Eighth Corporal, Samuel W. Smith; Drummer, Charles H. Holden; Fifer, Frederick Peuschel.

Privates.—Luke Avery, John Anderson, A. T. Budlong, Delos P. Beach, Henry Burghardt, Seth H. Bohall, Henry Balke, W. F. Benny, Daniel Bice, Frederick Breme, Francis Casey, R. Chesterfield, Samuel Coker, Henry H. Coats, H. P. Curry, George W. Dilley, Silas Edgar, John M. Furz, Richard Gundry, William Grant, Nicholas Geib, J. Goldthorp, Jacob Gundrum, George Gilbert, George Harris, William E. Hease, Fred Holtze, J. F. Johnson, B.

F. Knowlton, Isaac Kay, G. Manger, C. Keline, C. Kessler, Philip Lawrence, George B. Lathrop, Charles F. Lathrop, Peter Labonde, W. Loofborrow, D. W. Maffit, A. Miller, John McCormick, James McCormick, Charles Milch, W. A. Nelson, W. Owens, A. C. Perry, E. Peterson, J. Perine, Thomas Pascoe, William Pollard, James Prideaux, Charles Rowland, T. H. Rowland, W. Richards, William Raske, Henry Riddle, Michael Rantner, W. P. Smith, C. Schlosser, B. F. Satterlee, S. W. Sampson, A. M. Seymore, John M. Tennis, John Tregea, Leonard Tregea, Mark W. Terrill, W. Virgin, Cornelius Wheeler, J. O. Williams, George W. Williams, Michael Welch, Joseph Weber, George Wilkinson, Samuel Whitehead, George Yeuck.

THE FARMERS' GUARDS.

Actuated by the patriotic ardor of the Miners' Guards, a new company was soon after organized under the agricultural patronymic of the Farmers' Guards. L. H. Whittlesey was elected Captain. On enlistment, the company was enrolled as Company E, of the Eleventh Regiment, and served in various parts of the South with distinction, as will be seen by consulting the record of the Eleventh Regiment.

September, 1861.—The following is a complete roster of Company E: Captain, Whittlesey; Lieutenant, Powell Shepard; Sergeants, Priestley, Jones, Trevillian, Olmstead and Phelps; Corporals, Kirkpatrick, Melvin, Weisea, Bracken, Prisk, Budlong, Moore and Shead; Privates, Alfred Allan, Joseph Arthur, Grant Anderson, Calvin P. Alling, Phillip Bennett, John Duazzell, George Beaumont, William H. Bennett, Michael Barnes, John Brennan, James Bothnes, Abram Barrett, Jones Bryan, Matthew G. Curry, T. W. Curry, J. D. Carpenter, Andrew Carr, John Crabb, Ezekiel Chaney, B. A. Callahan, James M. Dain, Thomas T. Davis, Reese T. Davis, F. McEnloe, J. T. Evans, William Evans, George Hartley, Moses Hulen, John Hunter, T. J. Jones, James Kilpatrick, Edward King, John Logue, Alexander Ludlenn, L. D. Libby, M. Latch, John Latch, D. W. Murphy, Andrew Marr, B. W. Moulton, H. McLenahan, Charles Mason, James Martin, Daniel McWhaen, Isaac Newton, Edward Newton, W. H. Ottiker, William Odgers, Nelson O'Connor, John Ohle, Thomas Powell, Tyler S. Prentice, T. W. Prisk, O. W. Phelps, Jer Phelps, J. G. Parry, Henry Rule, John Reeves, P. M. Palmer, Patrick Ruddy, Mat Richardson, Robert Sherritt, John Shea, P. P. Stoner, J. Stoner, Thomas Smith, John Stevens, Thomas M. Satterlee, James H. Evans, T. Scraggin, Henry Fuller, John Scott, C. W. French, Robert Scott, D. A. Gray, Alexander Shannon, M. D. Gibson, Henry A. Gardner, Steve Hoskins, Abram Hendrickson, William Trude, Daniel Thomas, John Thrasher and James White.

The services of the citizens soldiering in the cause of freedom and liberty are imbued with a deep, undying interest, which gather additional prestige by the waning years. Following are synoptical sketches of the war records of each full company, contributed by Iowa County.

GENERAL EVENTS.

Numerous events that transpired during those years of anguish and anxiety could be woven into voluminous narratives, but, in the absence of the necessary space, we present herewith, in chronological order, a brief account of the principal events of that dark era:

Miners' Guard, the first to volunteer for service, assigned to the Second Regiment as Company I. Left for Camp Randall, liberally supplied with commissariat stores by the ladies of Mineral Point. Linden raising and drilling a company of volunteers. Report that Secesh flag had been raised in Highland. Dodgeville commenced recruiting. Fifth Wisconsin Regiment organized, with Col. A. Cobb and Surgeon George D. Wilber, of Mineral Point, on the list of officers.

Extract from a local paper:

"The call for volunteers to fill the ranks of the Miners' Guard was so promptly answered by the patriotic young men of this vicinity that the number was increased to 100 in a very short time. The inquiry 'who will go?' was soon changed to 'who will stay?' for word came that but seventy-eight would be received in a company. To decide this matter with regard to

the Miners' Guard, a committee outside the company was chosen to select. The task was a very unpleasant one for the committee, as all the volunteers were good men, and anxious to be counted in. The committee had no criterion by which to be governed, except to select out such to remain behind as had families or business that most required the attention of those who offered to go. Considerable disappointment was felt by some on being left behind, but we feel that the committee acted from pure motives, and, however much many desired to be in the first company from this place, they will rally for a new company, the ranks of which are being rapidly filled."

At the battle of Bull Run, Thomas Maloney, of the Miners' Guard, was reported among the missing. When exchanged, he related the following story to account for his absence, which on investigation proved literally true: After Col. O'Connor had been mortally wounded, he aided in removing him from the field of battle. He then returned and assisted Sergt. James Gregory to the hospital of an Indiana regiment. Learning that his brother-in-law, John Tregea, was yet in the field, he returned in search of him. In the darkness of the night, he approached a body of soldiers, whom he mistook for Union troops, and was there taken prisoner. He was soon after paroled and sent to Annapolis for exchange.

September, 1861.—Capt. L. H. Whittlesey, forming a company, received thirty-five applications the first day. Capt. Ashmore, of Arena, and Capt. Loeber, of Dodgeville, organizing companies. Lieut. Cornelius Koutz enlisting men for German regiment of Milwaukee. Capt. Whittlesey, with Farmers' Guards, ordered to Camp Randall.

October.—Letter from Miners' Guard from Camp Advance, Va., asking for thirteen men to fill vacancies in company. Capt. Landworthy, of Company K, and Lieut. Meredith, of Company H, arrived in quest of recruits. Gen. Thomas Stephens commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Second Wisconsin Cavalry, opened a recruiting office in Dodgeville. Constitutional Guards, of Arena, numbering sixty, fearing to be omitted from the Eleventh Regiment, went to Madison and united with Randall Zouaves, assuming latter name. Capt. W. E. Patton, First Lieut. E. D. Partridge, Second Lieut. Henry Blake. H. Downs, formerly Captain, was elected Orderly Sergeant. John Bracken commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment. Twenty-five young men enlisted with Col. Bracken, for service in the Miners' Guard, then at Washington, D. C.

Dodgeville Guards mustered into Twelfth Regiment as Company C at Camp Randall. Levi Sterling obtained a Captain's commission, with authority to raise a company for Second Wisconsin Cavalry; opened a recruiting office in H. P. George's store, Mineral Point.

At this, the *Tribune* says: "We are gratified to be able to say that Levi Sterling has already commenced raising a company in this place and vicinity, and will no doubt succeed in filling its ranks in a very short time with first-class volunteers. Quite a number have long been waiting for an opportunity to join a cavalry company, who will now, we presume, come forward and unite with Capt. Sterling's company. With officers who dare to lead where brave men dare to follow, we anticipate a bright future for the Second Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment."

December.—Meeting held at Camp Curtis, Md., to thank ladies of Mineral Point for appropriate gift of 102 pairs of mittens. Nine volunteers from Iowa County enter Second Cavalry, under Capt. Palmer, at Camp Washburn. W. A. Owens, James Gregory, G. W. Dilley, F. Bremer and Walter P. Smith, of Miners' Guard, captured at Bull Run, and exchanged.

Mineral Point Soldiers' Relief Circle instituted, Amelia A. Knibbs, President; Kate Tyack, Secretary. Memorial presented to Capt. Devlin on resigning command of Miners' Guard.

January, 1862.—Shipment of underclothing to soldiers from ladies of Mineral Point. Sergt. James Gregory, of Miners' Guard, presented with a beautiful silk banner by a Union lady, resident in Richmond, Va. Capt. Loeber, of Dodgeville Guards, detained at home by illness, rejoins his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Private Budlong, home on leave of absence, opens a recruiting office at the Wisconsin House, Mineral Point.

April.—George H. Otis elected Captain of Miners' Guard, vice W. W. La Fleiche, resigned.

May.—Sergt. William Nelson, formerly a printer in the office of the *Mineral Point Tribune*, eulogized for following feat of bravery: In May, an attack was made upon Point Rock Bridge, near Huntsville, Ala., by a band of irregular cavalymen, numbering from 200 to 300, as afterward ascertained. Sergt. William Nelson was on guard, with fifteen men. The assault began at midnight, by the enemy advancing upon both sides of the railroad, and pouring volley after volley into the little band, from rifles, guns, revolvers, and every species of arms that bushwhackers could get together. The noble Union band replied with decision, and, in reply to each repeated demand to surrender, the brave Sergeant would reply with warmth, consigning the rebel crew to a base region, and accompanying the condemnation with a charge to his men to "Give it to 'em, boys!" Sergt. McKinnon, of Company H, same regiment, hearing firing, came to the rescue with ten men. After a fight of three hours' duration, the enemy were driven off. This defense is unparalleled in modern warfare.

July.—Lieut. Col. Guppy tendered the command of the Twenty-third Regiment, to be raised in the Third Congressional District. Capt. Devlin appointed to the command of new company called Stanton Guards.

August.—Enthusiastic war meeting at Dodgeville. Col. Amasa Cobb, of the Fifth Wisconsin; Col. Thomas Stephens, of the Second Cavalry, were present, and delivered stirring addresses. Hon. L. W. Joiner, of Wyoming, was Chairman; Revs. Thomson and Mathir spoke in favor of the county granting a bounty. Resolutions were adopted recommending the County Board to pay \$5 per month to families of enlisted soldiers. L. S. Burton commissioned to raise a company; Joel C. Squires and Fred Moeller, commenced recruiting.

Large war meeting in Mineral Point. A committee appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the families of volunteers. Maj. T. S. Allen, for distinguished bravery at Bull Run, promoted to the colonelcy of Twenty-third Regiment. Busy at Mineral Point recruiting office. In one day, thirty-five men were enlisted from Mifflin, and twenty-five from Linden. Mineral Point citizens subscribed \$40 to each man who volunteered without being drafted. Death of Lieut. Col. L. H. D. Crane, of Third Wisconsin Regiment, who fell in battle at Culpeper, Va., pierced by two bullets. While a citizen of Iowa County, he had held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and was subsequently chosen Clerk of the Assembly.

September.—Call for 638 men from Iowa County. Meetings of Soldiers Aid Society, presided over by Mrs. George W. Bliss, for preparing lint bandages and hospital supplies. Burton Guards elected following officers: Captain, L. S. Burton; First Lieutenant, William H. Gill; Second Lieutenant, Frank Carver. Successful Soldiers Aid Picnic, attended by Dodgeville and Highland companies, just organized. Addressed by Gen. William R. Smith. Rev. J. Lawson presented each man with a Bible on behalf of Iowa County Bible Society. The ladies donated each man a needle-case. Receipts, \$115. J. F. Suddeth, appointed Adjutant of the new Thirty-first Regiment, to which the Dodgeville company was assigned. Capt. Wigham's Highland company, assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Lieut. Col. Sterling opens a recruiting office at Dodgeville for Second Cavalry.

October—Capt. Devlin's new company, the Stanton Guards, and the Burton Guards received marching orders for Camp Randall. Non-commissioned officers of the Burton Guards, were Sergeants, F. J. Rowe, Thomas O'Kent, John Suffcool, William E. Keeney, Joseph Cheyneweth; Corporals, Thomas W. Carter, Thomas Leysen, Arthur Gleason, William Wallace, Daniel Kober, John R. Bainbridge, Le Roy Humbert, William L. Williams; Commissioner Beacken appointed Draft Commissioner.

January, 1863.—Capt. Otis in camp, was presented with an elegant sword and belt, by the Miners Guard. Damascus blade, beautifully mounted, with hilt set in pearls and covered with an embossed sheath. The whole was encased in a neat walnut box, with an address to the recipient. Cost, \$65. Sergt. Legate made the presentation in name of his comrades.

March—Union League established, George W. Bliss, F. Vivian and A. Wilson, officers. At a subsequent meeting, a gavel, formed from the timbers of the Merrimack, was received from Col. Whipples of the Nineteenth Regiment.

August—Company formed at the City Hall, Mineral Point, in pursuance of a petition for organization: Captain, Harvey S. Keys; First Lieutenant, H. F. Thayer; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Walters; Orderly, John Bracken; Sergeants, R. R. Davis, John Stansmore, Henry Dunstan, Delos P. Beech. Members, James Roberts, George Goldthorp, John T. Owens, Joseph Phillips, William H. Prideaux, J. S. Beardsley, A. McAllister, Phillip Lawrence, J. J. Davey, J. V. Mayhew, N. Olmstead, P. M. Hanscom, R. Robinson, Alex Wilson, J. Grey, J. Shepherd, R. Lanyon, H. Schellenger, George Harris, Amasa Cobb, G. W. Bliss, William Smith, J. Francis, J. Hollingshead, N. Lathrop, F. Wheeler, P. Lawrence, A. K. Ladd, William H. Chenoweth, E. Curnow, C. C. Neal, C. Schlosser, B. Stevens, J. Spensley, Joseph Phillips, B. Fairchild, W. J. Jackson, Zeton Storen, J. C. Goldthorp, D. McIlhatton, J. Harris, William Coade, S. E. Dixon, Thomas Luchsinger, James Dunner, James Lee, R. V. Smith, C. H. Cox, G. S. Mosher, T. J. Otis, Max Adler, J. T. Spencer, W. Trewartha, William Lanyon, Sr., John Prideaux, J. D. Ansley, O. Paddock, J. Ivey, Jr., W. Jacka, J. L. Beardsley, E. Wiesen, S. W. Reese, J. Bonner, H. Dunstan, J. Whitman, A. J. Slye, William Elliot, H. H. Walters, Joseph Rogers, G. W. Lewis, F. J. Cowan, J. T. Owens, William H. Jones, Duane Wheeler, J. C. Wilcox, John Mitchell, P. J. Morris, I. Stuart, H. F. Thayer, J. W. Vandmyre, W. W. Williams, Thomas Thomas, R. R. Davis, B. S. Morris, Samuel Erskine, William H. Prideaux, R. Cline, Samuel Clandon, G. Thomas, Thomas Rowe, George Sanden, A. McAllister, J. T. Pryor, Jr., S. Henderson, George Sims, Jr., J. Leddiccoat, John Rogers, J. R. Roberts, J. Johns, W. R. Owens, J. P. Davis, John W. Williams, William J. Thomas, Evan E. Evans, William H. Hughes, J. Lawson, B. Hoskins, William Sonden, James Roberts, D. M. Jones, William Jacka, Jr., John Javel, Joseph Craig, George C. Ettershanks, Josiah Lanyon and John Wearn.

1864-65—John Green, of Moscow, commissioned to raise a company for the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Return of Farmers' Guards, Company E, Eleventh Regiment on furlough. Banquet with Second Cavalry veterans, at City Hall, on Wednesday, April 20, 1864. On July 13, 1864, Maj. George H. Otis took charge of the *Tribune* and returned colors of the Second Regiment to Gov. J. T. Lewis. April 11, 1865, Dr. J. H. Vivian, Surgeon of the Fiftieth Regiment, presented by the Clerks of the Provost Marshal's office, with a beautiful sword and belt. September 6, 1865, dinner given by the ladies of Avoca, to returned soldiers from that district.

RIOTOUS VETERANS.

The events in the county during the feverish struggle at the front partook of none of the prevailing excitement, and local affairs were administered in the quiet tenor of every-day harmony. The only incident worthy of mention occurred in the summer of 1864, on the occasion of the arrival home of a company of the Thirtieth Regiment on furlough. Inflated with the pleasures attendant on relief from arduous camp service, and rejoiced with the attention of friends, the gallant "boys" imbibed too freely of stimulants, and, in their exhilarated condition, threatened to burn up several putative "copperheads" and sack their houses. The threats were principally directed against Dr. Van Dusen, an outspoken Democrat. Anticipating an attack, some of his friends, namely, Reuben Libby, William J. Healey and Edwin Prideaux, mounted guard on the premises until after the departure of the ultra-loyalists.

During the furlough, an imminent riot on Commerce street was averted by the cool and intrepid conduct of John P. Tramel, who was at the time Mayor. A squad of the Thirtieth, while passing down Commerce street, encountered a piece of timber obstructing the sidewalk in front of Joseph Lanyon's shop. One of the leaders kicked it into the street, and, on being ordered to replace it, the squad turned upon the offending carpenter and drove him into his shop, which they proceeded to despoil. They had already broken the windows with their rifles when interrupted by the Mayor who appeared on the scene, and, accosting the leader personally, disarmed him. This attack had a salutary effect on the other rioters, who submitted to the civil authority and quietly resigned their arms. Such collisions between the military and civil powers were only of rare occurrence, and were the natural outcome of a troop of active spirits released from the fettering restraints of a rigid camp life.

THE DRAFT.

The conscriptive summons of the President was generally responded to with enthusiastic celerity; and in the instance of the first draft, in 1862, many districts were found to have furnished volunteers greatly in excess of the quota required by law. Arena, Mifflin, Pulaski and Wyoming were enumerated among the towns of Wisconsin that gained exemption by so valiant an evasion of the draft. In no section of the county were compulsory or arbitrary measures resorted to to enforce conscription. Citizens with families dependent on their individual efforts for maintenance justifiably manifested an indisposition to be forcibly ostracised from their wives and babes, but not in a single instance was this dissatisfaction expressed save in murmuring at the immutable decrees of a hard fate. Unlike contiguous counties in Southwestern Wisconsin, Iowa harbored no rank rebels, as her patriotic citizens resented such an unnatural union. Southern sympathizers were taught to repress their disloyal feelings by force of reasoning, and, when the power of moral suasion was futile, then the secessionist was moved by physical punishment to abjure his pernicious doctrines.

As stated elsewhere, volunteering was lively at the outset of the war, which, in a measure, ameliorated the subsequent draft. The first draft of 1862 called for the services of six hundred and thirty-eight men from Iowa County. This quota, as reduced by volunteering to two hundred and twenty-three men, was distributed among the towns as follows: Clyde, 23; Dodgeville, 30; Highland, 11; Linden, 15; Mineral Point, 42; city of Mineral Point, First Ward, 14, Second Ward, 20; Moscow, 10; Ridgeway, 51, and Waldwick, 7.

Men drafted in November, 1862, in Iowa County, by Commissioner Bracken:

Clyde.—John Shelton, Edgar Harkins, Owen McWeeney, Lewis Jackson, Patrick Bennett, Charles Mix, Mark Delaney, Abram F. Hall, Theodore Harris, James Farregan, James C. Anderson, Abel Thurber, Michael Murphy, Knudt Anneson, Welcome Hoxe, Charles Froot, Henry W. Calvin, Ranson Bennett, George Martin, Alexander Razy, Gilbert Helson, Leonard A. Phillips and Thomas Hoxey.

Dodgeville.—Thomas Owens, Ross Forbes, F. Higgins, George W. French, Peter Spang, K. Oleson, Matthias Koss, John Collingwood, Chris Johansen, John Prideaux, James Smith, Andrew Anderson, Samuel W. Davey, Ed Rowen, Thomas Williams, Ole Ferguson, James George, Thomas Holland, William Sellers, Gude Halversen, Francis R. Walters, Thomas Karkeek, Sr., Frank Munger, Ole Andersen, Samuel Crowley, Joseph Curnah, Ole Navvison, Jack Ludavick, Peter A. Griffith and Mathew Launder.

Highland.—Henry Smith, John Lampkins, Neis Knueson, Joseph Nagle, Francis Lord, John Wichberg, Hans Jacobs, Henry Edwards, Dennis McGrath, John Toskelson and Peter Christianson.

Linden.—Richard Richards, William Notman, Mathew Holman, John Hazwell, George Wearne, John Mitchell, George Warren, Henry K. Hughes, William Temby, Fred Jewell, John Rundell, George Wearne, Joseph Bowden, Jr., Thomas Adams, Henry Baker and John Hancock.

Moscow.—Ole Gilbertsen and Jesse Moonman.

Mineral Point Town.—Richard Bickell, William Wallis, Jr., William Malkaha, Joseph Brock, Thomas James, Matthias Smith, Samuel Fitzsimmons, Jr., Edward Phillips, Thomas Gundry, John Ash, Joseph Phillips, Edward Evans, Robert Quick, John Bartle, Richard Jackson, Jr., John Thomas, Jonathan Matthews, John Hale, Michael Schiff, Samuel Jole, Robert George, Martin O'Dowd, Henry Spittspot, Samuel Frisk, Mark Gilbank, Moses Stevenson, William Parkinson and Charles Curry.

Ridgeway.—William Cook, Jonathan Paull, John B. Williams, Timothy Hamilton, Peter Petersen, Joseph Leysen, David Evans, William Rudessdorf, Evan Thomas, Nick Severson, William H. Williams, Miles Wilcox, Joseph Crossen, O. C. Thompson, James Hyde, Thomas Powell, Robert Lloyd, Andrew Pierce, William Truehall, James Priestley, William McDermaid, Benjamin Williams, Michael McDermaid, William Curtis, Charles Adams, John Carey, J.

Raymond, D. Lewis, William H. Baker, William Miller, John Conway, R. Simpson, Ole Nicholson, Ole Andersen, Hugh Lewis, Benjamin Evans, Charles H. Buley, Edwin Holley, Isaac Harnis, David Williams, Jacob Laird, Thomas Reese and Seever Oleson.

Waldwick.—George F. Humbert, John Pile, Ed McDermott, Jonathan White, Samuel Zollinger, Daniel Kernin and John Wilcox.

Under the draft of 1863, the Draft Commissioners issued a call for 195 recruits. The quotas of the respective towns were: Clyde, 7; Pulaski, 10; Wyoming, 5; Arena, 16; Ridgeway, 22; Dodgeville, 34; Highland, 24; Mifflin, 14; Linden, 15; Mineral Point, 1st Ward, 10; Mineral Point, 2d Ward, 10; Town of Mineral Point, 12; Waldwick, 9, and Moscow, 7.

On equalizing the President's call of 1864, it was found that the quota of Iowa County was 585 men, as follows: Pulaski, 18; Clyde, 19; Linden, 35; Mifflin, 26; Wyoming, 7; Arena, 33; Ridgeway, 65; Dodgeville, 108; Highland, 90; Linden, 35; Mifflin, 26; Mineral Point town, 25; City of Mineral Point, 1st Ward, 26; City of Mineral Point, 2d Ward, 26; Waldwick, 24, and Moscow, 22.

BOUNTY DIFFICULTIES.

Among the few counties of the State that refused to encourage enlistment by the appropriation of money for the support of deserted families, Iowa ranked foremost, for, with the exception of a paltry sum of \$6 monthly to the *penniless* families of soldiers, no other appropriation was made. Even this trifling sum doled with niggardly exactitude was considered extravagant by members of the Board of Supervisors, who at the annual meeting in February, 1862, adopted the following self-explanatory resolution:

Resolved, That the benefits of the resolution of 1861, granting relief to the soldiers' families, be extended to all the soldiers' families of Iowa County (except substitutes), whether volunteers or drafted men.

And, whereas, a general impression seems to prevail that the aforesaid resolutions were intended to offer a monthly pay to the families of soldiers, and, unfortunately, it would seem, by the action of some of the town boards, that they have fallen into the same error, we therefore wish it to be distinctly understood that it was never intended to be considered or offered as a regular monthly pay, but only as a fund to be drawn upon *when all other resources had failed*, and only in such case is it to be considered a legal charge against the county.

Corporately the County Board did nothing until their cool demeanor provoked the citizens of Dodgeville to present a unanimous petition praying the board to levy a tax sufficient to guarantee a bounty of \$25 to each volunteer from the county. By referring to Section 1, Chapter 13, of the General Laws of 1862, it was found that the board was not invested with the authority required to levy a tax for that purpose. A proposition of the petitioners that the county assume the extra State pay of \$5 per month to volunteers until February, 1863, was adopted, on condition that the same papers required by the Secretary of State be presented to the Clerk of the board and assigned to the county.

In April, 1862, the care and support of volunteers' families was turned over to the several towns in which they resided. The apathetic attitude of the Supervisors was a marked contrast to the individual exertions of citizens who, in all parts of the agitated county, raised by subscription money sufficient to bounteously subsidize their local recruits.

On December 19, 1863, a meeting of citizens was held at Mineral Point to devise means for raising the quota without enforcing the draft. Hon. John Toay was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Common Council to levy a tax of \$5,000, for the purpose of offering a bounty of \$200 to all volunteers; any surplus on hand after securing the number of men, was to be paid to the families of soldiers already in the army. At this meeting, C. H. Cox presented a subscription list for a fund to purchase wood for families of soldiers in war. Following are the amounts subscribed on the spot, although a considerable fund was afterward accumulated:

C. H. Cox, \$5; Alexander Wilson, \$5; R. Lanyon, \$5; Toay & Allen, \$5; T. S. Ansley, \$5; Richard Argall, \$1; John James, \$1; N. Olds, \$1; Samuel Cole, \$2; E. Jeffrey, 75 cents; T. Mitchell, J. Prideaux, R. Penrose, R. White, H. S. Keys, George Bottomly and Abram Hole, \$1 each; R. Jeffrey, \$2; John Francis, \$2; George W. Bliss, \$5, and John B. Terry, five loads of wood.

As an inducement to volunteers, the City Council of Mineral Point, on the 22d day of April, 1861, passed a resolution to appropriate \$6 per month to the families of the first twelve married men who enlisted here. The first families to avail themselves of this act were those of Messrs. Rule, Sleep and White.

At the annual election of 1863, a vote was taken to raise money to defray the expenses of the war, by tax, which was defeated. Again in December, a special meeting to raise \$3,000 was held and the project carried. This was followed by another meeting early in February of the following year, which resulted in raising \$5,000 more to prevent a draft; and by the 19th of the same month, William T. Henry, who was City Clerk, reports \$10,367 on hand, which had been obtained partially by subscription. Aside from this, various parties bought substitutes, sometimes paying very high figures, so that in reality no accurate estimate of the amount of funds paid out for the war can be made; suffice it to say it was large.

Enrolling went vigorously forward in 1863, under the stimulus of \$300 State bounty, and \$200 town bounty. All defections were quickly remedied, and the ranks were rapidly filled. The final draft of 1864, as an invocation to the loyalty of the people, taxed their depleted homesteads to supply. The flower and chivalry of the land had gone forth already, and, to meet the two preceding drafts, every nerve had been strained. This, it was conjectured, would lead to a crisis in the county necessitating the intervention of the Provost Marshal to assert the dignity of the law. The law was not invoked, as the citizens, by a master effort, eventually answered the draft, and enrolled themselves, irrelevant of coercive measures.

The first to return to their homes were the Miners' Guards, who appeared in the city of Mineral Point July 2, 1864. Only a few hours' notice of their approach had been received, yet the citizens turned out en masse, and, headed by the Mineral Point Brass Band, marched out a mile from town and accorded the war-worn veterans a hearty greeting. They were then conducted to the United States Hotel, where they arrived at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. They were officially welcomed on the part of the citizens in an address by Alexander Wilson. After a general exchange of compliments and congratulations, the Guards sat down to a bounteous supper, being welcomed to the table by a choir of young ladies, who sang an appropriate song. Of course the members of this pet corps were lionized, and for the hour were the reigning attraction at all social assemblies.

THE CAMP AND FIELD.

We have seen how the first intelligence of the opening struggle was received here, and have viewed retrospectively the principal local events which occurred from the time the first volunteer company was organized until the end of the war. But those incidents convey scarcely an idea of what the soldiers of this county, in common with all others throughout the State, were actually called upon to endure in the camp, field and prison, in the cause of liberty and justice. Nor, indeed, is it possible to adequately portray what then transpired, which now seems almost like the marvelous events of some fitful dream. Who can limn the picture of that past, or properly measure the grandeur and malignity of the mighty conflict which raged for nearly five years? Two great and valorous forces were arraigned against each other; one for the vindication of the right of right, and the other for the maintenance of opinions and privileges alien to the interests of the nation and humanity. The life of our glorious Union was at stake, and, still greater, the happiness of four millions of human souls, chattels by the right of common consent alone and the despicable and cowardly selfishness of a power delegated by no natural right, and maintained at the expense of the noblest sentiments that can animate a human heart, a love of liberty. The events of the preceding years had at last reached a crisis; the time for a change had arrived, and the mighty and invincible hand of destiny was again arrayed in the cause of the down-trodden.

In contemplation of the magnitude of the strife ushered in, and the paramount interests which centered in the issue, we almost lose sight of the instruments or individuals who were involved. Our souls and hearts again respond to the call to arms, and leaping out beyond the restraints of time and place, we seem again to be preparing for the oncoming fray. Impelled by

the grand impulses that animated our forefathers and made us a free people, we press forward with the mighty throng of freemen who rush from the workshop, the counting-house and the field to the preservation of their country and her laws.

Tens of thousands of loyal hearts are again marching to the front, animated by the sublime invocation of "Give me liberty or give me death." The solemn and soul-inspiring strains of "John Brown's body" are borne to our ears, swelled to inconceivable grandeur by the mingled voices of many gallant and brave men, while the endearing smiles and tears of mothers, sisters and lovers cheer and stimulate the courage of the faint-hearted, to emulate the deeds of the founders of their country in maintaining her ascendancy and prestige, if need be with their hearts' best blood. By suffering the indescribable agonies of starvation and abuse in prison pens; by marches under burning Southern suns, over scorching sands by day and dreary wastes by night, or midst raging storms and through dismal swamps where death by the wayside may await the boldest; for such was the life of our soldiers. A life of adventure, perils and often death was theirs, such only as those who have participated can fully comprehend.

Once more we hear the thrilling bugle and cheering drum, and each patriot pulse is stirred with the pæans of liberty. The wild shouts of martial throngs are singing in our ears, while the booming cannon and muskets' rattle invite us on where glory awaits—or perchance a grave. Again we hear the fearful din of battle, valiant hosts advance with frenzied enthusiasm to the uncertain contest. Foe meets foe in the awful vindictiveness of deadly strife. Shrieking missiles of destruction mow down hordes of brave men; with irresistible might, and terrible fierceness, squadron charges squadron, while riderless horses rush madly to and fro midst the smoke of the conflict. At last the strife culminates, and the glorious shout of victory is heard; then we realize the awful sublimity of war, the glory of noble conquest or ignoble defeat, and, alas, the terrible solemnity of death in the fight and at the front. Let us now bid silence to the wild and eager longings of our hearts for the loved and lost, and think of them only as they fell, "the brave, the strong, the true," battling for the inalienable rights of humanity, for their homes and country's honor. Theirs was the glory on earth, the brightness of whose achievements is fitly commemorated in the acquisition of freedom for all who may find a refuge in our fair land—a glory which shall grow lustrous by time, and rendered forever memorable to men and blessed of heaven.

As will be seen by the appended table, the Second, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Infantry Regiments, and the Sixth Battery received a majority of all the men who left here. Although twenty-nine different organizations received recruits from this county, some of them are credited with but one man, and but few have over twenty. In this record only synoptical or brief sketches of the regiments above mentioned will be given.



The following table, compiled from the State roster, exhibits the number of men enlisted in each town, the number in each regiment and the total enlistment in the county :

REGIMENTS.	Arena.	Clyde.	Dodgeville.	Highland.	Linden.	Mineral Point.	Mifflin.	Moscow.	Pulaski.	Ridge-way.	Waldwick.	Wyoming.	Regim'tal Total.
First Infantry									2				2
Second Infantry.....	1		11	2	9	49	2		3	7			84
Third Infantry.....			10	1		1	1	1	4		1		19
Fourth Infantry.....				1									1
Fifth Infantry.....				1		1	1						3
Seventh Infantry.....					2		14		2				18
Eighth Infantry.....							2	2					4
Ninth Infantry.....				1									1
Tenth Infantry.....							3						3
Eleventh Infantry.....	34			1	12	28	13	1		10	5	1	105
Twelfth Infantry.....	3		27		7		6	4		18		18	83
Fourteenth Infantry.....				6					3				10
Fifteenth Infantry.....			4					11				1	16
Sixteenth Infantry.....											2		2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	2												2
Eighteenth Infantry.....								3					3
Nineteenth Infantry.....		1		1			4		6				12
Twentieth Infantry.....							11					1	12
Twenty-third Infantry.....	17			1									18
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....							3						3
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....				71					4		1		76
Thirtieth Infantry.....				2	45		29			11	12		99
Thirty-first Infantry.....	3		96	1	1					16			117
Thirty-third Infantry.....	9			4				5	26			12	56
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....							1						1
First Cavalry.....				2					5				7
Second Cavalry.....	1		3	2		7	1	4	2		1	1	22
Third Cavalry.....	1		1			2			1				5
Sixth Battery.....	4	3		3		1			11			3	25
Unknown regiment.....	3	11		4	4		3	1	4	1	1		32
Totals.....	78	16	152	104	80	89	94	32	73	63	23	28	841
Grand Total.....													841

Miners' Guards, Company I, Second Infantry.—The old Second, in which Company I figured conspicuously, was one of the regiments enrolled under the President's call for 75,000 three-months men, at Camp Randall, Madison, in the spring of 1861, under the management of Col. Park Coon, of Milwaukee. Without having seen active service, the men were called upon to re-enlist, on the 16th of May of that year, for three years or during the war, to which call they made an enthusiastic response by re-enlisting almost to a man, with the exception of one company, which was disbanded, its place being supplied by the Wisconsin Rifles. On the 11th of June following, the regiment was mustered into service, being the first of the Wisconsin regiments so mustered.

Without entering into the details of their equipment and movements by way of Chicago and Pittsburgh to Washington, where they appeared as the first regiment of three-years men, and thence, by the Georgetown aqueduct, to camp, on the Fairfax road near Fort Corcoran, we come to the 16th of July, 1861, when with three other regiments, under the command of Col. W. T. Sherman (now Lieutenant General), as a part of Gen. Tyler's division, they moved on to Manassas. About noon of the 18th inst., the regiment participated in the attack on the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run. Here they made a double quick of three miles, under heavy

artillery fire, in the second line of battle. In the evening, after the engagement was over, they bivouacked near Centerville. Again, on the 21st, their division moved on the enemy, who retreated, they pursuing across Bull Run toward Manassas. Near Warrentown Pike, a very advantageous stand was made by the rebels, on a ridge, where their batteries and soldiery were protected by timber. Here the Second was ordered to assault one of the batteries, and moved forward boldly under a terrific enfilading fire of shell and canister. Forming in line at the foot of the ridge, they charged up, driving the enemy's infantry before them. Just at this critical moment, they were thrown into confusion by the absence of two field officers, and the two wings became separated. Yet, the men continued to fight in squads and companies for an hour under cross fire, until the enemy, becoming recruited by the arrival of fresh troops, attacked them on the right flank and drove them from the field, with a loss of thirty killed, one hundred and five wounded and sixty-five missing, many of whom were taken prisoners. Here the regiment won its first laurels, but not the last, for soon after it was consolidated with the Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana, under Gen. Rufus King, and afterward became celebrated in the annals of the rebellion as a part of the "Iron Brigade," one of the most notable and effective military organizations ever made. In the above engagement, Company I suffered scarcely at all, and not until the battle of Gainesville, on August 28, 1862, were there any killed; then Corp. H. P. Curry and private Isaac Kay were slain.

To enter into the general details of the various engagements in which the regiment with Company I participated, would be to prepare a separate volume; suffice it to say, they were engaged in the following work and actions (particularly described in the Adjutant General's report of 1865). The erection of Fort Marcy in August and September, 1861. An attempt to cut off Gen. Jackson's retreat 2d May, 1862, making a march of 104 miles. A picket skirmish at Chancellorsville July 26; destruction of warehouse, railroad, etc., at Frederick Hall; and engagement with Stuart's Cavalry at Thorbury, on August 5 and 6; seventeen men of the Second taken prisoners. A skirmish at Waverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, August 19. A skirmish on the 26th, while on the road to White Sulphur Springs. The Second sustained a heavy engagement on the 28th, from Stonewall Jackson's division, for twenty minutes, while waiting for the balance of the brigade to come up; also other engagements in the vicinity, all known as the battle of Gainesville, under Gen. G. B. McClellan. The storming of Turner's Pass at South Mountain September 14; enemy defeated and pursued on the 15th. At the battle of Antietam; two days distinguished bravery of the brigade and Second. At the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, the Second occupied a very exposed position; the 14th and 15th they were constantly under arms. On a foraging expedition to Heathville, Va., February 12; large confiscations made. A successful foraging expedition in Westmoreland County, Va., March 28, 1863. At Fitz Hughes' Crossing, Rappahannock, crossing on pontoons under a galling fire; storming enemys pits and capturing large number of prisoners, routing them, April 28.

At Brandy Station, on the Orange & Alexander Railroad, Companies A and I of the Second participating in the cavalry battle which occurred June 7.

In the vicinity of Gettysburg on the 1st of July, a terrible engagement, the Second received the brunt of the fight and charged; lost 30 per cent of the rank and file, the enemy completely routed. At the battle of the Wilderness on May 7, 1864. By the 11th of this month, the Second was reduced to 100 men fit for service, and, having lost their field officers, were detailed for guard duty and embarked for home. They arrived at Madison on the 18th of June, only a handful of the noble men who had gone out three years before. The last were mustered out on the 2d of July, 1864. Those who were left who chose to re-enlist were re-organized into two companies, known as the independent battalion of the Second, and afterward participated in the battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and other minor engagements. The battalion subsequently became Companies G and H of the Sixth Infantry. It is not pretended that the above is a complete record of every engagement in which the Second or Company I was engaged. It is but a synopsis of the chief events, as are all of the descriptions.

Farmers' Guards, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.—The Eleventh Regiment was assembled at Camp Randall in the fall of 1861, and, by the 18th of October, the men were mustered into service. Of the 105 men, representing nine towns, who went from this section, nearly three-fourths belonged to Company E, which was composed entirely of Iowa County men. The remainder of the 105 men were known as a part of the Constitutional Guards of Arena. The regiment first went to St. Louis, and into camp near Iron Mountain. There, guard duty was performed until the spring of 1862. Then, in March, the regiment was assembled, and began a southward march. Skipping the various stages of their journey, we first find them actively engaged on the 30th of June, defending a wagon train near White River, Mo. From that time until the 3d of July, they were more or less actively engaged in skirmishing while en route for Augusta, Mo. On the 7th of July, a severe engagement at the junction of Bayou Cache and Des Arc roads, where a large force of the enemy was completely routed by a comparatively small number of the Eleventh. Here they met with their first loss—4 killed and 20 wounded. At this point, their rations fell short, and they were compelled to make a march of 100 miles over burning sands and through morasses to Helena, Ark., before they could get anything. From there they marched to Oldtown, Ark., during the last of the month, and engaged in foraging expeditions in the vicinity, capturing large quantities of cotton, with but little loss. During the fall and winter of 1862, they were engaged principally in foraging expeditions in Missouri, and in guarding trains. In the spring of 1863, the regiment moved south, stopping at various points, until they reached Bruinsburg, Miss., on the 3d of April. From this point, they began a night march for Port Gibson. On the road, they were attacked by the rebels, and made a stand. After lying on their arms during the latter part of the night, in the morning, what is known as the battle of Anderson's Hill, was fought, the Eleventh leading. The enemy was routed. Soon after this, they were engaged at the battles of Champion Hills and Black River. At the latter place, the Eleventh stormed the enemy's works, putting him to flight and capturing 1,000 men and a regimental stand of colors. On the 19th of May, they took stand at Vicksburg, and were largely serviceable in that siege, and suffered very severely. After Vicksburg surrendered, they went to Jackson, where they were actively engaged, from the 10th to the 21st of July, in fighting and tearing up railroad tracks. Eventually, they participated in a raid into the interior of Louisiana, known as the Teche campaign, and participated in the various scrimmages which occurred, and marched over two hundred miles of terrible roads during the month of October. On the 17th of November, they moved to Berwick City, and thence proceeded, via the Gulf of Mexico, for Texas. On the route, the regiment was divided, four companies, of which E was one, being left at Point Isabel. They were afterward re-united at Fort Esperanza, December 7, a portion of them having made a very fatiguing march. From this time until January of 1864, they were employed in guard and picket duty at various places. During the winter, nearly three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted. On the 13th of February, 1864, they were re-mustered, and, on the following day, embarked at Indianola for home on a furlough. The veteran Eleventh arrived at Madison on the 21st of the month, and were accorded a formal reception by the State authorities, and received a stand of colors. On the 23d of April following, they rendezvoused at Camp Washburn, and, on the 27th, embarked for Tennessee, and thence went to Louisiana, where they were employed in scouting, foraging, building fortifications and doing guard duty, until February of 1875. They were during that time often engaged in expeditions of great importance. From Louisiana, the regiment went to Blakely, Ala., where they were engaged from the 3d until the 9th of April, and signally distinguished themselves. This was the last service performed by the regiment, where there was any fighting of consequence. On the 4th of September, 1865, the men were mustered out at Mobile, and the next day left for home, and on the 28th of September received their final discharge and pay at Madison, having served four years and two days.

Dodgeville Guards, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.—All but a very few men who went out in the Twelfth Regiment belonged to Company C, recruited in seven towns of the county. The companies first assembled at Camp Randall, in October, 1861, where the regiment was organized

under the supervision of Col. G. E. Bryant. There they remained drilling until the 11th of January, 1862, when they embarked for Missouri. At Quincy, Ill., they were unable to cross the river, and in order to get over, had to march down opposite to Hannibal, Mo., a distance of twenty-two miles, which they accomplished in heavy marching order, at the rate of four miles per hour. There they remained overnight with the thermometer at 20° below zero. The next morning they crossed, and continued the journey; but had to leave along the route over forty men who were disabled by their exposure. They were obliged to go without food during the most of the time until the 15th, thus early being initiated into the vicissitudes of a soldier's life. At the last-mentioned date, they went into camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they remained until March; then they went to Fort Scott, marching 160 miles in six days. From there the regiment went to Junction City, at the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks of the Arkansas, to join an expedition for New Mexico. Journeying via Lawrence, Camp Halleck, St. Mary's Mission, Manhattan and Fort Riley, they arrived on the 25th of February. The expedition being abandoned, they were soon after called upon to retrace their steps, and went on from Leavenworth, via St. Louis, to Columbus, Ky., where they arrived June 2. They were actively engaged in repairing bridges, railroads, and making raids on guerrillas here and in the vicinity of Corinth, until the 1st of October, when they were removed to Bolivar, Tenn. From this time until the 10th of December, they were engaged in reconnoitering in the vicinity of Hatchie, Pocahontas, Bolivar, La Grange, Holly Springs, Cold Water and Lumpkins Mills, near Waterford, where they were in camp a few days. On the 12th of December, they arrived in Mississippi, where they remained but a short time, going back to Lumpkins Mills. On the 8th of June, 1863, the regiment marched via Cold Water, Moscow, La Fayette, Colliersville, to Camp Butler, going through great fatigue. There they served as guards until the 14th of March, when they moved to Memphis, Tenn. On the 18th of April, they joined an expedition for the purpose of giving battle to the rebels under Gen. Chalmers. They overtook the enemy at Hernando, and engaged in some pretty sharp skirmishing, and captured a number of prisoners. At this point, the first man was killed in action. In this expedition, Company C figured conspicuously as one of the advance companies. On the 24th, they returned to Memphis, and, on the 11th of May, they embarked and proceeded to Louisiana, where they were employed in fatigue duty, and guarding the immense stores at Grand Gulf until the 9th of June, when they removed to Vicksburg and participated in the fight. From this point, after the surrender, they went to Jackson, and were engaged in the action of the 12th of July. The enemy absconding, they were removed, via Vicksburg, to Natchez, Miss., where they went into camp on the 15th of August. They remained in camp until the 22d of November, when they were again employed at different points in the vicinity of Vicksburg and Natchez as guards, and in pursuit of guerrillas, until the 25th of July, 1864. Large numbers re-enlisted during January, as veterans, at Hebron, Tenn. On the 3d of February, they started on the celebrated Meridian expedition under Sherman, and marched 416 miles in thirty-one days, being engaged in fighting and destroying property most of the time.

The veterans left Hebron on the 13th of March for home, and arrived at Madison on the 21st, where they received a public reception from the Legislature; and, on the 31st, were paid off and discharged. Subsequently, the veteran Twelfth were in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, with Sherman, from the 2d to the 15th of July, and at Atlanta with the army of the Cumberland, engagements justly celebrated as among the greatest of the war, and where the Twelfth did as gallant and constant service as any regiment engaged, having several times sustained the brunt of the heaviest fighting. During the spring of 1865, they served at different points in both North and South Carolina, being the greater part of the time in active service. On the 1st of May, the march home was commenced, where they finally arrived on the 21st of July, having been mustered out at Louisville. They were finally paid off and disbanded on the 9th of August, 1865.

While the regiment was at Humboldt in 1862, some of the men, being disciples of Faust, captured a printing office, and issued a few numbers of a spicy sheet known as the *Soldier's*



Thomas Kennedy

DODGEVILLE.



Budget. This was a part of the camp diversion, and served happily to beguile many a weary hour.

Highland Guards, Company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry.—The Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the men were mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1862, under Col. Conrad Krez, Company G being made up of men from the town of Highland. The regiment left the State on the 16th of March, and proceeded to Columbus, Ky., from which point, in May, they moved to Snyder's Bluff, Miss., where they were during the siege of Vicksburg. From this place, they moved via Helena, Ark., and Duval's Bluff, to Little Rock, where they were stationed until the 23d of March, 1864. Then they were ordered to join the Red River expedition, under Gen. Banks. After a seven days' march, they reached Arkadelphia; thence moved to Spoonville and Okolona, a distance of thirty-seven miles, where, on the 3d of April, they had their first engagement, sustaining the loss of a few men. Having repulsed the enemy, they marched to Elkins' Ferry, crossed the Little Missouri, and, resuming the march with the army corps, participated in the action at Prairie de Arc. From this point they started for Little Rock, marching via Moscow and Camden, to Jenkins' Ferry, where they were again engaged, sustaining considerable loss. Having effected the crossing, they continued the march, reaching their destination without further interruption on the 1st of May. On the 3d of October following, they broke camp, and, embarking, left Little Rock for Pine Bluff, Ark., where they joined Clayton's command. On the 22d of the month they returned to Little Rock, having done some heavy marching, but without an engagement. Soon after, four of the companies were assigned to guard duty in the vicinity. On the 7th of February, 1875, the regiment started for New Orleans, to join Canby's command, and finally, after a good deal of heavy marching, they pulled up before Spanish Fort on the 27th of March, where they were stationed during the continuance of the siege, and lost a few men. The enemy evacuated the fort on the 8th of April, and were pursued by the Twenty-seventh, which witnessed the capture of the forces by Gen. Steele.

They then moved to Stark's Landing, thence to Blakely, on through Mobile to Whistler Station, thence by Nannahubba Bluff to MacIntosh Bluff, where they arrived on the 25th of April, and where they were employed in erecting fortifications until after the surrender of Gen. Taylor. From there they went to Mobile, and, soon after, to Brazos, Tex., where they arrived the 6th of June. On the 13th, they marched to Clarksville, where they were engaged in picket duty until the 2d of August, when they moved to Brownsdale, where, on the 29th of the month, they were mustered out. They then embarked for home; arriving in Madison on the 17th of September, 1865, and were soon after paid off and disbanded.

Stanton and Burton Guards, Companies B and C, Thirtieth Infantry.—The recruits for the Thirtieth Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Randall, in October, 1862, where they were mustered in on the 21st of the month, under Col. D. J. Dill, the Iowa County men being the nucleus of Companies B and C. Regimental headquarters were at Madison for some time after. Eventually, the regiment was divided into four companies, going up the Missouri River to Fort Sully; neither of these, however, were Companies B or C. On the 26th of May, Company C was sent to Bayfield, in this State, remaining but a short time, then returned and the regiment went to Milwaukee.

In October, 1864, Companies B and C, with two other companies, were sent to Fort Wadsworth, in Dakota Territory, under Maj. Clowney. Leaving Fort Wadsworth on the 29th of September, 1865, they removed to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they arrived on the 12th of October, after a 300-mile march. On the 20th of October they embarked on the Mississippi and went to Benton Barracks, Missouri, and thence to Paducah, Ky., where they were engaged in guard duty until the 6th of December, when they were removed to Louisville, Ky., and all but one of the companies were called in. Thence the regiment moved to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained but a short time, going thence to Louisville, where it arrived on the 12th of January, 1865, and was assigned to guard the military prison. On the 8th of February, Companies B, C and G, under Maj. Clowney, moved to Frankfort, Ky., where they

were stationed as city garrison. Company B soon after moved to Georgetown, where it acted as garrison under Lieut. Gill. This company rejoined the command on the 27th of May, and with it returned to Louisville. On the 20th of September, the regiment was mustered out, and on the 25th arrived at Madison, and was disbanded and paid off.

Dodgeville Rangers, Company C, Thirty-first Infantry.—The Thirty-first Regiment was principally recruited in the summer of 1862. The first rendezvous was held in September at Prairie du Chien, where, on the 9th of October, the recruits were mustered in under Col. I. E. Messmore. One of the six companies mustered, C, or Dodgeville Rangers, was recruited in the town of Dodgeville. After lying in camp until the 14th of November, the regiment was divided, three companies going to Madison to take charge of the camps for drafted men. From there they were moved to Camp Mitchell, where the other companies had gone, and where, on the 13th of January, the remaining four companies were mustered in. On the 1st of March, 1863, the regiment was moved via Cairo, Ill., to Columbus, Ky., where it was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps at Camp Halleck. While here, they were engaged in raiding, reconnoitering and guarding at different adjacent points. From Columbus, they proceeded via Cairo and Louisville to Nashville, Tenn., in September, and remained there until October, when they moved to La Vergne, and thence to Murfreesboro. Soon after, Company B was detached and stationed at Stone River Crossing, where it remained until April, 1864, doing guard duty; then joined the regiment at Murfreesboro. Soon after, the regiment was assigned to the Second Army Corps, and was divided into detachments, and placed on guard duty along the line of the railroad from Tullahoma to Murfreesboro. A mounted detachment under Lieut. Beattie did excellent service in Middle Tennessee from March to June. In June, the entire regiment was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., and placed on provost duty. On the 16th of July, 1864, they were ordered to Atlanta, where they arrived on the 21st of July, and took a position in the trenches, and where they were constantly under fire and engaged in fatigue duty until the evacuation by the enemy. Subsequently, they were engaged in foraging and garrison duty, until the 15th of November, when, with the Second Corps, they started and went through to the sea with Sherman. When within nine miles of Savannah, the regiment had to struggle through a terrible swamp, under heavy fire. However, it, in company with an Ohio regiment, captured the rebel camp and equipments, for which exploit they received the encomiums of the entire command. Eventually, the Thirty-first participated in the engagements at Chesterfield, S. C., March 1, 1865. At Averysboro, S. C., on the 16th of March. At Bentonville March 19, where the regiment did distinguished service, helping to sustain five heavy charges, and losing sixty men. Thence they marched to Goldsboro and Raleigh, where they encamped. On the 3d of April, they started for home, stopping at Alexandria, Va., to engage in a grand review, May 20. Arriving at Louisville, Companies B and C were mustered out, June 20; reached Madison the 23d, and, on the 8th of July, were paid off and disbanded.

The Sixth Battery.—The Sixth Battery, Buena Vista Artillery, Capt. Henry Dillon, having twenty-five men from Iowa County, was organized at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 2d of October, 1861. They were first placed in charge of a siege battery at New Madrid, Island No. 10, where they remained until May 17, 1863, when they removed to Corinth, and were, on the 3d and 4th of June, engaged in the battle at that point, sustaining a loss of four killed and twenty-one wounded. Having been to Boonville, Rienzi, Grand Junction, Moscow, Lumpkin's Mills, Memphis, Holly Springs and La Fayette, Tenn., they were finally moved to Helena, Ark., thence to Milliken's Bend, La., and on to the siege of Vicksburg, after the battle of Thompson Hill. When the enemy retreated, the battery was in the pursuit, and, overtaking him, engaged at Jones' Cross Roads. They were at the battle of Raymond on the 12th of May; thence went to Jackson, where they were engaged; then on to Vicksburg, where they took position on the 19th, remaining during the siege. Eventually, on the 27th of September, the entire battery moved to Memphis, Tenn., having been divided a short time before. From this point, with the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, the battery moved via Glendale, Miss., Dickson, Ala., Tusculumbia, Chickasaw, Florence, Rogerville, Fayetteville, through Win-

chester and over the Cumberland Mountains to Chattanooga, where they arrived on the 2d of November. They soon after participated in the celebrated movement against Mission Ridge on the 24th. Their guns were soon after condemned, and they went into camp until fresh equipments could be supplied. They were at Bridgeport, Larkinsville, and finally at Huntsville, Ala., on the 9th of August, 1864, where the new trappings and recruits were forwarded soon after. A number of the men re-enlisted at this time as veterans. During March and April, one section of the battery was stationed on the Tennessee River, twelve miles from Huntsville. Here they had occasional engagements with the enemy, who were stationed on the opposite side. On the 12th of May, they started in pursuit of a rebel force which had captured and burned Madison Station, twelve miles distant. The pursuit was abandoned at the Tennessee River, and they returned to camp. June 22, they left Huntsville, and proceeded via Stevenson; thence by rail to Kingston, Ga., where they arrived on the 30th, and remained in camp until July 12. They then moved forward thirteen miles to Fort Etowah, commanding the bridge across Etowah River, near Cartersville, Ga. Lieut. Simpson then took command of the battery, which comprised two officers and ninety-six enlisted men, forty of whom were veterans. The Sixth Battery exchanged guns on the 9th of November, receiving Rodman rifles instead of Napoleon guns. They broke camp at Fort Etowah on the 10th of November, and moved via Cartersville and Chattanooga, to Nashville, Tenn., and joined the reserve artillery on the 17th, at Camp Barry, where Capt. Hood resumed command of the battery. On the 29th, anticipating an attack, Camp Barry was broken. The same day, the artillery was assigned to the defenses of Nashville, the Sixth Battery occupying Fort Gillem. December 29, they returned to Camp Barry, and, on the 7th of January, 1865, were transferred to the Reserve Garrison Artillery of the department of the Cumberland. In accordance with orders, the men, on the 16th of January, were armed with muskets, and subsequently furnished details for duty as provost guard in the city. They left Nashville by rail on the 17th of February, arriving next day at Chattanooga. They remained at Chattanooga until ordered to proceed to Wisconsin for discharge from service. They arrived on the 3d of July, 1865, at Madison, Wis. The battery was mustered out on the 18th, to take effect from the date of their arrival in the State.

ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS.

AS TAKEN FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT OF WISCONSIN.

TOWN OF ARENA.

Second Infantry—Co. K—John Hootman.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. A—Robert Lloyd, Harvey Woolworth, James Boardman, John Austin, Edward Lampman, Edward Barwell. Co. G—Warren Hathaway, Robert McGann, Jacob Dodge, Manly Dodge, Jeremiah Shay, Michael Murkhey, Leander Parks, Frederick Mouback, Thomas Terneing, John Welsh, William Masterman, Samuel Portlow, David Wingad, Charles Bywater, John Bywater, Patrick Nary, John Mikewait, George Appleby, Jerome Calkins, Stephen Calkins, Anson Calkins, Evan Gilbertson, Edward Mabbitt, Thomas Bishop, Daniel Holcomb, James Law, Andrew Wynn, George M. Dodge.

Twelfth Infantry—Company unknown—Frank Wilson, James Wilson, William Rine.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company unknown—Patrick Terne, John C. Hogan.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. E—Orville Tyler, Robert Addison, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Meville, John F. Calkins, William T. Howry, Romanzo A. Coats, Michael Leahy, William C. Raynor, William Hutchinson, Worcester Holcomb, E. A. Freeman, John F. Appleby, John G. Tyler, William May, Francis Wilson, Joseph Barwell.

Thirty-first Infantry—Company unknown—Frank Villemont, John T. Mabbott, William Porter.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. A—John Wingad, Bannister Davis, Job Wilkinson, William Mabbott, Edward Lahen, Paul Vermont, John Freeman, John Hill, John M. Wilson.

Second Cavalry—William L. Dawson.

Third Cavalry—Henry Sanderson.

Regiment unknown—Patrick Farrell, George Ashmore, Benjamin Parkins.

Sixth Battery—Robert L. Lloyd, Marcus Reemers, John McCann, James Woolen.

TOWN OF CLYDE.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. I—William Hoben.

Sixth Battery—Augustus Tronkill, Louis Tronkill, Ferdinand Daggit.

Regiment unknown—William I. Likely, William H. Holmes, John Post, Benjamin Searles, Warren I. Collins, John Leece, Henry Razy, James Carroll, William Nolen, Edward Nolen, Antoine Tassel.

TOWN OF DODGEVILLE.

Second Infantry—Co. I—George Williams, Peter Peterson, William Owens, Joseph Williams, John Furze, George Gilbert, John Granville, Coraelius Wheeler, William S. Renuy, James Perrine, ——— Parry.

Third Infantry—William Maffit, Samuel Blodgett, Henry Watts, William Thomas, John Owees, John Jones, Thomas Persons, Richard Chappell, John B. Jones.

Eleventh Infantry—Company unknown—Charles Reeves.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. C—Alfred Blodgett, Daniel Rice, James Granville, Cornelius James, John Rowe, Henry Jones, John Pitts, Peter Peterson Tally, William H. Lane, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Bailey, Charles G. Leober, William Williamson David E. Jones, John Crook, Thomas Dunstan, Thomas R. Eddy, Samuel Hocking, Henry Jones, Evan Mattison, Ole Ohlsen, Silas Robinson, Oliver Stephens, James Slater, James Trelvar, David Williams, Howell Williams.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. G—Henry Thompson, Hans Larsen, Eric Larsen. Co. I—Oliver Ohove.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. C—Joseph La Bonte, John Leece, Philip Perkins, William Hunter, George W. Rand, Casper Breman, Christopher Peterson, Louis La Barre, I. Ellis Owens, Orville Strong, John A. Williams, John A. Thomas, William Dale, Alfred Dale, Dennis A. Cowan, Paul Jevadoc, Walter J. Wrigglesworth, John L. Stewart, James Granville, William N. Lanyon, William B. Nelson, James Magrane, John Weeist, Lyman Miner, Robert Jones, Thomas Stephens, Samuel Williams, Joshua Elam, Elisha Tyra, John W. Jones, Morgan Enoch, Ephraim D. Evans, David Wickum, David Woodard, John D. Griffith, Thomas B. Davis, Hugh Richards, William Stopford, Ole Anderson, William Collingwood, Simon Magrane, Peter Crook, Evan D. Jones, William H. Griffith, Edward Davis, David Edwards, Robert Tyrer, John Ryall, Henry Carter, Joel M. Dewitt, John Holdsworth, Thomas M. Jones, Frank Villemont, James Leville, Mathew West, William Porter, John L. Mabbott, John R. Mabbott, Thornton U. Sheppard, Michael Teal, Henry Collins, William C. Dean, John Perkins, William Green, John Crowe, William Loudan, Benjamin S. Prideaux, James Rowe, William H. Penbuthy, Oliver H. Stewart, Samuel B. Williams, Benjamin Thomas, Benjamin Lewis, Archurd Prideaux, William George, Samuel Dunstan, David Frost, Thomas S. Perkins, David D. Jones, Henry Parry, David H. Feathers, James McMahon, David Edwards, John Leece, Edward Davis, Philip Perkins, William Hunter, Robert R. Jones, George W. Rand, James I. Jones, William F. James, Robert W. Roberts, Thomas Stewart, Daniel Wickum, Kasper Brammer, Christopher Peterson.

Second Cavalry—William Bartle, Edward Jenkins, Thomas Stephens.

Third Cavalry—Napoleon Sterling.

TOWN OF HIGHLAND.

Second Infantry—Co. I—Henry Coats, Frank Knowlton.

Third Infantry—Co. F—Samuel Bartholomew.

Fourth Infantry—Co. D—Sylvester Lamont.

Fifth Infantry—Co. H—William Lamb (Minn).

Ninth Infantry—Co. A—Homer Michael.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Ezekiel Chany.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—Henry Folze, John Pettit, Edmond Pettit, Irvin Underwood, Christian Bach, Thomas Benny.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. G—Michael Radsky.

Twenty-Third Infantry—Co. A—Francis Lamott.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Co. G—John Bonzel, Thomas Brennan, John Cosgrove, Texas Duscham, Henry Egan, Edward Frederick, Lewis Guyon, John Guyon, Ernest Gottschall, John Hintz, John Holman, Charles Kasabum, Christian Leschaska, Stillman Moulton, Joseph Mero,

George H. Potts, John Schevilbin, Alfred Sumner, Schmisky Stantilaus, Amanzer Strong, John Whalin, Charles Wiela, Anderson Wood, William Adams, Richard Ade, Andrew Andrewson, William Anding, Charles Avenoes, Joseph Batzmer, John Broker, W. M. Clark, Thomas Croft, John Conkley, Edward O. Donald, Charles W. Dennis, John Downey, John Edwards, James Gunn, Frederick Helmig, Henry Helguson, John Krauser, Henry Kurtz, William Krauser, Frederick Kelso, Patrick Knox, Adam Kurtz, Gustavus F. Kloor, Richard Kennedy, John Martin, Alexander McDougal, Patrick McGovern, Michael McCormick, Thomas McGuin, William Morgan, Martin Phelan, Paul Paulson, Ignatz Richter, Frank Ruther, Frank Sabich, Ernest Schmitt, Henry C. Spicer, John W. Spicer, Thomas Spicer, Henry Steel, Stams Swisky, Anton Tasel, Nicholas Udlehofen, John Ward, William Wigham, Thomas Wallace, George Williams.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. B—John Holman, Wm. Dowling.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. C—Chester Randolph.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. A—Richard Meeks, Irvin Bullis, William Bean, Marion Bean.

First Cavalry—Co. K—Stephen Cosgrove, Andrew Cosgrove.

Second Cavalry—Thomas Weeds, John Dickinson.

Sixth Battery—Ole Larson, Michael Larson, Michael Murphy.

Regiment unknown—James Harden, August Kaum, Peter Norris, James Wall.

TOWN OF LINDEN.

Second Infantry—Co. I—John Goldthorpe, Robert Jacobs, Isaac Riggs, William Noble, Jacob Gundrum, William Pollard, Luke Avery, Benjamin F. Satterlee, Christian Schlosser.

Seventh Infantry—Company H—Joseph Heathcock, Mark Smith, Jr.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—John Stoner, Parley P. Stoner, John Scott, Robert Scott, Matthew Curry, Thomas Curry, James Bottoms, John Thrasher, Alexander Shannon, Rees Davis, John Perry, Thomas I. Jones.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. C—Charles Baxter, Gilbert Baker, John Pitts, Thomas Goldworthy, William Lane.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. K—Joseph R. Hoar, Joseph R. Heart.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. E—Oscar H. Comfort, Nathan I. Jacobs, Joseph Vickerman, John Vickerman, Edward Vickerman, Samuel Bucket, John Dolphin, Thomas Gardner, Jr., John E. Davis, Evan Davis. Co. B—Peter Ryan, John Hoar, William H. Gill, William Sands, John Treloar, William Treloar, William J. Wallace, John Sufficol, John Webster, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Manuel, Henry Sampson (Michaelson), Thomas Gardner, Peter Hansen, William H. Baker, John Bennett, Jr., Francis Carver, Joseph Temby, Richard Temby, Richard Barratt, John Harris, Philip Baxter, James T. Smith Joseph Pollard, Thomas Penrose, Thomas Kent, John Arthur Jr., Charles Goldthorpe, Joseph Chynoweth, William Kinney, Luke Dixon, William Brewer, Thomas Thrasher, John Hoar, Henry Dewey.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. C—Joel M. De Witt.

Regiment unknown—Peter Ryan, William Webb, Samuel Hocking, Robert Griffen.

TOWN OF MAFFLIN.

Second Infantry—Co. E—Isaac Kay. Co. I—George Wilkison.

Third Infantry—Co. F—Leroy Ellis.

Fifth Infantry—Co. I—Joseph Harker.

Seventh Infantry—Co. C—Henry Innman, Wallace Enlor, Harvey Edwards, John Stout, David Stout John Cav-enough, John Enlor, Abner Stout, Henry Brewer, Wil-liam Hodges. Co. I—Stephen Wilkins, Columbus Day, Abram Adkins, Thomas Adkins.

Eighth Infantry—Co. K—Albert M' Clerd, Michael Man-sion.

Tenth Infantry—Co. I—William Liddall, G. W. Han-cock, Seth Steel. Co. E—Alexander Ludlam, John Ste-phens, Frank Enlor, William Phelps, Oliver Phelps, John Brazze, Daniel B. Moore, — Kickapoo, Jeremiah Phillips, Thomas Davis, Reese Davis, John Parry. Co. I—John H. Hughes.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. K—Albert Sampson, Gustavus A. Stephens, Adelbert Stephens, Joshua Stephens, Jo-seph Hoar, Henry Randall.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. E—Joseph Parish, Albert Mil-lard. Co. I—James Smith, John A. Jones.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. C—G. W. Isreal, Charles Les-lie, G. W. Smith, Andrew Shelburn, Ransom Smith, Albert Stockton, John Culbertson, Silas Lightner, James Light-ner, Christian Bonese, Luther David.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. unknown—John Kinney, Capt. Scott, Solomon Eastman.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. B—John Bows, Anson M. Dur-and, John Bahcock, David Stephens, John Bainbridge, Joseph David, C. C. David, John D. Hoare, Philo Ste-phens, Ira Stephens. Co. E—Harrison Cushman, Har-vey Cushman, William Blondell, David Williams, Horace Streeter, Henry Deitzman, C. M. Reynolds, Thomas I. Morrill, Sylvester K. Galligher, Isaac Day, John M. Sparks, George Nicholson, Edward E. Williams, Peter Jones, John T. Jones, John Owen, Reese Davis, Joseph Day, David Deitzman.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Co. E—Lycurgus Packard (Ill.)

Second Cavalry—Edward Bebee.

Second Artillery—Augustus Buckwalk.

Regiment unknown—Nathaniel Galligher (Ill.), Luke McCabe.

TOWN OF MINERAL POINT.

Second Infantry—Co. I—James Gregory, William Loof-borrow, William Noble, Thomas H. Rowland, Thomas S. Allen, Oliver W. Sanford, Thomas Maloney, Alpheus Budlong, Henry Burgharett, Samuel Coker, William Grant, Moritza Hess, Frederick Holtz, Christian Klein, Gottlieb Moucher, William Menser, Mark W. Terrill, Da-vid W. Maffit, Christopher Schloser, George Yiench, Richard Gimdry, Philip Laurance, George K. Lathrop, Charles F. Lathrop, Delos Beach, George Harris, Thomas Bishop, Frank Wheeler, Alonzo Bell, Richard Gidley, George H. Otis, George H. Legale, Samuel Smith, Luke Avery, Richard Chesterfield, Henry P. Curry, John F. MacCormac, James MacCormac, Frederick Peulchel, Thomas Pascoe, James B. Prideaux, Henry Biddle, Walter P. Smith, Benjamin T. Satterlee, John F. Tregear, Nicholas Gieb, Christian Kissler, Leonard Treagea, Ed-ward Devlin.

Third Infantry—Co. H—Stephen Lawrence and Phin-eas Hanscome.

Fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Amasa Cobb.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Abner Powell, William Tre-villian, Samuel Prisk, John Crabb, George Hartley, Wil-liam Odgers, Dan'l McWhatan, Thomas Powell, John Trasher, James H. Evans, Charles W. French, Ernest Wiesen, William H. Bennett, Charles Mason, John Bren-

nan, Nathan Richards, Delos Budlong, Luther H. Whit-lesey, Sidney Shepard, Thomas Prestly, Joseph Ar-thur, Zac S. Prentice, Thomas W. Prisk, Henry Rule, Thomas M. Satterlee, James White, Glasgan M. Curry, Daniel Thomas.

Second Cavalry—William Bartle, Charles Cox, Henry P. George, A. P. Dyer, Samuel Sleep, James Hosking, James Kinney.

Third Cavalry—William Baker, George Preissingner.

Sixth Battery—Samuel Jones.

TOWN OF MOSCOW.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—Lee McMurty.

Eighth Infantry—Co. H—Earl Spears, George Van Or-man.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Gilbert Anderson.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. C—Knudt Johnson, James Sla-ter, Benjamin Powers, George W. Fuller.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. H—Kettle Olesen, John Hal-guson. Co. E—Louis Thomasett, Henry Knutsen, Ole Everson, Ole Steensland, William Tjentland, Hans Han-sen, Gilbert Anderson Dale, Odney Sandimark, Thomas Tobiasan.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. B—Peter Van Orman, Michael Cunningham, Thomas Batman.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C—Jacob Gager, Christo-pher Louison, John Densen, Martin Anderson, James Johnston.

Regiment unknown—Dexter Spears.

Second Cavalry—Michael McDonald, Alexander Mc-Donald, James Kinney, Patrick Solon.

TOWN OF PULASKI.

First Infantry—Co. K—Lewis A. Little, James H. Little.

Second Infantry—Co. C—Francis Pettigrove. Co. F—R. C. McCalester. Co. I—Walter P. Smith.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—John Burt, Will-iam Pride, Henry Meissener, A. I. Spooner.

Seventh Infantry—Co. H—John M. Steers, James Hodges.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. K—S. B. Drake, Ernst Thiede, A. L. Countryman.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. I—John McFeaders, William Taylor, Alonzo Taylor, Jonathan Richardson, C. A. Hol-ley, George Warren, Byron Ashley.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Co. G—William Travis, John Brooks, Alex A. Stuart, James R. Stuart.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. A—Daniel Lynch, John Wa-fer, Henry Countryman, Frank Hartsock, William Crook, William H. Jeffries, David Persons, Calvin Raudall, John P. Diebner, Doane H. Purdy, Jackson Williams, James Patten, Benjamin Bean, John Forry, Richard Flora, R. M. Ray, Joseph Moore, Romanzo Ashley, George W. Gar-vey, John Milladge, Turner Bennett, J. William Mc-Dougal, J. M. McDougal, John Taylor, William I. Pulis, W. Countryman.

First Cavalry—John Hamilton, Thomas Ray, I. Ingram, G. D. Coyl, D. Coyl.

Second Cavalry—R. C. McCalester, Henry Theide.

Third Cavalry—Co. H—Luther Pettygrove.

Sixth Battery—Hugh Flanery, Ferdinand Daggett, Eyma Leach, James Doyle, George Fisher, John Agee, M. Dzienuanowski, Robert L. Booth, W. H. Booth, C. Campbell, John Agee.

Regiment unknown—John Barton, J. C. Moore, Harrison Bennett, Edward Haskins.

TOWN OF RIDGEWAY.

Second Infantry—Co. I—Samuel Sampson, Francis Casey, William M. Virgin, Silas Edgar, William Richards, Alexander Miller, George Hill.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. A—Nelson Johnson. Co. B—Theophilus Cross. Co. E—Edward King, Nelson O'Connor, Patrick McHauey. Co. G—George Farwell, Otis Reed, Banford Dodge, Elias Billington, John Smith.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. C—Herman Vangorder, Daniel Jones, William Pine, Benjamin Power, Howell Williams, Fred Aberline, Knudt Johnson, James Davidson, Thomas Dunstan, Jonas Level, Hans Olson, Martin Olson, Lever Chestleson, Larger Chestleson, Alslack Chestleson, Jacob Laird, Ole Knudtson, Hector Evans.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. B—Michael Ryan, Stein Burgess, Christ. Torgersen, Cornelius Enright, Lewis Kindsten, John Davis, James Lewis, Fred Schasler, Francis Farewell, James Theobald, Levi Miller.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. C—Andy Hand, William H. Davis, Thomas Buckingham, William Buckingham, Richard Buckingham, George Cutler, James Levell, William H. Smith, James J. Jones, George H. Beaumont, Andrew Peterson, John Latham, Ephraim B. Evans, Peter Hubbard, David Frost, Casper Bloomer.

Regiment unknown—James Crossen.

TOWN OF WALDWICK.

Third Infantry—Company unknown—Eugene Orton.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—John Reeves, Daniel Thomas, John Shay, Murthy Shay, Thomas Smith.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—Christopher Chin, James Thompson.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Company unknown—George Godart.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. E—John H. Noble, William Martin, George P. Smith, William Wood, Oliver Sargeant. Isaac Duke, Simon Beebe, Edward James, Thomas Haskins, Miles Munson, William I. Wehber, Samuel Martin.

Second Cavalry—George Cox.

Regiment unknown—Samuel Givens.

TOWN OF WYOMING.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. G—T. I. Smith.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. C—William E. Morris, Selah Anthony, Henry Jones, Washington Jones, William Jones, B. S. Butterfield, Dewitt C. Wood, Enoch P. Wood, John M. Lavoque, William C. Reed, Richard Higgins, Ellmore Gear, Plympton Rawden, Miner Rawden, Andrus Swansen, Edward Paul, Jr., Lewis Paul, Edward Paul.

Fourteenth Infantry—Co. D—Donald Brauder.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. G—Ole Anderson.

Twentieth Infantry—Company unknown—Wm. Miller.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. A—John Morris, Charles Reed, George Rollins, John Ferry, Frank S. Joiner, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Cameron, William B. Culver, H. T. Love, David King, Safford Hewitt, George Wannemaker.

Second Cavalry—James Allen.

Sixth Battery—H. T. Shultz, Billings Brown, George D. Brown.



CHAPTER IX.

THE TORNADO OF 1878—COUNTY OFFICERS—PROPERTY VALUATION—FARM PRODUCTS—IOWA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—EARLY VOTING POINTS—PRESS.

THE TORNADO OF 1878.

The storm of May 23, 1878, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Central Iowa, Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, as the most destructive that ravaged their districts from time immemorial. The tornado was occasioned by a conflict of various elements in an upper-air stratum, where, becoming surcharged with vapor, the cloud-center was depressed to a lower level. It first struck the ground on the farm of J. W. Rewey, two miles south of Mifflin Village, in the northwest quarter of Section 8, in the town of Mifflin. The storm pursued a northeasterly course through Iowa County, sweeping along the northern boundary of the city of Mineral Point, thence into Dane and Jefferson Counties. When the storm encroached on Iowa County, it signaled its advent by a destructive passage through the farm of J. W. Rewey, two miles south of Mifflin Village, and fifteen miles southwest of Mineral Point.

Leaving the Rewey farm, the storm struck the house of Edward Williams, inflicting damage to the extent of several hundred dollars. The residence of Mrs. Hannah Jones, mother of Judge J. I. Jones, next attracted a share of attention, the house being carried away in mid-air. Among the various places visited were the following houses, which received damage of a more or less serious nature: The residences of John M. and Frank Owens, P. D. Thomas, J. Evans, Stephen Thomas, John Lewis, Mrs. Phillips, M. Hughes and David R. Davis. Mrs. Frank Owens was seriously injured, but recovered. Mrs. Phillips, whose injuries were anticipated to be fatal, likewise recovered.

From the Welsh settlement, the storm swept across the country to Lost Grove, leaving a trail of devastated homesteads in its rear to define its progress. At Lost Grove, James Howe's domicile was demolished. The family, consisting of husband, wife and children, occupied the house at the time, and, being unprepared, Mrs. Howe was transported over a distance of several rods, and deposited on the ground with such violence that she succumbed to her injuries. At the first alarm, Joseph Howe caught his infant child in his arms, and both were dashed about furiously in different directions, but, happily, escaped unscathed, and the child was uplifted and gently borne to an adjacent slough, where it was comfortably buried in the accommodating mire. To this circumstance is to be attributed the child's escape from death. It also crossed the farms of Mrs. McCormick, John L. Miller and James F. Brown, doing considerable damage on each place. A house occupied by Mr. Doney was swept away, in company with a valuable line of fencing. The loss here was estimated at \$2,000. Thomas Kealey's new house, which had just assumed a look of substantial comfort, winged its flight, in minute sections, to another portion of the county. Mr. Kealey's old house, occupied by himself and family, was damaged, the family singularly escaping by retreating to the cellar. Bearing around the bluff, the tornado was diverted from its direct course for seventy or eighty rods, and, coming in contact with a new barn erected on Hugh Phillips' farm, shattered it into minute fragments, and damaged other property in the vicinity to the sum of \$1,500. This appeared to have changed its course, for, reversing, the storm careened down the valley in its former easterly direction.

Castle Rock, a massive projection of sandstone, corresponding somewhat to the ruins of an ancient castle, was the providential means of saving Mineral Point from being laid in ruins. Striking this natural barrier, further progress was temporarily arrested by the unmovable obstruction. The scene at this point was grandly sublime beyond the power of expression. The in-

flated storm-cloud swayed and surged around the rock, as if determined to compass the destruction of a foe with sufficient temerity to bar its triumphal march. The wild conflict of the elements lasted for the space of several minutes, when the tornado was perceived to have again altered its course, and was then proceeding in a northeasterly direction. Departing on a tangent from its previous course, the storm overwhelmed James Spensley's furnace, involving a loss of \$1,000.

J. Coleman's house was bodily lifted into the air, injuring all the occupants. Mr. Coleman, wife and daughter, and John Allen, were in the house. The first mentioned was dangerously injured, and his recovery was at first regarded as doubtful.

The large frame house of John Spensley was uplifted and crushed in the remorseless manœuvre of the aerial monster, the remains being distributed over a wide range of country. At the time, there were twelve persons in the house, including William Coates, a visitor from Dubuque. Seeing the portentous black clouds approaching, with their Cimmerian darkness illuminated with intermittent flashes of forked lightning, the family and their guests hastened into the cellar, running down a stairway leading from the dining-room. All succeeded in gaining the basement, except Mrs. T. C. Roberts and Mrs. Maria Waller. The latter occupied a position on the stairs, urging the former lady to follow her down, but suddenly it occurred to Mrs. Roberts that one of her four children remained up-stairs. The two ladies started together to recover the child. Simultaneously the storm struck the house, which oscillated and cracked violently, while the stairs on which Mrs. Roberts stood, swayed to and fro in an ominous manner. The ladies then retreated to the cellar stairs. The windows of the house were blown in, and the glass was showered around the females like hail. The following instant, the house was torn into two sections, and the whirlwind, penetrating, seized Mrs. Waller, and bearing that hapless female through the air for 400 yards, dashed her lifeless body to the earth, in a terribly bruised condition. Her feet were denuded of shoes and stockings, which were carried away. The house was forcibly removed from its foundation, leaving the terrified women and children unharmed in the basement. A part of the house was on the ensuing day found one mile away, and a rafter was discovered over a mile distant, driven five feet into the soil. A commodious barn and carriage house, situated about three hundred feet northeast of the house, together with its contents, proved a total loss. One horse alone escaped. One of the hubs of Mr. Waller's buggy, was cut out of the wheel, with all the apparent precision of work accomplished with the aid of mechanical ingenuity. The ruins of the barn were elevated into the air, where, seized by a cross current, they were borne toward the southwest.

The farmhouse of John and Calvert Spensley, occupied by George Leonard, was also carried off, and Mrs. Leonard almost instantly killed. Her body was recovered in a ravine, about 100 yards from the house, in a terribly mangled condition. Another house, the property of Mr. Addington, was swept away, and the stone residence of John Francis, situated adjacent, was unroofed. One of the inmates of the latter house was slightly injured. Benjamin C. Bennet's house suffered the fate of its numerous predecessors, and was blotted from the surface of the earth. Mrs. Bennet was the sole occupant when the dreadful blast involved her in its folds. She was carried across an open area, and dashed with violence against a wood pile, escaping with trifling wounds. William Jacka's abode was shifted from its foundation several feet, the terrified dwellers escaping uninjured. James Prince's house suffered the loss of the roof. A barn belonging to John Lanyon was utterly demolished. The predatory mood of the winds directed the course of the storm through the German Catholic Cemetery, where havoc and desolation, marked by numerous decapitated monuments and broken tombstones, illustrated the fury of the incursion. C. Gillmann's brewery was laid in ruins. Twelve persons were in Mr. Gillmann's house when warned by the roar of the approaching hurricane, they sought a timely refuge in the cellar. They all escaped save Miss Alice Zimmer, of Eden, who sustained injuries which ultimately resulted in her death. The brewery was completely prostrated. At the first touch, the roof was borne away, and shattered to pieces in the air; the stone walls were overthrown, and two adjoining barns were leveled to the ground. Mr. Gillmann's residence was

obliterated, and his thriving orchard denuded of foliage and bark. A number of persons, including all the employes, who had taken refuge in the brewery, miraculously escaped without a blemish. Among the refugees was the driver of the Arena stage, who, confiding in the stability of the brewery, had hurried thither with his vehicle in search of shelter. Overtaken by the storm, the driver jumped down from his elevated perch, and, seizing the spokes of the rear wheel, tenaciously clung to them with a vise-like grip. The stage was whirled around several times without relaxing the driver's grasp, or perpetrating any material injury. The mail bag was preserved uninjured, but a package was picked up out of the coach and carried into Waldwick, a distance of twelve miles, where it was discovered the next day. Frank Bowen's homestead was lifted from the ground, and carried backward for several rods, where, by the violence of the wind, it was crushed, and fell to the earth a chaotic mass of splintered timber. By this visitation, Mrs. Bohan was deprived of life. Miss Annie Bohan, Frank Bohan and his son Peter, were severely lacerated about the head and face. At John Jeuck's summer garden, Mrs. Myers was fatally injured. John Beardsley's house, situated on the brow of a hill east of the brewery, was also carried away. A neighboring schoolhouse was wrecked. Miss McIlhon and fifteen scholars were inside the building, but, through some fortuitous circumstance, the majority of the pupils were rescued from the ruins unharmed. The only fatalities were the cases of Oliver and Eliza Beardsley. The latter, enfolded in the teacher's arms, was carried for several rods, and met her death by being forcibly dashed to the ground. Miss McIlhon was but slightly hurt. William Cocking's house, barn and farm appurtenances were all destroyed, and the proprietor and his wife both badly wounded. Cocking was found in an apple-tree unconscious.

The following is a carefully compiled statement of the individual losses and casualties, several of which are recapitulated to complete the table of disasters: The house owned by Edward Williams, in the Welsh settlement, was first struck, and completely destroyed; loss \$300. Three houses in a row, owned by Mrs. Phillips, Frank Owens and Mrs. Jones, mother of John I. Jones, Judge of Iowa County Court, were then struck and leveled, and a house across the road was unroofed; loss to the four, \$1,500. John Davis' house was also blown down; loss, \$350; Steven Thomas' house and outhouses were blown down; loss, \$250. The next was John Lewis' outhouses and part of his dwelling; loss, \$300. Hugh Hughes' dwelling and outhouses were also wrecked; loss, \$450. David R. Davis' house, cultivator, buggy, wagon and reaper, blown away; loss, \$1,000. The next was David Thomas' stone house, which was unroofed; damage, \$100. Stephen Thomas' house blown down; loss, \$300. No one was killed, and only two seriously injured—Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Owens—at this place. Mrs. McCormick's place, two miles west of here, was next struck by the storm, which carried off part of the house and outbuildings; loss, \$250. A bridge, situated about a quarter of a mile from this place, was carried one mile. John J. Ross suffered damages on his farm to the extent of \$1,500. Thomas Keeley, adjoining, had his house, stable and wagon demolished; loss, \$1,300. Mrs. Howe's place, in Lost Grove, was demolished, killing Mrs. Howe; loss, \$200. James Spensley's furnace was destroyed. Hugh Phillips' place was struck, demolishing a new barn and killing five head of cattle, besides destroying two miles of fence; loss, \$1,500. John Coleman's house was next wrecked, seriously injuring Coleman and his daughter; loss, \$300. John Spensley's residence and barn, and a house occupied by George Leonard, were razed, Mrs. Waller and Mrs. Leonard being killed; loss, \$12,000. John Francis' stone house was damaged to the extent of \$200. John Addington had \$50 in money and \$150 in property destroyed. Benjamin Bennett's house and barn were both swept away; loss, \$1,200. J. Lanyon's barn was blown down, two men being in it at the time, one of them—John Oates—receiving injuries about the hips; loss, \$75. A. Jenkins' house was unroofed; loss, \$75. S. Webb's house, occupied by James Prince, was blown over; loss, \$500. William Jacka's house, barn and woodshed, partially carried away; loss, \$700. Judge Cothren's and John Hutchinson's fences blown away; loss, \$300. S. Adam's house unroofed; loss, \$400. C. Gillman's house, stables and brewery, damaged to the extent of \$20,000. About a quarter of a mile from this place,

F. Bohan's new house was carried away, killing his wife and fatally injuring his daughter; loss, \$1,000. John Jeuck's summer garden and Solomon Myers' residence were blown away, killing Mrs. Myers; loss, \$1,200. About half a mile east of this place, John Beardsley's hop house, barn and orchard were razed to the ground; loss, \$1,500. William Cocking's place was next struck and damaged to the amount of \$1,000. The schoolhouse was carried away completely. Out of fifteen scholars in the building when it was struck, Oliver and Eliza Beardsley, brother and sister, were killed, and one boy was badly injured by being deprived of his scalp; loss, \$700. M. O'Dowd's house, barn and outhouses were totally demolished; loss, \$1,200. William Salmon had his house, orchard and farm destroyed; loss, \$1,000. Stephen Terrill's barn, blacksmith-shop, a new buggy, threshing machine and outhouses were destroyed; loss, \$800. At William Terrill's, 500 cords of wood were scattered, but no damage inflicted to dwellings. John Kreamer's house, at a distance of six miles, was blown over, killing William Ooley; loss, \$1,500. William Targuson's house and outhouses were leveled to the ground. Miss Libbie Campbell, daughter of Senator Campbell, received injuries from which she died on the following day. Mrs. Targuson and three daughters were terribly bruised. Loss to the property, \$1,300. Mrs. Marcy had her house blown down; loss, \$800. John Powers' house was carried away, and outhouses blown down; loss, \$700. David Powers' house, barn, reaper and granary were destroyed and himself and wife seriously wounded. Crossing Blue Mound Branch, the tornado struck Peter Petersen's farm, unroofing the house and otherwise injuring the building; loss, \$400.

Ole Swansen's residence was completely demolished, and \$100 in money blown away. Mr. Swansen was found with a rail driven through his body, and his head frightfully bruised. Mrs. Swansen was found dead about six rods from the house, with her baby, uninjured, clasped in her arms. George Swansen had his leg broken. Loss to property, \$3,000. Kettle Paulson's house was blown over; loss, \$450. George Paulson, Chairman of the town of Moscow, had his house blown away; loss, \$1,500. Louis Hovred had part of his house unroofed, and barn and outhouses demolished; loss, \$300. Holver Hailey's house blown over; loss, \$400. John Wild had his house unroofed, and barn, outhouses and two miles of fencing destroyed; loss, \$500. Rev. A. Jacobson, Pastor of the Norwegian Church at Perry, had part of his house carried away, and outhouses destroyed. Haly Waring, a friend stopping at the house, was killed, and Mrs. Jacobson received slight injuries. The church adjoining was unroofed; loss, \$1,000. Dr. McFarland's house was destroyed, killing one man and injuring another.

The appearance of the storm-cloud, while moving along the earth's surface, varied with the account of each individual. The most reliable testimony is the statement of William T. Henry, of Mineral Point, and Prof. Chamberlain. On the day in question, both gentlemen had ascended a high bluff, and, while there, were favored with an unobstructed view of the cloud as it appeared several miles distant. He describes it as being much narrower at the base than at the summit, otherwise presenting a funnel-shaped appearance, composed of dark, heavy clouds, united by centrifugal action. S. Terrell, of Mineral Point, who observed the cloud approaching his place, depicts it as a column of black clouds, reaching to the ground, and filled with trees, leaves, shrubs, timber, etc., which were hurled about in indescribable confusion.

The appearance of the cloud was very unusual, as indicated by the large number of persons who saw it, and, fearing danger, sought safety for themselves. It has been a matter of surprise that so few of those who saw the storm could give an adequate description of its appearance. Lightning and thunder seem to have begun about an hour before the advent of the tornado, and to have grown more frequent and violent until its approach, when they were almost continuous. Many saw clouds from the north come in contact with clouds from the south, producing the tornado. This phenomenon was witnessed by observers along the entire line of the storm. Very little rain fell with the tornado, but after it had passed, variously estimated from five to thirty minutes, rain fell in torrents, and continued to do so for an hour. The amount of rain which fell directly in the line of the storm was recorded nowhere except at Milwaukee,

where it was 1.13 inches. But, as the winds were much less violent for forty miles before reaching Milwaukee, the storm, as a whole, was doubtlessly being dissipated throughout that distance, and the rainfall was consequently less than further west. At Madison, nine miles north of the path of the storm, 1.48 inches of rain fell from 4:10 to 5:45 P. M.

This tornado was a whirlwind of unusual proportions, its motion being revolutionary, and in a direction opposite to that of the sun, or from the east to the north, west, south, to the east again. This fact was very evident to one following its path for any distance, and it is believed that the following observations will substantiate the point beyond question :

The opportunities for ascertaining the motion of the wind, by the direction in which the trees were prostrated, was not relied upon to a great extent, on account of the peculiar nature of the timber which, with one exception, to be mentioned later, was oak, much of it of second growth and consequently small, very tough, and the trees so close together that the wind could neither turn them over nor twist them off. However, in many places, there were clumps of oaks interspersed with poplar. In such places, frequently nothing would be left standing, and the wind's motion could be easily studied. No observations with a compass, of the direction in which trees had fallen, and of the angles at which they had crossed each other, were taken. All the trees southward of the axis of the tornado, fell eastward. Most of them fell north of east, and the angle to the north gradually increased from the southern limit of the storm northward, somewhat beyond the axis where they lay north or nearly north. A few trees in the southern course of the storm fell with their tops pointing south of east. These trees, when crossing those pointing northeast, were invariably uppermost, showing that they were last in falling. On the north side of the track, extending two-fifths of its width inward from the northern limit, there was much less uniformity in the direction in which these trees were prostrated, than upon the south. Quite a large number of trees fell to the northwest, others directly west, a few to the southwest and a still greater number to the southeast. The bodies of trees very frequently lay across each other in this portion of the storm's track. The order in which they crossed each other is well illustrated by a group of three black oaks which fell on the land of J. S. Frary, near the east line of Section 3, town of Oregon, Dane County. The angles are as nearly correct as could be estimated by reference to a north-and-south fence near by. The tree at the bottom pointed north, 45° west; the middle tree south, 50° west; the upper tree, south, 40° east, the latter two lying at right angles with each other. These trees were seventy paces south of the north boundary of the tornado.

Another proof that the storm was a whirlwind, is found in the directions in which fences were blown down. North-and-south fences in the south two-thirds of the path were always thrown east; in the north one-third they were generally thrown east, but frequently were thrown west. East-and-west fences south of the storm's center, were carried north; near the north limit of the storm they were, perhaps, most frequently thrown north, but were very often prostrated to the south.

It has often been noticed that the severity and destructive violence of tornadoes were much greater in some portions of their path than in others. This peculiarity was frequently observed in the present storm. Very often there were trees left standing, while all timber in their vicinity was leveled. Such a phenomenon was witnessed where the tornado climbed the bluff southeast of James Spensley's farm, near Mineral Point. The same peculiarity was noticed with regard to buildings. In the town of Mineral Point, Stephen Terrill's house, contiguous to the center of the storm's track, was uninjured, although his barn, fifteen rods west, was reduced to fragments.

In the adjoining counties, this feature was more strongly accentuated. In the town of Oregon the residence of H. Palmer was not injured, while his stables and granary, ten rods northeast of the house, were swept away, and a house across the road south entirely demolished. In many places where there was continuous timber there would be strips from ten to thirty rods long, in a direction parallel to the axis of the storm, where nearly every tree was prostrated, then an interval where little damage was done, and again another piece where all were down. Very frequently, these plats so completely prostrated were on ground descending to the east, or

just at the bottom of such a slope. Tracts of interrupted violence frequently reached entirely across the track of the tornado, but they usually extended only partially across.

The damage occasioned by this visitation was as follows:

Mineral Point.....	\$39,045 00
Rest of Iowa County.....	24,945 00
Dane County.....	43,455 00
Jefferson County.....	23,535 00
Total loss.....	\$130,980 00

The largest individual losses are accredited to Mr. Gillman and John Spensley, respectively, \$20,000 and \$11,000, both of Mineral Point City.

The number of fatalities, divided among the respective counties were, in Iowa County, thirteen; Dane County, six; Jefferson County, one. To these are to be added the deaths from injuries and wounds received during the storm. The number is incalculable, as in many instances the sufferers survived in agony for months subsequent to the date of infliction.

The broad and liberal maxims of benevolence, which teach men to bury local enmities and assist each other in the moment of common danger, were observed in the darkest hours of the disaster. The news of the terrible misfortune had hardly been promulgated, when, with magnetic influence and unsparing speed, the citizens set about repairing their shattered fortunes. A central collection committee was organized in Mineral Point on May 24, 1878, under the name of the Tornado Fund Committee. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Mayor Calvert Spensley, William T. Henry, Treasurer; Joseph Gundry, R. D. Pulford, J. M. Hadfield, Cyrus Lanyon and John Hoard.

Those who lost all and were represented to be in a state of positive need, were as follows, the amount accompanying each name representing the extent of their possessions at that time: John Coleman, \$800; George Leonard, \$800; George Addington, \$350; John Menger, \$200; Ben C. Bennett, \$900; Patrick Bohan, \$800; William Cocking, \$500; Martin O'Dowd, \$800; — Clark, \$150; Mrs. Thomas Cox, \$50; William Donney, \$1,000; Mrs. Adams, \$300; William Jacka, \$500; John Meyer, \$400; Thomas Keeley, \$800; Margaret Waters, \$100; Mary Coleman, \$100; — Howe, \$350; Joseph Nichols, \$75; J. M. Larsh, \$275; Ed Jeffrey, \$300; Thomas Keeley, \$1,300; William Salmon, \$2,000; total, \$12,850. Amounts subscribed to the relief fund: Mineral Point, city, \$1,353.50; Mineral Point, town, \$1,400; Platteville, \$151.50; Dodgeville, \$247.25; Darlington, \$162.25; Chicago, \$722.10; New York, \$20; concert proceeds, \$22.65. Aggregate receipts, \$2,693.25.

On April 12, 1879, the Tornado Fund Committee submitted a final report of moneys received and disbursed from funds under their control. The receipts were \$2,921.25, and vouchers for that amount were presented and duly audited. The committee was then discharged.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

1850—Parley Eaton, Judge; R. S. Vivian, Sheriff; Amasa Cobb, District Attorney; Jonas Hutchinson, Clerk of Court; Henry Lenahan, Treasurer; William Henry, Register; Cyrus Cornell, County Clerk; A. W. Comfort, Surveyor; R. D. Pulford, Coroner.

1851—M. M. Cothren, Judge; John McNair, Treasurer; N. B. Boyden, County Clerk.

1852—C. N. Mumford, Sheriff; Amasa Cobb, District Attorney; James Hutchinson, Clerk of Court; J. I. Uren, Treasurer; N. B. Boyden, Register; J. B. Gray, County Clerk; A. W. Comfort, Surveyor; Richard Pratt, Coroner.

1853—P. W. Thomas, Judge. This year, at the general election, out of 810 votes cast, 517 were for prohibition.

1854—Levi Sterling, Sheriff; L. H. D. Crane, District Attorney; James Hutchinson, Clerk of Court; J. I. Uren, Treasurer; Joseph Lean, Register; Arthur Brittan, County Clerk; J. B. Whitelaw, Surveyor; G. W. Henry, Coroner.

1855—L. M. Strong, Judge. Owing to irregularity, either in elections or through the neglect of the County Clerk, there is no further record of officers until

1858—T. McFarland, Sheriff; J. H. Clary, District Attorney; John Cummins, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; Joseph Lean, Register; W. H. Curry, County Clerk; Robert Wilson, Surveyor; Matthew Goldsworthy, Coroner.

1859—L. M. Strong, Judge.

1860—George Messersmith, Sheriff; J. W. Clary, District Attorney; Joel Whitman, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; Isaac Ocheltree, Register; Henry Dunston, County Clerk; B. W. Werrick, Surveyor; Burke Fairchild, Coroner.

1861—Stephen B. Ansley, Judge.

1862—G. C. Meiggs, Sheriff; J. H. Clary, District Attorney; Joel Whitman, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; James Ryan, Register; John Heron, County Clerk; Robert Wilson, Surveyor; David Morrison, Coroner; Alvin J. Sly, School Superintendent; W. S. Richardson, Henry Plowman and George Sims, County Supervisors (first record of School Superintendent and War Supervisors).

1863—John Bonner, Judge; John James, Geo. Sims and W. S. Richardson, Supervisors.

1864—Thomas Thomas, Sheriff; Alexander Wilson, District Attorney; Joel Whitman, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; James Jones, Register; George H. Otis, County Clerk; James D. Adams, Surveyor; Mathew Goldsworthy, Coroner.

1865—L. M. Strong, Judge; Samuel Parks, School Superintendent; James Troy, Joseph Roberts and Oscar F. Levake, Supervisors.

1866—William Wigham, Sheriff; Alexander Wilson, District Attorney; O. P. Ashley, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; Kearton Coates, Register; G. H. Otis, County Clerk; J. D. Adams, Surveyor; Thomas Thomas, Coroner; J. W. Rewey and L. W. Joiner, Supervisors of First and Third Districts.

1867—Samuel Parks, School Superintendent; John Bonner and O. F. Levake, Supervisors of the Second and Third Districts.

1868—William Sands, Sheriff; O. P. Ashley, Register of Deeds; Francis Vivian, County Treasurer; S. W. Reese, District Attorney; Orville Strong, Clerk of Board; Chris. Kessler, Clerk Circuit Court; W. J. Wigglesworth, Surveyor.

1869—Robert Wilson, Judge; Samuel Parks, School Superintendent; Archie Campbell, Supervisor Second District.

1870—James Ryan, Sheriff; J. M. Smith, District Attorney; Christian Kessler, Clerk of Court; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; Richard Dunston, Register of Deeds; Orville Strong, County Clerk; Henry Moddin, Surveyor; Charles Hope, Coroner.

1871—Thomas Patifield, Superintendent of Schools.

1872—W. Sands, Sheriff; R. L. Read, District Attorney; Christian Kessler, Clerk of Court; Charles Gillmann, Treasurer; Ben Evans, Register; Orville Strong, County Clerk; A. W. Comfort, Surveyor; Matt Bishop, Coroner.

1873—Robert Wilson, Judge; W. H. Peck, School Superintendent.

1874—James Ryan, Sheriff; M. J. Briggs, District Attorney; William Sands, Clerk of Court; Christian Kessler, Treasurer; Richard Dunston, Register; John Hoare, County Clerk; Thomas Brown, Surveyor; Charles Hope, Coroner.

1875—Albert Walkins, Superintendent of Schools.

1876—Thomas Kennedy, Sheriff; J. W. Reese, District Attorney; William Sands, Clerk of Court; Christian Kessler, Treasurer; James Clemenson, Register; J. T. Pryor, County Clerk; A. W. Comfort, Surveyor; Charles Hope, Coroner.

1877—John T. Jones, County Judge; William A. Jones, School Superintendent.

1878—Thomas Blackney, Sheriff; T. S. Ansley, District Attorney; J. M. Dale, Clerk of Court; Charles Gillmann, Treasurer; D. G. Jones, Register; J. T. Pryor, Jr., County Clerk; P. T. Stevens, Surveyor; Charles Hope, Coroner.

1879—William A. Jones, Superintendent of Schools.

1880—Thomas Kennedy, Sheriff; J. W. Taylor, District Attorney; J. M. Dale, Clerk of Court; James Clemenson, Treasurer; D. G. Jones, Register; Thomas M. Goldsworthy, County Clerk; R. L. Jones, Surveyor; William P. Ruggles, Coroner.

The first Legislative Assembly convened at Belmont, Iowa County (now Lafayette), October 25, 1836, adjourned December 9, 1836.

Council—Edward McSherry, Secretary; William Henry, Sergeant at Arms; Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard, Councilmen; William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Schanley, James P. Cox, Representatives.

Second session convened at Burlington, Iowa, November 6, 1837; adjourned January 20, 1838. Levi Sterling, Sergeant at Arms; other representatives remained the same.

Special session convened at Burlington, Iowa, June 11, 1838; adjourned June 25, following.

First session of the second Legislative Assembly convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838. All subsequent sessions convened at this point. James Collins and Levi Sterling, Councilmen; Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings and Thomas Jenkins, Representatives.

1839—Second session. James Collins, President; Councilmen the same as above; Charles Bracken, additional Representative.

Third session, 1839-40. Councilmen and Representatives the same as above.

1840—Fourth session the same.

Third Legislative Assembly—Levi Sterling, James Collins, Councilmen; Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim T. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson and David Newland, Representatives; David Newland, Speaker.

Second session, 1841-42—James Collins, President; Moses M. Strong, Councilman; Representatives same as above.

Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43—Moses M. Strong, President and Councilman; Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker and William S. Hamilton, Representatives.

Second session, 1843-44—Moses M. Strong, Councilman; George Messersmith, Moses Meeker and Robert Long, Representatives.

Third session, 1845—Moses M. Strong, President and Councilman; James Collins, Robert C. Hoard and Solomon Oliver, Representatives.

Fourth session, 1846—Moses M. Strong, Councilman; Henry M. Billings, R. C. Hoard, Charles Pole, Representatives.

Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847—John Bevins, Sergeant at Arms; William Singer, Councilman; Timothy Burns, J. D. Jenkins and Thomas Chilton, Representatives.

Special session, 1847—Ninian E. Whitesides, Councilman; Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren and Charles Pole, Representatives.

Second session, 1848—Councilman and Representatives the same as above. Timothy Burns, Speaker.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a constitution which was submitted to the people, and rejected on the first Tuesday in April, 1847.

Representatives from Iowa County, William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas, James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker and Elihu B. Goodsell.

Second convention assembled at Madison on the 15th day of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st day of February, 1848, having framed a constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people and adopted on the second Monday in March, following.

Representatives from Iowa County, Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Chas. Bishop and Joseph Ward.

First session of the State Legislature convened at Madison June 5, 1848, adjourned August 1, 1848. H. M. Billings, of Highland, Senator; Thomas Jenkins and Abner Nichols, Assemblymen; John Mullanphy, Speaker.

Second session, 1849—M. M. Cothren, of Mineral Point, Senator; Jabez Pierce and Timothy Burns, Assemblymen; William R. Smith, Clerk of Senate.

Third session, 1850—William R. Smith, Clerk of Senate; M. M. Cothren, of Mineral Point, Senator; Moses M. Strong and T. Fullerton, Assemblymen; Moses M. Strong, Speaker.

Fourth session, 1851—Levi Sterling, Senator; Charles G. Rodolf and Richard Tregaskis, Assemblymen.

Fifth session, 1852—Timothy Burn, Lieutenant Governor, President; Levi Sterling, Senator; John Toay and Luman M. Strong, Assemblymen.

Sixth session, 1853—Timothy Burns, President; Levi Sterling, Senator; Henry Madden and Phillip W. Thomas, Assemblymen.

Seventh session, 1854—Levi Sterling, Senator; L. W. Joiner and John Toay, Assemblymen.

Eighth session, 1855—Amasa Cobb, Senator; John Love and S. P. Hollenbeck, Assemblymen.

Ninth session, 1856—Amasa Cobb, Senator; Richard M. Smith and Ephraim Knowlton, Assemblymen.

Tenth session, 1857—L. W. Joiner, Senator; Ephraim Knowlton and Thomas S. Allen, Assemblymen.

Eleventh session, 1858—L. W. Joiner, Senator; H. M. Billings and Levi Sterling, Assemblymen.

Twelfth session, 1859—Charles G. Rodolph, Senator; Gardner C. Meiggs and John Toay, Assemblymen.

Thirteenth session, 1860—Charles G. Rodolph, Senator; Gardner C. Meiggs and Amasa Cobb, Assemblymen.

Fourteenth session, 1861—L. W. Joiner, Senator; Franklin Z. Hicks and Amasa Cobb, Assemblymen.

Fifteenth session, 1862—L. W. Joiner, Senator; Robert Wilson and John H. Vivian, Assemblymen.

Sixteenth session, 1863—George L. Frost, Senator; David McFarland and John H. Vivian, Assemblymen.

Seventeenth session, 1864—George L. Frost, Senator; Wyman L. Lincoln and Francis Little, Assemblymen.

Eighteenth session, 1865—Wyman L. Lincoln, Senator; Elihu B. Goodsell and Francis Little, Assemblymen.

Nineteenth session, 1866—Wyman L. Lincoln, Senator; Elihu B. Goodsell and James Spensley, Assemblymen.

Twentieth session, 1867—Joel Whitman, Senator; Joseph Frost and John Green, Assemblymen.

Twenty-first session, 1868—Joel Whitman, Senator; Goodwin Lowrey and J. W. Rewey, Assemblymen.

Twenty-second session, 1869—T. S. Allen, Secretary; L. W. Joiner, Senator; Ebner Powell and William E. Rowe, Assemblymen.

Twenty-third session, 1870—L. W. Joiner, Senator; Henry C. Barnard and George W. Bliss, Assemblymen.

Twenty-fourth session, 1871—Francis Little, Senator; Henry C. Barnard and John J. Davis, Assemblymen.

Twenty-fifth session, 1872—Francis Little, Senator; William E. Rowe and John Strahn, Assemblymen.

Twenty-sixth session, 1873—Francis Little, Senator; William E. Rowe and William Robinson, Assemblymen.

Twenty-seventh session, 1874—Francis Little, Senator; William E. Rowe and William Robinson, Assemblymen.

Twenty-eighth session, 1875—David McFarland, Senator; Owen King and Kearton Coates, Assemblymen.

Twenty-ninth session, 1876—David McFarland, Senator; Kearton Coates and Joseph Bennett, Assemblymen.

Thirtieth session, 1877—John Gray and Robert Kenzie, Assemblymen.

Thirty-first session, 1878—Archibald Campbell, Senator; Owen King and John Gray, Assemblymen.

Thirty-second session, 1879—Archibald Campbell, Senator; George L. Frost and George G. Cox, Assemblymen.

Thirty-third session, 1881—Richard Kennedy and George G. Cox, Assemblymen.

United States Senators, Henry Dodge, 1848 to 1851; Amasa Cobb, 1865 to 1869. United States District Attorney, Moses M. Strong, appointed 1838. Governor of State, Henry Dodge, 1836 to 1841. Secretary of State, Francis J. Dunn, 1841; D. W. Jones, 1856 to 1860; T. S. Allen, 1866 to 1870. Attorney General of State, M. M. Jackson, 1842; William R. Smith, 1856 to 1858; Alexander Wilson, 1877, still in office. State Bank Comptroller, Joel C. Squires. President of Territorial Council, Moses M. Strong, 1842 to 1845. Clerk of the Senate, William R. Smith, 1849 and 1850. Speaker of the House, Timothy Barns, 1848; Moses M. Strong, 1850; Amasa Cobb, 1861. Sergeant-at-Arms, Levi Sterling, 1837 and 1838. Associate Justice of Supreme Court, M. M. Justice, 1848 to 1853; Samuel Crawford, 1853 to 1855. Delegates to Congress, George W. Jones, 1836 to 1838; Henry Dodge, 1843 to 1845. Presidential Elector, M. M. Cothren, 1852.

EQUALIZED VALUATION OF THE ASSESSED PROPERTY IN IOWA COUNTY FOR A PERIOD COVERING THE PAST DECADE.

TOWNS.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Arena	\$510900	\$450545	\$457448	\$482019	\$432035	\$434484	\$425555	\$430438	\$418348	\$399814
Clyde	100884	112635	128265	130584	127316	127230	127280	131888	131128	134233
Dodgeville	910232	841518	910786	859360	907747	912034	924443	1162113	930899	916888
Highland	776512	723458	850080	833946	853243	.....	468541	452973	492478	477051
Eden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349590	368551	348121	350975
Linden	587610	518447	532654	630901	668942	665833	675924	713012	713646	710532
Miffin	504040	464470	491206	549986	529198	545225	546688	570084	581512	580394
Mineral Point	467689	444023	437934	493671	487105	486380	490538	493171	481596	474620
Mineral Point City...	860000	635578	944558	750058	700000	700000	700400	662565	680968	650000
Moscow	218730	201942	229988	210850	209927	210273	211401	214120	194210	190450
Pulaski	393380	352945	344310	328639	335717	332442	336203	334473	319332	310954
Ridgeway	686500	636667	728471	719565	706600	704280	707050	732640	720035	725324
Waldwick	320309	291052	332903	349354	344080	339990	345827	341726	336527	334962
Wyoming	228285	203501	239219	189293	165794	211775	211561	228439	203043	198266
Totals	\$6565071	\$5876781	\$6617822	\$6526226	\$6463614	\$6521737	\$6521001	\$6836194	\$6556944	\$6454463

TOWNS.	HORSES.		NEAT CATTLE.		MULES AND ASSES.		SWINE.		WAGONS, CAR-RIAGES AND SLEIGHS.	
	No.	Average Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Arena	751	\$33 00	2665	\$11 00	5	\$31 00	2771	\$1 48	379	\$16 43
Clyde	354	26 34	884	6 67	8	31 25	1055	1 34	171	8 94
Dodgeville	1045	24 42	4417	7 75	6	23 33	3839	1 12	429	11 89
Eden	587	32 00	1713	10 00	18	43 00	2227	2 50	259	14 00
Highland	819	27 00	2242	7 73	23	25 21	3292	1 24	416	8 73
Linden	787	46 45	4380	11 15	14	43 57	3392	1 95	479	15 62
Miffin	911	41 00	3093	14 00	19	63 00	3309	3 70	396	21 00
Mineral Point	755	44 50	3008	12 37	14	87 50	3014	2 88	364	19 00
Mineral Point City	270	39 64	402	22 07	11	46 33	117	4 12	258	29 17
Moscow	524	43 94	2198	10 85	7	44 28	1421	3 12	220	13 70
Pulaski	578	30 00	1535	9 00	13	27 00	869	1 86	252	15 00
Ridgeway	1208	34 15	4413	11 75	2	50 00	4019	2 25	339	17 09
Waldwick	513	44 00	2099	10 41	4	55 00	2062	3 82	260	20 60
Wyoming	347	61 20	1401	15 08	11	60 00	1859	3 16	136	27 00
Total	9449	\$36 70	34450	\$10 73	155	\$45 75	33276	\$2 35	4358	\$16 63



William Bainbridge

MIFFLIN.

CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS GROWN IN THE COUNTY OF IOWA, FOR THE YEAR 1879, AS COMPILED BY THE COUNTY CLERK, AUGUST, 1880

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.									HARVESTED FOR SEED.		POUNDS.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Apples.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Clover.	Timothy.	Flax.	Grass.	Butter.	Cheese.
Arena.....	34030	84625	79590	640	52720	3480	600	110	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	60540	2500
Clyde.....	16337	35060	33548	86	336	6145	.....	41	21	.....	.....	540	518	3000	.....
Dodgeville.....	58141	114100	135052	2867	1508	11160	4828	.....	.....	.....	211816	.....	.....	60504	.....
Eden.....	27143	104905	79105	5860	1115	5710	398	86	355	128	93	867496	1458	24040	.....
Highland.....	52629	86850	74430	3610	524	11838	840	603	38	420	35	172340	2240	41700	.....
Linden.....	24270	177500	127120	1320	140	8120	2270	675	43	137	11	608710	3750	103000	.....
Mifflin.....	14370	150670	128355	7266	459	8468	1281	1262	80	654	20	1112120	2235	66670	500
Mineral Point.....	22728	123310	85650	2938	752	15169	2275	125	101	65	16	1002618	2126	65385	5500
Mineral Point City..	700	450	200	.....	.....	200	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Moscow.....	15312	63510	62214	1313	643	6485	79	200	3	169	1	360136	1721	51270	.....
Pulaski.....	43320	91620	61860	1117	2382	6176	1231	1780	315	.....	.....	91000	947	19320	.....
Ridgeway.....	63342	151330	152740	3825	1510	4415	2756	437	186	369	46	266760	4381	118980	2200
Waldwick.....	12480	104440	75810	950	85	5500	6144	232	90	50	45	621040	.....	48690	.....
Wyoming.....	21302	62729	39852	60	978	3790	2201	284	12	63	4	12152	1141	32565	.....
Total.....	396104	1351099	1185526	31352	63152	96656	25053	5855	1244	2085	271	5355908	20817	695664	10200

IOWA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In June, 1851, a number of citizens, resident in Mineral Point and surrounding districts, organized the pioneer agricultural society of this county. The officers were H. L. Leffingwell, President; Henry M. Billings, Levi Sterling, P. O'Dowd, John Hand, F. J. Dunn and George Goldthorp, Vice Presidents; William R. Smith, Secretary; Samuel Crawford, Treasurer. The new association held its inaugural fair in October of the same year. C. C. Washburn and Francis J. Dunn delivered addresses on that occasion, and the exhibition was characterized as an unqualified success. However that may be, the October meeting was the first and last gathering under the above auspices. Individual exertion revived the defunct society in June, 1856, when, at a "mass convention" in Dodgeville, re-organization was effected. H. M. Billings, John Ellwood and Joseph Mortell were appointed to report and draft a constitution. In the interim the following officers were elected: Hon. H. M. Billings, President; Samuel Hendy, Levi Sterling and L. W. Joiner, Vice Presidents; George Messersmith, Recording Secretary; L. H. D. Crane, Corresponding Secretary; Phillip Eddy, Treasurer. The committee on a constitution reported, and, in accordance with their report, the appended names of Representatives were added to the Executive Committee; John James, Waldwick; John Baker, Linden; Caleb Sylvester, Mifflin; David McFarland, Highland; Watkin Watkins, Dodgeville; Joseph Roberts, Ridgeway; W. A. Brisbane, Arena; O. F. Savage, Wyoming; David Bigelow, Clyde; Asa Patterson, Pulaski, Thomas Berry, Mineral Point.

An inclosure of five acres contiguous to the town hall, was prepared for the reception of live stock, and the adjoining town hall was utilized for a display of treasures selected from the kingdoms of art, manufactures and agriculture. The premium list aggregated \$138.75. President Billings delivered the opening oration. The fair was held on October 1, 1856. In the ensuing year, none but members were allowed to exhibit, but as each exhibitor could qualify on payment of \$1, the objection provided a profitable income to the society. The dates of this exhibit were September 16 and 17, 1857. The rate of admission was limited to one dime. The fairs of 1858 and 1859 occupied the original location. The latter exhibition was painfully marked by a regrettable accident, which resulted in the death of a Miss Wells, who, by the collapse of a revolving swing, sustained fatal injuries. During 1859, the society purchased twenty acres of land of Col. Thomas Stephens for a fair ground. Four acres were sold, and the money thus

provided was expended in the construction of fences and suitable buildings. Here the fair has been held up to date. Hon. H. M. Billings held the office of President up to 1862, when he was succeeded by L. W. Joiner.

1856—H. M. Billings, President; Vice Presidents, Samuel Hendy, Levi Sterling, L. W. Joiner; Secretary, George Messersmith; Treasurer, Phillip Eddy. Fair held October 1 and 2. Annual address by H. M. Billings. Receipts, —; disbursements, \$195.66.

1857—President, H. M. Billings; Vice Presidents, S. Hendy, Levi Sterling, Caleb Sylvester; Secretary, L. H. D. Crane; Treasurer; Richard Arundell. Fair held September 16 and 17.

1858—President, H. M. Billings; Vice Presidents, S. Hendy, Levi Sterling; Secretary, L. H. D. Crane; Treasurer, Richard Arundell. Fair held October 1 and 2.

1859—President, H. M. Billings; Vice Presidents, L. W. Joiner, John U. Baker, John Ellwood; Secretary, C. G. Blessing; Treasurer, Richard Arundell. Fair held October 6 and 7; receipts, \$476.80; disbursements, \$542.25.

1860—President, H. M. Billings; Vice Presidents, Thomas Stephens, L. W. Joiner, Joseph Roberts; Secretary, L. M. Strong; Treasurer, R. Arundell. Fair held October 3, 4 and 5; receipts, \$913.75; disbursements, \$982.75.

1861—President, H. M. Billings; Vice Presidents, D. McFarland, William P. Ruggles, L. M. Strong; Secretary, S. W. Reese; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Receipts, \$580.70; disbursements, \$495.27.

1862—President, L. W. Joiner; Vice Presidents, John Ellwood, John B. Terry, G. C. Meigs; Secretary, S. W. Reese; Treasurer, S. Hoskins. Fair held September 17, 18 and 19.

1863—President, L. W. Joiner; Vice Presidents, John Ellwood, J. McFarland, Francis Little; Secretary, R. Arundell; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 23, 24 and 25; receipts, \$511.50; disbursements, \$394.88.

1864—President, James Toay; Vice Presidents, John Ellwood, James McFarland, John Adams; Secretary, J. A. Slye; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held October 13, 14 and 15; receipts, \$834.62; disbursements, \$617.64.

1865—President, James Toay; Vice Presidents, L. M. Strong, William P. Ruggles, John Ellwood; Secretary, R. Arundell; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 29 and 30; receipts, \$984.53; disbursements, \$716.74.

1866—President, George W. Standardt; Vice Presidents, W. J. Bennett, L. M. Strong, John Ellwood; Secretary, Henry Dunstan; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held October 2 and 3; receipts, \$757.39; disbursements, \$543.47.

1867—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, Robert Wilson, A. J. Slye, R. Arundell; Secretary, Henry Dunstan; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held October 2 and 3; receipts, \$1,518.05; disbursements, \$1,518.05.

1868—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, Robert Wilson, Charles Hope, Richard Arundell; Secretary, Orville Strong; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 22, 23 and 24; receipts, \$1,104.23; disbursements, \$869.13.

1869—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, S. W. Joiner, H. W. Jones, Chris Nelson; Secretary, Orville Strong; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 22, 23 and 24; receipts, \$1,104.23; disbursements, \$869.13.

1870—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, James Toay, William E. Rowe, Harker Spensley; Secretary, W. L. Abbott; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held October 5, 6 and 7; receipts, \$3,123.60; disbursements, \$3,123.60.

1871—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, James Toay, L. W. Joiner, William E. Rowe; Secretary, John T. Pryor; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September, 20, 21 and 22; receipts, \$1,499.68; disbursements, \$1,314.87.

1872—President, S. W. Reese; Vice Presidents, James Toay, W. E. Rowe, John Lees; Secretary, John T. Pryor; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 17, 18 and 19; receipts, \$1,066.81; disbursements, \$1,069.64.

1873—President, Joel Whitman; Vice Presidents, William E. Rowe, J. Hallum, Clark Hickcox; Secretary, John Ralph; Treasurer, Richard Carter. Fair held September 10, 11 and 12; receipts, \$1,366; disbursements, \$1,321.95.

1874—President, Joel Whitman; Vice Presidents, William E. Rowe, J. Hallum, Clark Hickcox; Secretary, John Ralph; Treasurer, Richland Carter. Fair held September 23, 24 and 25.

1875—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, Richard Wade, Clark Hickcox, Joseph Hallum; Secretary, J. T. Prior; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 29, 30 and October 1.

1876—President, John Ellwood; Vice President, C. C. Watkins; Secretary, J. T. Pryor, Jr.; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 26, 27 and 28; receipts, \$2,115.76; disbursements, \$1,625.65.

1877—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, James Toay, Clark Hickcox, T. M. Jones; Secretary, J. T. Pryor, Jr.; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 25, 26 and 27.

1878—President, John Ellwood; Vice Presidents, James Toay, Clark Hickcox, T. M. Jones; Secretary, J. J. Hoskins; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 25, 26 and 27; receipts, \$2,257.06; disbursements, \$1,567.26.

1879—President, M. J. Briggs; Vice Presidents, T. M. Jones, I. C. Comfort, Clark Hickcox; Secretary, William H. Prideaux; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September, 24, 25 and 26; receipts, \$2,517.08; disbursements, \$2,210.17.

1880—President, Joel Whitman; Vice Presidents, F. Theobald, I. C. Comfort, Clark Hickcox; Secretary, William H. Predeaux; Treasurer, Samuel Hoskins. Fair held September 22, 23 and 24; receipts, \$2,347.39; disbursements, \$1,743.16.

EARLY VOTING POINTS.

The following is a synopsis of the voting precincts established in the county of Iowa, previous to the erection of the various towns, according to the act of the Wisconsin Legislature approved:

The first precincts or elective districts were Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Diamond Grove, Blue River, now the town of Highland, Porter's Grove, now the town of Ridgeway, and Old Helena.

To define just how much territory was included separately in those districts, is not necessary, and is scarcely possible. Suffice to say, the people of the north part of the county voted either at Helena or at Porter's Grove; those of the west and southwest parts either at Blue River or Diamond Grove, in what is now the town of Linden; those of the south and southeast parts, at Mineral Point; those of the east part, at Porter's Grove, and those of the center at Dodgeville. The first recorded election was held at the above points on the 7th day of May, 1838, when 500 votes were cast, all told. Subsequently the Helena precinct was discontinued, Porter's Grove, Dodgeville and Blue River then becoming the only polling places available for the voters of the north part of the county. However, from 1838 until 1846, there were but few voters in that section of the county to require a voting point.

In 1844, Diamond Grove, which included what are now the towns of Linden and Mifflin, was changed to Peddler's Creek Precinct. During the same year, the territory now known as Waldwick and Moscow Towns, was also constituted a precinct called Yellow Stone. In 1845, the precinct of Peddler's Creek was divided, that part which is now Mifflin being erected into a precinct entitled Dallas. In 1846, a precinct called Reevesville was set off in the northeast part of the county, the present town of Arena, and one called Percussion, now the town of Wyoming. That section of the county now known as Pulaski, was constituted a precinct called Wisconsin, in 1848, and at the same time the precinct of Otter Creek was erected, what is now known as the town of Clyde. The precinct of Mineral Point was erected in 1836, and was first called Pecatonica, and then constituted the chief polling place in the county.

Diamond Grove, well known as an early smelting point, still retains the name, probably given on account of the shape of the clump of timber. Peddler's Creek was the original name of the village of Linden, and received the appellation from a peddler having first discovered mineral there. Dallas was the name of a small hamlet in the town of Mifflin, now extinct. Blue River, the name of a stream in the west part of the county. Dodgeville, so called after Gov. Dodge, who was one of the very first to locate in that section. Porter's Grove, so designated from a grove named after the first settler at that point. Helena, the name given in honor of some lady, by one of the early founders, to the first laid-out village in the county. Percussion, so styled, owing to the appearance of a rock which stands in the town of Wyoming, and which resembles a percussion furnace. Otter Creek, after the principal stream that traverses the town of Clyde. Yellow Stone, the name of a hamlet in the north part of what is now La Fayette County. Reevesville and Arena, the former after the name of the manager of the British Emigration Society, Charles Reeves, the latter meaning a sandy place.

THE PRESS.

The Miners' Free Press.—Early in the spring of 1838, Henry B. Welsh and Henry Plowman, having made up their minds to come West and establish a newspaper somewhere, met and consulted friends from Wisconsin, and were induced, from their representation of the then very sparsely settled Territory of Wisconsin, to wend their way to the "lead mines," of which Mineral Point was the emporium, and leading town in the Territory. On their way West, these pioneer printers stopped at Cincinnati, Ohio, and, having purchased type and press, loaded them on a steamboat bound for Galena, Ill., the distributing center for all freight, and the receiving point for all mineral. From Galena, the press and type were hauled to Mineral Point by ox teams. After surmounting many difficulties, an "office" was leased, wherein the printing establishment was erected, with a corner table set off for an editorial sanctum. With frontier energy, the proprietors manfully discarded their coats, and, in shirt sleeves, exerted themselves toward reducing the inchoate group of machinery to working order. This was ultimately accomplished, and, on July 24, 1838, the first number of the *Miners' Free Press* startled the mining regions by discussing, in a terse, masterly style, the local topics of paramount importance. In the absence of files to guide us, it is fair to presume that the subject of Government lands was not overlooked. This paper met with mediocre support from the constituents whose cause it championed. Messrs. Welsh and Plowman continued the publication for upward of two years, with wavering success, when they disposed of the business to John Delaney. Delaney, after an ephemeral existence of two months, relinquished the control and recommitted the establishment and the paper to its original owners. On this transfer, the name was changed to the *Mineral Point Free Press*, and the paper was regularly issued under the auspices of Messrs. Welsh and Plowman. Two years subsequently, C. C. Brett purchased the printing office, and, disliking the lengthy nomenclature of the journal, altered the head-line to read *Mineral Point Democrat*. He continued the publication during the summer of 1845, and then sold out to Beriah Brown, who removed the outfit to Madison, where it became part of the *Madison Democrat* establishment. Such is the history of the first newspaper founded in the Wisconsin mineral district. The tribulations and vicissitudes of the editor were multifarious and of a character common to frontier settlements. When grievances were to be redressed, or a fancied insult avenged, the editor's finer feelings were appealed to through the significant agency of a horse pistol or a murderous-looking rifle. The editor was not always to be intimidated by this display of persuasive force, and frequently he would dispute the dictate, and, with a celerity acquired by experience, bring his shooting-irons on a range with the head of his adversary. An incident illustrating the bellicose disposition of such persons is recounted in the general history of Mineral Point. The encounter in question occurred between Henry B. Welsh and Charles Bracken, editor of a cotemporary journal.

The Wisconsin (now Mineral Point) Tribune.—A weekly quarto, of Whig antecedents, but Republican at present, of the stalwart type; issued on Thursdays at Mineral Point City, and

enjoying a reputable prestige as also a generous support. The *Tribune* owes its birth and subsequent education and experience, so to speak, for many years, to the enterprise and public spirit of George W. Bliss, a pioneer typo at Mineral Point, whose ambition seems to have been to establish an organ and contribute to the development of the Territory. This was undertaken, and the sequel of its inquisition proves that the judgment of Mr. Bliss was predicated upon substantial premises. The first number was issued on Friday, September 4, 1847, and, with a few exceptional suspensions caused by the occurrence of events that could not be avoided, its publication has been continuous and uninterrupted. Quoting from the salutatory: The name chosen for the paper was sufficiently indicative of its editor's purpose to support the cause of the people and of the enlarged and comprehensive views which should obtain in the discussion of the various topics and questions of public concernment which legitimately engross the columns of a free and independent press. The aim would be to advance the best interests of society, to aid the prosperity of all classes by laboring to disseminate sound principles, to uphold wise measures; promote the cause of popular education, and encourage the useful arts. The interests of the miner, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer, would be faithfully protected and encouraged. "The greatest good to the greatest number" would be, in short, the polar star that would guide and govern the editor in his labors. The endeavor would be made to render the *Tribune* worthy of support, and to make this portion of the State the seat of a dense as well as a thrifty population. In politics, the paper would support the principles of the Whig party, illustrated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, as they lie at the foundation of public prosperity, believing this, it would faithfully labor to diffuse them, seeking alone the good of those who differ from the editor, and cherishing for them only feelings of respect and good will. Reason and argument alone would be employed to make proselytes, and opponents would be treated with courtesy and candor, and victories sought to be achieved by the dissemination of light and knowledge.

With this brief but forcible exposition of news and principles, the journalistic bark was committed to the sea, with the pleasing hope that its sails would "belly" with propitious breezes, and be speedily wafted to the haven of a liberal constituency. Mr. Bliss surely comprehended the duty of an editor and the objects of a newspaper—to enunciate and promulgate thoughts as immortal as love, pure as the morning's dew; thoughts that should cheer human endeavor, console human sorrow, exalt human life, and cause the heart of a people to beat with patriotic exultation. He seems to have been alive to the elevating influence of the press. He realized its power as deep, strong, abiding. The soldier fights for his native land, but the editor touches that land with the charm that makes it worth fighting for, and fires the warrior's heart with the fierce energy that makes his blow invincible. The statesman enlarges and orders liberty in the State, but the editor fosters the love of liberty in the citizen's heart; the inventor multiplies the facilities of life, but the editor makes life better worth living for. Conscious of these advantages and obligations, Mr. Bliss began the venture in a field as yet comparatively uncultivated; and among the trees and flowers where birds caroled, children played, lovers whispered, and the various streams of human life flowed by, he laid the pedestal to what has proven his monument, lo! these many years. The paper was, in those days, a folio of twenty-four columns, printed in brier and nonpareil. The first page was devoted to an article on river and harbor improvements, poetry and story-telling. The second page contained foreign news from various sources, editorials, selections, and the Whig ticket, which is here reproduced, as follows: For Delegate to Congress, John Tweedy; O. C. Lockhart, for the Council; Charles Pole, C. C. Ryerson and L. C. McKenney, for Representatives; Francis C. Kirkpatrick, Albert A. Camp and John H. Suddith, for County Commissioners; Charles L. Stephenson, for County Treasurer; S. Forrest Seabury, for Commissioners' Clerk; Edwin B. Carson, Register of Deeds; William B. Foster, Collector; F. A. Hill, Surveyor; Ezra A. Hall, Thomas Riddle and John Wasley, School Commissioners; Edward Combe, Nicholas Code and James J. Bayse, Assessors, and William Thomas, Coroner. The third page contained additional selections, a limited number of "ads," and the "hotch-potch" usual to similar enterprises, while the fourth page was

utilized to the appropriation of more poetry and story-telling. The paper was issued to subscribers at \$2.50 per annum, and in appearance commended itself to the encouragement sought. Its office was located on High street, in a two-story frame building, still standing, and now owned by J. F. Miller, at present occupied as a photograph gallery, a shoe-store and other branches of business. The succeeding numbers equaled reasonable expectations, and met the promises of the editor, so that, when the yellow leaves of autumn began to fall thickly, the youthful charge had put off its swaddling clothes, freed itself from the care of a nurse, and was able to walk alone, and thenceforward this treasure, laid up in Mineral Point, has never been corrupted by the moth and rust of failure. In its labors, the paper aimed to conserve public morality, further the causes of education, temperance and religion; agitate improvements, not alone in the village and county, but also in the State and nation, and, by the efforts made, to urge the adoption of all means necessary to the attainment of such ends, contributed very largely to the success which followed many undertakings. At this time, the Mexican war was in progress, and the *Tribune* supported its prosecution in emphatic utterances. The hope was expressed that it might be brought to a speedy close, but not by a refusal of the Whig majority in Congress to vote men and money for its continuance. With regard to the education of the people, the paper insisted that adequate means for that purpose must be raised. The Territory of Wisconsin, with a population of 200,000, was about to seek admission into the confederacy; her inexhaustible mines were yielding abundant returns; religious and benevolent institutions were supported, without the aid of compulsory laws, and the education of the youth, into whose hands the affairs of this vast republic would shortly be intrusted, must be instructed in such branches as would qualify them to discharge the important duties thereto attaching. The building of railroads, to afford easier access to the ambitious world, only waiting for the means of conveyance to become residents of the county and Territory, were also elaborated in the *Tribune*. It was a subject that should call forth united action, and the necessity for a communication of this kind between the mining region and the lakes was imperative. Adopting this view of the situation, the building of a road from Mineral Point eastwardly was agitated and advocated until the work became an accomplished fact. Upon the subject of temperance, Mr. Bliss defined the status of the *Tribune* in terms utterly devoid of ambiguity. The trust was indulged that the effort in progress to dethrone King Alcohol might be attended with success, and that not only those who used ardent spirits to excess, but those who profess to use it in moderation, might be induced to abandon the practice, and further, that those who dealt in the article for the sake of profit, might be constrained to forsake the business and resort to a more honorable means of obtaining a livelihood. The friends of temperance were continually admonished to make united efforts in advancing the cause and urging all classes to shun the dramshop as a viper that stingeth unto death. The first volume was closed with a balance to the credit side of the establishment. Success had been the weekly accompaniment of the *Tribune*, and this, too, notwithstanding that its editor had opposed the political opinions of many of the citizens of the county. These manifestations of friendship served to encourage the editor in his daily walks, and inspire him to renewed exertions in behalf of the trust committed to his care. New type was purchased with which to print the initial and succeeding numbers of Volume II, improved machinery procured, and the equipments of the composing room so increased as to make the office one of the most complete in the State.

The following volume, which practically began the renewed lease of life made to the paper on October 12, 1849, gave evidence that its success during the previous year had been even more pronounced than the most enthusiastic friend could have hoped for. The paper was enlarged in dimensions, one column was added to each page, and the remunerative "ad," which has been quoted as "limited," was materially increased by large additions. This was continued during the ensuing years, though Mr. Bliss doubtless experienced more than a pilgrim's trials in his endeavor to edit and publish a weekly chronicle of current events, such as was put forth in that day, without assistance. This labor became onerous in time, and, in spite of his attention to business, observes one familiar with the situation, began to evidence its effect

to the public. During the latter half of 1851, the editor, realizing the necessities of the occasion, decided to secure the services of an assistant, and succeeded in obtaining Josiah B. Chaney for that position. He became a partner January 1, 1852, and did the mechanical work on the paper while such partnership existed. The effects of this association became apparent in the improved appearance of the paper as a medium for advertising, as also in its columns devoted to the acquisition of news. A new dress was awarded the "sheet," and leaded nonpareil was required and substituted for brevier, so valuable had "space" become. The partnership indicated remained *in esse* until September 30, 1854, when it was dissolved, Mr. Chaney surrendering his title to Mr. Bliss and retiring from the assistant management of the concern. As early as 1853, the editor began to exhibit evidences of a change in his political faith in the support of principles which have since crystallized into those of the Republican party. In the canvass of 1854, the issue presented by Mr. Bliss was the extension of slavery into the Territories. To the candidates of the Democracy as men, the paper made no opposition, but "principles before friendship" should be the watchword of every friend of freedom, and, as such, the paper could not approve the Nebraska measures of Pierce and Douglas. When the result was announced, the Republicans were congratulated upon a triumph of the principles for which they had contended. With the close of 1854, the price of the paper was reduced 20 per cent, and on December 6, 1854, the office was removed to the third story of Milton's stone building, corner of High and Chestnut streets, in connection with which Mr. Bliss established a reading-room that was supplied with papers, magazines, etc., from all parts of the country, to which the public was afforded access and cordially welcomed to the perusal. During 1855, a temporary suspension of the weekly issue occurred, but, as the number containing the causes which compelled this hiatus is missing, the same are reserved to the opinions of readers. On Tuesday morning, December 18, of that year, however, the publication was resumed in a new dress and appearance, metaphorically speaking, decidedly *chic*. The editor embraced the occasion to assure the public that the *Tribune* was no joint concern, nor the offspring of any political organization. Yet its continuance was dependent upon such support as would be extended by the Republican party. If sustained, the paper would be regularly issued; if not, some more favorable opening would be sought, and the Republicans of Iowa County would have to look to some other source for an organ. Mr. Bliss assured the subscribers and his political aids that, while he was willing to be economical, he was unable to live and labor on wind, and it remained for them to decide as to whether or not the "*Tribune* should be sustained." The "subscribers and political aids" heeded this suggestion, and evidenced their disinclination to look elsewhere for "an organ" by yielding a support to that provided by Mr. Bliss, who was thereby spared the calamity of failure. In the campaign of 1856, the Republican platform was accepted by the *Tribune* because it was broad as the Declaration of Independence, yet sufficiently definite to be understood by all. Though sustaining defeat, the editor was by no means discouraged, but, buckling on the armor of faith, contemplated future successes. In December, 1857, the office was once more removed, this time to the third floor of Thomas' Block, on High street, where the *Tribune* was conducted until its base of operations was changed, two years later, to premises opposite Wittlesey's Bank. In January, 1858, Edward U. Bliss became a partner in the publication of the paper. He was a son of the proprietor, a practical printer, and, by his labors and experience, contributed materially to rendering the sheet an acceptable family paper. In the discharge of their duties, they furnished a paper worthy of patronage; not professing to be perfect, they nevertheless so disposed of their ability in a professional sense as to merit encouragement, and, when weighed in the balance of public opinion, if not in all degrees equaling the standard of human perfection, they were ever regarded as men who would cheerfully yield when convinced that they were on the wrong road or in the wrong pew. During their administration, which extended into Volume XXII, the *Tribune* was made the faithful and vigilant exponent of the best interests of the people, morally, educationally and commercially, and also as the disseminator of news. Through its columns, the public was made familiar with the happenings at home and with the affairs of other lands. Politically, the paper was Republican of the most radical

and aggressive school, regarding the leading exponents of that party as "supporters of a cause worthy the alliance of angels and the Christian world." In short, to express it euphoniously, they "had it bad." On January 6, 1869, the paper attained its twenty-first birthday and was presented to its patrons in an enlarged form and with satisfactory improvements. The enlargement increased the amount of reading matter seven columns, or one full page of the old size, and, in its general appearance and make-up, all things seemed to combine to render the *Tribune* a cheerful and acceptable companion. The firm was known as Bliss & Son until June 2, 1869, when it ceased, and was succeeded by that of Bennett & Teasdale. On that day, the senior editor issued his valedictory, and retired from the duties of his office after a service of nearly twenty-two years. The new managers, William H. Bennett and John B. Teasdale, assumed charge at once, fully conscious of the responsibilities they had laden themselves with, but hoping, by a consistent course in all things, courtesy to all parties, untiring industry and proper management, to secure the confidence and support of the community. During 1869, the "folio" was abandoned and the "quarto make-up" adopted. Having done thus much toward giving their subscribers a first-class local organ, the publishers sought from the former an indication that their efforts had not been vain. This was accomplished through repeated reminders in that behalf, by a thorough canvass of the county, and by other means the journalist, ambitious of substantial recognition, knows so well how to employ. In October, 1869, the office was again removed to its present location, and in March, 1871, Mr. Bennett became sole owner of the enterprise, remaining as such, until January 1, 1881, when his brother, B. J. Bennett, entered as partner. The *Tribune* is now in the thirty-fifth year of its experience. It has not grown rapidly, but steadily, and, by faithful endeavor to fill the station allotted it and merit public indorsement, has conquered a success where similar undertakings have failed. William H. Bennett, the leading spirit of the paper, through his editorial career, has rendered the *Tribune*, politically speaking, one of the most influential periodicals in Southern Wisconsin. Being an enthusiastic Republican politician, he has held various positions in the State, offices not the least of which was that of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, to which he was appointed in 1873, and held it four years. In 1878, he was appointed to a lucrative position in the State Land Office, where he is still occupied. G. W. Bliss, the founder, subsequent to his abandonment of the editorial tripod, became a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin from Mineral Point, in which capacity he served his constituency satisfactorily. In November, 1870, he removed to Neosho, Mo., where he died a few years since. The old Washington press on which the *Tribune* was first printed is said to be among the articles of interest in the rooms of the Historical Society at Madison. The paper to-day enjoys a circulation of eight hundred, and represents a valuation estimated at \$3,500.

The *Iowa County Democrat* (then *National Democrat*) was established in August, 1866, with John Herron and William H. Peck editors and proprietors. The paper was afterward owned and published by T. Scott Ansley for one year, and by W. H. Peck for a number of years. In November, 1874, the office was purchased from Mr. Peck by Albert Watkins and George Crawford. In May, 1877, Mr. Watkins sold his half-interest in the office to Robert M. Crawford, and George and Robert M. Crawford became proprietors, since which time the office has been owned and the paper published by them. The *Democrat* has a large and increasing circulation in Iowa County. It is independent in politics, neutral in religion, and its primary object is to furnish its readers with all the local news possible. The enterprise is valued at \$4,000.

The Dodgeville Chronicle—Now and heretofore the only newspaper in the village is an outgrowth of the county-seat war. The people of Dodgeville, realizing that Mineral Point had the advantage of them in possessing organs to advocate their claims, commenced to agitate the matter. It came to pass that about this time, one Hoxie, a speculative genius, left Baraboo, Wis., with a printing press, type, etc., for Iowa. An unusual amount of rain had fallen that season, and the clayey roads of Iowa County were perfect quagmires. Proceeding as far as the farm of W. P. Ruggles, in Ridgeway, Hoxie became "stalled." Leaving his press in the lat-

ter gentleman's barn, he proceeded to Dodgeville to negotiate. Among others, Messrs. Samuel Hoskins, S. W. Reese, N. Arthur, Jacob Miller, Henry Madden and B. F. Thomas interested themselves. John T. Jones, the present County Judge, then a practical printer in Mineral Point, happened to visit Dodgeville, and was commissioned by them to call at the Ruggles farm, examine the press, and give an estimate of its value. This he did, and the result was the formation of a stock company, and the purchase of the press for the sum of \$1,200; \$50 shares were first issued, the shares afterward being divided into \$25 each. Thirty or more of the wealthy men of the village subscribed; the press was set up in the second story of the Farmers' and Miners' store building, and Francis J. Rowe, then on the Mineral Point *Tribune*, was employed as editor and business manager. Half the capital stock was donated to him, and the *Iowa County Advocate*, thus founded, made its appearance on August 19, 1858.

In March, 1861, it was found necessary to establish another friendly paper here, in order to comply with the law requiring the publication of the local law—the notice to voters—in two papers of the county. *The Iowa County Herald* was then founded, and enough editions published to fulfill the requirements of the law. A number of copies are still in preservation on which a map of the county is rudely drafted. The map gives Dodgeville a location in closer proximity to the center of the county, while Mineral Point occupies a position on the extreme county confines. The paper was edited by Henry Madden and P. D. Wigginton. In September, 1862, Dr. — Cowan took charge of the *Advocate*, and changed the name to the *Dodgeville Chronicle*. Dr. Cowan was a local preacher and the publisher of a monthly pamphlet in the interest of Primitive Methodism. Cowan owned at least half the stock, and, thinking himself master of the situation, decided to remove the paper to Mineral Point, and actually loaded part of the press on a wagon for that purpose, when a number of the stockholders, headed by Dr. Bishop and Nicholas Arthur, convinced him that it was wiser to return the press to the room where it was first set up. E. W. Corns, of Mazomanie, Wis., was the next editor, and he published the paper in the Casserly building, now a part of the Northey building, on Iowa street. In 1860, W. J. Wrigglesworth bought the paper, and published it until 1870, in the town hall. He then set up the press in what is now the telegraph office, over Reese's bank. At one time, W. L. Abbott was associated with Wrigglesworth. His interest was purchased by E. T. Wrigglesworth, the brothers continuing the publication for some time. In 1870, they compiled and published the first sectional map of Iowa County, and, later, dissolved partnership. On the 2d of January, 1874, A. S. Hearn, of Cadiz, Ohio, reached Dodgeville, and, after carefully scrutinizing the business, purchased the establishment and took possession of the office as editor and proprietor, March 1, 1874. On the 1st of December following, he removed the office to the B. F. Thomas hall, where it was published until June 1, 1877, when the forms and material were removed to the present *Chronicle* office in the Jones & Owens block. On the 15th of June, Mr. Hearn published the first edition ever printed in Iowa County with a cylinder press. This is now in use in his office, while the press, rescued from the mud by Judge Jones twenty-two years ago, is now in an office in Niobrara, Neb. The *Chronicle* is a four-page eight-column weekly, Republican in politics, and is devoted to the interests of the entire county.

The Arena Star.—Unheralded by any flourish of trumpets, the *Arena Star* burst forth on the horizon of county politics on June 26, 1874. It came as a feeler of the popular mind, and at once met with a happy reception. W. H. Goodlad and Dr. Flower stood at the helm, both men of energy and business ability. A good advertising patronage was secured, and it became a quickly recognized fact that the *Star* was not destined for an ephemeral existence. The business cares of the two managers dictated the advisability of a change which occurred five months later. Then the stock and good will were surrendered to others, who after a month's experience, invoked the aid of greater capital by organizing the *Star* Company under the stock name of Meffert & Peavy. This step demonstrated beyond a doubt its expediency, as during the following six months, the advertising and subscription patronage expanded greatly. With the initial number of Volume II, Burnett & Son associated with the company as publishers with Messrs. Meffert & Peavy, editors. This organization remained unchanged until the con-

clusion of the third volume, when a vacancy was created by the withdrawal of W. C. Meffert. W. H. Jones replaced him on the editorial staff. At the close of Volume IV, Jones & Peavy bade adieu to their patrons and friends, and confided the interests of the *Star* and a constantly increasing patronage to J. T. Shumway, at that time traveling agent of the Dodgeville *Chronicle*. The *Star*, which had hitherto maintained an aggressively independent stand in politics, was thenceforward to be a partisan organ of the National Greenback party, and was at once indorsed by the party as its county organ. After eighteen months of prosperous work, Mr. Shumway was borne to his final resting-place, and by the intervention of death the *Star* was deprived of its operative ability. At this critical juncture, D. H. Williams and E. J. Edwards constituted themselves foster guides, consequently no issue was lost. Eventually, the charge was intrusted to D. H. Williams, who made his bow to the people and assumed the duties of editor. Under his supervision, the *Star* has attained its largest circulation, and is now paying a regular dividend over and above all expenses. The paper has been returned to its former stand of political independence, and is the only free and untrammelled organ in the county.



CHAPTER X.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

MEMOIR, BY WILLIAM R. SMITH—THE PECATONICA, BY WILLIAM PENN SMITH—FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE MINES—BY W. P. RUGGLES—BY T. M. FULLERTON—A BRIDAL TRIP.

MEMOIR—BY WILLIAM R. SMITH.

The country, after passing over a natural meadow through which the head waters of Pipe Creek Run, is hilly, with some remarkable rocky eminences, woody dells and deep ravines, altogether a romantic country, with abundance of rich land, natural meadow and fine timber. Four or five miles from Helena, the road descends abruptly from the high wooded hills, and one of the most splendid views in the country opens on the traveler. An amphitheater of meadow or low prairie, encircled at a point where he enters it with high and bold hills and jutting rocks, surmounted with oak openings, lies in broad expanse before him. This meadow is about half a mile wide, and about four miles long to the base of the amphitheater, along which flows the Wisconsin River. On each side, as the road winds through the level plain of verdure, there are deep indentures in the surrounding hills, forming numerous small meadows, or little green coves, interspersed with groups of forest trees, and exhibiting the dwarf willow, the well-known companion of the limpid spring. Several small streams unite in the center of the meadow and form a considerable water-course, emptying into the Wisconsin at the base of the plain. In looking around on the face of the encircling rocky hills, the fact that this great body of lowland was once the bottom of the lake, or an expansion of the Wisconsin River, appears evident. The action of the water has woven a distinct line on the face of the perpendicular rocks and the exposed stony face of the hills, and the semblance of a corded line can be traced all around this expanded low prairie; also around the various extentions and indentations of the little coves amongst the protruding hills and eminences. The meadow land is of the richest alluvial quality. The traveler, after leaving behind him for many miles immense tracts of wood and uncultivated prairie, feels as if he was transported at once into some happy valley, and surrounded by the residences of a rich population.

Some small inclosed fields near the Wisconsin River give good promise of plentiful crops of corn and potatoes. Not far from the bank of the river is erected a house, for a store, near which I observed some Indian graves lately made. Immediately on the bank, a large building was put up by the United States Agent superintending the lead mines, and was intended as an office and storehouse for the deposit of Government lead received from the miners and smelters. From this place it could readily be shipped down the Wisconsin to St. Louis or up the river to Fort Winnebago. This building is going to decay, and I am informed that all the land in this beautiful valley is entered, or located, including the Government buildings. From this point, the road bends abruptly to the east along the bank of the river, and a ride of two miles or thereabouts through the site of the town of Helena brings you to the shot-tower and buildings belonging to the Wisconsin Shot Company. Here is a large lumber-yard, the lumber being chiefly of pine and brought down the Wisconsin River. Several machanics' shops are erected and workmen employed. The Shot Company have a very large assortment of goods and merchandise in their store which is here kept. On the river bank there is now being built a storehouse of about 50x70 feet, the basemnt story is of stone from the river beach to the top of the bank, and the upper story of frame.

The shot-tower is worthy of a description. It is built on the summit of a rocky hill on the bank of Pipe Creek, near its entrance into the Wisconsin. The hill has a perpendicular

face next the creek, and a gentle descent southward and westward by which wagons may reach the summit. One hundred feet from the base of the rock there is a ledge or landing-place; on this ledge rises the shot-tower, of frame, eighty feet to the roof, giving to the base of the cliff a fall of one hundred and eighty feet. A well or shaft has been sunk through the sandstone rock for one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and a lateral drift or entrance, ninety feet in length, seven feet high and six feet wide, has been cut from the bank of the creek to the perpendicular shaft. A basin, seven feet in depth, is sunk below the surface of the entrance shaft, and, being supplied with water, forms a well for the reception of the hot shot as it drops from the furnace.

A small railway is erected within the lateral drift communicating with the well, and extending to the finishing house, which is built on the bank of the creek, immediately opposite the entrance to the shaft. On this railway, the shot is carried in small boxes or cars, from the well, by a horse-power, into the finishing house. The shot was then carried into a rotary cylindrical oven, where it was dried and transmitted into the polishing barrel, whence it was passed to the separating sieves, after which the several sizes were weighed, bagged, and packed in kegs for shipment. The steamboats embarked the commodity direct from the door of the finishing house. This establishment would do honor to any old settlement in the East, and the public spirit of the proprietors deserves remuneration in the profits of their business. I am informed that five thousand weight of shot is the usual quantity made per diem by one set, that is, six hands. This company is the owner of a large body of mineral and timber land. One of the partners, Benjamin L. Webb, resides here, and superintends the concern. From the shot-tower hill, the view down the Wisconsin River, for thirty or forty miles, cannot be surpassed in beauty; the winding of the broad stream through and amongst the numerous wooded islands which cover its surface, until the bright sparklings of the waters, seen at intervals in the almost interminable chain of islands, is totally lost in the distant horizon. The high and bold outline of the hills in the Indian country, north of the river and extending westward to the Mississippi, all present a delightful subject for a painter.

THE PECATONICA—BY WILLIAM PENN SMITH.

From "Observations on the Wisconsin Territory, chiefly on that part called the 'Wisconsin Land District,'" in the summer of 1837: "A small branch of the Peketonica runs through a ravine or narrow meadow at Mineral Point, in a southern course, receiving in its way many fine springs, until it unites, about five miles below the town, with the main branch of the same river, about two miles above the furnace and establishment of Richard McKim, Esq., to which he has given the name of New Baltimore. His smelting furnace, saw-mill, workmen's house and his mansion, are situated on the western banks of the Peketonica, which is here a considerable stream; a mile west of the New Baltimore flows another large branch, on which is built Kindle's grist-mill. The natural meadow at New Baltimore, and for several miles above, is unrivaled for fertility of soil and beauty of scenery, not only in its own features, but in the general character of the hills and bluffs bounding the lowland. The broad, deep and clear Peketonica winds its way through the wide expanse of low and level prairie and meadow, covered with high grass, and composed of a soil which is complained of as being *too rich* for any small grain, but which is unrivaled for the production of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and all esculents. This meadow extends from the borders of Diamond Grove, near Col. Bequette's, widening in its course southward, and bearing the several branches of the Peketonica on its bosom as low down as the junction of the Eastern Branch, near the old Indian town of Wiota, in the neighborhood of the diggings of William S. Hamilton, formerly of New York, but for some years a Wisconsin pioneer. From Wiota, I am informed, the river is navigable, and, indeed, boats have been laden with lead and sent from New Baltimore and the Cedar Bluffs, about a mile below, by Charles Bracken. This is the most extensive range of fine meadow which I have visited; it is about thirty-five miles from Diamond Grove to the forks at Wiota, and a more delightfully beautiful and rich body of land is not to be desired than the country through which the Peketonica flows.

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

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

"Leaving Willow Springs and passing in a northern direction over a high prairie with oak openings, about three miles, the country becomes highly interesting. Here are to be found many farms in the best and most profitable state of cultivation. Farmhouses and barns and stables with other outhouses announce a good settlement, and that the farmer not only knows how to live, but does live well. The kindness and hospitality which I experienced during several days' residence and excursions in this delightful section of country, will be held by me in heart-felt recollection. Not only in their domestic circles, intelligent conversation, good collection of books, and weekly receipt of news from the far East did we find (Dr. Smith and myself), intellectual luxuries which were the more grateful because unexpected, but the readiness with which we were accompanied in our excursions through the country by these gentlemen gave us not only the means and the comforts of traveling, but the information without which, as strangers, we should have been greatly deficient.

"On the subject of attentions and hospitalities received by my son and myself during our stay in the country, and in very many excursions through it, I should be wanting not only in correct feelings of recognition of, but also in respect to, the many friends and acquaintances which we formed. Delicacy alone forbids me to speak publicly of the kindnesses we have at all times and in all places experienced. Messer Grove, Parish's, Helena, Dodge's Grove, Mineral Point and New Baltimore live as bright spots on memory. The inhabitants and the inmates of those places named, will duly appreciate the motives by which I am actuated, when I forbear to say more.

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

"From the farm of Charles Bracken, the road passes over a part of the extensive prairie which reaches to the Blue Mounds, and, on this road and near it, there are numerous valuable diggings, particularly those of Messrs. Bracken. South of Bracken's, the main road to Dixon's Ferry, in Illinois, passes several excellent and well-improved farms, particularly that of Maj. Sheldon. A mile or two south of Sheldon's, we enter a fine body of woodland, called the Indian Reservation, surveyed for the half-breeds, but not, as is said, in conformity with the treaty, and, consequently, the surveys will be lifted and re-located.* These tracts are in number, in this neighborhood, forty, of a mile square each. Of course here is, in one body, 25,600 acres of the finest timber-land and arable soil in the Wisconsin Land District. This land will, no doubt, be in market shortly, and the farmer's attention deserves to be turned to this part of the country. Claimants, by improvements, are already making their locations in these reservations, but the land having been reserved and never offered for sale by the Government, I think the existing pre-emption laws will not reach the cases of settlements on them made at this day, and such locations may be of no avail.

"Passing through this well-timbered country for about seven miles, the union of two branches of the Pecatonica, at a point of land high and covered with wood, overlooking the

* This was done by order of the Indian Department in 1838.

beautiful natural meadow before described, is located the village of Otterbourne. This location is excellent; the advantages of wood, water, public roads, most excellent land and delightful scenery, give promise that, in time, Otterbourne will prosper; at any rate, it deserves to become a town. Independent of the localities named, there is an excellent saw-mill and all convenient buildings within a few hundred yards of the newly laid-out town. This saw-mill has fine water-power, with abundance of timber in the neighborhood. Water-power for a grist-mill can easily be obtained here, and, as far as my judgment goes, Nature has done as much for this mill seat as for any I have seen in this district. With such advantages, if a few good mechanics, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, stone-masons and laborers would seek their good, they may obtain town lots here at a very low rate, and the village of Otterbourne might thus immediately spring into life.* About seven miles below Otterbourne, on the Pecatonica River, a beautiful and advantageous site has been selected for a town; it has been laid off in lots and is called 'Gratiot.' At this point, a saw-mill and small grist-mill, designated as Sheldon's Mills, although the grist-mill was built by the late Col. Henry Gratiot. This location possesses many advantages, there being a large body of good prairie land near it yet unsold, and a considerable tract of timber land is also adjacent. This spot, by a great bend in the Pecatonica River, is rendered the nearest point on the river to Galena, to which place there is already an excellent road; the whole distance, to within three or four miles of Galena, being on a prairie ridge. The proprietors of the mills contemplate erecting, during the next year, a stone grist-mill in addition to the one now in operation. The water-power for the works is furnished by the Wolf Creek, which enters into the Pecatonica at this place.

"The Pecatonica country is one of the best-watered sections I have ever seen; the various branches traverse delightful prairies and rich bottom lands over a wide extent of country. Fine water-powers are numerous on these branches, and on the union of the East and West Branches, a few miles below 'Hamilton,' at Wiota, the old Indian town of Win-n-shek, a chief of the Winnebagoes, a noble river is formed. This stream, after receiving Sugar River, empties into Rock River, a few miles below the Territorial line, in Winnebago County, Ill. The improvements of the rapids of the Rock River will go far to render this river perfectly safe for steam-boat navigation. The General Government owes this section of country efficient aid as a matter of general importance more than of local appropriation.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE MINES.

In an old publication, of which there are now but few in existence, written by the English traveler and geologist, G. W. Featherstonhaugh, F. R. S., F. G. S., called "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotar," he gives a very vivid description of his visit to the lead mines of Wisconsin in 1837, and, without reserve, gives his impressions and observations regarding the country and inhabitants as they appeared at that time. Some of the remarks are doubtless as much the result of prejudice as they are of the actual condition of things; yet there is but little doubt that the mining country and the miners then presented a picture which those of to-day can scarcely comprehend. In speaking of the country which he passed through while en route for Mineral Point, he says: "Regions of this character, whilst possessed by the Indians, have much interest attached to them, the traveler's movements are not without a touch of interest, and at night when his camp is properly fixed, there is cleanliness and comfort to be obtained. But the advancing tide of white population, amongst which we had now got, had destroyed every chance of these; the miserable low taverns were kept by greedy, vulgar adventurers who had come into the country to torment it with what they call diggings, a name they give to the rude shallow shafts, a few feet deep, which they sink in search of metal. Nothing could exceed the ignorance and filthy habits of the working miners, the greater number of whom being without skill, and becoming finally disappointed in their expectations, had fallen into the lowest state of poverty." Of the driver and the stage at that time he says: "The driver of our vehicle was a droll Cockney Englishman, about five feet high and near sixty years old, born in London, who,

* Otterbourne, so bounteously supplied with all the essentials of a village site, never enjoyed an animate existence.—Ed.

by his own account had never had either father or mother that he knew, and who had picked up his living in the streets there from his fifth year." After knocking about here and there he had "at length reached what may be called the pathos of all human desires for an Englishman, the situation of *driver* of this most wretched stage, as he called it, which was dragged by two lame, miserable horses through a country without the vestige of anything like comfort.

"At the top of his strange physiognomy was stuck the filthy remnant of what had once been a fur cap; about his neck was a disgusting handkerchief that had never been washed; an old, ragged, red blanket coat, thrice too large for him, covered his person, and beneath its ample skirts appeared two odd boots that had been patched and repaired so often that, as he said, they had been made nowhere. One of them, he remarked, was so plagny large that he had cut a hole in the foot to let the water out, and the other was such a blessed sight to small, that he had cut a hole in that to let his toes out. Everybody we met seemed to know him except one person who said, 'Gineral, I guess its a toss up whether your horses or your stage break down first.'"

Mr. F. was enabled to attend at a trial for murder while he was at Mineral Point, and gives his impressions of the proceedings, describing the appearance and condition of the "court" and attendants without reserve or apology. Being an Englishman almost fresh from his native land, and used to the austerity and pomp of its court of justice, he could, in all probability, only regard the one he describes with feelings of repugnance, and which doubtless gave tone and color to all he says; yet, beyond a question of doubt, as is now illustrated by the courts in the Western mining camps, the entire proceedings were anything but what they now are, or even what we can fully recognize them to have been. But virtue and the supremacy of the law in accordance with the mandates of reason and the needs of humanity, is a natural result which time, through the changes from barbarism to civilization, compels and fosters; and though in an early day the methods of administering justice in this locality may have been crude in effect, and inadequate at times to the magnitude of the offenses committed, yet at present the country stands redeemed from those errors as much through the efforts of the very men who committed them, in some instances, as by any other means. And then as now the people's opinions and the local customs were always, to a great extent, the laws which influenced the pioneers, who were standing almost outside of the pale of civilization.

Says Mr. F.: "I had heard much of a trial for murder that was to take place in the evening, and, as amusement and characteristic manners are usually to be found on such occasions, especially in the Western country, I went to the court house which was a log building made of squared timber. It was but a sorry exhibition of a court of justice, dark, and filled with filthy-looking men spitting about in every direction. The prisoner was an impudent ill-looking fellow of the name of McComber, and, it appeared on the trial, that in a revengeful spirit, for some supposed injury, he had stealthily followed up one Willard A. W., nephew of Gen. Dodge, the Governor of the Territory, and, seizing his opportunity, had shot him. The court was my old friend with his breeches on; but sorry I am to say he was ill-dressed, excessively dirty, unshaven, and had his jaws tied up in an old silk handkerchief, having, as he told the jury, 'got the mumps.'

"The Prosecuting Attorney who summed up exceeded all the pleaders I ever listened to for absurdity of language and bad grammar, and had evidently come from the very lowest class, the following was one of his grave passages intended to be very impressive:

"Yes, gentlemen of the jury, he is proved to have been maliciously and aforethought contriving this here business. He was seen walking up and down, backwards and forwards with solemnity, and, to make the act more solemn, he did the solemnest thing a man can do when he is coming to a solemn thought, and determines on it by the smoking of his pipe. Yes, he concluded by the smoking of the pipe, and, if that beent as you may say, putting the cap atop, why then I don't know what is.'

"The twang, the appearance, and gestures of the orator are wanting to do justice to this eloquent passage. At the conclusion of this speech the court adjourned.

"The next day or evening, when the court convened, a sealed verdict was sent in, finding the prisoner guilty, but," as Mr. F. states, "the Judge was in such a state of intoxication as to be unable either to address the jury or to deliver sentence; therefore, at the suggestion of Prosecuting Attorney, the court was dismissed. The most of those present were greatly dissatisfied, and even the prisoner appeared to feel oppressed by the turn of affairs."

The next day, after breakfast, he says: "I returned to the court house to witness the conclusion of this disgraceful affair. The Judge arrived and took his seat, with that wretched and haggard appearance that individuals bear who are far advanced in *mania a potu*, and after a few absurd phrases, sentenced the murderer to pay a fine of \$300, and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid. The disgusting farce being over, the convict was conducted to the log hut which was appointed to be the jail, and as soon as they opened the door to let him in, I saw him make a couple of grand somersets, the last of which carried him into his lodgings. These consisted of a solitary log house, with one room on the ground, and a window with some bars; no sooner had they locked him in than he began to crow with all his might. His numerous friends now went to talk to him at the window, and during the day, brought him food and whisky. In the course of the night he evaporated, and so ended the affair; for as to apprehending him a second time, few persons would be found willing to attempt that, it being universally known that when frontier bloods of his caliber once imbrue their hands in blood, they entertain no scruples about taking the lives of those who come with hostile intentions against them."

BY W. P. RUGGLES.

I am what the "Pukes," "Suckers," "Hoosiers" and "Wolverines" used to call in early days a d—d yankee. My infancy, childhood and early manhood were passed in the town of Barre, county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, near the historic town of Rutland, where the captured soldiers of Burgoyne were imprisoned, together with the Hessian hirelings, during the later days of the Revolution. I have often seen the old barracks where they were kept. Within ten miles of my home towered up famous old Wauchessett, which is to that country what the Blue Mounds are to this, and which has been celebrated in the annals of old Massachusetts from days immemorial. From this elevation, the bonfires of Bunker Hill could be seen during the days from 1775 to 1781, when a few daring aspirants for liberty were fighting the mighty struggle which made the nation and secured us of to-day the privileges of a free and united people. I will be pardoned, in view of the present grandeur and extent of the United States, for entertaining a feeling of pride at the thought that my grandfathers were both engaged in the Revolution, one on land and one on sea. I now have in my possession the powder-horn which Daniel Ruggles carried at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and at other places. The other, Zenas Phinney, an old sea captain, served with distinction during the struggle. While I was yet a small boy, the war of 1812 broke out, and during that time my father was one of the minute men. I remember on one occasion, how a neighbor and my father were talking about war matters in front of the house, when the roar of artillery came to our ears very distinctly from the direction of Boston Harbor, 110 miles away. It was a beautiful and clear day in September, but we could not believe that it was the sound of cannonading until the arrival of the weekly mail in the neighborhood informed us that a British man-of-war had at that time been in pursuit of an American privateer.

I lived on my father's farm until I was twenty-one, going to school winters (when it stormed), so I did not enjoy the advantages of Yale or Harvard, but nevertheless, I managed to pick up enough information to enable me to hold my own against the world in after years. My father was of the Puritanical stock, and, as a matter of course, was very largely imbued with strong notions as to the value of time, etc., and consequently I was required to work early and late, from year's end to end, during week days, and go to church on Sundays. Thus were passed my boyhood years, tilling the rocky and sterile lands of the old Bay State; and we had to work, or the alternative, in any case, would not have been agreeable; yet I was not unhappy. If we worked hard, we also played hard when we had the chance (which was not often). How



W. J. Briggs

DODGEVILLE.

well I remember the happy evenings the young folks often had when gathered around the huge old-fashioned fire-place, telling stories and cracking jokes while we cracked hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts and roasted chestnuts and drank cider. Sometimes we would send to the nearest town and get a fiddler and have a dance. Nearly every house had a big dining room, so we had ample room to cut a pigeon-wing and what-not. Such a thing as your waltzes, polkas, schottische and the like were utterly unknown in those days. I can well imagine the look of horror that would overspread the countenances of our grandmothers if they were to see their descendants go whirling around the room, frisking and gliding with scarcely a beginning or end. When I reached my majority, I, like a large part of the youth of New England, hired out by the month to make my fortune (board and clothes, washing thrown in). I first worked for a Presbyterian Deacon, where I very soon learned the orthodox facts of that faith as well as the caliber of the man. I remember once of cracking some butternuts on Sunday, and receiving a lecture for the same. One day I was out plowing corn, when the old gentleman came into the field, and, after looking about awhile, he came up to me complaining because there was one row of corn less in the field that year than there was the year before. When I was a young chap, the great occasions of the year were training days, when all hands, both great and small, turned out to do duty for Uncle Sam. Many a sham fight have I participated in, but never had an opportunity to smell powder in a genuine engagement. At that time, I was a popular aspirant for fame, and enjoyed the distinction of being Captain of a company, and with the other officers had to set up for the boys, which cost me all told each year about \$50, nearly half of what I earned. So much for glory. At last, when I was about twenty-eight, I was elected Major of my regiment, but I had by that time become inflamed with a different ambition. The heyday of youth is soon over, and I determined before mine was done to strike out for a new country, where there was not so many competitive Yankees to strive against. A younger brother, Daniel Ruggles, an officer in the United States Army, and who afterward, greatly to his discredit, became a Major General in the Confederate service, was then stationed at Fort Winnebago, now Portage City. While on a visit home, he gave me a most glowing description of that country, which decided me as to the course I should take. After bidding farewell to many of whom I never again saw, in the spring of 1836, I embarked on the stage which passed my grandfather's door, and started, as I told them, to see the Mississippi River. The old gentleman rather discouraged my ardent expectations by shaking his head and telling me that in all probability I would not live long enough to make the trip, so very far did it then seem to be to the distant West.

At Albany, I left the stage and took the cars, on the first track laid in the State of New York, which were to transport me to Schenectady. Here we had to descend a hill, being ballasted by a car-load of stones on a side track, like a stone in the end of a bag of meal, which equalized the weight while we were descending, and which afterward drew our car back to the top of the hill. That was one of the old-fashioned contrivances which are now almost forgotten in the history of railroading. From Schenectady, I went to Buffalo on a canal-boat, then took the old steamer Monroe, which went thrashing and groaning along with a walking-beam, and came through to Detroit. The vessel was loaded with Eastern people, who, like myself, were going out West. This trip of 1,000 miles was a very prosperous one, as nothing of moment occurred to mar the course of the journey, unless it was the sea-sickness which kept two-thirds of the passengers stretched out from morning until night "casting up their accounts." At Detroit, I shipped aboard the brig *Indiana* for Chicago, where I arrived in the month of June. I thought when I got there that I was about at the end of the world for me, and would not have given a dollar for the whole town, but then was when I missed a fortune. There were six or eight lonesome looking log cabins, some Government buildings, and a little old tavern, which was standing the last I knew five years ago, and nearly the entire country for ten miles around was covered with water from three inches to two feet deep. In fact, it was a regular marsh. At this time, a stage was running through to Galena, which had only made thus far three or four trips, so that you could hardly discern the wagon tracks in the long prairie grass. On the stage

with me were several passengers, among whom was George W. Jones, Territorial Representative at that time. We had to stop overnight twice on the way, and here we first began to experience the real vicissitudes of a frontier life. The meals were generally bread, bacon and coffee, our couch a sack of hay, and similar pillow if we had any, with a blanket for a covering. At Galena, all was then bustle, the place being full of miners. I stopped there a day or so with Aaron Adams, the only tavern-keeper; then started with G. W. Jones for Dubuque and to see the Mississippi. The last-named place was then only a small village, with a mining and trading population. At this time, the strangeness of my situation struck me very forcibly. The people and their ways of doing and speaking were very different from what I had been accustomed to. The idea of calling a shilling a long bit, and a ten-cent piece a short bit, and a five-cent piece a picayune, was to me odd enough. I remained in the vicinity of Dubuque and Galena for the next two years, working for Mr. Jones, and, during that time, did not see more than two or three Yankees. Nearly every body and thing was Southern. Although I got along with the Southerners, yet we couldn't mix, especially at that time, when sectional politics ran very high; but, as I was mightily in the minority, I usually managed not to obtrude my opinions to too great an extent.

In March of 1838, I first set foot in Iowa County, and came into the town of Ridgeway, bringing with me \$100, a horse and an old stub-and-twist shot-gun. These articles constituted my all of worldly wealth. However, as for the future, so long as I had my health I did not care, for I was sure of pulling through all right in the end. I then went to work for Mr. Morrison, who was one of the very first comers into the county or town, at \$20 per month, but that was not so much for a young man as was \$10 per month in old Massachusetts, for everything that we bought here then was very expensive. I worked for Morrison that summer, and, during the same time, met with my first serious misfortune. One day, while we were working in the hay-field, a party of Indians came along and stole my horse and one belonging to Mr. Morrison. While we were returning from the field, we met the rascals riding them off; but, as soon as they saw us, they put whip to them and away they went. As quick as we could, we gathered a party of miners together and started in pursuit, and traced them as far as Madison, but did not find them. Eventually, I proved up on my nag, and, through the help of Mr. Jones, Gov. Dodge and others, I received from the Government the amount paid for the animal, which was deducted from the annuity of the tribe to whom the thieves were known to belong. In the winter of 1838, I worked for my board at another of the old pioneer's, George W. Hickcox (a New York State man), who has been under the sod for many years. He was one of the best men we had in the county at that time or that have since come forward.

In the spring of 1839, I went to work on the old Hickcox saw-mill. As soon as that was done, lumber was sawed, and, in 1840, the old grist-mill, well remembered by nearly every pioneer within fifty miles or more, was built. During the greater part of the time I was with him, I had to drive team, and such a team I never saw. Mr. Hickcox had previously hired five different Southerners to drive his cattle, but, after a day or two, the fire-eater, on tiring of useless oaths, would be exhausted to no effect, and then they would abandon the post of driving "them ar cussed steers" to some other poor fellow. So, finally, I came in for a share, and managed, from having been used to driving cattle when a boy, to get along with them, but, as the millwright said, they never would stand nor were safe unless chained at both ends. I stayed with Mr. Hickcox until the fall of 1841, then quit. But, when I came to figuring-up my worldly goods, I found that, after having worked hard in the lead regions for five years, I had but a precious little more in hand than when I started to come here. After looking the situation over, I must say I felt blue—no home and but little money. For the first time, I became rather despondent and had a mind to strike out for the flesh-pots of old Egypt. But better thoughts finally prevailed. I decided that the thing for me to do was to strike out and get a wife and start in on a new plan for myself. Accordingly, I donned my sweetmeats, a pair of skin-tight blue broadcloth pants and swallow-tailed coat of the same style and color, with huge velvet collar and brass buttons, tied up a change of garments in a handkerchief, clapped on my old bell-crowned stove-pipe hat, and my

preparations for the journey were completed. From Mr. Hickcox's I went to Madison on the stage and thence took foot and walker's express to Milwaukee, which took several days. On the route, an inquisitive traveler, noticing my apparel, asked me where I was going, to which I replied, "I am in search of an old maid that I have never seen." In fact, I was going after a wife whom I had never seen, but, through the introduction of mutual friends, had corresponded with a young lady and had decided to have her, provided she would have me.

I took the steamer Bunker Hill and reached my destination, Huron, Ohio, on the 26th of October. That very evening I called on the lady, being introduced by a friend, paid my devotions, proposed on the spot, and, to make a long story short, was accepted. The following Sunday, October 31, we were married by Father Gurly, the celebrated Methodist pioneer circuit rider. This was the last marriage ceremony performed by the old veteran. A few friends of the bride were present, but there were no cards nor wedding gifts. The whole affair was done on the Western plan of promptitude, without much love-making and less time to break the engagement; but, one thing is certain, neither of us regret the step then taken, for we have lived as happy a life together as often falls to the lot of men and women. Within a week or two after the marriage, we returned by steamer and team to our future home. The following winter I worked out, and, in the spring of 1842, I went to Illinois and bought four yoke of cattle, the first I ever had the pleasure of owning. Within a few months after, a wagon came on from Ohio for me, and I was ready to go to work for myself. For the next four or five years I broke land, hauled lead to market, and did whatever I could to get on, which, considering the times, was very fair. In June, 1843, the first forty acres of my present farm was entered, and, the same year, I built the first frame house in the town and the one that I now occupy, and where I expect to end my days. In the days that I teamed it, I went through enough, it seemed to me, to kill any one. Day and night I was going, rain or shine, heat or cold—nothing stopped me; but that was the way every one had to do if they made more than a living at that time. Many are the nights that I have laid out, and sometimes been lost in a storm when I never expected to get out alive. When I first located on my farm, my neighbors in the country round would laugh at me, and ask if I ever expected to see a road running through this part of the country. I was then wont to tell them to wait, for we might yet live to see the travel going this way through to Madison. And sure enough, when the railroad came through to Mazomanie, the stages were taken off the old route, and were put on a new route which passed my door, and for several years my place was one of the principal stations on the way. The rush of travel at that time was tremendous; four-horse post coaches came through each day, some of the time loaded down with men, women and children going on to the new country.

When the lands in the northern part of the State came into market, in 1852, purchasers had to go to Mineral Point to make their entries, and many a night at that time every available spot in my house was occupied, as many as forty having stopped overnight. I might go on and tell volumes of interesting anecdotes and episodes, but it would be a twice-told tale. At last, after more than forty-three years of toil in the home and land of my choice, I find myself an old man. Nearly all of those who were then about me in the heat of the strife, have either moved away, or have paid the debt of nature, which I, ere long, will be called upon to pay. I have been an interested witness of the grand improvement made in Iowa County not only, but have lived to see a wonderful change effected throughout the entire country. In my youth, the idea that nearly all of this grand country would be threaded by railroads some time, was thought to be absurd, and such a thing as the telegraph had not been heard of. I remember, as an illustration, the first pair of shoes made with pegs which I saw; how people laughed at the notion of sticking leather together with wood, but that was nothing compared with hundreds of changes and improvements that have been wrought within the last sixty or seventy years. I sometimes find myself wondering if the next half-century or more will be productive of so many new and useful inventions as have come into use during my life. I think not. It does not seem probable, yet it may be possible. But, whatever may transpire, I have learned to think that it will be as it should be, and with that, all ought to be contented.

BY T. M. FULLERTON.

My first sight of Iowa County was March 19, 1841. It then included all the territory now in La Fayette County. I shall confine this paper chiefly to matters pertaining to the Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time, Mineral Point charge or circuit embraced Dodgeville and Peddler's Creek, now Linden; but for want of preachers, Hamilton's Grove Circuit was added that year, all under the care of Rev. James G. Whitford, whom I came to assist on the added part. Mr. Whitford lived in a small house, rented for the purpose, next north of the old brewery in Mineral Point. My preaching places were chiefly in that part of the county now called La Fayette. They were Parkinson's Settlement (Fayette), Hamilton's Grove (Wiota), Father King's, Wolf Creek (Gratiot), James' Woods, Kentucky Grove (one and one-half miles northeast of where Darlington now stands), Willow Springs, and Garrison's (four miles east of Dodgeville). On this circuit Mr. Whitford preached occasionally, and I, sometimes, at his appointments.

On my first visit to Dodgeville, I was directed to call at the bachelor's cabin of John and Sam Hoskins, with whom lived Thomas Webster and another young man. There was no chapel. They conducted me over the ridge to the west, to the house of Squire James, where our meetings were held that year. The Hoskinses lived in the "Hollow," as the north part of Dodgeville was called for years. After meeting, a friend conducted me by a bridle path across the brushy prairie to Peddler's Creek Chapel, nearly half a mile east of the present village of Linden. It was a log house, with no ceiling, the roof inside serving for that purpose. There was an *English* pulpit, reached by a step-ladder, and when in it, the speaker had his feet on a level with the heads of a standing audience, and had barely room to stand in his box, for it was about three feet wide and as many deep. His words were the "droppings of the sanctuary" if they reached the people. But there were praying hearts beneath him, and he seldom found an easier place to preach. At Mineral Point, the old log-church still served for a place of worship, but soon gave place to a stone chapel, which was half of the present work-shop near the new church. It then, when first built, faced the town. Afterward it was enlarged to its present size, and the roof turned north and south.

In 1843-44, I was the Pastor at Mineral Point, including Dodgeville and Peddlers' Creek. There was no parsonage. Rooms were hired for the preacher of N. Coad. The first part of the chapel above described was then finished, and was considered a very fine thing. In it, on my first Sunday, I heard for the first time instrumental music in a church, and it converted me from doubts of its propriety. It was within the altar railing, and consisted of a bass viol, by George Priestly, a clarionet and two flutes.

For several years succeeding this, my home was in Dodgeville. By this time the chapel, now used as a parsonage, had been built in the Hollow. The schoolhouse in Dodgeville, north of the old burying-ground, a small frame was used by Presbyterians and others, and sometimes by us for occasional religious services.

At this time, also, 1845, Mineral Point had assumed the importance of a station, and Dodgeville and Linden constituted the Dodgeville Circuit. The Bennett Chapel was built about this time, and we had also occasional meetings at the Baker settlement, north of Linden, and at Garrison's.

Mining interests increased during these years, and many emigrants came from Cornwall, England, from Wales and Norway, and the material welfare of the country advanced rapidly.

A serious drawback occurred in 1849, in the California fever, which carried away many good citizens and members of the church. And one bad feature of this excitement was the great sacrifices many made. Property was sold for almost nothing to raise means to get away with, and many died on the plains.

But the worst blow Dodgeville ever received was the cholera of 1850. Early in the season, it broke out at Wingville, and our Dr. David Sibley, a good physician and a local preacher in the Methodist Church, was sent for to attend the first attacked, a Mr. Storms, formerly of Dodge-

ville. When he arrived there on Friday, he found a panic, and many other cases. By Monday morning his medicines were exhausted, and he was taken himself. His fleet horse brought him home by 10 o'clock, but in collapse. He died by 3 o'clock P. M. The citizens came in the rain at 10 o'clock and put that body, which had been coffined, in the grave, in the absence of and against the remonstrances of his wife. A few weeks after, a man in the Hollow went into the mine at 8 A. M., was brought home about 10, put in a rough box and buried at 4 P. M. The panic began. They died with cholera and fright so fast that there were sometimes five bodies at the burying-ground at once. "Jack" Knight and a few other fearless souls remained all day long at the old cemetery, interring them as they were carted hither, few of them in coffins, and most just rolled up as they died and hurried away warm with animal heat. About five hundred fled to the high prairie northeast of Linden, but a terrible storm of wind and rain in the night blew away their tents and coverings, and they were saturated with water. Some fled to Highland and died there; others returned to die at home. A well man or woman could be found nowhere. In six weeks, 136 out of about nine hundred of population were buried, most of them in very shallow graves. This closed the old graveyard, and came very near closing Dodgeville. During nearly all that fearful time, I was abed, for I was among the first victims. Within a year after, and ever since, I have been fully convinced that panic killed more than the cholera, and that hasty burials killed many. My own experience was that to overhear the word pronounced by one at a little distance partially paralyzed me. And such was the general fear that it brought on the bowel symptoms, and the paralysis following brought the cramps and collapse.

A BRIDAL TRIP.

The following sketch is from the pen of Mrs. Daniel Ruggles, who dates her frontier experiences in Wisconsin from the fall of 1841. Mrs. Ruggles then came to the town of Ridgeway a young bride, where she has since lived, having been one of the very first women in the town, and, up to date, one of the last, with the prospect before her of many more years of usefulness in the enjoyment of the fruits of the past years of labor and deprivation: "My coming to Wisconsin," she says, "was in itself quite an episode in my life, as I not only left the home of my youth and severed the warmest ties of friendship, but I also was going on my bridal tour, after the marriage experiences which my husband speaks of in his reminiscence. I remember, as it it were but yesterday, our embarkation on the Great Western on the 7th of November, 1841. Every nook and cranny of the huge vessel was seemingly crowded with emigrants, who were, with the exception of one young lady, all men. The weather was so intensely cold that the decks had to be covered with salt to keep off the ice; and, what with the cold weather and a pork-and-potato diet, my voyage, although a 'bridal tour,' of necessity, was not very agreeable.

Having visited Fort Detroit, and taken a look at Mackinaw on our way, we finally, on the 1st of December, landed at a sloughy place with a few shanties and one hotel stuck up, known as Milwaukie. Here my husband found a man with a team, who was going to Hazel Green, in Green County, whom he hired for \$10 to take us out to Ridgeway. The next morning, we embarked on a new but not more agreeable conveyance, and started for our future home.

"The details of that journey, if fully given, would almost fill a small volume, so I will mention only a few incidents. Every old settler knows full well how agreeable the journey must have been forty years ago to one utterly unused to roughing it. On the way, we stopped at the little hamlet of Prairieville, which has since become a famous watering-place, known as Waukesha; also at old Fort Atkinson and Troy, where we found an Eastern family, and, as much or more to our liking, a comfortable bed.

"We stopped over one night near Madison, sleeping in one corner of a room thirty feet long, that had twelve beds set up in it, with the heads all to the north; it is to be presumed for convenience sake, rather than to have them toward the North Star. I did not sleep much that night; the variety of snores was too much for my nerves, and effectually banished Morpheus from behind the curtain that separated my bed from the others. At Madison, we were entertained by James Morrison, a genial landlord, who, it is said, was one of the very first settlers in

this country. That same evening, we stopped at the 'Campbell House,' in the town of Cross Plains, Dane County, where seventeen others also stopped the same night. They were members of the Legislature, and among them was Maj. Roundtree, of Platteville. I presume, if any of them should see this, that they will remember the occasion, and how the landlady had to walk out on a plank to the fire in order to keep out of the water in the kitchen. At Blue Mounds, or Brigham's Place, we were kindly cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Parks, who have since lived in Iowa County, and have been reckoned among the best of my friends.

"During the winter of 1842, well remembered among the old settlers on account of the early fall of snow which did not leave until the last of the following April, I lived with the family of George W. Hickcox, well known as one of the noblest men of the early days. That year, the Governor of the Territory issued a proclamation for Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. Hickcox being Eastern people, were only too glad to continue the favorite customs of their native New England, and at once invited in a few friends, and thus was celebrated the first Thanksgiving in this section of the country. Among those present were John Messersmith and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Parks. On Christmas Day, we all went to Mr. Messersmiths', where were assembled a goodly representation of the pioneers of the surrounding country. Those who were there that are now living will well remember the affair as one of the pleasantest of 'Lang Syne.'

"In the spring of 1843, my husband bought four yokes of cattle, at \$50 per yoke, and began work for himself, teaming, breaking, etc. On one of his trips to Milwaukee, he purchased articles for housekeeping; then we moved into a cabin formerly owned by James Morrison and began living under our own vine and fig-tree, so to speak. During this season, the house where we now live was built by Judge Wilson, and on Christmas Day we moved in, and have lived here happily ever since. At that time, our nearest neighbors were five miles distant, and all of our friends commiserated us that we were so foolish as to settle in such an out-of-the-way place.

"In January, 1844, Judge Wilson was married to Amanda Wigginton, and boarded with us the next summer. I remember at one time during that season how we got out of candles. The prospect of sitting in the dark to look at each other not being pleasant, I thought I would see what I could do to provide a light; so taking a trumpet-weed, I drew in a tape, then poured in tallow, and thus succeeded in getting as good a light as we were wont to have before such a thing as kerosene oil was known.

"The first years that we lived in this valley, deer were very plenty, and hunters from Mineral Point, Madison and Janesville used to come out here and stay weeks at a time. Among those who came quite often, who were very successful, were the Messrs. Lathrop, O'Neill, Sublitt, Toay, Fields, the Kelleys and Van Meters. They generally came to have a big time; telling yarns and playing seven-up were the amusements of the evenings. At one time, there were seventeen dressed deer hanging in the trees near the house, the victims of those fun-loving Nimrods. The first women besides myself in the valley, which might then have been termed the vale of lonesomeness, were Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Martell.

"The cholera of 1850 was the most terrible affliction that has ever visited the county since I have resided here. It raged in Mineral Point, Dodgeville and Highland, creating fearful havoc among the people. At that time, our house became a sort of rendezvous for a good many families. I have always thought it a judgment of God visited upon the people for their wickedness and uncleanness. However, the good suffered alike with the bad, as is always the case.

"In 1860, I took a trip East, and, for the first time, rode on the cars, at that time a somewhat novel experience. Who could have predicted forty or even thirty years ago that this country, then almost perfectly wild, would be at this time so completely settled and cultivated, and supplied with almost every necessity of the highest civilization. I never think of it that I do not wonder what our successors of forty years will witness."

CHAPTER XI.

SOME OF LA FAYETTE COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

HENRY DODGE—GEN. WILLIAM R. SMITH—HON. MOSES MEEKER—HON. CHARLES DUNN—HON. STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK—COL. THOMAS STEPHENS—HON. HENRY M. BILLINGS—HON. ELIHU B. GOODSSELL—GEN. CHARLES BRACKEN—GEN. JOHN B. TERRY—JOHN FALLS O'NEILL—COL. D. M. PARKINSON—HON. THOMAS JENKINS—HON. LEVI STERLING—CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY—JOHN MESSERSMITH—ROBERT S. BLACK—JUDGE L. M. STRONG—JUDGE JOHN BONNER—GEORGE MULKS—HON. GEORGE L. FROST—SCHUYLER PULFORD, M. D.—MAJ. CHARLES F. LAGATE—EDWARD D. BEOUCHARD—GEORGE W. BURRALL.

HENRY DODGE.

BY PETER PARKINSON, JR.

Henry Dodge, the subject of the present sketch, was born at Vincennes, Ind., October 12, 1781. At the time of his birth his parents were emigrating to that portion of the Spanish Province of Louisiana which now constitutes the State of Missouri, his father, Israel Dodge, being attracted thither by the large grants of land offered by the Spanish Government to all persons who would settle west of the Mississippi River. In this State, in Ste. Genevieve County, he grew to manhood amid the turmoils and strifes of Indian border warfare and the strifes and difficulties incident to the discovery and working of lead mines.

Upon the change of Government from France to that of the United States, he was (when barely of age) appointed Sheriff of Ste. Genevieve County, a place which he filled until Missouri became a State, some twelve or fifteen years. At the commencement of the war between the United States and Great Britain, he raised a company of mounted volunteers to protect the frontiers from the merciless Indian hatchet and scalping-knife, in which arduous and dangerous duty he was peculiarly successful, so much so that during that war he rapidly rose from the rank of Captain (filling all the intermediate positions) to the rank of Brigadier General, to which he was appointed by President Madison. In these various positions, he laid the foundation for that remarkable reputation as an Indian fighter, which became almost "world wide." He was also appointed by Mr. Madison Marshal of the State of Missouri, and continued in the same office until he left the State, of whose militia he was elected the first Major General. He was also chosen a member of the State Convention of 1820 from Ste. Genevieve County, and aided in forming a constitution and State Government for that State. In this State he was extensively engaged in mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of salt.

In 1827, he emigrated to Wisconsin, then Michigan Territory, and arrived in the mines a few days prior to the commencement of what is known as the Winnebago war of 1827. He found the people of the lead mines few in numbers, and almost destitute of arms, congregated at and about Galena, between which place and Peoria (then called Fort Clark), on the Illinois River, there were no inhabitants. Although he was not a resident of the State of Illinois, he was at once chosen commander-in-chief of the lead-mine forces (so called at the time). He immediately put the country in a state of defense as best he could by causing block-houses to be built on the heights surrounding Galena, also at Gratiot's Grove, New Diggings, etc. But choosing rather to be on the aggressive than the defensive, with thirty mounted men he crossed the "ridge," the "Rubicon," and going in the direction of the present village of Mineral Point, and when between the two Pecatonicas he encountered Winneshiek and his band moving from the Wisconsin River into the mining region. The Indians fled at the first onset and made their escape through brush. Gen. Dodge, however, captured the son of the chief (young Winneshiek who afterward became at the death of his father the head chief of the Winnebago

nation), after a hot pursuit of many miles. Gen. Dodge a few days afterward conducted another expedition from Gratiot's Grove, using his young Indian prisoner as a guide to conduct him and his volunteers to his father's village, which occupied then the present site of Freeport, Ill., but the Indians eluded pursuit. He afterward led another expedition, consisting of nearly four hundred men from Gratiot's Grove, the then point of rendezvous to co-operate with Gen. Atkinson between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. On this expedition, Gen. Dodge and his men swam the Wisconsin River four times. They captured Decorrie's village, and were present at the treaty of peace concluded by Gen. Atkinson with the chiefs and braves of the Winnebago nation. They surrendered the six men who had murdered the French family at Prairie du Chien, and led the attack on the keel-boat at La Crosse in July, 1827. With this treaty the war closed, and we were permitted to resume the business of exploring the country in pursuit of lead ore.

In October, 1827, Gen. Dodge located at what is now Dodgeville (named for him), Ezra Lamb and — Putnam having first discovered the Indian lodes worked by the savages and their friends (the French or English) perhaps for ages before.

Gen. Dodge built the first rude log furnace east of the Ridge, so called, upon the waters of the Rock River, without law, and in the exercise of squatter sovereignty, until he was elected Superintendent of the lead mines.

During this time, he had concluded several treaties of peace with the different bands of the Winnebagoes, making them extensive presents, and conciliating their good will in every way that he could. At the same time, however, he was making preparations to fight them in case of emergency or necessity, and for this purpose had procured 150 Yangee guns from Galena. Had also built a palisade fort just below the present town of Dodgeville. Here he was visited by Thomas McKnight, the lawful Assistant Superintendent of the lead mines, and by Mr. Marsh, Indian Agent from Prairie du Chien, and formally ordered him to leave the country, or the diggings, as was the common parlance of the country at that time, alleging that the country belonged to the Winnebagoes; all of which he respectfully declined to do, affirming on his side that while the Indians and the people both were in favor of his remaining and occupying the country, he should do so, and the officers had no right to interfere.

It was then threatened by the officers that the regular troops would be marched to remove him, upon which he remarked (perhaps with some severity) "Let them march sir; with my miners I can whip all the sore-shinned regulars stationed at Prairie du Chien." The regulars, however, were not marched against him, and he continued in peaceable possession until in March, 1828, when on foot, and in a canoe he went to St. Louis to visit ex-Governor William Clark (of Lewis and Clark's expedition), General Superintendent of Indian affairs, and succeeded in convincing Gov. Clark (who was his early and faithful friend), that it was expedient to allow the people to remain in the Indians' country until it was purchased, an event which all knew must soon occur.

In after years, the writer of this sketch has heard the old General relate these circumstances, and notwithstanding the better equanimity of his mind, that age, and the contemplation of grown subjects, had produced, when he came to the driving-off part of it, by the regular soldiers, his eyes could not avoid emitting some of the fire that was no doubt kindled in his mind at the time the threat was made.

In 1829, at an election held at Mineral Point, Gen. Dodge was at one and the same time elected by ballot Colonel of Militia and Chief Justice of the County Court. This was the first movement toward the civil organization of Iowa County. All the other officers of the county were then chosen, and John C. Chastine was appointed an agent to visit Detroit to induce the Legislature to pass a bill confirming what the people at this mass-meeting had done, and the Legislature accordingly did so, with the approval of the Governor (Lewis Cass.)

In the years of 1830 and 1831, Gen. Dodge with his associates, John H. Rountree (now of Platteville, Grant County), and James P. Cox (now dead), held courts at Mineral Point and Helena, on the Wisconsin River.

In 1831, Gen. Dodge was elected to the Legislature of Michigan, this then being a part of that Territory; but, owing to the threatening difficulties connected with the Black Hawk war, he was prevented from attending.

In the month of May, 1832, this war broke out, when Gen. Dodge was, in virtue of his Colonel's commission of militia—still more in virtue of his great fitness for the position—placed at the head of all forces and movements for the defense of the country, and, in this capacity, he conducted all the movements of troops and families in the country. The families were secured in forts at the prominent points, and all the men that could be armed and mounted were put into the field, as rangers and reconnoiterers. With this force, which did not at any time exceed one hundred men, Gen. Dodge was constantly in the field, scouring the country from the Four Lakes to the Rock River on the south, and from the Mississippi to Rock River on the east. He made one expedition to Dixon, on Rock River, and one to Ottawa, on the Illinois River. Both of these expeditions were made for the purpose of securing some assistance from the Illinois forces to protect the vast frontier of the mining region, but without availing anything; no assistance could be had, and this entire country was dependent on Gen. Dodge and his handful of miners for protection, not only from the Sacs and Foxes, but also from the treachery of the Winnebagoes, of whom we stood in much more dread than we did of the Sacs and Foxes.

But such were the active, prompt and judicious movements of Gen. Dodge that no serious damage was done to the frontiers until the massacre on the Spafford farm, near Wiota. But, for their temerity in this matter, they paid doubly dear. In two days afterward, the same party, as was supposed, were overtaken by Gen. Dodge and twenty-one of his volunteers, in the memorable battle of the Pecatonica, on the 16th of June, and every one of them killed—seventeen in number. This battle was memorable for its fierceness and destructiveness. No war party of equal size was ever before so completely annihilated in so short a time, and with so small a loss on the part of the whites—three only of their number being slain.

This battle was also memorable as being the turning-point of the war, being the first repulse that the Indians had received, they having been victorious in all the engagements previous to this battle. Previous to this, they had been upon the aggressive; but, from this time forward, they were upon the defensive.

Soon after this battle, re-enforcements were received in this country, and Gen. Dodge was permitted to dictate the movements of the army, and, from this time to the close of the war, the Indians were hotly and vigorously pursued, and overtaken at the Wisconsin Heights on the 21st of July, where they were badly beaten, sixty-eight of their number being killed on the ground, and many wounded so that they died of their wounds on the march. On the 3d day of August, they were again overtaken at the Bad Ax, on the Mississippi River, and almost entirely destroyed. This battle terminated the war with Black Hawk, and its happy termination in so short a time and with so small a loss to the whites is most certainly attributable mainly to the prompt and judicious movements of Gen. Dodge, after he acquired control of the army. It is said that old Black Hawk should have said, after the war was over, that, if it had not been for Gen. Dodge and his "Badgers," that he could have whipped Gen. Atkinson and his "Pork-eaters," and raised corn to boot.

During the war with Black Hawk, Gen. Dodge did many things in this country for which he never received public credit.

On his own personal responsibility, he secured all the arms and munitions of war that were had for the defense of the country, both in the forts and in the field. He also procured, on the same responsibility, all the provisions that were used for the men and their families, in the forts as well as in the field. Mr. John Atchison (merchant), of Galena, who furnished these provisions, said: "Gen. Dodge, I am afraid to trust the General Government, but if you will *give me your word* that I shall have my pay, you shall have the provisions." The General gave his word, and the provisions were provided accordingly.

Gen. Dodge was not a wealthy man by any means, but his word was good for almost any amount. He also had the men in the forts mustered into service, and drew pay for the same

through his influence in Congress. Had it not been for this policy of his, the country would most undoubtedly have been abandoned, for the inhabitants could not otherwise have remained here, having no means of subsistence.

Immediately after the close of the war, Gen. Dodge was appointed by President Jackson to the command of the two regiments of dragoons, for the purpose of exploring the Rocky Mountain country, visiting and holding treaties of peace and conciliation with the various tribes of Indians inhabiting that country—a very delicate and important trust, as well as hazardous; but so well did he discharge this important trust, that, at its close, the Congress of the United States voted him a unanimous resolution of thanks, for the faithful, judicious and prompt manner in which he had discharged the important trust confided to him.

He was three years in this service, and at its close he was appointed, by the same President, Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, which took on its Territorial form July 4, 1836. He continued its Executive (except two years he was Delegate to Congress), during its Territorial existence. Upon its becoming a State, he was elected one of its first Senators, Isaac P. Walker, of Milwaukee, being his colleague.

He remained in the Senate twelve years, and during that time he was regarded as one of its most useful and influential members. As Governor of Wisconsin, his administrations were the most satisfactory to all parties, perhaps, of any of the Executives that the Territory or State has ever had.

As a man, in all the various relations of life that he has occupied, perhaps no better idea of him could be given than what was said of him by Hon. Peter Parkinson, Jr., of Fayette, at the Old Settlers' Meeting held in Darlington in 1876, in response to a toast offered upon that occasion, and we here insert it. It was as follows:

Toast—"Gen. Henry Dodge, the Citizen, Hero and Statesman." Mr. Parkinson responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to respond to the toast just read in your hearing, complimentary to Gen. Dodge, were I competent to do so in a proper and befitting manner; but I am not. It would require a tongue more gifted and a voice more eloquent than mine to do him justice.

Gen. Dodge was no ordinary man; he was justly and fully entitled to all that is embraced in the sentiment—"The Citizen, the Hero and the Statesman." But few men, in ancient or modern times, possessed these three prominent characteristics of the great man more fully than did Gen. Dodge.

As a citizen, he was just, kind and obliging, discharging, with promptness and fidelity all the obligations imposed upon him, either by the customs of society or the laws of his country. He lawed not nor wrangled with his neighbors, but lived in cordiality and friendship with all. In his disposition, he was kind-hearted and generous; in these respects, he was not unlike the old "Hero of the Hermitage." Although he had a bold and daring head, he had a kind and generous heart. In these respects he was, perhaps, not always understood. Some supposed, because he was a bold and daring man, he was necessarily harsh and cruel; but such was not the case. I knew him well and in times of great excitement, and never knew anything like cruelty or harshness in his nature; but, on the contrary, knew many things which showed his kind and generous nature, one of which I will relate. It was at an early time in this country, when he was living with his family in a small cabin, near the present village of Dodgeville, when, on a cold November evening, just at night, a small boy, with a heavily loaded ox-team, was overtaken by a storm near his cabin. In the boy's own language, "he could hardly make up his mind, whether to go in and ask Gen. Dodge if he could stay all night, or go on and run the risk of freezing." He, however, chose the former, and went in and asked if he could stay all night. He said Gen. Dodge replied and said, in a kind tone, "My son, you see that we can scarcely take care of ourselves, but such as we have, you shall be welcome to."

He immediately sent a man to assist him in taking care of his team. When he came in, the General conversed with him kindly and familiarly, making him, as the boy said, "feel quite at home." In the morning when he was ready to start, he asked what his bill was, when the General replied in the same kind tone, "not anything, my son; we do not keep people here for money." I have a remarkable instance of his kind and considerate nature in my own case. When I joined his squadron at the commencement of the Black Hawk war, I was a mere boy and quite a stranger to all that were in it. He took me into his own mess and cared for me and looked after me with the kindness of a father.

Heroism, however, I always regarded as his most prominent trait of character. This was universally accorded to him by all. I never heard any one question it in the least. Most any man can be a good citizen, and many men can be wise statesmen, but few men can be "heroes."

Heroism is a rare qualification, and but few men ever possessed it. The world's history does not furnish us with an account of many heroes. His entire military career partakes largely of the heroic character. There is a heroic tinge about all his military achievements. His taking into custody the five Winnebago chiefs at the Blue Mounds during the Black Hawk war, under the circumstances, was a bold, daring act, and required the nerve of a hero to have undertaken and accomplish it. There were about as many Indians on the ground as there were of Gen.

Dodge's men, and their main army of warriors were close at hand, and just ready and greatly inclined to seize upon any pretext to join Black Hawk.

The battle of the Peconica was also a bold and heroic act, when we take into consideration the disastrous and terrible effects which all the other commanders had suffered in their conflicts with the Indians under precisely the same circumstances.

His military expedition to and through the Rocky Mountains for three years among the numerous and hostile tribes of Indians in those regions was characterized by the same bold and heroic achievements that all his military movements were; so much so that, upon his return to Washington after its completion, both Houses of Congress unanimously passed the most complimentary resolutions expressive of their high admiration of the heroic and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the high and delicate trust confided to him. These are only a few of the heroic acts of Gen. Dodge which so justly stamp him with the appellation of hero.

As a statesman, the occasion will not allow me to go into a very extended review of his course. He was honest, frank and sincere, and expressed his views on all matters in a clear and convincing style when addressing the Senate of the United States, in which august body he served twelve years, and ranked as one of its most honored and influential members.

As Executive of the Territory of Wisconsin, he was deservedly popular, and his messages and other State papers taking high rank with similar documents for their sound, judicious and statesmanlike views. From the Executive office of the Territory, he was chosen one of the first Senators of the State, a convincing proof of the high estimate which his fellow-citizens placed upon his abilities as a statesman.

In the year 1800, a few miles west of St. Louis, Mo., in the Bon Homme (good man's) settlement, Henry Dodge married Christiana McDonald, with whom he lived sixty-five years, and unto them were born thirteen children, nine of whom, seven daughters and two sons, grew to maturity.

Those who thus lived were named respectively, Nancy (Mrs. Ward), Louisiana (Mrs. Mad-den), Henry L., Augustus C., Elizabeth (Mrs. Bequette), Mary (Mrs. Dement), Sabina (Mrs. Truitt), Christiana (Mrs. Clark) and Virginia (Mrs. Hayden). This marriage took place between these parties at the respective ages of 19 and 15, four years before the tri-colored flag of Napoleon was replaced by the Star Spangled Banner of the United States, in what was then known as the Louisiana purchase. These daughters were all first-class ladies, with liberal education, and married first-class men. Henry L. was killed in Santa Fe, New Mexico, by the Comanche Indians, while acting as their agent. Augustus C. now resides in the city of Burlington, Iowa, and, for high ability and sterling worth, ranks among the first men of the nation.

Besides raising and liberally educating this large family, Gen. Dodge raised and educated Dr. Lewis Lynn, his half-brother, who served as Senator from the State of Missouri, in the Senate of the United States eighteen years, and was a compeer of Thomas H. Benton, and was not less than second to that great statesman.

During the Black Hawk war, while Gen. Dodge was leading his forces against that great war chief, he was commissioned by President Jackson as Major of the United States Army. In the following year, 1833, he was appointed by the same Old Hickory Jackson (as has already been stated) Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Dragoons.

He led this regiment to Texas, New Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, a *terra incognita* except to a few Indian traders and trappers, reclaimed prisoners held by the Indians, and made treaties of peace and conciliation with forty different tribes of Indians.

This expedition, however, has been adverted to in the response of Mr. Parkinson, perhaps to a sufficient extent for the purposes of this sketch, as we are necessarily compelled to be brief.

Gen. Dodge, no doubt, had the widest spread fame as an Indian fighter of any man in America. The writer of this sketch once visited him in company with an officer of the United States Navy, who had been in that service fifteen years, and, during that time, had been in nearly all the kingdoms and countries in the world; was with Commodore Perry in his expedition around the world; was in China, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, South American Provinces, etc., etc., but he was in no country, he said, where no inquiries were made about the old Indian fighter Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin. This officer went into the navy quite young, and, though a Wisconsin boy, he had never seen Gen. Dodge. After our visit was over, I asked him what he thought of the old Indian fighter. He replied that he was very much disappointed in him, indeed; that he

was very much more of a man, in every respect, than he expected to see; that he was quite astonished at the extent of his knowledge of foreign countries and their principal men; that he had never met a man who was so conversant with the leading men of the world as he was. It may be justly said of Gen. Dodge that he was a great reader of men. Man was his chief study and but few men knew them better. It was once said of him (by a very prominent man), in speaking of his prominent traits of character, that Gen. Dodge's most prominent trait of character was his great knowledge of men. That he never knew him to be deceived in but one man during his long and intimate acquaintance with him. But, of all the great men with whom he was familiar (by biography), Napoleon the Great was his ideal man, in all matters of war and in handling an army; was familiar with both his civil and military codes, and often quoted them. Had a great admiration for Gen. Washington, La Fayette, and all the Revolutionary sires, but no patience or sympathy with fanatics or demagogues.

When Gen. Dodge came to Wisconsin, he owned three families of negroes, numbering, perhaps, in all, fifteen persons. Upon his return from his Rocky Mountain expedition, or soon thereafter, he gave all these negroes their freedom, together with forty acres of good land, comfortably improved, with log cabin and small fruits, good team, wagon, and some farming implements and some stock, and a year's provisions to each family. But, alas! land, families, stock and all, are now gone, except a few straggling children.

Gen. Dodge died June 19, 1865, in Burlington, Iowa, at the house of his son Augustus C. His wife was born in Nelson County, Ky., the 2d of February, 1785, and died at Burlington, Iowa, March 30, 1865, also at the house of her son Augustus C.

Upon the death of Gen. Dodge, Lucius Fairchild, then Governor of the State of Wisconsin, caused the following Executive Order to be issued:

MADISON, June 29, 1865.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to the people of this State the death, at Burlington, Iowa, on the 19th inst., of Hon. Henry Dodge, one of Wisconsin's most honored public men.

From an early day, Gen. Dodge was actively and intimately connected with the affairs of Wisconsin, in the several capacities of Governor, Delegate in Congress and United States Senator.

At the close of his Senatorial career, he retired from public life, and to the enjoyment of a dignified and happy seclusion, which he had so well earned, by long and faithful services as a brave and accomplished soldier, an enlightened and incomparable statesman.

Gen. Dodge was for many years recognized as one of the most distinguished leaders in the nation. Too brave to be other than he seemed, too honest to be a demagogue, his course was characterized by a manly independence in doing the right, which won for him the confidence of the whole people.

After a long life of rare usefulness, he has gone from our midst; and truly may it be said of him, that to few, indeed, has it been given to leave a fame at once so widespread and so spotless.

As a testimony of respect, the usual badge of mourning will be displayed at the several State Departments for the period of thirty days.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin.

In commemoration of his public services, the Legislature of Wisconsin has directed that a marble bust of the late Gov. Henry Dodge be placed within the State capitol.

The subjoined is a copy of the law:

AN ACT TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE GOV. HENRY DODGE:

WHEREAS, It has ever been an honored custom of all civilized and enlightened governments to perpetuate the memory of their eminent statesmen, generals and philanthropists, by means of paintings and statuary, as well as through the annals of history; and

WHEREAS, The State of Wisconsin has reason to be proud of the ability, the sterling integrity and the eminent services of the late Gov. Henry Dodge, and is called upon to recognize these qualities and services in some permanent and enduring way, that shall be alike creditable and honorable to the State; and

WHEREAS, We believe Mr. E. P. Knowles to possess genius and talent as a sculptor of the highest order, and that he is capable of executing a statue that shall reflect credit, both upon himself as an artist, and upon the State of which he is a citizen; therefore,

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows, etc.

The act then goes on to authorize Mr. Knowles to execute the bust, of the finest marble, at a cost of \$2,000; and when done to be placed in some conspicuous place in the capitol, under the direction of the Governor, the Secretary and Chief Justice of the State.

Thus it will be seen that the highest honors of the State, as well as of the people, have been conferred upon him ; and perhaps no man ever more justly deserved such honors.

GEN. WILLIAM R. SMITH.

William Rudolph Smith, the eldest son of William Moore Smith, was born at LaTrappe, in Montgomery County, Penn., on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1787. The family removing to Philadelphia in 1792, he was placed at school under the tuition of Mr. James Little and his ushers, this being at that time the largest and best preparatory school in the city. In 1799, he was placed in the Latin school of the Rev. James McCrea, but soon afterward the whole care of his education was assumed by his grandfather, the Rev. William Smith, D. D., who received him into the old family residence at the Falls of Schuycill, where he remained under a rigid course of instruction until April, 1803, when, as private secretary, he accompanied his father to England, the latter being one of the Commissioners under the sixth article of the Jay treaty, to adjust and settle the demands of the British claimants. During their protracted residence in England, the father and son traveled much together at various times, journeying along the south coast from Dover to Falmouth, visiting all points of interest in the interior of the South and West, and making frequent and extended journeys into other parts of the Kingdom. In London their time was happily spent at the houses of many friends, and particularly at the house of Charles Dilly, Queens Square, so often mentioned by Boswell in his "Life of Johnson." Mr. Dilly took a great satisfaction in showing to his guests the arm-chair in which Dr. Johnson sat at his table, and where he enjoyed himself perhaps more than at any other house in London. It was at this hospitable table that Dr. Johnson met with and learned to tolerate the great radical leader John Wilkes. In Mr. Dilly's house the young Secretary had the gratification to meet with the venerable Pascal Paoli, with Richard Cumberland, with a brother of James Boswell and with many of the literary celebrities and other notorieties of the day. Benjamin West, the President of the Royal Society, in his friendly attentions to the father and son, did much to repay the obligations which in early life he owed to his friend and patron Dr. William Smith.

In the house of Mr. West, in Great Newman street and in the picture gallery, young William R. Smith met and formed friendships with many of the great painters and artists of England as well as of the continent, for, in those stirring times, London was the "City of Refuge" of all classes of "Emigres" and refugees seeking safety from the whirlwind of strife, then sweeping over every country in Europe. George Cadondal, the great Vendean Chief, and Gen. Pichegrou, both afterward concerned in the attempt to assassinate Napoleon, were among the acquaintances thus formed.

These London days, teeming with recollections of Sarah Siddons, John and Stephen Kemble, of George III, the crazy old King, to whom he had been presented at court, of the Prince of Wales and Beau Brummel, and of the soldiers and statesmen who were then shaping the destiny of the civilized world, formed the solace of many an hour in after years, and incidents of this period remembered and related in his inimitable manner were the delight of three successive generations of listening friends. His father intending him for the bar, young William R. Smith, during his residence in England, commenced a preparatory course of study under the direction of Thomas Kearsley, Esq., of the middle temple, and from this period until the autumn of 1808, he was a diligent student of the law, for the first two years after his return to America, under the direction of his father and afterward in the office of James Milnor, in Philadelphia. In after years, Mr. Milnor removed to New York, and, having taken orders, became a distinguished minister of the Episcopal Church.

In 1808, Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, his examiners being Richard Rush, Thomas Ross and Peter A. Browne; the Judge was Jacob Rush. The following year he removed to Huntingdon, Penn., a town laid out by his grandfather and named in honor of his friend Selina, Countess of Huntingdon.

Having entered into the practice of his profession and feeling therefore settled in life, Mr. Smith was, on the 17th of March, 1809, married to Eliza Anthony, of Philadelphia, who was

descended on the father's side from the Rhode Island family of that name, and on the mother's side from Michael Hillegas, the Treasurer of the United States during the Revolution. For the ensuing eleven years, Mr. Smith led a busy life, assuming at once a leadership in his profession, and becoming extensively known as one of the profoundest lawyers in the State. In 1811, he was appointed under Walter Franklin, Deputy Attorney General for Cambria County; was re-appointed to the same office by Richard Rush, and, in 1812, was again re-appointed by Jared Ingersol, the Attorney General. A boy's preference for a military career had impelled Mr. Smith in early life to connect himself with the Third Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, and, whilst a member of that troop, had the satisfaction of riding the same horse which had carried his father, when a member of this same company, in the expedition to suppress the celebrated whisky insurrection. This taste for military affairs strengthened with advancing years, and caused Mr. Smith to make a careful study of the national defenses, and the organization of the State militia forces. He devoted a large portion of his time to the study of field tactics, and was energetic and active in the organization and drilling of the Pennsylvania Militia, in which he served in various grades up to the rank of Major General. In the war of 1812-15 with England, he was Colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and commanded that regiment when it was ordered to Erie to support Gen. Scott in the movement on Canada, which resulted in the victory at Lundy's Lane.

Gen. Smith was in Baltimore during the siege of that city; he witnessed the disaster at Bladensburg, and the burning of Washington by the British. In civil life, Gen. Smith filled with distinguished ability the various offices to which he was at intervals either elected or appointed. He served in both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held many offices of civil trust and honor, and, in January, 1836, was admitted Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

In January, 1820, Gen. Smith lost his wife, her death occurring suddenly, after a brief illness of a few hours only. Three years afterward he married again, his second wife being Mary Hamilton Van Dyke, whose family, originally from Delaware, had removed to and settled in the State of Tennessee. In 1828, Gen. Smith removed from Huntingdon to Bedford County, where he resided until the year 1837, when he was appointed Commissioner of the United States in conjunction with Gov. Henry Dodge, to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their pinneries on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The journey into the Northwest, in the fulfillment of this trust, forms an important epoch in the life of Gen. Smith. The wonderful resources of the country in everything that serves to make a nation happy, rich and great, impressed him profoundly. He saw, with the prophetic vision of a statesman, that the scepter of empire must surely pass from the East to be seized upon with firmness and permanently held by the mighty West. Instantly, almost, he resolved to be one of that earnest band of pioneers, who, turning heroically from the ease and comforts of their Eastern homes, willingly encountered all the hardships of a frontier life in order to contribute the treasures of their learning and experience to the great work of formulating the legislation and shaping the destiny of these new States of such glorious promise. His letters to his brother, Richard Penn Smith, afterward published in Philadelphia under the title of "Observations on Wisconsin Territory," are filled with glowing descriptions of this paradise for farmers. That the magic beauty of the scenery deeply touched his poetic nature, may be witnessed by the following lines, dashed off in a moment of tender recollection:

" All hail Wisconsin ! prairie land,
 In summer decked with flowers,
 As scattered by some fairy hand
 Mid sylvan shades and bowers.

" Thy soil abundant harvests yields,
 Thy rocks give mineral wealth ;
 And every breeze that sweeps thy fields
 Comes redolent of health.

“ Perennial springs and inland seas
 Give other beauties zest ;
 Long may thy dwellers live in ease,
 Gem of the fertile West ! ”

Returning to Pennsylvania, Gen. Smith, in 1838, removed his family to Wisconsin and settled in Iowa County, at Mineral Point. In 1839, he was appointed Adjutant General of the Territory of Wisconsin, by Gov. Dodge, which office he held under successive administrations for about twelve years. He also received from Gov. Dodge the civil appointment of District Attorney of Iowa County, retaining this office also for many years. In 1840, he presided over the first Democratic Convention that assembled at the seat of government of Wisconsin Territory, and he drafted the address sent forth by that body to the people. He was elected Secretary to the Legislative Council of Wisconsin, and, in 1846, was elected delegate to the convention to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin. The journals of that convention show that Gen. Smith either originated or gave most earnest support to many of the legislative reforms that have since become law in Wisconsin, and have been widely adopted in other States of the Union, notably the “ Homestead Exemption Law ” and the “ Rights of Married Women.” In 1849, Gen. Smith was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate, and again in 1850, receiving the compliment of a unanimous vote. In 1849, Gen. Smith, together with a few other citizens interested, like himself, in collecting and preserving all matters of historical interest, formed the “ State Historical Society of Wisconsin.” The immediate success of the society in collecting valuable material induced the Legislature to place the institution under State patronage. A room in the capitol was assigned for the use of the society, and thereafter annual appropriations were regularly made to carry out and enlarge the work and usefulness of the institution. By a special act of the Legislature, in 1852, Gen. Smith was authorized to compile a “ Documentary History of Wisconsin, from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time.” To this work he devoted several years of his life, and two volumes of the history were published by the State in 1854. In 1856, Gen. Smith was elected Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin, and for two years he filled that office with marked ability ; then, having reached the ripe age of seventy-one years, he deemed it best to retire from active professional and political life, and, for the remainder of his days, to enjoy the well-earned quiet of his home, his library, and the society of his family and intimate friends. Here, for eleven years more, he was the delight of all who approached him ; his ripe scholarship and varied information, his sparkling wit and kindly disposition, gave a charm to his conversation that will never be obliterated from the memories of those who knew him. His reminiscences of Washington and the statesmen of his day, with many incidents and anecdotes of historical interest, were related with dramatic effect. The hands of Washington had rested upon his head ; he had listened to the reading of the farewell address. He was present in the German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, when Maj. Gen. Lee, by the appointment of Congress, pronounced the funeral oration of Washington ; he was in the theater on the night when the (now) national anthem of “ Hail Columbia ” was first sung, and was witness to the enthusiasm with which the song was greeted ; he had seen every President of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln, and was thus in himself, almost, a history of the Republic. These, and similar recollections, endeared him to a generation that regarded many of the events in which he had been an actor as almost belonging to antiquity. In 1868, Gen. Smith, still active and in good health, made the tour of Wisconsin, visiting many of his old friends in the Northern and Eastern parts of the State. Then he proceeded to Quincy, in the State of Illinois, to visit his youngest daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Deaderick, residing in that city, and there, in the fullness of years, this long and brilliant life came to a quiet and peaceful close. Gen. Smith, during all his life, was an active and prominent Freemason, passing through all the degrees of that Order from the Blue Lodge to the Royal Arch Chapter. He had been Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania, and was several times made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. He had a singular love and veneration for the Order whilst he lived, and he was buried with Masonic honors in Mineral Point, Wis., on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1868. A stately Masonic monument now marks his resting-place.

HON. MOSES MEEKER.

Moses Meeker was born in New Jersey in 1790. His education was received in his native State, and in 1817 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of white lead. While on a visit to St. Louis in 1822, he was informed of an expedition to the lead-mining region, the Fever River. Imbibing of the spirit of adventure, he disposed of his business in Cincinnati and joined fortunes with Col. Cole. At that time the journey from Cincinnati to the present site of Galena was dangerous, from the natural contour of the country and the presence of the insatiable Indian who not having ceded the mining territory, guarded it most jealously from encroachment. The journey led through a tangled wilderness, without roads or bridges, and only after a perilous voyage did the adventurers ultimately reach their destination on the 12th of November, 1822. An exploration of the region satisfied him of the mineral wealth, and Mr. Meeker determined to embark in mining operations. He then returned to Cincinnati on horseback, and entered into a correspondence with John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, soliciting information regarding the method of mining. This correspondence having been submitted to President Monroe, resulted in the issuance of an order, permitting Mr. Meeker to build furnaces, operate the mines and make other improvements. On receiving this order in Cincinnati, Mr. Meeker purchased a substantial keel-boat, enlisted several families, numbering forty-three persons in all, and on the 5th day of April, 1823, started for the lead regions by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and arrived at Galena in June of the same year. He at once commenced the building of furnaces, and in August of that year a census was taken, showing the population of Galena to be seventy-four whites and 500 Indians. The furnaces were completed in the spring of 1824, and during the first year 425 pounds of smelted ore was produced.

The disruption of business, occasioned by the Black Hawk war, caused a temporary suspension of work. During the interregnum, Mr. Meeker took a prominent part in the war, acting under a Captain's commission. After the Indian troubles had been effectually quelled, he removed to Iowa County and commenced the erection of a blast furnace on the Blue River. The accumulation of business absorbed his entire attention until 1842, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected in 1843.

In 1846, he represented Iowa County in the First Constitutional Convention, and served in the responsible capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements. To his innate sense and sound wisdom, the country is indebted for the embodiments of the article governing public improvements, which alone has often prevented the Legislature from plunging the State into irretrievable debt.

He resided in Iowa County until 1854, when he removed from Mineral Point to his farm at Meeker's Grove, in La Fayette County, and withdrew from active life. In 1865, he removed to Shullsburg, where he died very suddenly of paralysis, on the 7th day of July. Dr. Meeker was a man of high moral and religious character; he was patriotic, courageous, honest, hospitable, and his house was ever the welcome asylum of the stranger and homeless.

Dr. Meeker was twice married, first in 1818 to Miss Mary R. Henry, who died in 1829, and again in 1837 in Cincinnati, to Miss Eliza P. Shackleton, who still survives. He had a large family of children, who occupy prominent social stations in the walks of life.

HON. CHARLES DUNN.

Among Wisconsin's distinguished men, both at a very early day and during the subsequent career of the State, for many years Judge Dunn, as he was generally known, occupied a prominent and leading position. He was born December 28, 1779, in Bullitt County, Ky., his father being a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his mother, Amy Burks, being an American, and a daughter of "Old Virginny." In his youth, Judge Dunn received only an ordinary education—his way to distinction being unheralded, either by the honors of Yale or some less pretentious college. After passing his majority, he began the study of law in the office of Worden Pope,



John J. Reop,

MINERAL POINT.

of Louisville, in his native State, with whom he remained for a brief time, then continued with John Pope, of Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. In 1819, he removed to Illinois, then the "Land of Lead" for large numbers of the ambitious youth of the South. Here he finished his legal studies under the tutelage of Nathaniel Pope, then one of the leading advocates of the Northwest, and United States District Judge of Illinois.

Judge Dunn was admitted to the bar in 1820, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Jonesboro, Ill. Very soon after, he was appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives of that State, a position which he retained five years. From this time forward, almost to the end of his life, he filled a variety of eminent public stations in a worthy and serviceable manner.

In 1829, Mr. Dunn received the appointment of Acting Commissioner of the Illinois and Michigan Canal enterprise, from Gov. Edwards, and, during this year, he, in connection with several others—official associates and interested parties—laid out and surveyed the first plat of Chicago. The Commissioners commenced the sale of lots immediately after, and, during the ensuing two years, the sales were continued. The entire amount received for lots during that time would not pay for one business lot to-day in the Garden City.

When the Black Hawk war broke out, in May, 1832, Mr. Dunn entered the militia service, and, being commissioned as Captain, raised a company in Pope County, Ill., which he commanded during the campaign, through which he passed honorably, but not fortunately. His misfortune consisted in being shot and severely wounded by a timid sentinel, in what is now known as the town of Dunn, Pope County. While Capt. Dunn, who was officer of the day, was approaching, in company with the Sergeant and relief guard, the sentinel on post, becoming alarmed, instead of giving the usual challenge, drew up and fired at the party, striking Capt. Dunn in the groin and inflicting a wound which confined him at Fort Dixon until the close of the war.

In 1835, Mr. Dunn was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, and, during the session, served acceptably as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, in 1836, Mr. Dunn received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Territory, a position which he filled with credit until May, 1848, when Wisconsin was admitted into the Union of States, and the bench was changed. His associates during that time were Judge Miller and Judge Irvin, both of whom were appointed with Mr. Dunn.

Judge Dunn was elected a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, and served as President pro tem. at the organization of the Convention. He also acted in the capacity of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the proceedings, and wielded an influence at once potent and salutary in shaping many of the organic provisions of the State law. He spoke frequently, readily, and with good judgment during the action of the Convention; but his speeches were never long; they were rather, brief, and to the point, and were always listened to with respect.

After the organization and admission of the State, Judge Dunn turned his attention to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, taking up his residence at Belmont, in La Fayette County, the first seat of government. Subsequently, in 1853-54, 1855-56, he represented La Fayette County in the State Senate, and again occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1856, he ran for Congress against C. C. Washburn, and, in 1870, he was a candidate for the State Senatorship against H. S. Magoon; but was in both instances defeated.

On the 7th day of April, 1872, at the advanced age of seventy-two years and nearly four months, and after a life of great prominence and usefulness, Judge Dunn died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. David W. Jones, in the city of Mineral Point. The bar of the Supreme Court held a meeting, and paid that respect which was due to his great worth and eminent position. The proceedings were placed on record, and may be found in the thirtieth volume of the Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports.

In politics, Judge Dunn was an ardent and outspoken Democrat; and, being a Kentuckian, he clung instinctively to the Southern sentiment regarding slavery and State rights. When the organization of the Republican party was effected, he opposed the measures with all the ardor of his strong nature and political faith. It is said, though he was so enthusiastic in his convictions, that he was not unfair or rancorous toward his opponents; and, as a member of the bar, was generally acceptable to the people. During the time he was on the bench, his duties were quite onerous, as the district over which he presided was the most populous and important in the Territory, and also produced the greatest amount of litigation at that time.

Socially, Judge Dunn was highly respected and well liked. He was courteous and dignified in his manners, and possessed of qualities that made him very popular with his acquaintances, and agreeable as well as instructive in conversation. At the time of his death, he was the oldest member of the legal profession in the State, and one of the most esteemed.

The following extracts, from the report of the Supreme Court proceedings, from the resolutions adopted by the bar of the State, and from an address to the bench of the Supreme Court, by Moses M. Strong and others, will fully illustrate the character of this illustrious pioneer, and the high appreciation in which he was held by his compeers.

From the Supreme Court Reports :

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Hon. Charles Dunn, the bar has lost one of its most distinguished members, the profession one of its truest friends, the public one of its ablest defenders, the State one of its most esteemed citizens, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That Charles Dunn will be remembered as a learned jurist, an able advocate, a sound exponent of constitutional principles, and a true American citizen.

Resolved, That in remembering his amenity of manners, his kindly forbearance and uniform courtesy, both on the bench and at the bar, we will endeavor to emulate his virtues and strive to cultivate the friendly relations and courteousness of professional character, both before the courts and toward each other, of which he gave such good example, and that is always praiseworthy in every member of the profession.

From the resolutions of the State bar, presented by E. G. Ryan, Chief Justice, since deceased :

"It was Judge Dunn's lot in life to fill many stations, professionally and lay, executive, legislative and judicial. So far as I know or have been able to learn, these rather sought him than he them. There was a modesty in the man that was rare in his generation. I think his own estimate of his own powers was below, not above the estimate of all who knew him well, and he was a thoroughly earnest man. He filled all his offices with singular fidelity and zeal, as if each in its turn were the chief end of his life. To say that he filled them with ability would be faint praise. He did not achieve success in them by just escaping failure. He was a faithful officer; his officers were never below him, but he was always above them. None of them gave opportunity of showing all that he was, of calling out the strength that was in him. They were all respectable, some of them were high; but his intellect, his culture, his general capacity, towered far above every station he ever occupied. We mourn for the untried powers that die out of the world with the young. Let us mourn for the world when it suffers great powers to die, unused in its service, with the old. * * * He was truly a great man in a private station; while his intellect was calm, it was solid; while it was not brilliant, it was comprehensive and far-reaching. It was deliberate, discriminating, clear, wise, just. I doubt if he has left among us his intellectual equal. His character was solid, strong and resolute, but not stern or harsh. His stronger qualities were softened by great sense of humor and great kindness of heart. * * * He was generous and trustful to a fault. * * * It is little to say that he was the soul of honor. He could not be false or mean. He did not know what treason was; that which he believed, that which he loved, that to which he gave his faith, were part of himself. He could not desert faith, or friend, or duty, without betraying his own life. Dishonor in him would have been moral suicide."

From the remarks of Moses M. Strong: "While Judge Dunn, always as an essential part of his nature, displayed upon the bench the *suavitate in modo*, it was invariably accompanied with the *fortiter in re*. Numerous illustrations might be given, but one most remarkable, and bordering on the tragic, must suffice :

"In 1838, an atrocious murder had been perpetrated in Grant County, and a person charged with the crime was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. He was brought before the Judge upon a writ of habeas corpus, who, after a full investigation, admitted the prisoner to bail, which he obtained and was set at liberty. The inhabitants in the vicinity of the murder were very much incensed, and assembled in large numbers, with the avowed intention of lynching the accused, who only saved his life by flight. His sureties were also compelled to leave the Territory, at the hazard of their lives. The mob, in which were some very respectable citizens, also passed a resolution, of which they notified the Judge that if he attempted to hold another court in that county it would be at the risk of his life.

"On the day appointed by law for holding court, the Judge appeared, as usual, without guard or escort, as calm and undisturbed as though he was entirely ignorant of the menaces of the mob, many of whom, as he knew, were in attendance. Without having spoken to any member of the court or to the Sheriff of the danger with which he was threatened, he took his seat upon the bench, with his accustomed quiet dignity, and ordered the Sheriff to open court. It was observed that he took with him, to his seat, his saddle-bags, and placed them immediately by his side. This was his arsenal. The firm, determined and resolute purpose of the Judge to hold that court at that time and at that place, in despite of all threats of personal violence, was so unmistakably developed in every lineament of his unblanched features, that all appearance of mob violence was effectually subdued. The Sheriff opened court, and its business was proceeded with in its usual orderly manner. * * * But it was neither on the bench, at the bar, in office, or in political contests, that those traits of character were developed which endeared Judge Dunn most to those who knew him best. In social life, and in every-day intercourse with his friends and neighbors who knew him so well and who prized him so highly, he lived and moved, the object of the highest esteem and warmest friendship all of with whom he came in contact."

George B. Smith, since deceased, and Justice Cole, also spoke in extended and eulogistic terms similar to the above.

HON. STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK.

One of the early settlers in Iowa County was S. P. Hollenbeck, who came to Mineral Point in 1834, and was, from that time until 1863, considered one of the representative men of this portion of the State. The subject of this sketch was a native of Vermont, his parents, Abram and Abigail, having been residents of Richmond, Chittenden County, of that State. He was born on the 28th day of March, 1801, and after reaching manhood, having received a common-school education, he embraced the honorable vocation of millwright. After arriving in Wisconsin, he remained single until 1841, when he married Harriet Blair.

One peculiar and somewhat remarkable pioneer experience, in which he was engaged as the most prominent actor, is especially worthy of note, as it illustrates very fairly some of the traits for which he was most remarkable. It appears that, in 1840, the Winnebago Indians, who were then on the north side of the Wisconsin River, became somewhat restive, as ever becomes the Indian nature, and, contrary to treaty, made with them previous to 1840, by which their lands on this side of the river were ceded to the Government, they returned to their old tramping grounds, thus violating the conditions of the treaty; and if they did not make any very hostile demonstrations, greatly alarmed the settlers.

Orders were immediately despatched by Gov. Dodge to Mr. Hollenbeck, instructing him to take men and go into Richland County and arrest the Indians. Without delay or ceremony, Mr. Hollenbeck at once started, taking but three men to assist him in the arduous undertaking. Pushing boldly forward, they arrived at the Indian camp, in the wilds of Richland County, about 10 o'clock at night, and then and there Mr. H. proceeded to arrest the whole band of one hundred. They quietly submitted to be taken, and were soon after turned over to the tender mercies of a United States Army Captain. This officer pronounced this act of these three or four men rash and foolhardy in the extreme, and one that might have resulted very disastrously.

However, the courage and nerve displayed on this occasion by the men speaks volumes in their favor.

When the State Constitutional Convention convened in 1847, Mr. Hollenbeck was selected as one of the representatives from this section of the State. Although he took no very prominent part in the proceedings, yet the record of his votes on the various propositions submitted for consideration displayed a keenness of apprehension, accuracy of information, and depth of judgment, as well as honesty of purpose, at once creditable to himself and useful to the interests of his constituents.

Subsequent to the time of the State organization, he took no prominently active part in politics, until 1855, when he was chosen a member of the Assembly. Aside from this, he held numerous important local offices, until 1863, when he removed to Green County. Eventually, Mr. Hollenbeck removed to Minnesota and out of the political and public arena of Wisconsin, but not beyond the reach of the remembrance of appreciative and admiring friends—friends to whom he is endeared by many useful and worthy acts, and that no time or distance can alienate.

COL. THOMAS STEPHENS.

Col. Thomas Stephens, by birth and lineage an Englishman, but American by adoption, was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, May 3, 1815. He was, at an early age, inured to the hardships inseparable from a miner's life, but as his magnificent frame slowly developed by time, his fine figure attracted the notice of certain court officials, who interested themselves in his behalf, and procured for him a commission in the Royal Life Guards. At Windsor Castle, his preparatory studies included the arts of fencing, broad-sword exercise, and the manly art of self-defense. He evinced a remarkable aptitude in handling the sword, and, on graduating in May, 1837, he vanquished his instructor, and was thence accorded first rank in the class. During his three years' service with the Guards, he won many emoluments and encomiums, and, at the expiration of that period, his pre-eminent ability as a swordsman was acknowledged throughout the United Kingdom. Aspiring to greater deeds, he removed to the United States in 1840, and settled in the iron regions surrounding Pottsville, Penn. Here his wondrous skill was turned to profitable account, by imparting instructions to tyros, and his exhibitions elicited the warm approbation of Gen. Winfield Scott and other military authorities. Removing to Philadelphia, he taught swordmanship for two years, during which time he gained the mastery of such professionals as Prof. Newton, of Norwich University; Prof. H. V. Morris, of the Pennsylvania Military Institute; and N. H. Davis, Sword Master and Military Instructor of Virginia. French, German and Polish experts were alike disarmed by him. His "New Method," as taught in his Sword Manual, was the subject of approbatory testimony from hundreds of military heads, and professional and amateur fencers. Among the number, Gen. Scott and Prof. Wayne, of West Point, recommended it for the use of the United States Army. Col. Stephens was a man of noble stature, six feet two inches in height, of muscular and well knit frame, and could wield his weapons with equal facility either with the right or left hand, changing from right to left and *vice versa* with a movement that defied detection. He taught fencing at West Point and New York, although his first classes were organized at Williamsport, Penn., where he also met his future wife, Miss Jane W., daughter of Isaiah Hagerman. In 1845, Col. Stephens was attracted to the lead fields around Galena, Ill., whence he visited the Lake Superior iron mines. On his return East, his marriage with Miss Hagerman was consummated, on August 5, 1847, and two days subsequently they departed on a bridal tour, extending toward their new home in Dodgeville. Soon after his arrival here, Col. Stephens built the Western Hotel, which was burned and re-built. In 1851, he visited California, and returned to Dodgeville for permanent settlement. In 1857, he was appointed Inspector General of the Wisconsin State Militia, and afterward he embarked in the real estate and loan business. At the announcement of the secession, he volunteered his services in defense of his adopted country, and went forth to the field of carnage in 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. After a brief experience of the glory of war, he returned home on sick leave. On conval-

escing, he resumed command of his regiment, and, by distinguished bravery, augmented his hitherto renowned achievements, receiving, as marks of personal esteem, autographic acknowledgments from the leaders of the campaign. At the close of the war, Col. Stephens was presented by the Second Wisconsin Cavalry with a handsomely chased and richly mounted sword, a brace of costly revolvers, a belt, sash, spurs and other equipments, together with an oil painting of himself. His first commission as Colonel, signed by Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, in 1841, was granted as testimony of services rendered in suppressing riots.

Together with a brother, the subject of this sketch visited Great Britain in 1869, and while there was received with universal honors at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. The seeds of disease sown while battling for the honor and unity of his adopted home were surely germinating. In spite of the sea voyage, the delightful sojourn in his boyhood's home, and the most skillful medical care, he gradually failed, and went to his long rest July 22, 1871.

Few men enjoyed a more extended acquaintance than Col. Stephens, and his friendship once acquired bloomed with the never-fading vigor of a perennial plant. As a gentleman of liberality, wealth and honor, he was the self-constituted protector of the poor and friendless, and an orphan's appeal to him was never made in vain. As an instance of his generosity to a fallen foe, the following incident of his relations with an adversary is a powerful illustration: While in New York City, he was challenged to mortal combat by a French preceptor. The challenge was accepted, the spot was designated, and swords selected as the weapons. At the third round, the Frenchman's sword was wrenched from his grasp, and, after describing a parabola in the air, fell to the ground at some distance. The vivacious Gaul, crestfallen, with the last trace of mirth departed from his countenance, threw himself back on his horse and appealed loudly for mercy. Afterward, to testify his appreciation of his foeman's magnanimity, he gave a dinner, at which Col. Stephens presided, and carved the fowls with his host's sword, then fashioned into a carving-knife.

HON. HENRY M. BILLINGS.

Henry M. Billings was born at Chaghticoke, N. Y., on the 18th day of May, 1806, and passed the earlier years of his life amid home influences and home surroundings. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the procurement of an ordinary education in those days, he succeeded in securing a partial collegiate and military experience. The fever of Western emigration, as is well known, became almost epidemic half a century ago, and Mr. Billings, joining in the tide that flowed hitherward in 1828, came to Galena and established his home in that flourishing settlement. He remained here but two years, however, when he went to Centerville, Wis., where he remained nearly twenty years, actively engaged in the discharge of his duties as a man and a citizen, and receiving numerous evidences of the appreciation in which he was held by his neighbors and friends. In 1838, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, which convened that year at Madison, and the discharge of his trust so commended him to his constituency that he was re-elected to the same position in 1839, 1840 and 1846. In the latter year, he was commissioned Colonel of Militia by Governor Dodge, and on March 5, of the same annual, he was united in marriage to Ann Broy. In 1848, he was elected State Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, and, during the year following, became a resident of the town of Highland (now Eden) in Iowa County. In 1858, he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, in 1861, received the nomination of Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Edward Salomon. He was the first President of the State Agricultural Society, a prominent member of the Masonic order, and identified with reforms and the correction of abuses without regard to the source whence the same originated. He was killed by a runaway team February 6, 1862.

HON. ELIHU B. GOODSSELL.

Mr. Goodsell is of Irish descent and was born in Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vt. His grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, fell at the battle of Bennington. The maiden name

of his mother was Ann Atherton, and though born at Greenfield, Mass., removed to Vermont at an early day. The subject of this sketch was born May 11, 1806; received an academic education and removed to Quincy, Ill., in April, 1832, subsequently visiting Dubuque, accompanying La Claire, the French interpreter, thither, also a Government agent, for the purpose of effecting a removal of the Indians from that locality. When the party arrived, there was neither a habitation nor a white person on the site of the present city. From there he journeyed to Mineral Point and attended the first court which ever sat in that vicinity, finally removing to the town of Highland, and settling among the Winnebago Indians, whom he always found hospitable, kind and well-disposed. On May 4, 1846, he was married to Miss Isabella Oakes, and the same year was elected a member of the convention from the county of Iowa, serving in that body as a member on eminent domain and property of the State, taking a thoughtful, conservative and sagacious part in the deliberations of that body. Subsequent to this period, he filled the position of Postmaster and numerous town offices, and, in 1865, was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1845, he laid out the village of Highland for the convenience of lead miners, since when it has become the thriving center of a flourishing farming country.

GEN. CHARLES BRACKEN.

One of the distinguished dead of this portion of the State was the subject of this sketch, Gen. Charles Bracken, who was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., April 6, 1797, and died at Walnut Grove, La Fayette Co., on the 16th of April, 1861, after a long and painful illness. Exposed from his earliest infancy to the toils and privations of a frontier life, the General was the embodiment of the stern and unflinching virtues born of such an age and experience. A surveyor by profession, he removed to Cynthiana, Ky., in 1816, when he became engaged in teaching, and also upon the survey of the boundary lines between the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas. In 1814, he volunteered as a member of the Pittsburgh Blues, of which he was elected Orderly Sergeant, and marched to Baltimore, expecting to participate in the defense of that city, arriving, however, after the engagement. In March, 1820, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Jones, a resident of Harrison County, Ky., and eight years later removed to Galena, where he entered the service of Clopton & Van Matre. He established what has since been known as the "Van Matre survey." In September, 1830, he was joined by his family, consisting of a wife and three children, and settled in Wisconsin near the county line, between La Fayette and Iowa, where he resided up to the day of his death. During the Black Hawk war, he was an officer stationed at Fort Defiance and participated in the leading battles of that memorable contest, resuming mining and smelting in Rock Branch, in Willow Springs Township, La Fayette County, at its close, which he continued until 1835, when he became a speculator. In 1840, he began the manufacture of copper on Otter Creek, Willow Springs Township, and carried on extensive operations, hauling his product to Milwaukee by teams. In 1838, he became a member of the Legislature, serving in his capacity of Representative with distinguished success, and was re-elected in 1856 or 1857. In 1848, his wife died at the family homestead, located on a farm about half a mile south of the place first occupied by the family after their settlement in Wisconsin. During the latter portion of his life, Gen. Bracken was engaged in farming, and so remained up to the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the community in which he resided, and a leading spirit in all works of public improvement, and in his several capacities of pioneer, soldier, surveyor and legislator he was brave, self-sacrificing and capable, esteemed as a friend and citizen not more than for his many noble qualities as a man

GEN. JOHN B. TERRY,

one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Iowa County and a man universally respected for his unswerving integrity, died at his residence in the city of Mineral Point on Sunday morning, January 11, 1874. He was born at Coxsackie, N. Y., January 18, 1796, and was consequently within one week of his 78th birthday. In his youth he was apprenticed to the hardware business, at Troy, N. Y., in which he subsequently engaged at St. Charles, Mo., whence he moved

to Sangamon, Ill., and thence to the lead mines in 1829, where he became a merchant and smelter. He early identified himself with Territorial interests, and was a member of the first Legislature which convened at Belmont. During the war with Black Hawk, he revived his recollections of active service experienced in the war of 1812, receiving a Captain's commission for meritorious services in former contest, and later appointed Brigadier General of the State Militia by Gov. Dodge. His subsequent career was amid the bustle of trade and business, and in every department of life with which he was identified he honored and sustained. His home, from its first establishment in the wilderness, was a haven of rest for the foot-sore and weary; no one ever left his door needy, and no good work lacked for his sympathy and assistance. As an upright, generous-hearted man, he was known the State over, and in his death Wisconsin, of which he may be justly regarded as prominent among the early defenders and law-givers, sustained a loss not easily repaired.

JOHN FALLS O'NEILL.

Capt. O'Neill was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, coming to America when only sixteen years of age. He located at Baltimore, Md., for a short time, where he had some relatives; but possessed of an adventurous spirit, the chances in the Far West induced him to try his fortune there, and he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered one of the merchandising establishments as a clerk. He went from St. Louis to Santa Fe with one of the first overland trains that crossed the plains, probably in the year 1826, and on coming back moved to Galena, Ill., where he engaged largely in lead mining and smelting. He was married at that place on the 16th of September, 1827, to Miss Mary A. Sublette, and the result of the union was thirteen children, seven of whom are dead. Mr. O'Neill was in many of the Indian wars of the time of the first settlement of Illinois and Wisconsin, took an active part in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, and there gained his title of Captain, by which he has since been known. He had a host of interesting recollections of the life among the pioneers. He was among the first who located the land on which the beautiful capital city of Wisconsin, Madison, now stands, and at one time had valuable interests there. His name will be found frequently mentioned among those who organized the territorial government of Wisconsin, and during those stirring times he occupied many prominent positions and acquired considerable wealth. In 1849, when the gold fever broke out in California, he joined the tide across the plains, his eldest son accompanying him. He tried his fortunes in the southern mines, and for awhile resided at Stockton. Returning to the East in 1851 he started across the plains in the spring of 1852, with his family, arriving in American Valley, California, in the fall, where he engaged quite extensively in merchandising and packing, at one time owning a pack-train of 100 mules. He removed his family to Marysville in 1856, but returned to American Valley in 1859, and made his permanent home there until the date of his death, which occurred on May 9, 1880.

Capt. O'Neill was one of the school of old-time gentlemen, now rapidly passing away. His cordial greeting, the polite military salute which was invariably tendered to his friends on meeting them, will long be remembered. His life proved to be a striving, active one, and but few men have had more thrilling and varied experiences.

COL. DANIEL M. PARKINSON.

This distinguished Western pioneer was the sixth son of Peter Parkinson, an enterprising Scotchman who emigrated to America at a date unknown to his family, and settled in East Tennessee. His mother was Mary Morgan, the sister of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Parkinson was born in Carter County, East Tennessee, October 20, 1790, and his father dying when the subject of this sketch was but two years old, he grew to manhood in a wilderness inhabited by roving bands of hostile and friendly Indians. In 1822, he settled in Sangamon County, Ill., having previously resided a brief period in Madison County the same State, and White County, Tenn., where he engaged in farming, and was in all respects a prudent husbandman. In October, 1827, he removed to New Diggings, La Fayette Co., Wis., where he remained two years, when he again removed to Mineral Point, where he built the

third house erected in that place and conducted a tavern and billiard-room. Previous to his settlement in the Territory, he won and married Miss Elizabeth Hyder, a native of Tennessee, and one of the most accomplished ladies of her time (in whose veins flowed the blood of the Hampton family, she being first cousin to Gen. Wade Hampton, during the war commander of "Hampton's Legion" in the Confederate service, and at present United States Senator from the State of South Carolina), who bore him all his children, but two of whom survive Peter Parkinson, Jr., a prominent and universally esteemed resident of La Fayette, and William Parkinson, of Iowa.

Col. Parkinson was Captain, Major and Colonel successively of Territorial militia and Lieutenant in the Winnebago war, also commanding the fifth volunteer company under Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk war. Under the Territorial form of government, he was a Representative from the district embracing what is now Iowa, La Fayette, Grant and Richland Counties in the Legislature convened at Belmont in October, 1836; of that which convened at Burlington in 1838, and was also a member of the first and second sessions of the third Legislative House of Representatives of 1840, 1841 and 1842, in addition having often served as a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1846, he was elected to represent the county of Iowa in the Constitutional Convention, in which body he served on the Committee on Militia, and was a member of the State Legislature of 1849.

Mr. Parkinson passed through all phases of pioneer life in Tennessee, Illinois and Wisconsin. When he settled in Illinois in 1822, the country was still new, houses were built, corn picked and husked, quiltings, harvestings and threshings, etc., all done at meetings of settlers. These meetings were interspersed with rude music, dancing, wrestling, horse-racing, and it may be supposed without offense to the imagination that they had their bowls of whisky punch as well, though Mr. Parkinson was a temperance man, and taught temperance in his family with such success that his three sons never knew the taste of liquors. Limited in education, but possessed of a mind disciplined by reflection and keen observation, he quoted no authorities to sustain his position in debate, relying upon his own convictions for correctness. Physically, he was a perfect Hercules, over six feet six inches in height, and built in proportion. As friend, neighbor and citizen, none could be better; his kindness and hospitality were proverbial and bounded only by his ability to extend them. He lived to see the fruition of success attending the undertakings commenced when the West was a wilderness, and on the 1st day of October, 1868, at his residence in La Fayette County where he was attended by his son Peter Parkinson, Jr., he joined his comrades who had preceded him to their final rest across the Beautiful River. He lived in the companionship of such men as Gen. Henry Dodge, Col. John Moore, Col. Ebenezer Brigham, Col. William S. Hamilton, Gen. Charles Bracken, Judge J. W. Blackstone, Col. Abner Nichols, Col. James Morrison, Col. Levi Sterling, Maj. James P. Cox and Maj. J. B. Terry, all now deceased, but who in their lifetime laid the foundation of Empire in South-western Wisconsin. In influence, weight of character and sincerity of purpose, Daniel M. Parkinson was the peer of any man, and unborn generations will rise up in coming years to bless the memory and do honor to the name of him who is the subject of this brief sketch.

HON. THOMAS JENKINS.

Thomas Jenkins was born in South Carolina in March, 1801, where he secured an education in the elementary branches obtained when not providing for the cultivation of his plantation. After residing for some years in the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Missouri, he removed to Wisconsin, in 1827, and settled at Dodgeville. During the Black Hawk war, he served under Gen. Dodge, and was wounded at the battle of the Pecatonica. In 1833, he was married to Minerva Young; and, as a member of the Committee on Powers, Duties and Restrictions of the Legislature in the Constitutional Convention, he exerted a marked influence, and honored the position he was appointed to fill. In 1849, he removed to California, accompanied by his family, where his wife died the following year, and whence he removed to New Mexico, in 1864, with his two sons. He died in 1866.

HON. LEVI STERLING.

Hon. Levi Sterling was born in Woodford County, Ky., January 2, 1804. He came to Galena in March, 1828, and in May following located in the neighborhood of Mineral Point. He was, in 1830, appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, and County Court of Iowa County; and during the Indian war of 1832, served as a Lieutenant in Capt. Francis Gehon's company, under Col. Dodge. In 1833, he was appointed by Gov. Porter, of Michigan Territory, Sheriff of Iowa County, and at the same time discharged the duties of Marshal of the United States District Court for the counties of Crawford and Iowa, a district of country then embracing the whole of the present limits of Wisconsin, excepting the old county of Brown.

In 1834, he enumerated the inhabitants of his district, which then contained 3,443, Crawford County having 810, and Iowa 2,633, while Brown contained 1,957, making but 5,400 white inhabitants in that part of Michigan Territory now comprising Wisconsin.

In 1836, Mr. Sterling resigned the Shrievalty, and was the same year elected Sergeant at Arms of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, which met at Green Bay in January; and when, the same year, Wisconsin Territory was organized, he was appointed Auctioneer of Iowa County. He was elected Transcribing Clerk of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, at the session held at Burlington in June, 1838, and was the same year appointed one of the Commissioners to relocate the half-breed Indian lands, reserved by the Winnebagoes under the treaty of 1829. He was also, in 1838, chosen a member of the Legislative Council from the county of Iowa for the term of four years. He took his seat at the first session held in Madison in November of that year. He served in the Council five sessions, including two extra sessions, and resigned in 1841. He was in that year appointed by the President Receiver of Public Moneys of the Mineral Point Land District.

He was elected Sheriff of Iowa County in 1846, and re-elected to the same office in 1848. In 1850-51, he served a term in the State Senate; in 1851, he was appointed a Deputy Surveyor of the United States Lands by the Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin; and in 1852, he was again chosen for a term of two years in the State Senate. He was again elected Sheriff of Iowa County in 1854; and, in 1857, he was appointed by Gov. Bashford a Commissioner, in conjunction with ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell and Hon. John P. McGregor, for the location and erection of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

Col. Sterling served creditably in the late war. This long list of public services attest the worth and popularity of the man, whose ambition, with his natural modesty, probity and industry, seems to have been directed to serving faithfully those who confided important trusts to him; and to have done this for so long a series of years, is in itself high praise, and must carry with it ample satisfaction. Col. Sterling died October 16, 1868, leaving three daughters and one son.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY.

Mr. Henry was born in Colchester, Conn., April 10, 1784. He was a son of John Henry, a native of Ireland, and Nancy Gordon, a native of Connecticut. He received a common-school education in the State of New York, and when quite young began life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he enlisted, and, on the 12th of March of that year, received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the army of the United States. At the close of the war he resigned his commission, and shortly after started for the West. He left Cherry Valley, N. Y., in October, 1817, and located at Vincennes, Ind., where he remained about two years, engaging in the mercantile business. In 1819, he left Vincennes and went to St. Genevieve, Mo., where he remained until early in 1821, when he removed to St. Louis, and, in February of that year, purchased a steam saw-mill. Here he did a good business until the mill was burned in the winter of 1823. In 1822, Mr. Henry returned to New York and married Miss Rachiel McQuigg, at Oswego, in that State, bringing his bride to St. Louis. In the spring of 1824, he, with his wife and son, William T.

Henry, then one year old, started for the lead region, arriving in Galena, Ill., early in May. Here he engaged in the mercantile and lead-smelting business with M. C. Comstock, then a prominent citizen of Galena. After retiring from this business a short time after, he was employed as clerk in the office of Thomas C. Legate, Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines, and was subsequently under Lieut. Martin Thomas in the same capacity. At the breaking-out of the Winnebago war in 1827, there being no courts of justice, nor military forces, it became necessary for the people to organize for personal protection. Forthwith a meeting of the citizens of Galena was held and a committee of safety appointed, of which Capt. Henry was chosen Chairman. He gave his whole time gratuitously from the 4th of July, 1827, until October 30, often making trips to Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago, now Portage City. In 1832, at the beginning of the Black Hawk war, he was appointed Sutler to the forces under Gen. Scott, continuing in this capacity through the war, and afterward with the rangers, who patrolled the Indian country until 1833. In the fall of this year, he located at Dodgeville and opened a small store; and August 27, 1834, he was appointed the first Postmaster of the village. In the fall of 1833, he fitted out Isaac Tower with a stock of goods, and sent him from Galena to Lake Koshkonong with four four-horse teams to trade with the Indians. This proved a most successful venture, as in the spring the expedition returned laden with valuable furs which, being sold in New York City, brought the magnificent sum of \$10,000. In October, 1834, Mr. Henry removed to Mineral Point and opened a large stock of goods in a building located near Jerusalem Spring, and August 9, 1836, he was appointed Postmaster of Mineral Point, serving in this capacity until 1841, when he was succeeded by I. T. Lathrop. He retired from the mercantile business in 1837, and for many years served his numerous friends as Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Register of Deeds, etc. He died at Mineral Point February 12, 1853. He left four sons—William T. Henry (lawyer and banker, Mineral Point), Francis Henry (now Judge of Probate, Olympia, W. T.), Rufus W. (died at Olympia in May, 1870, aged forty years), George Henry (now at Oakwood, D. T.). Capt. Henry was personally known to almost every one in Iowa County, and it may be safely said no man had more friends or fewer enemies than he. There was something in his nature that attracted men and women to him with an irresistible force, and bound them to him in friendship as with bands of steel. He was a man of great perseverance,*genial, whole-souled, hospitable, generous to a fault and kind to the last degree.

JOHN MESSERSMITH.

of Messer Grove, Iowa County, died at his residence on the 1st day of October, 1855, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., one of the frontier counties of that State, in the year 1788. Mr. Smith may thus be said to have been a pioneer from his very birth. He eventually married and removed to Ohio, where he remained until he came to Wisconsin in 1827, and located at Mineral Point. Here he built himself a house, and for several years was engaged in mining, then the principal pursuit of the inhabitants of the Territory. He was not intended for a miner, however, and as soon as circumstances would permit, being bred a farmer, he selected a beautiful farm in one of the rich valleys of Iowa County, and from that time busied himself principally in the cultivation of the fertile soil. But Messersmith, as well as all the settlers on the frontier at that early period, suffered much from the Indian wars, until the defeat and capture of Black Hawk in the year 1832. Much improvement, therefore, in the cultivation of the soil or the raising of farm-stock was rendered almost impossible, nevertheless the Messersmith farm steadily improved, and is to-day one of the finest homesteads in Iowa County. During the Black Hawk war, he and his sons fought with bravery. He was a practical farmer, and having a good English education, and being possessed of sound judgment, he became a most useful citizen, and for many years was called upon to serve his fellow-citizens in the various capacities of civil magistrate and dispenser of justice, as well as the official superintendent of the financial affairs of the county. The death of so popular a citizen was deeply mourned by his many friends and relatives. He raised a large family of children, and had the pleasure of seeing his sons fill responsible positions among his

fellow-men. In every position, public or private, his career has been without stain or reproach; his honesty and integrity ever being far above either calumny or suspicion, his record in all senses having been honorable, useful, and worthy of commemoration as an example to the future.

ROBERT S. BLACK.

One of the noted pioneers of Iowa County was Robert S. Black, who was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and died at his home in Dodgeville on the 23d of October, 1872, aged ninety-three years. He came to America when quite young, the first years of his life in this country being spent in Philadelphia and Charlestown. He came to Mineral Point, Wis., more than fifty years ago, when the Territory was a vast wilderness containing but few settlements. He rendered valuable service in the Black Hawk war, being noted for his nerve and bravery, and more than once he was the only man willing to risk his life in carrying important dispatches through a country infested by savage Indians and wild beasts, with no other path or guide than his faithful compass. He participated in the battle of the Bad Ax, when the celebrated chief, Black Hawk, was taken prisoner, and his followers routed. After the termination of the Indian war, Mr. Black was engaged in commercial pursuits at Mineral Point, where, owing to his genial disposition and business talent, he met with flattering success. He eventually married a Mrs. McArthur, a half-sister of Gov. Henry Dodge, and is remembered as being the hostess of the first hotel at old Belmont, the first capital of Wisconsin. Mr. Black subsequently removed to Dodgeville, where he engaged in merchandising until his death. He is universally remembered as a fine humorist and great story-teller. It is said he could keep an audience convulsed with laughter for hours, with his well-told anecdotes and reminiscences of his early frontier life. Mr. Black was known through life as a warm-hearted, whole-souled, honest man. He may be truly regarded as an example of bravery and generosity, always ready to sacrifice not only his own interests, but even his life for the preservation of his friends. In early times, he carried messages through an uninhabited and wild region filled with innumerable dangers and privations, and let it be said in his favor that he has accomplished as many brave deeds as almost any other man in Wisconsin. On a beautiful day in October, of 1872, as the autumn leaves were falling thick and fast, the spirit of Robert S. Black shook off its mortal coil and winged its flight to eternity. Thus passed away from earthly cares a man who was ever a valued member of society, honored and respected by all who knew him.

JUDGE L. M. STRONG.

Leuman Masten Strong was born in Orange County, Vermont, October 24, 1803. He was left an orphan in infancy, and taken in charge by a childless old couple in the neighborhood, with whom he lived until his marriage to Miss Nancy Griswold, on the 7th day of March, 1824. By this marriage he had seven children, five of whom are still living—one daughter residing in Quincy, Ill., and one daughter and three sons in the State of Iowa. Mr. Strong removed to Ohio shortly after his marriage, where most of his children were born, and where he lost his wife, who died on the 25th day of March, 1835. Mr. Strong subsequently removed to Iowa, and was one of the pioneers of Linn County, erecting the first house where the present beautiful village of Marion now stands. He was married to Miss Mary Gabbert on the 30th day of October, 1837, by whom he had three children, two of whom died in infancy, and the third, Mr. Orville Strong, is now engaged in banking business at Dodgeville. Mr. Strong was for many years a Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner of Linn County. In 1848, he became attracted to the lead-mine region and located at Highland, this county, settling near the old Corwith furnace. For several years, he engaged in farming and teaming between Highland and Galena. He filled the positions of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and Postmaster of Highland for several years, and represented the Northern District of the county in the Legislature of 1852. About this time, he was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of the law during the remainder of his life. In 1854, he was elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1857, holding the office eight years. He was again chosen County Judge in 1865, which office he held at the

time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of December, 1867, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Judge Strong was pre-eminently a self-made man, arriving at such a measure of success as he achieved in life through his own energy and worth of character. A good type of the early pioneer of the West, a warm-hearted friend, a liberal citizen and a thoroughly honest man. Was a Democrat, and leading politician.

JUDGE JOHN BONNER

was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1826. He received his college education, and left home and came West in 1848. He mined in the lead mines of Wisconsin until 1851, when, in partnership with John Adams, he engaged in the mercantile business at West Blue Mounds and Dodgeville. During this partnership, he built the Adamsville Mill, and continued the milling business until 1858, when he dissolved partnership and retired from business. Upon the death of Stephen Ansley—then County Judge—in the spring of 1864, John Bonner was appointed by the Governor as his successor. He was elected by the people for the ensuing term at the April election in 1864. This office he held until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1867. He died and was buried at Dodgeville. He was a charter member of the Dodgeville Masonic Lodge. He was a very competent business man, and possessed traits of character that rendered him universally admired.

GEORGE MULKS.

At one time, among the shining lights of the Iowa County bar, prominently appeared the name of George Mulks. He was born in New York State; came West before 1850, and settled at Shullsburg, La Fayette County. Here he studied law with J. H. Knowlton; was admitted to the bar and for some years practiced his chosen profession here, and, later, with Mr. Knowlton, at Janesville. In 1861, he was employed by Hon. Amasa Cobb to attend his law business during his absence in the war. Here he remained until 1864, when he took his departure for the gold mines of Idaho, and was one of the first white men at Helena City, in that Territory. He returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1868, and entered into partnership with S. W. Reese, Esq., at Dodgeville, where he remained until his death. He perished in a severe snow-storm, in the town of Linden, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, in March, 1871. His body was found in April of 1871, and buried in the Dodgeville Cemetery. He was a man of fine address, clear intellect, and one of the brightest lawyers in Southern Wisconsin. He was strictly honest, and loved his profession more than money. He was forty-five years of age when he died.

HON. GEORGE L. FROST.

George L. Frost, who was for many years one of the representative men of Iowa County, was born at Springfield, Mass., March 18, 1830, and died very suddenly, February 15, 1879, at Madison, where he was then performing the duties of Assemblyman for the county. He first attended school at Wilson's Academy, Easthampton, Mass., where he took a rudimentary and college preparatory course; then, in 1846, he entered Yale College, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1850. Eventually, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he acquired his legal training and completed his education. From the foregoing, it will be seen that he was a thoroughly accomplished scholar and lawyer.

In 1853, Mr. Frost came West, and finally located at Mineral Point, where, in connection with Dodgeville, he made his home until his death. The various public offices filled by him with integrity and, it may be added, great ability, may thus be summed up: He was elected District Attorney in 1854; Superintendent of Mineral Point Public Schools in 1862; State Senator in 1863, and Assemblyman in 1879. He was a candidate for Circuit Judge in 1864, but was defeated. Mr. Frost, it is generally acknowledged, was a man of sound judgment, and unusually fine legal attainments. He was also a brilliant and graceful orator. Like the speakers of old Sparta, he could say much in a few words. He never spoke long, but to the point, and what he uttered was couched in such terms as to be easily understood by any audience.

During Mr. Frost's last term of office, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, in which capacity he served with considerable distinction. His last public speech was made in opposition to the bill for the establishment of the whipping-post, that relic of barbarism, for the punishment of tramps. He claimed that the use of the lash was against the better sentiments and common usages of civilized man, and said in eloquent and impressive terms: "If we establish this law, we shall go back to the line of civilization and restore barbarism." It is said that "Mr. Frost was too thoroughly honest to establish an enviable law reputation," the natural inference being, that to succeed in the legal profession, a person must be more "wise than nice." His funeral obsequies, both in Madison and at home in Dodgeville, where he was taken to be buried, were performed with distinguished honor to his memory and worth. Mr. Frost was twice married. His first wife, by whom he had five sons, has been dead over twelve years. His second wife and a little son are now residents of Dodgeville. He thus leaves a widow and six sons to mourn his loss.

SCHUYLER PULFORD, M. D.,

entered into rest October, 1848. He was born in Stratford, Conn., July 4, 1796. Removed to Madison County, N. Y., where he studied medicine and practiced his profession fifteen years at Fayetteville. He removed to Michigan City, Ind., in 1836, and to Mineral Point in 1843. From the first, he took front rank in the profession, having graduated with high honors, and, being possessed of very fine natural abilities, and being of an earnest, social and genial nature, it eminently fitted him for the bedside, so much so that it was a common saying among his patrons that "his genial face was worth more than his remedies."

He occupied a prominent position as a public man, and his early death was a great loss.

His good lady is still living, hale and hearty, aged eighty-three. Two sons and two daughters survive him. R. D., the old-time druggist; Rev. Samuel D., a church clergyman of no mean rank; Laura A., wife of George W. Cobb, Superintendent of the railroad; and Esther M., wife of Hon. M. M. Cothren, now Circuit Judge.

MAJ. CHARLES F. LEGATE

was of American parentage and was born on the family estate at Legate's Hill, near Leominster, Worcester Co., Mass., October 13, 1804. He received his education at the Worcester Academy, devoting much of his time to civil engineering, which proved of inestimable value to him in his after life. After completing his academic course, he went to Boston and there learned the gilder's trade, which business he carried on in Boston, and Providence, R. I., until early in 1836, when he came West, arriving in Galena, Ill., in the spring of this year. Here he remained until the spring of 1837, when he settled at Mineral Point, and, being a man of considerable ability and intelligence, soon became extensively known among the early settlers, and especially so throughout the lead region. In 1837, he built the smelt-furnace now run by James Spensley, and continued in the smelting business until 1848, when he sold out and removed to the village. He was then appointed District Surveyor and Government Land Agent, being for some time engaged in the sale of land warrants. In 1853, he was appointed Inspector of Surveys and Assistant Deputy United States Surveyor, which position he held until 1864, when he was employed as mapping clerk in the Secretary of State's office at Madison. Here he was engaged until January, 1874, arriving home the 8th of this month, and, after a brief illness, died January 14, 1874. While in Mineral Point, the Major held various city offices, being its first Mayor. He was a man of rare worth, of a naturally quiet disposition, hospitable, kind and generous to the deserving.

He was married in 1824, in Hartford, Conn., to Emaline M. Shepard, who is now living with her daughter in Mineral Point. The result of this union was a large family of children, only four of whom survive—Charles T., now in Virginia City, Nev.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Craft, at Woodland, Cal.; Charlotta, now Mrs. Prideaux, at Mineral Point; and Francis A., now Mrs. Van Buren, at Montfort, Grant Co., Wis.

EDWARD D. BEOUCHARD.

Edward D. Beouchard was born in Montreal, Canada, October 4, 1804, and died in Mineral Point, Wis., on March 22, 1881. In the spring of 1816, when scarcely twelve years of age, he "moved West," going to the Selkirk Settlement on Red River, and from there to the Pacific coast; while there, he was employed by the Hudson Bay Fur Company, and, on their business he traveled through the since celebrated auriferous Caribou Mountains. After enduring the hardships of that then almost unknown country, he made his way East again by way of the Selkirk Settlement, and, in the fall of 1819, he arrived at Prairie du Chien. He there engaged as a boatman, in the employ of Jean Brunet and one Disbrow; and, in the fall of 1822, Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, having hired a boat of Brunet and Disbrow for the purpose, the boat commanded by Beouchard was sent with Col. Johnson, his men, tools and supplies to Galena, where the Colonel purchased the celebrated "Buck Lead" from the Fox Indian of that name. By direction of his employers, Beouchard sent the boat back to Prairie du Chien, remaining with Col. Johnson's party. They erected three log cabins near the mine, and worked there the succeeding winter. Then Beouchard was employed by A. P. Van Matre and David G. Bates about their smelting works, near Galena, until the spring of 1826. That spring, in company with eight others, he went on a prospecting tour, and they discovered the "New Diggings," where Beouchard had very good success. In the fall of 1828, after having discovered diggings in Grant County, with others, he went to the Sugar River Diggings in Green County, where he had very good diggings, and established a store or trading-post. This place he left in the spring of 1832, so soon as he heard of the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war. After the war was over, he returned to his trading-post at Exeter, in May, 1833, and found that during the war the Indians had burned the buildings and destroyed all the property left there.

In his roving and trading life with the Indians, he had become familiar with their character, habits and disposition; partly knew several of their languages, and spoke the Winnebago language like a native. Early in the war, he was actively serving his country as interpreter, express rider and soldier under Gen. Dodge. When the militia was first organized at the Blue Mounds, he was elected First Lieutenant of the company in "Mound Fort," at that place. Under the authority of Gen. Dodge and Col. Gratiot, then Indian Agent, he recruited and commanded fifty or sixty friendly Winnebagoes, who did good service during the war; and it was Beouchard who sent out the Winnebago chief, Wa-kon-kah, with others, to rescue the Hall girls from the Sacs; and it was he, who, on 3d of June, 1832, bravely rode out to the Indians, and brought into the "Mound Fort" the captured Hall girls, who, on May 22, 1832, at Indian Creek, near Ottawa, Ill., witnessed the cruel butchery of their parents, brothers and sisters and others (fifteen in all), and had been carried into captivity by the Sacs. If a fearless rider was wanted, who would faithfully carry express, orders or news, through a foe-ambushed country, from one fort to another, or to undertake any dangerous mission, the writer has heard Gen. Dodge say that he could always rely on Beouchard.

On June 6, 1832, the Indians killed James Aubrey, who was the Captain at Mound Fort; at Mrs. Aubrey's request, Beouchard started by himself to get the body of Aubrey; before going, he requested Lieut. Force to accompany him, but the Lieutenant refused, and Beouchard said to him, "that if he were killed and his body were only six feet off, he wouldn't get it." After B. had gone a half mile on the way, two others from the fort joined him, and they brought in the mutilated body of Aubrey. On June 20 after, Lieut. Force and one Green were killed, Beouchard went out by himself and brought to his wife the horribly mutilated remains of Green; others in the Fort wanted him to bring in the body of Lieut. Force, saying he ought not to hold spite against a dead man. He replied "that he would keep his word whether a man was dead or alive," and Lieut. Force's body lay where it fell for four days, when Gen. Dodge came to the Fort with some troops raised about Platteville, and buried it. The act and remark were characteristic of the bravery and chivalrous honor of the man. After the war, he mined at Dubuque until 1834, then at Mineral Point, New Diggings and Centerville, until

in 1847, when he joined Col. Collins' regiment of Illinois volunteers, and honorably served as a soldier during the Mexican war. Since then he has resided in Mineral Point, except a few years in Diamond Grove, most of the time being engaged in some business, until the last ten or twelve years, during which time his health was so poor that he was obliged to retire from an active life and rely for support upon the pension he had earned in the service of his country, he, like nearly all the pioneers, being so possessed of generosity, hospitality, and all their accompanying virtues, that it was not possible for them to accumulate much of this world's goods. He was married in 1852, and leaves surviving him a widow and five sons.

DR. GEORGE W. BURRALL.

Dr. Burrall was born at Stockbridge, Mass., October 18, 1824. His early education was received in the common schools of his native place, and when twenty years of age he graduated from Williams College. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. H. H. Child, an eminent physician of Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated as an M. D. from the Berkshire Medical College in 1847. After one year's successful practice in the famous Bellevue Hospital in New York, he came West, locating at Perry, Ill. Here his skill as a physician and admirable qualifications as a man were soon recognized, and a brilliant future appeared before him. He remained here but a year, however, when he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Dodgeville, and here began the battle of life. His energetic character and practical ability soon secured to him numerous friends and an extensive and lucrative practice.

His intellectual parts were more solid than showy, more useful than ornamental. His aim was success, and he sought it in the slow but sure and solid pathways of industry and perseverance. He knew the race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. He saw the prize of victory in the far distance waiting for all who would labor to achieve it; and he entered upon the pursuit, not with the impulsive flights of genius, but with the steady gait of practical common sense. He valued and appreciated learning in all its branches, and for all its legitimate purposes, and strove patiently and laboriously to acquire an extensive knowledge of sound literature.

Dr. Burrall was gentle, courteous and truthful. There was no malignity in his nature. All who knew him loved him. He was a gentleman, too, with graceful manners and refined tastes. He was dignified without being pretentious, cheerful and sunny in his disposition, generous and obliging, with a vein of quiet humor that made him a pleasant and welcome companion. In his home he was hospitable to the last degree, and was never happier than when entertaining his friends. He attracted friends to him and won their attachment by his magnetic influences, and forever held them by his faithfulness to them under all circumstances.

In the death of Dr. Burrall, Dodgeville lost an enterprising and influential citizen—one who was ever alive in advancing the interests of the village in which his Western home was located. His zeal in promoting every village improvement never flagged, and his labors have been effective in the procurement of many things that have resulted in the advancement of Dodgeville.

He was married on the 22d day of May, 1861, to Miss Hester Nelson, of Dodgeville. The fruits of this union were two children—Lucy H. and George W., both of whom survive him.

For some time before his death the Doctor had been feeling unwell, but he was confident that he would be able to answer a portion of his numerous professional calls, and while attending a sick child in the village, on the evening of March 8, 1881, was suddenly stricken with an apoplectic fit. After being removed to his home, there was a slight rallying from this prostration, but only sufficient to kindle a hope in the minds of his anxious friends to be immediately blasted. The best of medical skill and the kindest attention that friends could bestow were of no avail. Death had marked him as an early victim, and no human power could save him. He died March 9, 1881.

The funeral ceremonies were imposing. People came from all parts of the county to pay their last tribute of affection to their deceased friend, attesting the deep respect in which he was

held while living. There was hardly a town in the county that was not represented at the funeral, and the Doctor's spacious residence afforded room for but a small portion of those present.

Thus passed away from earth and friends a kind and affectionate husband, a considerate and indulgent father, a generous and obliging citizen.

On a sunny slope in Dodgeville Cemetery, in that "windowless palace of rest," lies all that was mortal of Dr. George W. Burrall. The hands of affection will plant shrubs around it,

“ And the prairie's sweet wild flowers
In their odorous beauty around it wave,
Through all the sunny hours—
The still, bright sunny hours ;
And the birds shall sing in the tufted grass,
And the nectar-laden bee,
With his dreamy hum, on his gauze wings pass.”





Geo. W. Cobb

MINERAL POINT.

CHAPTER XII.

MINERAL POINT.

UNCLE SAM'S DONATION—FIRST SURVEYS AND ENTRIES—THE PUBLIC SQUARE IMBROGLIO—MINERAL POINT BEFORE '32—WHO WAS THE FIRST SETTLER?—THE FIRST NOTABLE EVENTS—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—A CELEBRATED TAVERN—THE OLD JAIL AND OTHER NOTES.

Mineral Point of to-day necessarily enjoys a place in the annals of Wisconsin as distinctive as it is prominent, with relation to the first settlement of the State not only, but in consideration of the various mineral resources of this locality, from which the name was derived, and which were the primary forces that attracted the first white men hither, and that still constitute a large part of the wealth of this community.

The city lies nearly midway between Galena and the Wisconsin River, it being thirty-five miles north from the former, and about thirty miles south from the latter. It is also fifty-five miles southwest from Madison, the capital of the State, and 180 miles northwest from Chicago, the inland metropolis of the United States, with which it is connected by direct railroad communication. The city, which is built on the summits and in the intervening valleys of several hills and ridges, is situated in the very heart of the lead, copper and zinc mining district of Wisconsin, of which it has been the acknowledged center for the last forty or fifty years.

The ground where the city stands, and for miles adjacent, is the depository of rich and extensive lodes of precious mineral deposits, from which, more especially in years gone by, have been derived large revenues. In reality, until within a comparatively short period, the source of income to the inhabitants was pre-eminently that obtained from the mines. But at the present time agricultural pursuits obtain principally throughout the county, although there is some prospecting and mining being done, but not on an extensive scale.

In point of beauty of location, very few places in the State can boast of more attractive and picturesque surroundings than environ Mineral Point of to-day. The chief elevation in the city is sufficiently high to afford an extended view in nearly every direction, and from which may be scanned at will stretches of scenery of unusual loveliness and variety. The place exhibits the effects of age, and, in the irregularity of its streets and alleys, shows the nature of its first settlement, which was evidently without plan or forethought. Very few of the squatters who were the first comers thought of or cared for the future of the place or country, and, therefore, built their cabins and commenced digging on the grounds hap-hazard, or on whatever spot suited them best. Eventually, when the lands came into market, the surveys were made in accordance with this state of affairs and the lay of the country; and, as a consequence, the city is cut up by streets and narrow alleys into all sorts of shapes. To the eye of an admirer of the old and unique, this very want of uniformity is highly pleasing, as the novelty of appearance that invests nearly everything here is radically different from that of the ordinary modern village or city, and consequently possesses a charm peculiarly its own.

On High and Commerce streets, the business thoroughfares, there are a large number of as handsome and substantial stone and brick blocks as can be found anywhere in the West, and, in the retired parts of the town, may be seen very many elegant residences, surrounded by beautifully shaded grounds, the abodes of wealth, and emblematic, in their general aspect, of the cultivated and refined tastes of their owners.

The inhabitants embrace several nationalities, among which the English and Germans predominate. It is very apparent that they are divided into various social and religious cliques, to a remarkable extent, as might be expected in a place over half a century old; but, as is usually the case, not in such a manner as to promote the general interests of the community to the full-

est extent. However, the general tone of society is exceedingly good; in fact, in the moral attributes, far above the average. Their churches are numerous and well patronized, and the schools are as good and well sustained as any in the State.

In manufactures and commerce, more especially the latter, a very extensive business is being done for an inland town, which, according to general statistics, has been very uniform for the past ten or fifteen years, and generally profitable.

UNCLE SAM'S DONATION.

Mineral Point, in connection with a few other places in the Northwest that sprang into existence at a very early date, was in its infancy, an especial favorite or protegee of "Uncle Sam," and received such attentions or bequests as would make the hearts of any people glad. That this place became the object of such consideration, in the shape of a large gift of land, or the proceeds of the sale of a large tract of land, seems singular; particularly in consideration of the fact that the country was found to be so rich in mineral products as to attract large numbers of adventurers hither, long before anything like a village had sprung up, and who, it may be added, were very often substantially rewarded for attempting fickle fortune by indulging in a miner's sanguine hopes, and opening mineral claims in the wilderness.

But, as is often said, "one cannot have too much of a good thing," and that Mineral Point was so lucky as to come into possession of a small part of the public domain without price is only a matter for congratulation. Likewise, if that august representative of the people before mentioned, should take as beneficent an interest in towns generally, as was manifested here, or is exerted for the benefit of "poor and needy" railroad corporations (never too little, often too much), there would doubtless be many a happier community than can be often found in this State or elsewhere.

It appears that the early miners had claims scattered here and there about the "Point," staked out to suit their fancy, on an area of about eighty acres, now within the corporate limits of the city. This portion of country was surveyed by Charles Bracken as early as 1835, for the settlers or miners, without reference to Government authority, for the purpose of placing limits or boundaries for future claimants to be guided by. At that time, this land was not in the market, having been reserved by the Government officials as mining lands. Therefore, those who were here then were simply tenants at will, commonly called squatters, and not until 1837 was a foot of land entered in the village. But, previous to that time, an act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, published July 2, 1836, making especial provisions for the survey and sale of the lands at Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Dubuque, Peru and Mineral Point.

The bill provided that the land where these places stand should be laid off, under the direction of the Surveyor General, into lots, streets and avenues, in conformity with the lay of the claims generally, and according to the just rights of the settlers. Not more than 640 acres could be thus appropriated for any place, and the inner town lots could not exceed one-half acre in size, and the outer lots were limited to four acres. A plat of the survey was to be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, within six months, the lots were to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the President, as he should think fit: *provided*, "that no lot shall be sold for less than \$5."

The lots were to be set off into three classes, according to their relative value on account of situation and eligibility for business purposes, without regard to improvements that had been made thereon.

Those who were occupants of or claimants to the lots, previous to the act, could, for themselves or through their representatives, make purchase of their claims at the rate of \$10, \$20 and \$40 per forty acres, according to the relative value of the land, but none of the persons aforesaid could enter more than an acre. An appropriation of \$3,000 was made to defray the expenses of the survey. In connection with the above, an especial provision was made in the act, donating a piece of land to the town, to be held forever as a public square.

An amendment to the act of July 2, 1836, was passed and approved March 3, 1837, by which a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom constituted a quorum, were to be appointed by the President, at a salary of \$6 per day for service, to attend to or perform the duties formerly assigned to the Surveyor of the Territory, as they could not interfere with what had already been done. They were required to take oaths for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties, and were authorized to hear and reduce to writing the evidence given in support of claims, and to administer oaths and determine as to the validity of said claims. They were to place on file all certificates of pre-emptors and pay for them to the Receiver of Public Moneys, from whom they received a receipt, entitling the purchaser to a patent from the Government, as in the case of the sale of other public lands. After the Board of Commissioners had determined upon all cases of pre-emption, the lots not taken were to be sold as at first provided, after advertising the same for three months in three public newspapers. After all contingent expenses incident to the survey and sale of the land had been paid, the balance remaining was to be remitted to the Receiver, who, in turn, was to pay the same to the Trustees of the different interested towns, to be expended by them in the erection of public buildings, and making street improvements, etc.

FIRST SURVEYS AND ENTRIES.

The first Government survey of the land was made by Garrett F. Vliet, in 1836, as appears in a note on a certified copy of a plat or map of the survey, which dates back to September 5, 1837—whether of the original survey alone, or of that and the one made in 1837, in connection, does not appear. Subsequent to this, in the spring and summer of 1839, another survey of land was made for the Mineral Point District, as the survey of Garrett F. Vliet covered but a small portion of the tract allotted to the village by the United States Government. The last survey, which was made by C. C. Harrison, covered all of the remaining territory allowed to the village, and this, including the Vliet survey, is described as follows: "The south half of the northeast quarter of Section 31; the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31; and the southeast quarter of Section 31, of Town 5, Range 3; and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Town 4, Range 3; and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6; the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 6; and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Town 4, Range 3." The Commissioners appointed by the President to attend to the sale of the land, were Geo. Cabbage, Wm. W. Carrell and M. M. McCarber.

The first entry of land pursuant to the above, was made by J. F. O'Neill, on the 5th day of September, 1837—on the day that the transcript or copy of the Vliet survey was received here. The lots entered were 97, 98 and 110, on one of which O'Neil had already built a house. This house is yet standing, a memento of the past, and is one of the oldest houses in the city. The settlers were so anxious and alert to prove up on their claims, that, by the 30th of September, after the first lots had been entered, eighty-two persons had made their claims good. No other entries were made of lots in the village subsequent to this, until after C. C. Harrison's survey had been made.

The names of the different parties who made entries on the first survey previous to September 30, 1837, were consecutively as follows: J. F. O'Neill, Milton Bevans, Abner Nichols, John Bevans, B. L. Webb, Alexander Turner, J. L. Crocker, R. C. Hoard, William Sublitt, Jr., R. G. Ridgeley, M. M. Strong, J. Catlin, John Milton, Nicholas Uren, Nicholas Curry, Thomas Cocking, Edward Code, James Pascoe, J. D. Ansley, C. P. Burrows, George Hardy, David Kendall, Richard Griddle, I. T. Lathrop, A. Garrison, James Wasley, Stephen Lean, Mark Terrill, James Hitchins, Richard Martin, Joshua Bailey, Robert Gray, James Pascoe, Charles Etter-shanks, H. R. Hunter, R. Goldsworthy, William Sublitt, M. M. Bishop, S. Thomas, W. Thomas, J. Gordan, J. R. James, J. Milton, John Rich, W. Predieux, James Eneix, J. Brunette, W. Ball, P. Hughs, M. V. B. Burriss, O. P. Williams, B. Salter, William Henry, Edward Bivans, J. Jenkins, S. and B. Thrasher, Thomas McKnight, Mark Terrill, Joseph Bailey, Francis Vivien, Jo Tregaskis, William Sherman, M. Harris, R. W. Gray, F. Carter, J. Hugill, H. Stephens, W. May, J. Caperly, W. Olney, J. Bennett, Abel Moore, William Moore, Enoch Long,

William F. Managan, E. S. Baker, J. S. Bawden, G. B. Cole, Charles Louis, Robert Dougherty, J. Hood, J. Tyac and H. Rablin.

The first entry was made on the Harrison survey on the 19th of July, 1839, by Andrew Crowgay, who purchased Lot 130. The only other entries during this year were made before the 30th of August, and were, with but few exceptions, in favor of assigns who had secured the interests of different claimants. The legal provision made for assignees in the Government grant afforded an excellent opportunity for speculators to make investments in claim assignments, and then prove upon them, paying at the regular Government rates already described. This would probably have been rendered impossible, had it not been for the interim between September 30, 1837, and July 19, 1839, during which time a large number of persons who were justly entitled to receive patents at the nominal prices provided for regular claimants, left the country. Subsequent to 1839, entries made by assigns were made gradually less frequent, until they almost entirely disappeared from the entry book. In 1839, forty-three individuals made entries, representing the claims of eighty four persons. Ten entries were made during 1840; then occurs an interval of five years before any more were made. After this time, the entries of land in the city were very frequent until the entire number of surplus lots left from the sales of 1837 and 1839 had been disposed of.

PUBLIC SQUARE IMBROGLIO.

In September, 1837, July, 1840, and December, 1844, the officers of the Land Office, either through ignorance or intention, granted patents to Robert Dougherty, D. W. Jones and the county of Iowa for the Mineral Point public square, contrary to the express stipulations of the first land grant act. The square was divided into three parcels, that part upon which the old court house stands being assigned to the county of Iowa, and the remainder being divided between Dougherty and Jones, who at once proceeded to dispose of the property. The error of this proceeding was doubtless known to many, and also the means by which it was brought about in favor of the parties mentioned; but, as they had patents from the Government, granted in due form, it was generally thought that nothing could be done to rectify the difficulty; and, furthermore, as the land was being disposed of for town scrip or almost anything available, and, as it was especially desirable for building purposes, there were more who stood ready to purchase than to condemn the public square gobble.

Nothing came of this matter until many years after, when the right of a public square had not only ceased to be mooted, but a majority of the people had forgotten (if they ever knew) that there had been such a thing reserved to the place. But they were doomed at last to be rudely shaken from their repose and contentment, for, when the county seat was removed from Mineral Point to Dodgeville, in July, 1860, the county claimed an indemnity for their interest in the court house and the ground where it stands. This claim was repudiated by the authorities of the village almost immediately after it was made, upon the ground that they had contributed \$1,500 toward the erection of the court house, and, besides that, the land belonged to them beyond peradventure. The county authorities then brought suit for ejectment, and the war began in earnest. The case was finally tried in April, 1867, at the county seat of La Fayette County, in order to secure an unbiased and equitable decision in the premises. The attorneys employed for the defense were M. M. Cothran, W. T. Henry and Judge Dunn; P. A. Osborne being employed by the county. The result was in favor of Mineral Point, as it was shown by the defense in the evidence adduced, that the county, nor any individual had no right whatever to the public square, as it was the exclusive property of the village, separate and independent of a patent, which could not take precedence of a special act that went into effect before the patent was granted; and said patent might have been secured through an oversight at the land office or through the collusion of the district land office and other parties.

The village and county eventually compromised such difference as it was conceded existed between them in the possession of the court house, by the payment of \$1,500 by the village. And thus the matter was fully and finally settled, and the city left in the undisputed possession

of its ancient domain. The square, which is numbered as Block 53, is at present occupied by the public buildings, and a large number of the best business houses in the city and a few private dwellings.

MINERAL POINT BEFORE 1832.

Very many events of deep interest connected with the early settlement and growth of this locality, must necessarily be irretrievably lost to history and the knowledge of men, owing to time's all-pervading and omnipotent sway, against which, unhappily for civilization, there is no perfect safeguard. Yet, fortunately for this place, there still remains enough of accurate and positive information, embraced in the memories of early residents and visitors (scanty though they be), together with the reminiscences of "ye ancient pioneer" who still haunts the scenes of his youthful efforts, to give a faithful reflex of the past.

But, when viewed by the vision of to-day, which can only feebly scan its lineaments, that past appears almost unreal, so great are the changes that have been wrought during the half-century. However, it can be no exaggeration to say, in the words of the Roman slave, applied here, that "anything that belongs to humanity is not foreign" to Mineral Point.

As early as 1827, certainly, it was known among the miners of Galena that there was lead ore to be found in abundance in Iowa County; but that they then discovered mineral at the "Point" does not seem so certain, although it is an established fact that large numbers of explorers were wandering over the country during that year, in search of the mystic Masonic weed, and must have dug here as well as elsewhere. Besides, the trail through Gratiot's Grove, Shullsburg and New Diggings to Sugar River, led directly through this part of the country, and, according to the majority of accounts, directly over the site of the city. That route was the most desirable, on account of Jerusalem Spring (as subsequently called) being one of the best points for obtaining good water. Whether this was first an Indian trail or not, is immaterial to the narrative, but in all probability it was, as it is a well-known fact that the Indians (as afterward ascertained), had been smelting lead near here, no one knows for how long a time before the discoveries by white men in 1827. The principal point where the Indians smelted in this vicinity was on the northeast corner of Section 31, at a place now known as the old Irish Diggings, where there are yet relics of their primitive furnace.

As to whom, by right, belongs the distinction of having settled here first, according to the data already mentioned, it is not easy to decide, as several conflicting statements have been made by reliable parties, some of whom were on the ground at the time, and who are now living, and can have had no possible motive for deception. In like measure, there are conflicting views as to who first discovered mineral at the "Point." These differences of opinion can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that some have remembered imperfectly, or, if not defective in memory, they were not very observing of the movements of those who surrounded them—which was especially necessary, in order to be able to speak accurately of matters at a time when nearly all of those who came here were living in a transitory state, coming and going constantly.

It appears, from the general statements made, that mineral was not discovered here, or, at least, was not known to have been discovered, until after several parties had built cabins. That this could have been the case, seems hardly probable, as at that time mining was the chief object with those who came here and located, and, if there had been no degree of certainty, they would hardly have been tempted to remain. Furthermore, many of those who were engaged in exploring, employed help, and invested considerable money, owing to the positive knowledge, which was extant, that mineral had been found here, or in the vicinity, in paying quantities. With regard to this matter, some say that the first explorations were made here entirely on the strength of the stories current among the traders, and did not result in a discovery being made at this place until 1828, while others aver that mineral was known to abound here, among the regular miners, for some time previous, although no professed discovery had been made. However, in conclusion, it can only be said, that, so far as certain knowledge extends, the latter opinion can scarcely be maintained, although it be the true one.

WHO WAS THE FIRST SETTLER?

The following representations concerning the early settlement, we present without comment, as they are sufficiently explicit: Says Peter Parkinson, Jr., of La Fayette County: "My father, D. M. Parkinson, and myself, removed to Mineral Point early in the spring of 1829, for the purpose of starting a hotel at that place. When we arrived there, we found two cabins already built and occupied. The first was erected in the summer or fall of 1827, by a Calvinistic Baptist minister named William Roberts, and an associate, one Solomon Francis. The other cabin or hut was owned by a German by the name of Christopher Law, and stood on land now the property of Mr. Coade. My father then erected a comfortable log house, where James James' harness-shop now stands. This dwelling, to the best of my recollection, was the third building there, and the first public house, either at the 'Point' or in the county." The first dwelling spoken of stood in the sequestered vale of Jerusalem, near the spring of the same name, which bursts forth here, and which for many years was the village watering-place, or fountain. The spring received its name through the devotional lays of Elder Roberts, who used to make the hills and valleys resound with the song of "Jerusalem, my happy home." One of the first streets, or, rather, paths, in the village, which have since become streets, traversed the valley of Jerusalem. The old spring, that perhaps witnessed the meeting of many a modern Jacob and Rebecca, has fallen a victim to Time's inevitable changes, and has been superseded by a pump, that common contrivance of to-day. Thus is invaded "the grace of a day that is dead," the type of the past.

In a memorandum made by Francis Henry, now in the possession of William T. Henry, he says: "Squire Hoard came to Mineral Point on the 12th day of June, 1828, and built the first cabin on the ground where Abner Nichols' tavern stood," which is now occupied by a livery stable. "The next house," Mr. Henry continues, "was built by a man by the name of Tucker, and stood where Lanyon's tin-shop now stands." "These and other notes were obtained," William T. Henry observes, "several years ago, for the purpose of preparing an historical lecture or discourse," and, being derived from good authorities, at a time when a large number of the old settlers were living, are undoubtedly entitled to due consideration.

"In July, 1828," says Edward Bouchard, who still lives here, "I camped at Mineral Point one night while on my way to Sugar River, where I afterward took up my abode. At that time, I saw no one at the Point, except three men, who were erecting a log cabin. I remember only the names of two of them, Messrs. Blackstone and McMurrish. I am quite certain that there were no other persons living at the Point then, for, so far as I am aware, mineral had not then been discovered here, and consequently nearly all of the miners, like myself, were inclined to go where they were well assured lead had been found, rather than to spend their time in prospecting. But, after all, the most of the people were coming and going from place to place constantly, trying to find better diggings or locations, so you could hardly tell how long your next-door neighbors were going to stop, and, in fact, it might be said that sometimes you hardly knew who they were."

An opinion, which, at the present time prevails largely among the old residents of Mineral Point, perhaps more generally than any other, is that John Hood and wife were the first permanent settlers here. Mrs. Hood lived until 1879, and always maintained that they were the first permanent residents. They came here in the spring or summer of 1828, according to the best accounts, from Missouri. Their first shelter was a hut made of poles and covered with bark, in which they lived until a sod house could be erected that would afford them better protection. This cabin was 10x12 feet on the ground, and afforded them a dwelling-place for some time. Although others may have been here and erected cabins previous to this, as stated, nevertheless it does not appear, from the evidence given, that there was what might be termed a permanent home made here before they came, simply because the "better-half" of a home had not made her appearance in the wilderness up to that date. However, Mrs. Hood was not long the only woman in the town, for Elder Roberts' family and others not known came during the

season, some of whom remained permanently. One evidence particularly in favor of Mrs. Hood as the first woman here that deserves mention, is that she was acknowledged to have been entitled to the grant of land from the Government for the first woman in this portion of the country. Whether she ever received this or not, is not known. Mr. Hood labored at mining for others for a time, together with prospecting for himself, until finally he struck a rich lead, which he worked until his death, in 1844. During the Black Hawk war, he was a Lieutenant under Gen. Dodge. At that time, Mrs. Hood is said to have been as valuable as a man in connection with the garrison at this place, as she was a dead shot with a rifle, and did not hesitate to expose herself outside of the fort whenever it was necessary. After the war, she established a boarding-house—the first of the kind ever presided over by a woman in this section.

THE FIRST NOTABLE EVENTS.

Early in the summer of 1828, Nat Morris came to the Point, and, soon after, he and two other brother adventurers, Messrs. Tucker and Warfield, it is said, discovered the first lead on Mineral Point hill, directly east of the city. The news spread like wild-fire, and, consequently, during the following season, the influx of miners and settlers was quite numerous, and several cabins were erected on either side of what is now Commerce street, and around Jerusalem Spring. Of those who came some time in August of that year, R. C. Hoard and John Long, who was also one of the first arrivals, erected a furnace about two miles east of the Point. This was the first furnace erected by white men in this vicinity, although within the season one or two others were built. In this connection, perhaps it will not come amiss to make special mention of Mr. Hoard, better known as Col. Hoard, as he was one of the best-known and most influential of the first comers. He is described as having been a man of strong mind and sterling qualities, true to his friends, and brave to defend the interests of the Commonwealth, as well as his own. He participated in the Black Hawk war, as did nearly every one of the pioneers, and served with distinction.

In the summer and fall of 1828, the first stock of merchandise was brought into the place by Erastus Wright, and a man by the name of Guiard, whether as assistant or part owner, is not known. The store building was a common log house. This was no ordinary enterprise for those early days, taking a lot of goods out into a comparatively unknown country, for the accommodation of miners. After the opening of a store, Mineral Point began to assume a local dignity and importance as a sort of commercial center for the surrounding country.

By some, it is thought that during this year (1828), the first Fourth of July was celebrated here, but this is an error, as at that time there certainly were but few persons located here, and those were doubtless composed as largely of foreigners as of Americans, or those who would care to celebrate. The first and real patriotic demonstration occurred in 1829, when there were quite a large number of people here to enter into such a fete with national spirit and zest.

In 1828, a physician located here in the person of Dr. Mannegan, and the following year Dr. Justine came. Although these were undoubtedly the first physicians to locate, they were not the first to come here, a Dr. Loofborrow, from Gratiot's Grove, being the first. What may have been the practice especially followed by those sons of Esculapius is not known; in all probability, it was either "corn or calomel"—in other words, botanic corn-sweats and allopathic calomel drenchings; but in those days the man who depended solely on his saddle-bags for bread and butter was apt to go lightly fed, no matter how good his practice or how great his skill.

In 1829, John D. Ansley, one of the noted first-comers, located at the Point and opened a supply store, the second in the place, and, during the same year, the Dragoon Captain, John F. O'Neil, began business here. He afterward became famous upon all occasions where local military demonstrations were indulged in. J. B. Terry, one of the exceptionally noted men of early days, was another of the very first persons at the Point.

During that year, several events occurred, always notable in the annals of any community. On November 29, 1829, John Theophilus Lawson Hood, son of John Hood and wife, was born in the sod cabin already mentioned, he being the first white child born at Mineral Point.

Some time during this year, Elder Roberts, who was a religious enthusiast, resolved to promote the moral interests of the place by erecting a building for the purpose of holding religious services, and in which a school might be kept. It stood at the head of Jerusalem Valley, probably near the present residence of M. M. Strong, and is described as having been quite commodious for those times. The seats were puncheon benches after the usual fashion of stools, holes being bored in each end of the stick, and pegs driven in for legs. As for the upper surface of these seats, freedom from splinters would very likely have met with a frown, and a cushion or other covering would have been deemed a frightful innovation. From that time on, for several years, this rude structure was the general meeting-house and schoolhouse of the little settlement, and doubtless served as useful a purpose at that time as would a more pretentious edifice. The first religious service was probably held before this time, by Elder Roberts, in his cabin or in the open air, where full liberty could be enjoyed. During this year, as elsewhere stated, the first school was taught by Mrs. Harker.

In 1829, the first important social event was consummated at the "Point," in the marriage of Miss Lovey Roberts, a daughter of Elder Roberts, to a stalwart young pioneer by the name of Joshua Brown. Whether they received and delighted their guests by passing around nutritious corn-bread and such other delicacies as the time, country and season afforded, or whether they were interrupted in the enjoyment of hymeneal bliss by the music of the festive pan and horn, remains a mystery; suffice it to say, they were the first joined in wedlock.

While speaking of the general and marked events, the advent of the first lawyer must not be forgotten. When a country gets to such a stage of development that a full-fledged and professional son of law and order is required to officiate between the good and the bad in business life, then there is prosperity abounding in the land beyond peradventure. The first of the legal fraternity to open an office here was Mr. Burnett, who came in 1829. During the above year the first Justice of the Peace was appointed, Robert Dougherty receiving the honor. Thus we find the means for justice established in conjunction with the coming of the first expounder of the law.

The first mechanics here were two blacksmiths named Duncan & Parker, who had a blacksmith-shop, certainly as early as 1830, and very likely as early as 1829. Previous to the coming of these blacksmiths, the miners were either obliged to trudge off or send away to get their tools sharpened, or they had to manage for themselves as best they could. James James, who still lives here, bought out the above firm in 1832, and was for many years the leading mechanic. The first good carpenter or house-builder, was a man by the name of Anderson, who came here in 1834.

Says D. N. Parkinson, in a memoir of 1829: "Mineral Point was then the great center of attraction to all miners. Some of the largest leads were then struck and extensively worked, and quite a number of mining and smelting establishments were erected there and in that vicinity. * * * Business was of the most animated character; the town grew up with great rapidity, and every thing wore the most pleasing and encouraging aspect."

However, this prosperity, it appears from general accounts, was of but short duration, for, in the fall and winter of that year the inhabitants experienced, in common with the entire lead-mining region, very rigorous times. So hard were they that at one time the prospect was fair for a general migration to lands where more and better food could be obtained. Provisions were so high, and lead so low (see general history) that all, without distinction, were compelled to subsist upon the most meager fare. The growth of the place during the two ensuing years, owing to the depression in the lead market, was very slow, there being no real stimulant to immigration.

Of those who certainly came in previous to 1832, who have not been named, and who subsequently remained, we are enabled to mention J. H. Gentry, R. H. Kirkpatrick, Abner Nichols, the noted boniface; William Sublitt, R. S. Black, Levi Sterling, A. W. Comfort, John McNair, Dr. Ed McSherry, Ben Salter, John Milton, M. G. Fitch, H. R. Hunter, Edward James, Lord Blaney (the poet), William S. Hamilton, Thomas McKnight, R. W. Gray, S. B. Thrasher, Mark and Stephen Terrill.

As is generally known, the seat of justice of Iowa County was established first at Mineral Point, by a convention held here in 1829. In 1830, the first steps were taken by the public authorities to subserve the ends of justice, by providing what was eventually known as the magisterial "coop," a small building, which was purchased from a man by the name of J. B. Cole, for \$50. The name was probably given on account of a humorous episode in connection with the official duties of Robert Daugherty, which at that time were extremely onerous, and were doubtless somewhat irregularly performed. Papers were issued for the arrest of some one for stealing, or a similar misdemeanor. These were deposited in a barrel in the coop or jail, and left to be used the next day; but lo! in the morning, when the jail was unlocked, the needed deposit was gone, some one having run an arm through a crack between the logs and taken it out of its receptacle. As a matter of course, there was a *stay* in the proceedings, enabling the criminal to escape, as the prosecuting party was not promptly on hand. Such incidents in early times were not rare, as nearly all legal business was conducted *sans souci*.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1832, the little settlement was startled from its equanimity, and forced to turn attention to providing means for defense, by the Indian war of 1832, familiarly known as the Black Hawk war. During the three months of hostilities, nothing occurred here especially worthy of note, aside from what is mentioned in the general history of the events of that period, in which Iowa County figured extensively, this section of the State being the seat of the difficulty. The ground occupied by the old fort and stockade, on the corner of Fountain and Commerce streets, near where the principal part of the cabins then stood, has since been leveled down to a considerable extent, and utilized for various building purposes. The old block-house, or one of the block-houses, stood for many years, a reminder of the perils of a frontier life, but at this time scarcely a stick or stone remains to suggest a thought of the past and its rough and bitter experiences. So rapidly does the current of passing events carry us on and away from the old to the new and ever-present occurrences, that yesterday soon becomes obsolete.

Immediately after the close of the war, the miners again resumed the pick and gad, and went on with their work as though nothing of great moment had occurred to disturb their serenity or abate their cheerfulness; and scarcely had the sound of the rifle and war-whoop ceased before fresh arrivals of miners came pouring in from England and the South and East in unprecedented numbers; and, before the season was over, in almost every direction on the hills might be seen heaps of earth, marking the spots where sturdy adventurers were despoiling mother earth of her mineral resources or sinking their own. At this time, High street was covered with brush and miner's pits, there being scarcely a cabin in sight.

The principal business houses at this time were those already mentioned, besides two additional establishments operated by Ben Salter and John Milton. There was also one good tavern kept by Abner Nichols and one or two other small affairs of similar pretensions, together with groceries and "tiger dens," those very necessary adjuncts to the perfection and good fellowship of a mining camp.

From 1832 to 1839 or 1840, the progress of the locality toward the *ne plus ultra* of excellence in the social and moral attributes inseparable from a community made up of miners, was as marked as was the constant influx of inhabitants. During the day, it was hard work, and during the night and Sundays, revelry marked the hours—revelry of such a character as can only be understood by those who have witnessed what is familiarly known in mining regions as "bucking the tiger." All was activity and excitement; money was plenty, and of care, apparently, there was none. All sorts and kinds of demonstrations were indulged in, and such wild and harum-scarum amusements as would make "each individual hair" of an ordinary civilian stand on end. To illustrate the style of celebrating on some occasions, a brief description is presented of one given in 1834 in honor of the battle of Bad-ax.

Probably there had not been any demonstration of a public character previous to this time of much magnitude, so it was determined by the entire community that they would indulge in a

grand barbecue, with roast ox and everything on a magnificent scale. Uncle Ab Nichols was the presiding genius at the feast, than whom none better could have been found in the State, and Capt. John O'Neill was Marshal of the Day, and general master of ceremonies. At the proper hour, he, in company with a noble band of "dragoons" arrayed in fan-tailed jackets of blue, with peaked hats on their heads, from which fluttered red feathers, and armed and accoutered with a nondescript collection of muskets, shot-guns, horse-pistols, old army sabers and the like; mounted on "slim, slick and slender," long-eared and short-tailed nags, rode forth to meet Gen. Dodge, the principal figure of the occasion, and escorted him to the scene of operations. But who can adequately portray the scenes of the day; there was speech-making by Gen. Dodge, D. M. Parkinson and many others; then, feasting in the open air under a protection of boughs, erected on the banks of Mineral Point Branch, just opposite the end of High street, which concluded with a dance that was begun as soon as dinner was over and continued until the following day, when the fiddler was exhausted and they had to stop. During the day, the cannon which was being fired ceaselessly in honor and commemoration of almost everything to be thought of, was finally loaded nearly to the muzzle, and the grand explode of the occasion took place, the engine of destruction being blown into pieces.

The crowd was immense for that time; yet that was nothing strange, for nearly everybody was present from within twenty-five to forty miles around. Those who were there, will never forget the occurrences of that day, for they probably never experienced the like before or since.

The first copper ore was discovered here as early as 1833, by William Kendall and James Nicarow, about a mile northeast of the city. During that or the following year, J. D. Ansley erected a copper or smelting furnace about three miles south of the city, near the line of the railroad, relics of which are yet to be seen. Within a few years after this time, the copper mining and smelting industry reached a considerable magnitude, but by 1855 it had almost ceased, and has never since been resurrected; yet, in all probability, within a few years, the work will be resumed to a large extent, for, beyond a peradventure, there is plenty of copper here still.

In 1834, the people were afflicted with the cholera which raged here for a considerable time, but not to such a fearful extent as on subsequent occasions.

The first stone house was erected this year for Mr. Wasley. The next one was built in 1836, and was the beginning of the old Washington Hotel.

In 1835, the first manufacturing enterprise was begun in the place by John Phillips, who started a small brewery near Mineral Point mill, east of the end of High street. This establishment was continued for a good many years without a rival. As to the merit of the beer manufactured or the method employed, tradition is silent, but probably it was brewed in common kettles, and was an indescribable tonic. There are now two brewing establishments in the city doing an extensive business.

The people of Mineral Point during the winter of 1835 determined to have a sleigh ride, or rather, as it turned out it should be denominated, a snow ride. A thoroughly ripe and well-dried bullock's hide was procured, and one of the few available nags of the place brought round and geared to it with ropes, the hair side being laid next to the ground. When everything was ready, a half-dozen or more of men and women embarked on the novel conveyance, and, according to all accounts, enjoyed a most delightful as well as novel time.

Says Stephen Taylor, who came here in 1835, the nucleus of the town was formed by the erection of a few small log cabins and huts built with square-cut sod, covered with poles, prairie grass and earth. These comfortable though temporary shelters were located in the vicinity of the intersections of what are now called Commerce and High streets, at the margin of the westerly ravine, and in view from the diggings on the "Point."

Females, in consequence of the dangers and privations of those primitive times, were as rare as snakes upon the Emerald Isle; therefore the bachelor miner, from necessity, often performed the domestic duties of cook and washerwoman. The preparation of meals was indicated by appending a rag to an upright pole, which, fluttering in the breeze, telegraphically conveyed

the glad tidings to the men at work on the hill. Hence, this circumstance, at a very early date, gave the provincial sobriquet of "shake-rag," or "shake-rag under the hill."

It is stated that this appellation was conjured up in the fertile brain of "Uncle Ab Nichols," who was ever alive to any occurrence that furnished food for diversion. At that time, the best society of the place amused itself by inventing choice nicknames and perpetrating practical jokes, many of which the old settlers recount with the utmost gusto, thus living over and enjoying the experiences of the pioneer days.

The same writer goes on: "The continued prosperity of the mines, in a comparatively brief period increased the population of the village to several hundred, comprised, as usual in mineral regions, of representatives from every clime and country, and in such conglomeration, it is fair to suppose, of every stripe of character. This increase of population, including many of those expert in the 'profession,' warranted the establishment of numerous gambling saloons, or groceries, a refined name for groggeries and other similar place of dissipation and amusement, where the unwary and those flushed with success in digging could be 'taken in and done for,' or avail themselves of opportunities to voluntarily dispose of their accumulated means, either in drowning their sorrows in the bowl or 'fighting the tiger.'"

These congenial customs, peculiarly Western, were as firmly based as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and woe to those, from lands of staid habits, who would endeavor to introduce innovations adverse to the established policy of those days.

A CELEBRATED TAVERN.

The place in early times around which centered the greatest interest was Uncle Ab Nichols' tavern, called the "Mansion House." This hostelry was known far and wide as the best place in the lead-mining district to pass the night or to obtain a meal, and, as for the landlord, he was the embodiment of a perfect host; one who always served his guests with the best he could get; who never overcharged, and who never refused lodging or food to any one, whether they had money or not. No man ever lived in Mineral Point who was more universally liked.

The following selections from an article by S. M. Palmer, who visited the Point in 1836, will convey additional information regarding the place about that time:

"Mineral Point, or, as it was more generally called, 'Shake-Rag,' at the time of which I write, was indeed a most humble and unpretending village in appearance, and was rendered peculiarly so by the fact that its few scattered log huts or shanties were principally ranged along a deep gorge or ravine, at the foot of an elevated and most desirable town site, through which the principal street wound its sinuous way. At the evening hour, when the miners and workmen returned from their daily labor, there was in the street a throng of hale, hearty men, their faces, it is true, begrimed with dirt, but with cheerful, laughing countenances, imparting an air of general prosperity and happiness, which a further acquaintance with the place and its inhabitants fully confirmed." Speaking of Uncle Ab Nichols' tavern, which was then about the only good one in the place, he says:

"The principal features of the house were a spacious dining-room, where all met on an equality at meal time around a bountifully filled table; and, on the same floor, an equally capacious saloon, filled with beds, and alike free to all. Here the gentleman who first retired for the night could do so under the grateful delusion that he was to enjoy the comforts of a good bed alone. Yet, before morning, he would most likely find himself sharing his comforts with as many bed-fellows as could possibly crowd themselves alongside of him, some of them, probably, in a condition to render them entirely oblivious to the fact that they had 'turned in' without the usual formality of divesting themselves of hat, coat, pants or boots."

The liquor taken in by the patrons of this hotel was usually kept in "groceries" conveniently near, and presumably at times there was some to be had without going to the groceries. One of those institutions is described as having been connected with the hotel, where all sorts of amusements were indulged in. The following spicy sketch of a night spent here in 1837 is

from the pen of A. F. Pratt, of Waukesha, in this State, which was published some years ago in the *Waukesha Plaindealer*. It is doubtless overdrawn, but not without truth :

We arrived at the Point a little after dark on Sunday evening, and were conducted into a room at the principal hotel, kept by Mr. Nichols, where were all kinds of fun, sports and music going on. Such a sight as presented itself to our view we never saw before or since. It seemed that the miners were in the habit of assembling there on Saturday nights to drink, gamble and frolic until Monday morning. The house was composed of three or four log cabins put together, with passage-ways cut from one to the other. The bar-room in which we were sitting contained a large bar well supplied with liquors. In one corner of the room was a faro-bank, discounting to a crowd around it; in another corner a roulette, and in still another sat a party engaged in playing cards. One man sat back in a corner playing a fiddle, to whose music two others were dancing in the middle of the room. Hundreds of dollars were lying on the tables, and among the crowd were the principal men of the Territory—men who held high and responsible offices (then and afterward). Being pretty much worn out by our journey, we expressed a wish to retire; the landlord then showed us through a dark room and opened a door of another, in which two men were also playing at cards, while a third lay drunk on the floor. The landlord sat down his light, seized the drunken man by his collar and dragged him into the next room, then returned and informed us we could choose between the beds, there being two in the room, and bid us good night. We sat down upon the side of the bed and began to figure in our mind upon the chances. We had several hundred dollars in our pockets which we had brought with us for the purpose of entering land, and we imagined that in case they should get "short" they might "call" for our pile.

After studying awhile we threw down the outside blankets and quietly crawled into bed with our clothes on, except cap and boots. We had a good bowie-knife in our belt, and a pistol in each pocket, so we clasped a pistol in each hand, and in this way we lay until daylight, and a longer night we never wish to see. When daylight made its appearance, we got up and found our room-mates were still playing cards. On going out to the bar-room, we found that the crowd had mostly disappeared; there were here and there one or two asleep around the room, and all was still. The next day * * * we entered our lands and returned to the Blue Mounds, where we laid in a store of provisions and left for home, which we reached in four days, having learned the way, the fare, the manners and customs of the miners, and having seen enough in a new country to last us from that time to the present."

THE OLD JAIL AND OTHER NOTES.

Says Mr. Palmer, in his interesting reminiscence :

"Among the other evidences of the rude and primitive condition of the town was the almost unceasing howling and barking of wolves during the night, around and within its very borders, sounding, at times, as though the town was invested by scores of the brutes, much to the alarm and annoyance of timid strangers. The municipal arrangements of the town and county were by no means so systematic and perfect as in some older and more experienced communities, nor were the court house and jail particularly adapted to the uses for which they were intended. The jail (or, rather, pen) was constructed of rough, unhewn logs, some ten or twelve feet square, with a roof, as I now remember it, of flattened logs, the interior of a height barely sufficient to admit of a man standing upright in it, and a door made of boards about an inch thick, which was hung with wooden hinges, and fastened on the outside with a chain and ordinary padlock.

"On one occasion, during my residence in that region, the strength of the bastille was ludicrously tested, and from that time declared an unsafe depository for experienced and daring criminals. It was after this wise: A long, lank 'Yankee,' as he was called, being arrested on a charge of horse-stealing, was committed to prison to await a hearing on the following morning, but, miraculous as it would seem, when morning came, one corner of the prison was found raised up and secured by a stake or stone, some twelve or fifteen inches above the surface of the earth,

and lo! the bird had flown. The fugitive was pursued by Sheriff Gentry, I think, and his officers, in different directions, but, so far as I was informed, made good his escape."

One of the amusing, yet sad, occurrences of the early days here, and which exhibits both the improvidence of the miners as well as the scarcity of lumber, is illustrated by the following: In the fall of 1836, a man died in the place, who had no interested friends to attend to his burial. As a consequence, the matter was referred to the public, and a man by the name of Ben Martin employed to make the coffin; but alas! when it came to that, there was no lumber. As certain ends justify almost any means, it was decided by the parties in authority that the lumber must be filched from the county court house; but, when it came to getting it, lo! there were only two or three small planks. These were taken, and, with such pieces as could be obtained from broken boxes, were pieced together, and thus the burial-casket was made. However, it is fair to presume the one who rested therein slept as serenely as though he had laid on velvet and lace.

Of the sturdy men who came here before 1836, who are remembered for their sterling qualities of heart and head, there were a noble host, the most of whom have long since paid the debt of nature. To give the names of all of those known and endeared to the men and women of to-day, would be a pleasant task could it be performed, but to attempt such a feat would be folly; therefore, such as have enjoyed exceptional prominence, and were best known, are mentioned: Peter Hartmann, James Hitchins, Nicholas Uren, John Philips, William Henry, John Caserly, J. S. Bawden, E. B. Corson, Richard Martin, Josiah Tyack, J. F. Dunn, Milton Bevans, Samuel Thomas, Henry Fake, M. V. Burris, George Cabbage, James Hugo, Stephen Taylor, Henry Plowman, H. B. Welch, Curtis Beech, Ed Coade, P. W. Thomas, D. W. Jones, Stephen Prideaux, Joseph Tregaskis, John Phillips and Maj. Legate.



CHAPTER XIII.

MINERAL POINT AS A BOROUGH.

FIRST ORDINANCES AND CORPORATION MONEY—BUSINESS CONDITION IN 1837—AN ENGLISHMAN'S OBSERVATIONS—THE BANK OF MINERAL POINT—THE TRIAL AND HANGING OF CAFFEE—BORDER JUSTICE AND VENDETTAS—A FRENCH PRINCE VISITS THE BOROUGH—THE CALIFORNIA EXODUS—A MINERAL POINT CRAFT AND HER ADVENTURES—CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

While the amendment bill to the first act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, which passed March 3, 1837, was yet pending, the representative men of Mineral Point, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, discussed the best means to be adopted for the proper and judicious management of their pecuniary affairs. They finally called a meeting, to be held at the house of Abner Nichols on the 18th day of March, 1837, for the purpose of taking into consideration the exigencies of their situation, and the propriety of organizing a village or borough government.

It may be well to describe briefly, at this point, the chief desideratum involved. The town would, in the event of the passage of the amendment pending, be able to command the money to accrue from the sale of the land donated, after sales and returns were made, and would necessarily need an efficient village board to manage its disbursement. Not only that, but it would require a system based upon the public needs, which could only be decided to the satisfaction of the general public by deliberation and experience.

After the meeting had been called to order, and a short preliminary discussion of the various points deemed important, it was resolved by acclamation that the inhabitants should incorporate as a borough, under the provisions of an act of the Council and Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 6, 1836, entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of such towns as wish to be incorporated."

This bill provided that the white male population, over 21 years of age and exceeding 300 in number, having been residents of a place for six months, could assemble in some public place, after ten days' notice of the meeting had been given, and decide *viva voce* whether they would be incorporated or not. A chairman and clerk of the meeting was to be then elected, and the latter was required to give five days' notice of the election (by ballot) of the officers. Five Trustees were to be elected, who were required to select one from among their number as Chairman, and the village or borough was thereafter to be known under the corporate head of the President and Trustees. The officers were empowered to manage the fiscal, municipal and prudential affairs of the place, and make such ordinances as might be deemed necessary for the improvement and protection of the borough that were not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the Territorial laws of Wisconsin. The Trustees could define the boundaries of the place within two miles, and could collect a tax from residents for the public use not to exceed 50 cents on \$100, assessed valuation, or 25 cents on \$100 of personal property. The streets were to be kept clean, and each adult male citizen was to work on them two days during each year. Sidewalks could be built by the owner of walks paying half. Fines for breach of ordinances could be made by the Justice of the Peace, and could not be under \$10, nor more than \$20. The Trustees, who were elected each year, appointed a Clerk and Treasurer and other officers, who were required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

The corporation could be dissolved at any time by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of a borough, after thirty days' notice had been given in three newspapers advertising the intention, time and *place of meeting*.

The first Trustees elected were Thomas McKnight, President; Abner Nichols, O. P. Williams, Francis Vivian and John D. Ansley, Trustees. A meeting of the board was held on

the 21st of March following the election, when they were sworn to the duties of their office. At that meeting, D. G. Fenton was elected Clerk of the board.

On the 22d of March, 1837, the first official meeting of the board was held. At this time, Parley Eaton and Joseph Galbraith were appointed Assessors; Thomas Denson, Collector, and D. W. Jones, Treasurer. The two latter were required to give bonds in \$3,000 each.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the house of Francis Vivian on March 25, 1837, surities were presented by Thomas Denson and D. W. Jones, as follows:

Know all men by these Presents, That we, Thomas Denson, D. M. Parkison and William Mannegan, are held and firmly bound, to the President and Trustees of the town of Mineral Point, in the just and full sum of \$3,000 lawful money of the United States, for the true and faithful payment of which we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of March, A. D., 1837.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above Thomas Denson shall, with fidelity, perform the duties of Collector, to the said President and Trustees of Mineral Point for one year from this date, and shall pay over all moneys as soon as by him collected to the Treasurer of said board, and do all things justly and faithfully, which shall and do appertain to his said office of Collector, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed in presence of DAVID D. JONES, D. G. FENTON.

[Signatures],
THOMAS DENSON,
D. M. PARKISON,
H. F. MONAGAN.

Approved by the board this 25th of March, 1837,

D. G. FENTON, *Clerk.*

The bond of D. W. Jones is almost a literal copy of the foregoing, with the names of D. W. Jones, M. V. Burriss and Stephen Taylor as bondsmen. It was resolved by the board at this time, that D. W. Jones should receive 2 per cent on all the treasury notes indorsed or kept by him; it was also resolved that the Treasurer should receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all disbursements made by him, as compensation for his services.

A. W. Mills was appointed Constable at the above meeting, being required to give bonds for the privilege of attending to the peace of the community.

FIRST ORDINANCES AND CORPORATION MONEY.

Subsequent to the appointment of the Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, Assessors and Constables, on the 20th of May, 1837, such ordinances were passed as determined the various duties of those officers, and, on the 9th of May following, ordinances for the preservation of peace and good order were adopted. From the ordinance for suppressing noises and disturbances, we make a few selections that will illustrate how thorough the provisions were, as well as their oddities:

People restrained within the corporation boundaries from blowing horns, trumpets or other instruments or engines; from the rattling of drums, kettles, pans, tubs or other sounding vessels; from bellowing, bawling, howling, swearing, or using tumultuous or obscene language; and from quarreling, scolding, fighting, etc.

By a special ordinance, passed in September, 1837, the treasury department was authorized to issue corporation money, or notes. These notes were issued to obtain needed funds for public uses previous to the receipt of money from the sale of the corporation land, through which the issue was justified and payment guaranteed to the holders. Just how much scrip was issued is not known, but, from October 1, to December 9, 1837, the Treasurer's report shows that \$17,043 of corporation money was out. According to a note made in the entry book by D. W. Jones, on the 4th day of August, 1838, we are informed that C. Loyd and D. G. Fenton told him to issue more of the corporation bills, and date them the same as the last that were issued. Thus we are left to infer that there might have been as much more issued as had already been authorized. One thing is certain, there was nothing small or mean about the issue; it was big. A generous quantity of circulating medium was demanded, and, being rich in expectations of large land sales, the corporation boldly launched forth on the inflation system, and ere long every man in the borough and around it had his pockets well lined with corporation pledges of different denominations.

There is no more certainty as to the number of these notes redeemed, than there is as to the amount issued. But of one thing there is not a shadow of doubt, that is, that many more were paid out to the public than the public were ever paid for; and even at this day there is a considerable quantity of the stuff awaiting collection in the hands of one of the city bankers.

On the 6th day of April, 1839, the board met, and pursuant to the act under which the village incorporated, established the first boundaries of the place, as follows: "Commencing at a point situated one-quarter of a mile west from the southeast corner of Section 5, Township 4, Range 3, east; running thence west two miles, to a station situated one-quarter of a mile from the south corner of Section 1, Township 4, Range 5, east; thence north two miles to a station; thence east along the section line to a station; thence south to the place of commencing." Including in all, two miles square.

The various ordinances for the punishment of crime and riotousness, for preventing drunkenness, and maintaining good order, for keeping the streets and alleys open and clear from rubbish and filth, and the providing of officers to attend to such matters—considering the time and the character of a majority of the inhabitants—were generally very good, and all that could have been expected.

An ordinance, passed in 1839, is worthy of note, as it prohibits the sale of liquor, or merchandise of any kind on Sunday, showing that the people of forty years ago were not behind their successors of to-day in such matters. In those days, the too frequent and turbulent canine was thoroughly restrained or banished from the borough by an ordinance that admitted of no amenities, except by a license of \$1 or \$2 per head. In this connection we note that there were nine licensed dogs in the town at that time.

After 1839, the borough corporation was dissolved, either in accordance with the provision of the act of 1836, under which the incorporation was effected, or owing to the neglect or irregularity of the Trustees and public. The territory embraced by the borough limits, as established in 1839, then became, as before, a part of the Mineral Point Precinct, and was governed by the general law appertaining to the same. The place remained in that condition until 1844, when it was regularly incorporated by a special act of the Council and House of Representatives of Wisconsin Territory as a village.

BUSINESS CONDITION IN 1837.

The increase of business and size of the place, up to 1837, is very graphically portrayed by William R. Smith, the historian, who journeyed hither during that year, and who, during his stop, made copious notes, from which the following items were extracted:

"The roads leading into the Point were then in excellent condition; there were seven dry-goods stores, four public houses, four groceries and liquor stores, two tailors, two smithies, two carpenter shops, one cabinet-maker and one brewery; there were 250 houses, with a population of from twelve to fifteen hundred, four hundred of whom were miners. Wages were very high; carpenters and mechanics were receiving from \$3 to \$4 per day, and laborers \$2 per day. Rents for all kinds of buildings were high, and the price of town lots varied from \$100 to \$10,000.

"The town is laid off into streets, one of which runs up a ravine to a delightful spring." In the vicinity of the place were several furnaces doing a thriving business. He says: "The hills about the town are perfectly covered by the explorations of miners, and, indeed, it is dangerous for the benighted traveler to wind his devious path amongst the excavations; for he may without notice be instantaneously engulfed in a mine hole. These lands have been excluded from private entry in the Land Office, and are worked at will by the miners, with an understanding, by common consent among themselves, as to the extent around each lead or prospect, which the discoverer may claim as his exclusive right of digging and exploring. The galena mineral here found yields in smelting from 70 to 75 per cent of pure lead, and, consequently, is equally profitable to the miner and the smelter. The course of trade is that the miner raises the mineral from the bowels of the earth, and the smelter sends his teams to the mine whence he draws the crude material to his furnace by return teams." He delivers to the order of the miner



E. W. Sylvester

MIFFLIN.

50 per cent on what he receives of ore in pig lead; thus the smelter receives 35 per cent of lead as his profit by his smelting furnace. From this profit is to be deducted his daily expense of fuel, payment of hands, keeping of stock, wear and tear of materials, implements and live stock, and also the interest of the capital employed. A smelting furnace that will yield from five to seven thousand pounds of lead daily, and many are calculated to produce this result, must certainly be profitable."

"About one and a half miles northeast of the town, on the hills which rise into the great prairie extending to the Blue Mounds, are found the copper mines. Here have been raised immense quantities of copper ore which is said to have yielded from 20 to 30 per cent." This was an enormous product when it is considered that the best mines of Europe do not yield above 12 per cent, and the profit must have been proportionately large, considering that the European mines are worked at a profit. In 1836, 58,000 pounds of copper ore were shipped from the 'Point' to England, which yielded 33 per cent of pure material. This copper brought in Boston 22 cents per pound, while other ore brought but 18 cents per pound.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OBSERVATIONS.

The following remarks are selected from "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnaw Sotor," written by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, who came here in 1837 for the purpose of making a geological survey of the lead and copper mines. After a hard ride, he finally reached Mineral Point, or, rather, its suburbs, where were various small wooden houses stuck up. * * * "With difficulty, we procured a room to sleep in at the Postmaster's, and, it being evening, had scarce got our trunks out of the vehicle when we were marched to his brother's, who was an apothecary, to supper. The supper consisted of fried ham, coffee, bread and butter and treacle, served up in a cleanly way, and, being hungry with our drive, we made a very hearty meal." Subsequently, he speaks of the never-failing repasts of coffee, rice, bread and butter and treacle.

"The village is built on the edge of a coulee. * * * It was an exceedingly miserable place, built there apparently on account of a small rivulet which is a branch of the Pecatonica River. * * * It contained two taverns, into which I ventured to enter for a moment, both of which seemed to be very full. A court of justice, being held at the time, had collected a great many parties and witnesses. We had been referred to those taverns for lodgings, as the Postmaster had told me it was not possible for him to give us quarters for more than one night; but I was not sorry to learn that none were to be had, being thoroughly disgusted with the appearance of everything; and then such a set of 'ginnerals, colonels, judges and doctors' as were assembled there, was anything but inviting, and most of these dignitaries, as I was informed, were obliged to sleep on the floor. This was exactly what I had to do at the Postmaster's, whose house at any rate was clean.

"On awakening the next morning, I found it exceedingly cold, and asked permission to have a fire lighted." Just as he was about to get up, he says: "An unshaven but confiding-looking fellow walked into the room with nothing but his nether garments on, and, immediately turning his back to the fire, engrossed it all to himself. His free and easy way was not at all to my taste, and threatened to interfere very much with my comfort. Under other circumstances, I should not have hesitated to have turned him out; but, situated as I was, it was far from a safe proceeding, or, indeed, a justifiable one. It was certainly very cold, and I should have been glad to have had the fire to myself, but I had been treated hospitably, and the least I could do, was to be hospitable to others; besides, my barefooted friend had an air about him that imparted something beyond the low swaggerer, something that smacked of authority—for authority is a thing that, from habit or from the dignity inherent in it, has a peculiar, inexplicable way of revealing itself. This might be the Governor, or some great man, *en deshabille*; so I thought it best to meet him in his own manner, by slipping a pair of pantaloons on, and then addressing him in a friendly way. It was most fortunate that I acted just as became me to do; for he soon let me know who he was. He was no less a personage than 'the Court,'

for so they generally called the Presiding Judge in the United States, and was beyond all question the greatest man in the place. He was, in fact, *the* personage of the locality for the moment, and it turned out that the Postmaster had given him up his only good bedroom, and that he had good-naturedly given it up to me for one night, and had taken the majesty of the law to sleep behind the counter, in a little shop where the post office was kept, with blankets, crockery, cheese, and all sorts of things around him, and had very naturally come to warm himself in his own quarters. (Judge Dunn.)

“‘The Court’ and myself now got along very well together. He had been bred to the law in the Western country, did not want for shrewdness, was good-natured, * * * but was evidently a man of low habits and manners. He was very much amused with my apparatus for dressing, which was simple enough; a nail-brush was quite new to him, and he remarked that ‘it was a considerably better invention than a fork,’ which he said he had seen people use when they *had too much dirt* in their nails. He once carried one, but it was troublesome, though the handle was convenient to stir brandy-sling with.”

After dressing and eating, our testy Englishman goes out with a “scientific friend,” to make a “regular survey, and ascertain the real geological structure and nidus of the metallic contents of the rocks.” They first went to the copper mines, and found that very little work had been done, and that altogether superficial. “Very extravagant accounts of these copper mines had been circulated by interested persons, and we saw at once that they would require a great deal of gullibility on the part of purchasers to be got rid of.”

“After wandering about the whole day,” they finally got back in the evening to the customary “ham and treacle.” They were then informed that the “good-natured Court” declined to repose behind the counter a second night, that not being according to the ideas of the “majesty of the law,” and therefore Mr. F. and his friend had to come down to the realities of their situation, and take lodgings on the floor of the eating-room with the “ginners, colonels, etc.,” for company. He says, “Everything was makeshift at Mineral Point,” and he also adds, “but certainly we found everybody very obliging.” Thus it appears, at the last, that the kindness of the people had penetrated the cuticle of his sensibilities and extracted an acknowledgment.

His berth proved “both cold and hard,” and he longed for morning. At 5 o’clock, he was roused by the woman of the house, who wanted the room to lay the breakfast, so he arose, and, to keep himself warm until the repast was ready, took a walk about town, of which he says: “Not a leaf was to be seen on the few stunted trees here and there, and the chilly, comfortless state of the weather was in perfect keeping with the dismal aspect of the place. * * * I found that the inhabitants produced nothing of any kind whatever for their subsistence—not even a cabbage, for there was not a garden in the place, and that they were as dependent upon others as if they were on board ship. Everything they ate and drank was brought from a distance by wagons, at a great expense. Flour, the price of which in the Atlantic States was \$5 and \$6 per barrel, was as high as \$14 here. * * * Everybody lived from hand to mouth, without once dreaming of personal comfort. The sole topic which engrossed the general mind was the production of galena and copper, especially the first, upon which they relied to pay for everything they consumed, no one possessing capital beyond that which a transient success might furnish him.

“It was, in fact, a complete nest of speculators, with workmen following in their train; traders again upon their traces, to sell goods and provisions; doctors to give physic and keep boarding-houses, and lawyers to get a living out of this motley and needy population.

“With but few exceptions, the diggings for metal were quite superficial. Such a thing as a steam engine, to drain a shaft or hoist out the “mineral,” as it was called, was unknown here; so that, as soon as the superficial diggings were exhausted, the population was always prepared to flock to another quarter. But change of place is not often accompanied with wounded feelings in the United States. Men do not always seem to select situations in that country with a view to living tranquilly and happily, but to try to find ready money by digging for it, or to

live upon others; the moment they find there is no likelihood of success, they go to another place."

After collecting a quantity of fossils of minerals, Mr. F. departed, but not without a parting anathema:

"A more melancholy and dreary place," he says, "than this Mineral Point, I never expect to see again. We had not tasted a morsel of fresh meat, or fish, or vegetables, since we had been here. There was not a vestige of a garden in the place, and the population seemed quietly to have resigned itself to an everlasting and unvarying diet of coffee, rice, treacle and bread and salt butter, morning, noon and night, without any other variety than that of occasionally getting a different cup and saucer."

Mr. Featherstonhaugh was evidently an irascible personage, and imbued with vast notions of his own merits and ability; but, in making the geological survey while here, he committed so great an error, either willfully or ignorantly, that nearly every geologist who has been over the ground since has spoken of it. There were some peculiar circumstances and results connected with Mr. Featherstonhaugh's visit that are especially worthy of mention.

Some time before the survey was made, John D. Ansley, who was then the principal business man of this locality, went to Philadelphia and made arrangements with a stock company, on the ground of his representations, for the sale of a large part of his copper mining lands. A large amount of money was secured as an advance purchase, and everything went well until the advent of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who was deputized to report as to the correctness of Mr. Ansley's statements regarding the value of the land. At that time, Mr. Ansley kept a carriage and horses, which Mr. F., who desired to ride about the country, sent for; but owing to a previous engagement made with Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, who was here at that time visiting her son, Mr. Ansley was obliged to refuse. Mr. F. then sent demanding the team, and was again refused; a third time Mr. F. sent, peremptorily ordering Mr. Ansley to comply with his wishes under pain of his displeasure as a representative of the mining company, but with the same result. Subsequently, Mr. Ansley was sent for by the company and went East, where he was thrown in prison under charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. From this dilemma, he was rescued by William R. Smith, but his mining company scheme was exploded. He then went to England, and very soon succeeded in interesting a company of English capitalists; but one day, while Mr. Ansley was sitting in his hotel, waiting to complete final arrangements, who should walk up to him but Mr. F., saying: "Ansley, I am after you," or words to that effect. And in all probability he was, for the next day Mr. Ansley was informed by the capitalists that, notwithstanding they had already advanced a few hundred pounds, they should drop the matter. Thus Mineral Point mining interests began to suffer, and were retarded through the operations of a designing party, a circumstance which has been repeated, in effect, in different ways, by others, with far more disastrous results.

THE BANK OF MINERAL POINT.

This bank was the second opened in the State, and in its day was one of the noted institutions of the country. Like many similar establishments of an early day, it started out with bright prospects, but within a few years became the tool of swindlers, and exploded as a grand fiasco, leaving those who had invested poorer, but not much wiser respecting the crookedness of public victimizers, as illustrated by some of the principal events which have transpired here within the last twenty-five years.

By an act of the Territorial Council, approved December 2, 1836, a charter was granted to two commissioners to establish a bank at Mineral Point, in the town of Pecatonica. The capital stock was limited to \$200,000, and, during the following May, after thirty days' notice had been given, the stock was to be opened for subscription. The superintendents and commissioners appointed were William S. Hamilton, J. F. O'Neill, M. M. Strong, James Morrison, John Atchison, Richard McKinn and G. V. Dennison. who were to control the bank interests until the stock was sold and an election could be held. The subscription books were to be kept open six days, and any one was at liberty to subscribe to five shares.

The charter was granted to continue until 1857, under the management of seven directors. The bank was not to incur an indebtedness which would at any time exceed three times the amount of capital stock actually paid in. If at any time bills became due and they could not be settled on demand, the corporation was dissolved. Votes were to be issued according to the number of shares. A less denomination than a five-dollar bank note could not be issued, and then not until \$40,000 had been paid in. Whether enough stock was taken in 1837 to allow of the opening of the bank or not, is immaterial to the narrative, as it appears that the bank was not then put in operation. The heaviest buyers of stock were a Mr. Webb, who represented the Erie Transportation Company, that was then operating in Helena and vicinity, and James D. Doty. Each of these parties entered into a strife to gain a controlling interest, which resulted in favor of Mr. Doty, who finally became the bank (so to speak), he having gradually bought up nearly all of the stock, at the nominal rate of 20 per cent on each share.

In the fall of 1838, or spring of 1839, S. B. Knapp and Porter Brace put in an appearance, and, either as purchasers or representatives for Mr. Doty, took charge of the bank. Mr. Knapp was the financier of the establishment, and Porter Brace was his assistant. It is supposed, from subsequent circumstances, that the young men came here, having but little cash in store, with the intention of absorbing the bank, and making what, in common parlance, would be called "a stake." Although, in the event, the design was frustrated, yet, as will be seen, the institution was swamped by them.

In connection with receiving deposits, the principal business of the bank was transacted with the smelters, who, upon the purchase of lead from the miners, drew orders upon the bank, to be taken in exchange for drafts on the Eastern banks, where the lead was sold. In accordance with this condition of affairs, about the first thing done by the new firm, on commencing business, was to issue what were called "post bills," which were indorsed across the face with red ink, to be paid in two or three months after date. Although this was an innovation upon the plan of banking contemplated by the charter, yet it was not expressly forbidden; so the business men and miners, with a little grumbling, accepted the situation, and contented themselves by dubbing the bills "red dogs." The "red dogs" had not been in use over a year before Mr. Knapp, according to his plan of operations, concluded to make an advance on the enemy, and issue "post bills" for six months. These notes were indorsed with blue ink, to be paid in six months after date. No sooner did the public get hold of them, than a perfect storm of indignation was launched at the wily banker by his proposed dupes, who saw through the fraud at a glance, and refused to accept them, in most instances. These bills were familiarly called the "blue bellies."

Public meetings were held, and the bank proceedings denounced by the speakers in the strong language of those days. At one of the meetings, M. M. Strong made a bitter speech against Mr. Knapp, and, in the evening, after his return home, he was waited upon by that gentleman, who informed him that he had called to demand satisfaction (at the same time drawing a couple of pistols), and that they could then and there settle the difficulty, according to "the code," in the dark. To this Mr. Strong demurred, stating that he did not care to kill him, and much less did he care to be shot himself; but if, after mature deliberation, he should decide that they must fight a duel, why, well and good, providing suitable and gentlemanly preparations could be made. To this Mr. Knapp agreed and withdrew, and that was the last of the duel.

The bank continued to operate until the general dissatisfaction became so great that an official examination into the affairs of the institution began to be mooted. When Messrs. Knapp and Brace heard of this, they quietly "folded their tents," locked up the bank "and stole away." The following day, when it was discovered that the birds had flown, a party of eight, led by I. P. Tramel, Deputy Sheriff, started for Galena in pursuit of the fugitives, whom they captured at that point. Mr. Knapp had nothing when taken, except his traveling-bag and two volumes of Dickens' novels; the latter he presented to Mr. Welch, who was then editing a paper at Galena. Something about the circumstance attracted the attention of some of Knapp's captors, and they demanded the books, when lo! what should they discover, pasted within the

fly-leaves of the books, but the notes and bills of exchange which represented the assets of the bank—a sum not less than \$50,000. Delighted with the success of their expedition, the party returned to the Point, having the absconding parties in charge.

Soon after their arrival, a public meeting was held, and Pascal Beckett, J. F. Dunn and W. H. Banks were appointed Bank Receivers. A short time subsequent to this, after the affairs of the institution had been overhauled, Mr. Banks was deputized to go East and collect on the sureties. In the end, Banks turned out to be the greatest rogue, and, by his conduct, very aptly illustrated the aphorism of "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," for he never returned, nor was he heard from, and, up to date, the "red dogs" and "blue bellies," if there are any in existence, remain unredeemed. The effect of the bank failure and eventual loss of the funds proved a serious set-back to the community at large, for a time, and afflicted a good many very severely. However, within a brief time, business was restored to its wonted vigor, and the matter of the loss of \$50,000 or \$75,000 was soon forgotten. The bank was opened in a log building on the public square, and, in 1839, was transferred to a stone structure erected for the purpose, which stood where the Episcopal schoolhouse now stands.

From 1838 to 1844, there was rather a diminution of business than an increase, owing to the many bank failures through the country at that time. However, no particularly marked depression in the general activity could be noted, as the place fairly held its own against the financial adversity of the times. Immigrant arrivals were not large, neither were the departures for other fields very great, therefore it can be said that Mineral Point had at last settled down to a more temperate and judicious pace, the result of which could scarcely be unfavorable under any circumstances. The following are the names of several of the more prominent men who came here and settled permanently between 1836 and 1844, who have left or are dead: W. Tregay, Ed Cornish, J. J. Miner, Dr. David Ross, D. Richard Ridgley, Henry Lanehan, O. P. Williams, Parley Eaton, A. W. Parish, G. B. and Phil Morrison, C. C. Washburn, Cyrus Woodman, Jabez Pierce, Judge M. M. Jackson, Edwin Whitmore, S. Pulford, M. D., Henry Koop, Whitney Smith, Crane Floyd, Samuel Baker, Thomas Davey, George Hardy, Henry Tollier and William Bennett.

THE TRIAL AND HANGING OF CAFFEE.

Probably the most thrilling episode that ever occurred in Mineral Point was the trial and hanging of William Caffee for murder in 1842. The crime was one of revolting brutality, committed with slight provocation, and therefore with scarcely an extenuating circumstance. A man by the name of Berry had erected a new house in the town of White Oak Springs, now in La Fayette County, and, as is customary in rural districts, invited his neighbors in to "a house-warming," among whom was the man Caffee. The manager of the amusements, a man by the name of Southwick, had the dancers numbered off upon a piece of paper, from which the names were called in turn. Professing to be offended at some trivial circumstance, Caffee seized the paper and ran out doors with it. Southwick, it is said, grasped a stick of wood and pursued Caffee, threatening to knock him down if he did not return the list. At this, Caffee drew a pistol and shot him dead. In the prosecution, it was proved that Caffee had made a boast that he would kill his man that night; consequently, although he was ably defended by M. M. Strong, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced by Judge Jackson (now a foreign Consul) to be hanged by the neck until dead. As usually happens, the friends of the criminal attempted to get the sentence revoked, or commuted to imprisonment for life, but without avail, and in November, 1842, William Caffee suffered the extreme penalty of the law and paid blood for blood. During the first part of his incarceration, he was lodged in the old jail, and watched day and night by four armed men, and sometimes more, as it was rumored that an attempt was to be made to set him free. At that time, they did not have the conveniences now in vogue for shackling criminals, so irons were riveted on his legs by James James, the blacksmith. Each week the process of unriveting and riveting had to be gone through with, and at those times Caffee would say to James, "You had better be careful how you put the

irons on, for, if I should get loose, you might be sorry." Just before the wretch was taken to the gallows, he expressed a wish to have a raw slice off from the heart of Judge Jackson, to eat. The gallows was erected on the old Russell lot, near the depot, and it is said that one of the largest crowds that ever assembled here was present and witnessed the finale. After the horrid affair was over, the body was taken by the friends of the deceased, and an attempt made to restore life, but, fortunately for society, without success.

The verdict returned by the jury is a voluminous document, the quaint phraseology of which is sufficiently explicit and conclusive to render the finding a cast-iron and unequivocal judgment. For the benefit of modern Solons who return sententious verdicts, we reproduce the paper :

"In the District Court of Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, of April term, 1842:

"The grand inquest of the United States of America, inquiring for the county of Iowa, in the Territory of Wisconsin, on their oaths do present that William Caffee, late of the county aforesaid, yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the twenty-third of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, at Gratiot's Grove, in the county of Iowa aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in and upon one Samuel Southwick, in the peace of God and of the said Territory, then and there being feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, an assault did make, and that the said William Caffee, a certain pistol of the value of one dollar, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which pistol the said William Caffee, in his right hand then and there had and held to and against and upon the said Samuel Southwick, then and there willfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge; and that the said William Caffee, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder and shot sent forth as aforesaid, the said Samuel Southwick, in and upon the left breast of him, the said Samuel Southwick, then and there feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said Samuel Southwick, then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth from the pistol aforesaid by the said William Caffee in and upon the said left breast of the said Samuel Southwick, near the region of the heart of him, the said Samuel Southwick, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound, the said Samuel Southwick, on the said twenty-third day of February, in the year aforesaid, at Gratiot's Grove, in the county of Iowa aforesaid, instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said William Caffee, the said Samuel Southwick, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

"WILLIAM R. SMITH, *District Attorney of Iowa County.*

Witnesses: John W. Blackstone, William S. Dering, Fortunatus Berry, David T. Lufkin, Charles H. Lamar, Joseph H. Scales and Charles H. Gratiot.

BORDER JUSTICE AND VENDETTAS.

One of the methods of punishment prevailing here forty years ago was whipping. Whenever the people were particularly incensed, they seldom waited for the slow processes of the law if they could avoid it, but took the offender to some convenient spot and gave him fifty or a hundred lashes. Such diversions as fist fighting, an occasional knifing or shooting fray could be tolerated, but petty trickery or stealing was exceptionally odious to the average miner. The actual state of society at that time will be best illustrated by giving a few incidents. One day a man from Galena came into town in search of a couple of men who had hired four yoke of cattle from him to come here after loads of mineral; they not having returned in due time, he had started on foot in search of them. A little inquiry revealed the fact that they had sold the oxen to Francis Vivian and Thomas Jenkins. As soon as it became known what the men had done,

a lot of sturdy fellows got together and hunted around until they found the thieves. Then they took them out a short distance from town and gave them such a thrashing as they had never received before, in all probability. More dead than alive, they were then set at liberty and allowed to depart, with the warning that they must never show themselves here again.

At one time a professional gambler and blackleg by the name of Bunce came to the Point, and began to hoodwink and fleece the boys unmercifully. They stood the game for awhile, but at length, finding that they could not match his knavery in any way, they determined that he should emigrate. When told that he must leave the village, "Will you, nill you?" he swore roundly that he would not, and no one could make him. Upon that, a stalwart fellow by the name of Mills took a cowhide and told him he must either go at once or he would whip him out of the place. The fellow again declared that he would not, and Mills went at him and literally whipped him step by step out of the village.

One day, in 1839, a cracking of fire-arms was heard on High street, at the old Burris grocery. When the crowd came to the spot, whom should they find but good-natured Uncle Ab stoning the worthy Burris for dear life, while the latter was returning the fire with pistol-shots. When Uncle Ab was fairly aroused, he was a terror, and, before he could be stopped, Burris was put to ignominious flight, fire-arms to the contrary notwithstanding.

The terrible and sanguinary fierceness of some of those early encounters is hardly describable; neither can the coolness and determination which was characteristic of most of those men be fully comprehended. At one time, while H. B. Welch was editing the *Miners' Free Press*, and Charles Bracken, the stern old pioneer, was conducting the *Galena Commonwealth*, Welch published an article peculiarly odious to the opposing journalist. As a result, the first time they met, Bracken deliberately cowhided Welch. One day, not long after, Mr. Bracken was walking leisurely down High street, leading a horse, when Welch came out of his log building, which stood on the Coade lot, No. 41, armed with shot-gun and pistols, and started in pursuit of Bracken, firing at him as he went. Within a minute the male residents of High and Commerce streets were out looking on in great excitement, but nothing was done except that different parties stepped forward with pistols for the belligerents. Mr. Bracken turned neither to the right nor the left, but walked along until he reached Commerce street, Welch having in the meantime shot at him six times; then he turned, coolly drew a pistol, and, taking deliberate aim, fired at his antagonist, laying him out, but not killing him. Bracken then, without more ado, pursued his way. This was one way that early differences were settled quite often, and sometimes in a still more terrible manner, as in the case of Ben Salter and Phil Thomas, who fought with knives and stones one day on High street to satisfy an old feud. But, for some reason, these encounters seldom ended in death.

The Sunday amusements of that time may be characterized as having been free from all restraint. Gambling, foot-racing, horse-racing and what-not were the standard sports. One old miner, called Kentuck, came here on Saturday night, on one occasion, and stopped over Sunday, but went away dissatisfied on Monday morning, saying that he had not had any fun because he did not have but fifteen fights.

A FRENCH PRINCE VISITS THE BOROUGH.

In 1840, Mineral Point enjoyed a visit from one of the imperial family of France, the Prince de Joinville, who came to this country at that time in search of the lost Prince or French Dauphin. He stopped with his suite overnight at Uncle Ab's while en route from Fort Crawford to Green Bay. The newspapers of the time, in commenting on the treatment extended to the illustrious foreigner, stated that at Galena the landlords, conceiving that he was a legitimate prey, charged him enormously, and ridiculously as well, for everything that the party received, and, it may be added, did, for they were required to pay \$5 for using a piano during an evening. But "Uncle Ab" never thought of such a piece of unwarrantable extortion, and did not charge any more than would have been demanded from any first-class guest; thus every tavern in the country suffered in comparing the quality of the entertainment.

The individual who created the greatest interest in the minds of the French people subsequently was Eleazer Williams, a half-breed Iroquois, son of Thomas Williams, one of the famous old Williams stock of preachers and missionaries. Eleazar, or rather Lazare Williams, was bred among the Indians, and became a missionary or preacher and teacher among the Oneida Indians, large numbers of whom, during the early part of his career, he converted to Christianity. Being ambitious of establishing a grand Indian empire, west of and between the great lakes and the Mississippi, he succeeded in getting the six nations to entertain the scheme, which was agreeable to the Government. But a treaty, known as the Schermerhorn, was made in 1836, which effectually ruined Mr. Williams' empire scheme, as it limited the possessions of those tribes to a small area. He was with the Indians a good many years, a portion of which were passed at Green Bay. But, at last, the Indians rose *en masse*, and made such bitter complaints against the Rev. Eleazer, accusing him of malfeasance, that he was dismissed from his post. For some time after this, nothing was heard of the gentleman until finally, one day, who should turn up but the "lost prince" in the person of our quondam preacher. However, his second scheme for the acquisition of greatness also miscarried, for he was unable to sustain the identity. It may be said of him that he is regarded as having been the prince of knaves and charlatans.

THE CALIFORNIA EXODUS.

The discovery of gold in California, and the subsequent exaggerated reports from that region, fired the hearts of many and carried dismay to the landholders in the county. The effect was magical; the large floating population, attracted by the glittering ore, forsook their lead diggings and disposed of all their available assets to defray the expenses of a trans-continental trip. A hegira of unparalleled proportions set in, and all business was paralyzed. The few growing industries fostered by the mineral operations were effectually crippled, and the land was irretrievably depleted of a frugal and thrifty class of citizens. Every branch of trade was prostrated, and the mechanic and merchant, the miner and smelter, suffered alike in the general ruin. The fever of emigration, once fairly inoculated upon the people, developed into an irremediable contagion. Panic-stricken, all classes fled toward the West, deluded by the mirage of wealth that beckoned them on to the golden fields.

Merchants, on awakening from the hallucination, found themselves surrounded by heavy stocks of merchandise, with vacant stores filled with the stillness of the grave. No busy tide of customers lined the counters, and the voice of traffic was hushed in perpetual gloom. Promissory notes matured and were presented for payment, only to be met by a liberal display of book debts. To avert financial disaster and total ruin, stocks were literally thrown on the market and sacrificed for what they would bring in ready cash.

The proceeds were usually small, as at that time merchandise was cumulative, and failed to realize anything. In this dilemma, stores were closed, and the capitalists joined the eager throng pressing on toward the Pacific coast. The army of enterprising native American prospectors, whose shrewdness and energy founded the cities of Mineral Point and Dodgeville, abandoned their remunerative claims. Animated by that restless spirit of adventure that first drew them to the Mississippi lead fields, they, with little reluctance, "pulled stakes," and shifted the scene of their operations from Wisconsin to California.

The first adventurers to cut adrift from Iowa County were three from Mineral Point, consisting of John J. Ross, Alexander Turner and William J. Tilley. They proceeded by water via Galena, thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans, whence they embarked for the Isthmus of Panama. In the spring of the same year numerous contingents from every nook and corner in the county cast their fate with the generality of their fellow-citizens. That season was marked with remarkable activity, the streets and shops resounded with the bustle and traffic incidental to the preparation of mining outfits. The roads were crowded with prairie schooners, whose balloon tops obscured the view, and impressed the spectator with a faint idea of the extensive emigration. During the summer of 1849, a lull occurred in business circles, and the torrent of outpouring humanity was temporarily stemmed, awaiting tidings from the

advance guard of the army preparing to follow. John J. Ross was the first man to return, and the flattering reports circulated by him accelerated the tardy ones and stimulated the unbelievers to renewed action.

A MINERAL POINT CRAFT AND HER ADVENTURES.

One of the peculiar features of 1849 was the construction of a sea-going schooner at Mineral Point. Work was commenced in the fall of 1848 by several tradesmen, who with unusual prescience foresaw the wave of emigration that was to set in in the following year, and prepared themselves accordingly. The boat was built according to the plans, and under the immediate superintendence of Henry Butler, a carpenter. Oscar Paddock was the capitalist who supplied the pecuniary means to further the construction. Another person who lent his assistance was a sailor named Vance, who with the roving habits peculiar to his class, had become stranded in the mines far away from his native element. The keel was laid opposite the present site of the depot, and there the three shipbuilders employed their time during the long winter. When completed and ready for launching, the little craft measured thirty feet keel by seven feet beam. In the spring of 1849, all was in readiness for the auspicious event of removal. Amid much excitement, the boat was loaded on to a large mineral wagon and propelled on wheels by two teams to Galena. Here it was launched under most propitious circumstances, which augured well for the venture. The services of Vance were now impressed to step the masts and rig the vessel in schooner fashion. Having accomplished this necessary work, a cargo of provisions was stowed away in the hold, and one bright day in May the lines binding the boat to its native shores were unloosened, and on the turbid waters of the Mississippi she was rapidly borne toward the ocean. Tradition does not preserve the title of the boat, nor does it relate whether the hardy crew condescended to the frivolity of christening it by the time-honored custom of breaking a bottle of wine on the prow. If, however, we are allowed to infer from a knowledge of the habits and customs of the mining community, we would surmise that the conventional practice was foregone, the precious liquor being assimilated by the crew in honor of the success of their enterprise.

The port of New Orleans was attained without any catastrophe occurring to detract from the enjoyment of the trip. Here, the midge of a craft attracted much observation from the assembled mariners of all nations, whose admiration for the pluck and hardihood of the crew was unstinted. Recruiting the stock of provisions and renewing the water supply, Vance, who was elected Captain, boldly put to sea, eschewing the customary formality of visiting the Custom House and procuring certain papers prescribed for such cases by the omnipresent Uncle Sam. Whether this step was taken advisedly, does not appear, but, from subsequent experience, the embryo mariners must have repented the indiscretion which induced them to violate the international code of laws. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard, and, in this instance, their path was paved with troubles dire and deep. While cruising off the coast of Cuba, keeping a sharp lookout for a bayou that promised safe landing and a copious supply of fresh water, they were espied by a Spanish gunboat. With magnified visions of filibustering expeditions in aid of the latent rebellion, the Captain of the cruiser bore down on the miners, and, by a significant grape-shot, ordered them to heave to. In the face of such a formidable display, the summons could not be disregarded; so, with reluctance, the peak halyards were dropped, and the schooner swung around into the wind. A swaggering Spaniard, fiercely mustached, with "fight" traced distinctly on every lineament of his countenance, sprang aboard, and, in the absence of all documentary testimony to the contrary, confiscated the vessel and contents as contraband. A prize crew was placed on board with instructions to make for ———, which was reached toward sundown. Disarmed of their suspicions by the apparent contentment of the Americans, the officer took no measures to insure the detention of his captives, but allowed them the freedom of the deck. At dusk, a majority of the Spanish sailors went ashore to carouse, leaving a guard of three armed marines to protect the prisoners. The hours wore slowly away, and the sleepy sentinels relaxed their vigilance. By a concerted movement, they were all seized, firmly bound hand and foot, and gagged to obviate an alarm. Sail was made, and, noiselessly, the

little craft cleared her way through the surging waters until an offing was attained, when, spreading her wings to the increasing breeze, she rapidly put distance to flight. When within sight of the Cuban shore, the marines were bundled into the ship's boat and cut adrift. Profiting by this experience, the voyagers were satisfied to abide at a respectful distance from the Cuban isle.

A similar fate befell them on the Mexican coast. Hovering around, and uncertain how to make the port, their action arrested the attention of the coast guard, and, for the second time, they were involved in the toils of captivity. The authorities were willing to hazard the safety of their prize by simply tying it up alongside a national gunboat. With the instinct of freedom irrepressibly active in their hearts, the bold sailors, at the instigation of Paddock, slipped their cables and put to sea. Owing chiefly to the insignificance of the capture, no attempt was made to retake them.

These hair-breadth escapes instilled a little caution into Capt. Vance, who, thereafter, conducted his voyage with circumspection, prudently avoiding war-like craft, and only venturing ashore for supplies after dusk. The Nicaragua River was eventually reached, and up the unknown channel of this stream Capt. Vance boldly pushed, using sweeps or long oars when the wind was light or unfavorable. At one of their anchorages, Don Ramirez d'Escobeda, a local trader, was so captivated by the adaptability of the boat for his trade, that he entered into negotiations and, finally, purchased the boat for an amount equivalent to \$1,000. Satisfied with the barter, the crew relinquished their respective claims and pursued their course across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, where they secured passage through to the Golden Gate.;

In 1850, the exodus evinced no signs of abatement, as, in point of fact, more emigrants took their departure this year than in the preceding season of 1849. In the height of the ebb, sixty teams and two hundred persons left Mineral Point in one day. This is only a fair criterion of the progress in other sections of the county. When it is considered that each person or head of family took with him sums of money ranging from \$200 to \$500, an idea may be gained of the impoverished condition of a territory deprived of two thousand lusty laborers and a proportionate amount of wealth. Business was restored to equanimity in 1851 and 1852, when a reflux set in, and money was received from the gold fields to cheer the desolate ones at home.

It would be an utter impossibility to approximate the number of persons who visited California during the reign of the gold fever, but herewith is presented a list of the principal men who staked their fortunes:

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

From Mineral Point and Dodgeville—William J. Tilly, John J. Ross, Alexander T. Turner, Samuel Ettershanks, William Chesterfield, John Coade, John Martin, Richard Martin, William T. Henry, Elias Wiley, Samuel Rich, George T. Rich, Mrs. Rich, Joseph Roadhouse, wife and two children, James Wasly and wife, Joseph Hatch, I. N. Turner, wife and child, John Roberts, Morris Smith, George Myers, John Oliver, Thomas Sublette, Bennet Dumars, George Tilley, Polk Delaney, R. C. Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Nelson Angel, James Hitchins, Robert Turner, Edward James, Elias Jacka, Hy Howe, Carey Eliff, John Reed, Robert Hood, John Jenkins, Walter Richards, John Richards, William Richards, James Toay, Stephen Chenaugh, Matthew Goldsworthy, Ralph Goldsworthy, Thomas and John Tregaskis, Robert Quinn, Cyrus Woodman, Henry Nancolas, John P. Tramel, Hy B. Welsh, Hy Plowman, S. F. Rodolf and son, James, James Polk McAllister, Robert W. Gray, Robert Whitney, Edward B. Carson, Morris Lloyd, I. T. Lathrop, William A. Pierce, Jabez Pierce, Richard Pierce, John Clawney, William Sublette, Thomas Trimble, George Hardy, Joseph Langdon, Nelson Lathrop, Edward Cornish, Nicholas Meren, John Tangye, Henry Gray, Levi F. Craft, Charles Legate, Silas Page, Lewis Page, William Coade, William Cummins, John Hutchison, John Phillips, son and daughter, John Rich, wife and two children, William Phillips, wife and two children, William McLane and wife, Peter Toay, Edward Prideaux, John F. O'Neill, John O'Neill, Thomas McKnight, Edwin Buck, Daniel Hatten, Harvey Eliff, Richard Thomas, Tom Phillips, Charles Ettershanks, Lewis Mason, Rufus Henry, Andrew Park, H. Anderson, Ed Treguskis, Hugh McDougall, John Jenkins, Robert Henwood and wife, John Goodchild, E. Sperry, Thomas Prisk, Paul and

Samuel Prisk, James Sproul, Daniel Jenkins, Andrew Elder, Steve Lean, Matthew Lean, Charles Bradley, John Lane, William Thomas, Richard White, George Whitelaw, Henry R. Martin, William Wren, Phillip Eden, George Phillips, Sampson Rodgers, William, John, Richard and George Odgers. John Gundry, James Carbis, John Wilkison, William Paul, Joseph Schuyder, Henry Bishop, John Waters, John Hales, Amos Parsons, Robert Thomas, Sam White, William Bennett, John Bennett, Gilbert Bennett, John Grover, Edward Lloyd, C. Martin, James Berryman, Sam Osborne, Hy Palkinghann, Sam Terrill, Charles McCabe, Henry Hedrick, Sam Oats, William Thomas, William Jacka, Joseph Stephens, Samuel Richards, William Opey, Samuel Waters, John Gray, James Thomas, John Tregen, Joseph Maxwell, Joseph Prideaux, Daniel McMullen, John Prideaux, James Mack, Robert Riddell, Richard Osborne, Daniel Telly, Samuel Harris, Ole Torson, James Hitchins, Mrs. Wasley and child, Mrs. Emma Wasley, John McFadden, — Squires, — McCabe, Mrs. Crocker, Joseph Murrish, Chris Bawden, Henry Martin, George Kislenbury, Thomas Martin, M. J. Levison, John Martin, William J. Tilley, wife and child, John Bascoe, Samuel Code, Thomas Lyons, Adam Gilts. Fifty from Willow Springs. Up to 1852, 700 had left.

From Linden—George Caldwell, Charles Harkins, William Goldworthy, Jr. and Sr., John Rule, Jr., James Goldsworth, Henry Trigloan, John Crase, Jr., James Burnes, John Wonn, David Dickson, James Prince, Henry Stephens, John Batten, Mark Smith, William Webster, John Pearce.

Waldwick—Derile J. Difley, Jonathan White, E. Bennet, John White, B. Gove, A. Bennet, Sara Bennet, George Bennet, Martha and Mellissa Benret, Pleasant Fields, B. Smith, Dan Minor, A. Graham, Charles Stewart, G. Stewart, John Bennett, Hardy Elf, Andy Elf, A. Munson, George A. Martin, M. Heath, Z. Van Norman, R. Gribel, William Ball, James Kitchen, John Phillips, William Welles, Abe Boyd, Milton Matthews, Franklin Cox, A. White and Thomas Flint.

From Mifflin—Joel Clayton, William Hope, James Clayton, Levi Welden, John Melburn, Jacob Melburn, Moses Beaman, Robert Winslerz, Ambrose Thomas, Henry Owens, William Hopper, Robert Johns, John Phillips, John Flucco, Francis Burett, Louis Helman, William Brown, T. J. Strong, G. P. Vaughn, Leburn Wells, George Hudson, William Witcher, — Lane, Edward Eathcant, Hugh Leviston, Robert Moorehead, A. Moorehead, D. Greenwald, Thomas Bell, B. Stoddard, Woosly Mayse, Nicholas Thomas, John Wrisley, Jesse Young, William Kylls, Thomas Pruestreal, James Kirkpatrick, W. Kirkpatrick, Joel Kay, Thomas Linkin, J. Crowden, Sr. and Jr., C. Louis, Mark Allison, William Kirkpatrick, William Hill, C. C. Monney, Thomas Horriban, James Pettyjohn, Chester Messenger, P. B. Selhmer, John Spears, — Palmer, Simon Tyre, James Carrico, A. Martinau, Alexis Sanville, William Foster, J. Bartholomew, John Upton, Amos Young, D. Sylvester, Alberst Stephens, Ebin Sylvester, Scott Kirkpatrick, — Kirkpatrick.

On January 30, 1851, the California fever broke out anew in this district, and from primary indications, promised to surpass the exodus of the preceding spring. Among the number were the following person who took steamer, *via* New Orleans, in February: Joseph Stephens, Henry Martin, Chris Boden, Samuel Waters, Mrs. Nancy Crocker, Mrs. Caroline Wasley, Miss Emma Wasley, John Prideaux, Samuel Richards, James Thomas, John Martin, William Opie, John O'Neill, John Tregal, Joseph Murrish, Robert Riddell, Daniel Tilley, John Grey, Joseph Prideaux, Ole Torson, Jonathan Meeker, Thomas Martin.

From Dodgeville—George Tregaskis, William Wallace, Henry Dunstone, Jonathan Carpenter, George Rule, Mrs. J. M. Todd and child, Mrs. G. W. Phillips, John Reed, James Stephens, John Knight, James Smitherann, Henry C. James, William Webster.

CHAPTER XIV.

MINERAL POINT AS A VILLAGE.

CHARTER AND GOVERNMENT—EARLY ORDINANCES—BUSINESS IN 1845—A TEMPERANCE MOVE—OLD MINERS' GUARD—NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS—HO FOR CALIFORNIA!—JAIL BREAKING—MINERS' HONOR—INCENDIARIES AND CHOLERA—THE ORDER OF 1001—LADIES' COLD WATER UNION—BUSINESS IN 1856—OLD BANKS—EDUCATION—NEWSPAPER COMMENTS—EARLY TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

CHARTER AND GOVERNMENT.

The gradual improvements made in the tone of society, as well as in the size and needs of the village, up to 1844, necessitated a change in the local management of affairs. It became apparent by this time to every sensible resident, that the "slipshod" habit of gliding along must be abandoned or the general interests of the community would be damaged very materially. The old borough had done its duty in its day, but at this epoch something foreign either to borough or town government was needed. Without entering into unnecessary details of the preliminary proceedings, it may here be stated that the village was formally incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved Feb. 11, 1844, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Village of Mineral Point," which included all of the country in Section 31, the west half of Section 32, in Town 5 north, of Range 3 east, and the north half of Section 6, in Town 4 north, of Range 3 east, in Iowa County. The same was to be known and distinguished as the village of Mineral Point, and the inhabitants were to be incorporated under the name of the "President and Trustees of the Village of Mineral Point."

The legal voters were required to meet at the court house, to decide by ballot whether they would accept the charter or not. The election was held on the 4th of March, 1844, and William Henry, William Prideaux and Samuel Rich were chosen Judges. There were 157 votes polled, 80 of which were in favor of the charter, and 77 votes against it.

The first regular election was authorized to be held on the third Monday of March, when one President, ex officio Trustee, and four Trustees, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one Assessor and three Constables were to be chosen by ballot. Any other officers needed by the corporation were to be appointed by the Trustees. No one was eligible to office unless a voter of the village, and could not be elected except by a plurality of votes. The polls were only to be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. Vacancies in the offices of President and Trustees were to be filled by special election, while those occurring in the other offices could be filled by appointment.

The duties of the various officers were similar to those performed by the officers of any village corporation, and the Treasurer, in addition to the usual duties, had control of all the money accruing from the sale of town lots. The Constables were to receive the same amount of pay in the village as those in the county precincts. Numerous provisions of a valuable and necessary character were embodied in the charter, appertaining to the fiscal, prudential and municipal management, as vested in the President and Trustees, besides the provision allowing the making of special ordinances.

On January 22 of the same session (1844), an amendment was made to the charter concerning the duties of the Collector.

Notwithstanding the incorporation of the village, it was yet connected with the Mineral Point Precinct, except in the matters indicated by the charter, which did not materially alter the general relations sustained; but, as nearly all of the precinct voters lived in the village at that time, it to all intents and purposes constituted the precinct and town, and thereby the relations maintained were not very unhappy for several years.

EARLY ORDINANCES.

Some of the ordinances of 1844 and a few years later are rather peculiar when compared with those of to-day. We note one permitting persons to kill and appropriate anything of the swine order that might injure or annoy them; also one preventing the erection of awnings to extend into the street. One of the first things done by the Village Board of 1844 was to order, for the use of the citizens of the place in case of a fire, two ladders eighteen feet long, two sixteen feet long, two twelve feet long, with spikes at the bottom, and two ten feet long, with hooks at the ends. Leather buckets were also supplied at a later date. As chimneys were the exception and stove-pipes the rule for many years, one of the officers appointed by the Village Trustees in September, 1844, was a "Stove-pipe Supervisor," whose duty it was to perambulate the streets and see that the pipes stuck out of the buildings far enough, and that they were properly prevented from coming in contact with the wood. Another of the chief causes of trouble was powder. The people, being afraid that an explosion would occur, sent in petitions until an ordinance was passed restricting its use, and the manner of keeping it. On one occasion, a report was brought to the Village Board that a horse was lying sick with the glanders. A meeting of the fathers was immediately convened and resolutions passed, and, to make sure that the horse was removed, all of those who were present adjourned in a body to attend to the matter, as it was thought the presence of an animal sick with that disease might cause an epidemic in the place. Petitions of all sorts and kinds were being sent in constantly, and, taking the condition of affairs throughout into consideration, the holding of office at that time, even, was certainly no sinecure.

BUSINESS CONDITION IN 1845.

In 1845, there were a large number of business firms, the most notable of which were Curtis Beech and W. Tilley; John Milton, T. Foster and Charles Stevenson; O. J. Minor and Francis Vivian, and I. T. Lathrop. The three principal hotels were the Mansion House, the Franklin House and the Central.

There were a large number of smelters also operating in the vicinity, and hundreds of miners were laboring among the surrounding hills, extracting the precious ores from their clay-lined or rocky beds.

High street by this time had become the principal street, and during a great part of the day was the scene of remarkable business activity. A throng of hardy miners were coming and going constantly. The prices for labor were good, and the cost of goods correspondingly high, and money was plenty, and that in the main, of a thoroughly substantial character. Each day witnessed the arrival of stage loads of tourists, capitalists and miners, who had come either to make, break, or to see the sights in the mining El Dorado of Wisconsin. Speculation of all kinds was rife, and, in a word, Mineral Point was at the height of its mining prosperity, a prosperity which was the real foundation for the present substantial wealth of the city. For, strange as it may seem, the greater part of the money derived from the mining resources was spent here among the merchants and business men, theirs being the real or permanent gain which accrued from the general labor.

A TEMPERANCE MOVE—OLD MINERS' GUARD.

From about this time comes the rumor of a temperance agitation that had taken possession of nearly all circles of society. Meetings were held, and as much of a crusade as the nature of the times and people would admit of, was inaugurated. This eventually resulted in the organization of a lodge of that justly popular and useful order, the Sons of Temperance, the membership of which, at one time, embraced a large number of the prominent citizens of the place.

About this time also, a petition was sent into the town authorities, denouncing the groceries as a nuisance, and requesting the suspension of a number of them. However, the "groceries" still continued to operate with little restraint, except such as was imposed by ordinances, which were seldom fully carried out, and by the licenses, which were put as high as \$75 for groceries, \$50 for taverns, and \$40 for merchants.

About 1844 or 1845, the old Mineral Point Miners' Guard was organized, with Theodore Rodolf, as Captain; A. W. Paris, as First Lieutenant; and William T. Henry, as Second Lieutenant. At first there were about one hundred men, but, eventually, owing to the expensive uniform which was adopted, the number of braves dwindled down to less than fifty. The company was supplied with full sets of accouterments and arms by the Governor of the State, and was, during its time, the crack institution of the place. No public gathering was perfect without the Guards, and if any young man of that day could afford it, he must needs be a member, and wear a cocked hat and brass buttons, and carry an old long-John Enfield, and enjoy all the glory of military splendor. About the time of the California gold-mines rage, the company was disbanded, the muskets stored away, and until the irruption of the rebellion nothing more was done in a military way. Then the "Miners' Guard" was re-organized with sixty men, the nucleus of whom were the old company. The "Miners' Guards" made their first appearance, armed and equipped, on the 9th day of June, 1860, and were the first to offer their services to the country, and eventually did distinguished service (see war history). In 1846, while the Mexican war was raging, for some inexplicable reason the price of lead ran discouragingly low, and many of the miners, for the sake of change and adventure, went off and joined the army. During the summer of that year, Lieut. Francis Henry came to the village from the seat of war. His reception on the occasion was a perfect ovation; a banquet was served, and toasts and speeches in honor of the heroes of the campaign were the order of the day. None then conjectured how much more terrible an ordeal than that, almost over, the country would be called upon to pass in a few years; yet, when the time came, those here who had formerly celebrated the national achievements, were found ready with heart and hand to perpetuate the institutions sealed to them by their forefathers.

During 1845, in honor of the election of James K. Polk, one of the grandest celebrations ever witnessed here was indulged in by the people to which nearly all parties contributed regardless of political differences. G. W. Jones was the leading spirit of the enterprise, and being ably seconded by thirteen of the handsomest girls in town, on horse back, together with the never-to-be-forgotten Dragoons and Miners' Guards, and in a word, every one that could get out or make a noise. No elaborate description will be necessary to convince any one that the affair was one never to be forgotten by those who participated.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

The *Tribune* of 1847, in one of the issues, gives a glowing account of the thrift, enterprise and growth of the place. The "Point" stirred with the hum of busy industry of such magnitude as to push to the front in advance of all the surrounding inland towns. The streets were thronged with a busy multitude. The stores and shops were filled to repletion with fresh supplies, and the miners, smelters and merchants were doing a prosperous business. Fifty new buildings were erected, the most of them of the most substantial materials, as brick and stone, and the greater part of these were scarcely completed before they were occupied; in truth, the supply was, if anything, less than the demand. There were several commodious mechanic shops in operation, but the amount of work to be done was so far in advance of that of ordinary years that more were needed. Says the *Tribune*: "The arrivals and departures of prairie schooners are as numerous as that of vessels and steamers at the largest sea-port town. There are now in the vicinity of Mineral Point five lead furnaces in successful operation, each producing about 120 pigs of lead per day, which, averaged at 73 pounds, will make for each furnace 18,760 pounds, or an aggregate of 43,800 pounds of lead. We understand that one gentleman has paid for lead during the past season \$30,000. The copper furnace of Beech & Co., which has been put in operation within the past two weeks, is now producing from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of copper per week." But, amid all the prosperity, the editor of the paper was left in straitened circumstances, or paper-rags were scarce, for his sheet appears, coupled with an apology for the same, printed on ordinary wrapping paper. Such are the vicissitudes to which a journalist is exposed while trying to earn his bread in doing public service.

If the building done in 1847 was large, what must we say of 1848, when twice the number of houses were erected, some of them the best of the present day. Certainly, Mineral Point was then growing very rapidly, but a year had not gone by when the whole business aspect of the place was changed.

HO FOR CALIFORNIA !

Ho for the glorious climate of California! was the cry. Gold! Gold to be obtained as easily as lead. Hundreds of men of all ages and pursuits started for the land of bright dreams, and the business of Mineral Point came to a stand-still (see general sketch). Hardly had the emigration to El Dorado fairly begun, when a greater enemy to the happiness of the village made its appearance in the shape of Asiatic cholera. If anything was needed to "cap the climax" of unfortunate change, this was it; but now, as during preceding calamities, there was no alternative for the people who remained, only to make the best of the situation and await the dawn of a better day.

JAIL BREAKING.

One of the exciting episodes of 1848, was the breaking of the jail by Patrick Walch, Henry Brown and Francis McLary, three desperadoes who were accused of various heinous crimes. A general effort was made to recapture them, but the birds took flight to regions remote, and were never heard from again about the fastnesses of Mineral Point.

MINERS' HONOR.

Although the country all through the early years was over-run with the very roughest of characters, many of whom would not hesitate at any crime, yet, in one respect, they were exceptionally honorable, almost to a man. If a miner bought anything and promised to pay, the promise was almost sure to be fulfilled, sooner or later, as the following will illustrate: A rough-and-ready fellow stepped into Curtis Beech's store one day and asked to be trusted to the amount of \$40 or \$50, saying that he would pay when he came to town again. He was given the goods, and left, and nothing more was seen of him for two or three years; then, all unexpectedly, one day, he stepped into the store and informed the clerk of whom he bought the goods that he had come to pay his bill, as he said he would the first time that he came to town again. It appears that, when he made the purchase, he intended leaving the country and made an equivocal promise, very likely thinking he could pass his word to pay on his return and neither break his word or do so; but, as it suited his convenience to come back, he was bound, according to the miner's code of honor, to stick to the letter of his word, and he did so.

A canvass of the business interests of Mineral Point, made in May, 1851, revealed the fact that business activity had not been greatly retarded by the California fever, but very little building was going on. This was, probably, partially because those miners who had left families here, were already sending back large sums of money for their support, which, as a matter of course, was spent at the counters of the merchants. There were then ten dry goods stores, selling, on an average, \$13,000 worth of merchandise each month; four groceries, disposing of \$3,500 per month of common edibles, and two drug stores that were selling about \$800 worth of materials. The postage on letters received per quarter amounted to \$481.81; the postage on outgoing letters, during the same time, was \$454.81; while the amount on papers sent and received was \$73.42. The Hotchkiss telegraph, which was then in operation, paid at the rate of \$100 per month. The lead production was on an average 14,000 pigs per month, which weighed seventy pounds to the pig.

INCENDIARIES AND CHOLERA.

In October of 1851, the people were electrified, one night between 12 and 1 o'clock, by the cry of fire. Within a short time after the alarm was given, the streets were thronged with eager men, and, in less time, almost, than it takes to relate, the incipient conflagration was put out. During the time this was being done, two or three men were running about industriously burglarizing private houses, showing that the fire was the work of thieves. The citizens were unused

to this sort of thing, never having had such an experience before, and were up in arms almost to a man, striving to catch the rascals; but, fortunately for them, they escaped; otherwise, beyond a doubt, it would have been the privilege of the historian to describe a first-class lynching sensation. The village, then being without any fire apparatus, was in no better condition to fight a severe fire than the city is to-day, and, consequently, many might have fallen an easy prey to the intentions of the knaves, had the fire once gotten fairly under way.

In 1852, the village experienced another severe attack of the cholera, which, fortunately, was the last visitation of that dreadful contagion.

Skipping an unimportant period, we come to 1856, the year from which dates one of the most prominent events in the history of the village, viz.: the arrival of the Mineral Point Railroad. But, before mentioning that particularly, we will notice, in a general way, what immediately preceded it. One of the most important occurrences was the printers' ball and banquet, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's death. The affair was gotten up in a style to do honor to the memory of the great statesman, philosopher and printer, and is spoken of as having been, without exception, one of the grandest social demonstrations ever made here.

THE ORDER OF 1,001

One of the celebrated institutions of "Auld Lang Syne" that deserves mention was the famous order of 1,001, founded by the joker brigade of the village, for the purpose of victimizing the nincompoops or any one unsuspecting enough to be taken in. The *thousand* of the title was supposed to be expressive of the number of tricks that could be played, while the *one* represented the candidate for initiatory honors.

The order is said to have been first started here by the three jocund Kelly brothers, Francis Henry and Andrew Hewitt. Within a short time after its incipency, it had acquired a remarkable fame, both far and near. Every one who was a member became a great advocate of the benefits to be derived by belonging to the order. It was anything and everything to be desired. As a secret organization, nothing equaled it, and nothing approached it (the last clause being strictly true).

To describe the various ceremonies gone through, as riding the goat, blistering the moon, killing time, heaving on the billows (of a bed blanket), etc., would require as much ingenuity as was expended in inventing them. Suffice it to say, the order did not last very long, as, owing to its very nature, it must needs die when its true character became known, and there were no more aspirants for its honors.

At about the time the 1,001 were flourishing, a sort of *sub rosa*, "night hawk" paper made its appearance occasionally, called the *Golden Crown*, which was devoted to the social affairs, which were generally unknown, or that those who were personally interested hoped would remain unknown. This sheet, like all such productions, lived a brief time then quietly subsided to give place to some fresh scheme for diversion.

LADIES' COLD WATER UNION.

On the 2d of May, 1856, a large number of the prominent ladies of the village met and organized a lodge of the Cold Water Union, No. 9, D. of T. (daughters of temperance). The officers elected were: Mrs. A. W. Bliss, P. S.; Mrs. A. A. Pierce, A. S.; Mrs. F. Smith, A. R. S.; Mrs. Mary H. Wright, F. S.; Mrs. Amelia Cotterell, F.; Mrs. Deborah Brake, C.; Mrs. Ellen W. Priestly, A. C.; Mrs. Catharine C. Robb, G. This order was instituted for the purpose of promoting temperance principles in the home and social circles, but, like nearly all such institutions, eventually died out for want of support.

BUSINESS IN 1856.

Up to 1856, there were still ten dry goods houses, four groceries and two drug stores, selling about the same amount of goods per month that they were during 1851, and, besides, there were several other establishments, selling a proportionate amount of merchandise.



J. B. Moffett M. D.

MINERAL POINT, WIS.

The most prominent buildings in the village at this date were those of Messrs. Thomas & Co., John Milton's store on High street, and the store and warehouse of G. W. Cobb, on Commerce street—these being three-story buildings, and of stone. Among the dwellings were those of M. M. Cotheran, William Lanyon, Henry Plowman, N. B. Boydon and George Priestly. Those structures and about sixty others had been erected during the past year, exhibiting the fact that the village had taken a new start. These valuable improvements were caused by the expected advent of the railroad, which arrived in the fall of 1856, and to obtain which the city and town of Mineral Point had made unprecedented sacrifices, anticipating that by this means the place could be made to hold its own in the rapid march of improvement then going on through the State. That the road has proved largely beneficial in some respects cannot be denied, but these benefits have nearly if not wholly been outweighed, in the estimation of a majority of the inhabitants, by the effects of the bonded debt that was incurred by them in favor of the railroad, and which eventuated in a course of litigation and general strife that has proved a source of great expense both to the city and town. However, there is one consolation to be derived from the cup of bitterness, and that is, the road is here, and will not be moved away soon; and though the sacrifices made were great, matters might have been infinitely worse. Not to have had a railroad for many years after this one was built would have retarded the commerce and improvement of the entire country very materially, for it must not be forgotten, before this time every article had to be hauled in and out of the county with teams; visitors were obliged to be satisfied with the necessarily slow movement incident to stage travel, no matter how great the hurry, and, taken all in all, the general inconvenience resulting from such a state of affairs was unquestionably very disadvantageous.

OLD BANKS.

After the old Mineral Point Bank failed, there was no banking institution until 1846, when C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman established a private bank. They continued to operate until 1855, when, by mutual consent, the bank was closed and the firm dissolved, all bills against the institution being paid. After the withdrawal of Washburn and Woodman from business, an employe named L. H. Whittlesey continued the bank, and, in 1857, took in Joel C. Squires as partner, who was at that time Bank Comptroller of the State. The institution then became the Iowa County Bank, operating under State laws, with currency based on bonds. In January, 1860, the bank passed under the management of a company, with Joel C. Squires as President. In 1861, it became a victim to the depreciation of values on Southern lands and the all-prevailing "wild-cat" money, and failed. There were no dividends declared, after 1859, by this establishment. Subsequent to the failure of the Iowa County Bank, B. F. Thomas did a banking business for three years or more; then, after paying all demands in full, he closed the institution.

EDUCATION.

There is no surer index of the character and enterprise of a community than the public and private schools. They in reality reflect the sentiment and aspirations of a people, their hopes for the future and their condition in the past. They are the mile-posts on the road to moral and mental improvement; the signs that mark the eras in the passage of time, from the intellectual infancy of a country to its maturity, in the various developments of civilization.

When viewed retrospectively, the change that has come over the educational systems of the country, as especially exemplified here, is something remarkable, as well as peculiarly suggestive with regard to the future. "What has been done, can be done again," and often with numerous improvements. Thus for the fifty or one hundred ensuing years, who can predict what may not be achieved? As all energies for good are cumulative, it may be hoped that then every individual here and everywhere throughout the country will be the recipients of a liberal education and its refining influences, and that ignorance and its concomitants, bigotry, cruelty and superstition, will scarcely find lodgment in a single heart or brain.

First School.—One of the very first schools in the State, and the first in Iowa County, was taught at Mineral Point in 1829. This temple of learning was a small cabin made of poles

or sods, built to accommodate some one for a few weeks or months, as the case might be, then to be left for some needy successor, or to be torn down for fuel, and to give place for some more pretentious structure. The first teacher was a Mrs. Harker, who began to train the ideas of some seven or eight youngsters in the course which they should rightfully pursue, quite early in the spring of the year. What the text-books used were, remains a mystery, but if she was a New Englander, it would not be hard to determine (providing, of course, that there were any books at all). The children were principally from a family by the name of Nolton, with a little four-year-old by the name of White. Mrs. Harker after having continued this institution of learning for a short time, turned her charge over to a Miss Beulah Lamb, now Mrs. John Schillinger, of Wiota, La Fayette County, who conducted the school to its close, in the summer of 1829.

Boyer School.—In 1830, Robert Boyer opened a subscription for select school here, which is generally, though erroneously supposed to have been the first one taught in this section of the country. At that time the number of resident families had so largely augmented, that they could furnish about twenty pupils, thus making a very respectable number for so young a colony. The schoolhouse was a good sized log cabin, built in the usual style, with puncheons for a floor, but in all probability without desks, except such as were provided by resting the chin in the palms of the hands.

Boyer's school closed before the Black Hawk war, and from that time until 1834, there appears to have been no regular school, so far as can be ascertained; then a school was started in a log building, which stood near Mrs. May's spring, by George Cabbage, who taught here for several years. The structure used was, according to tradition, built both for a meeting and schoolhouse, but at what time does not especially signify; it may possibly have been the cabin erected by the Rev. Roberts (spoken of elsewhere), or it may have been the work of the entire community. One of the scholars of 1835, in speaking of this school and the means of instruction employed, says: "Nearly everything about the building was of wood; the seats were puncheon benches, and the desks, if there were any, were certainly nothing more at the best than puncheons fixed up in front of us. I remember that the seats were so high that several years of growth was required upon the part of the little fellows before they could hope to touch their toes to the floor. From those elevated perches we were constantly dropping all sorts of articles down through the yawning cracks, and receiving the benefits of lively drafts of air that found entrance where our playthings went out, but, notwithstanding those discomforts, we were happy." Their time was employed then principally by blackboard exercises, or what would now be termed such. The blackboards were supplied by other but not less ingenious contrivances. Along two sides of the room were placed troughs, coming about up to the chin of a small boy, which were about eighteen inches wide, and filled with dry sand. This contrivance constituted the blackboard, and here, day after day, detachments of the Mineral Point youth used to marshal their forces and wrestle mightily with the difficult task of drawing A B in the sand, or limning the first elements of Cocker. One of the digits was the pencil used, and the erasers were ready at *hand*, being the fat palms of each lusty little scribe.

When the borough was incorporated in 1837, the school became, to a considerable extent, the protege of the village government, such appropriations being made from time to time as the finances of the place would guarantee. These funds, in connection with what was subscribed by the people independently, were generally sufficient to keep the school in operation the greater part of the time during the existence of the first corporation.

For some time previous to 1840, the propriety of building a comfortable schoolhouse was discussed by the town authorities, and finally in that year, after nearly half the people of the locality had begun clamoring for something to be done in the way of making improvements in the school facilities, it was decided to erect a new schoolhouse. The building, which was 26x30 feet in area, and 12 feet high, was constructed of stone and brick. It was erected and finished, all but plastering, in the fall of 1840, at a cost of about \$500, Joseph Turner and James Hugo being the builders. This edifice may be properly denominated as the first building thus

far used, that was a really fit place to confine children during several hours of each day. The first school was taught here during the winter of 1840, by J. E. Heaton. The old schoolhouse was subsequently sold for the small sum of \$15. In 1844, the brick schoolhouse was enlarged and improved to a considerable extent to provide room for the rapidly increasing number of children, but the extra expenditure so exhausted the exchequer of the district or town, that in the spring of 1845, the school had to be suspended. The schoolhouse was rented very soon after at the nominal sum of \$6 per month, and for a year or more following, the only schools in the place were strictly private, the town extending no support to them.

Previous to 1840, the old court house was utilized by different parties for school purposes, and even after, according to the exigencies of the times.

One of the teachers who taught here before 1840, was Dr. Losey, who held forth in the court house, having a large patronage. Another of the early schools was taught by C. C. Rynerson, in an old part log and part frame building, which stood on Lot 38, of Vliet's Survey. School was kept here for several years before 1850. The above schools, in connection with the school taught in the old brick schoolhouse, were, previous to the adoption of the State system of schools, the leading educational institutions of the place. There were also other schools at different times to suit the convenience of those who could find no other employment, and seized this method of occupation for a brief time. One school, of considerable importance, not mentioned, was taught by a Mr. Hollow, a preacher, in a small church erected about 1845, as described in the church history. The majority of the schools up to this date were comparatively wretched affairs, especially in the accommodations afforded the little ones. Buildings that would hardly be considered fit to live in, in many cases were used for schoolrooms, and these were but poorly seated, ventilated, warmed and cleaned, the chief object being, seemingly, to get as much money out of the scholars as possible, and give as little in return as possible.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The *Tribune* of 1849, remarks that there were five schools in Mineral Point, two of them being spoken of as very good. One, taught by Mr. Moore, in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other, by Percival T. Millette. From the above, it will be seen that there was no dearth of schools, although less and better may have been desirable.

After the introduction of the State law respecting public schools, which became effective after the 1st of May, 1849, the subject of making general and extensive improvements in the schools here were publicly discussed, as appears from an article of June 10, 1849, in a local newspaper, and which is presented without comment:

"It is desirable that immediate steps be taken to arouse the people to a sense of their own interests, in relation to the education of youths under the present school system. The law has been in operation since the 1st day of May; and, hitherto, there has been an apparent apathy on the part of our citizens on this subject, which is anything but desirable. The attempts of the Town Superintendents to discharge their duties are not seconded by the energies of the people themselves—the parents and heads of families. This is much to be regretted, and, as a remedy, and to foster the good work of education, the Town Superintendents of Dodgeville and Mineral Point propose to their fellow-citizens that a county convention of the reverend clergy, Town Superintendents and citizens generally, and all who take an interest in the education of youth, and in the system of public schools as established by law, to be held on Thursday, 19th of July, at the court house."

The result of this meeting was favorable.

The First Public School.—On the 1st of May, 1850, the first public school under the improved State law was opened, the attendance was quite large, there being about 200 pupils, and the accommodations provided are spoken of as having been very good. The funds raised by taxation not proving sufficient to meet the expenses of the schools, in 1851, the scholars were required to pay 25 cents per month, to be appropriated toward their teachers' salary. This new departure, so soon after the establishment of the new school system, although it might have been

anticipated under preceding circumstances, did not meet with general approval, or, if it did, many of the people did not have the money to pay. At any rate, the school's attendance rapidly diminished, and, within the year, the schools were closed for want of funds to continue them. This method of aiding the schools was pursued with varying success for several years, and again, in 1854, the schools were closed for want of funds; but, probably, for no great length of time. One of the schoolhouses of 1855, is spoken of as having no chairs, while "the seats were rickety, and the floors interspersed with yawning gaps."

School Nuisances.—The *Tribune*, in an article of March 11, 1856, speaks of a movement on foot to start a people's union school, or college, and also says that there is a considerable talk about opening a denominational school under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a school was then running under the management of the Methodist Episcopal society. A correspondent of that date, in writing to the *Tribune*, having been connected with a teachers' institute here, and having examined the schools, describes a school kept in what is denominated "Carter's Shop," as "a nuisance," it being "a low, damp place, where ninety-five boys, from the ages of four to eighteen years, were huddled together." Another place is spoken of as a "dismal den," "with a cold, damp, poisonous atmosphere," which was under the Presbyterian Church, where nearly as many children were congregated. From the general tenor of reports concerning educational facilities at that time, they could not have been up to the average.

The Old Seminary.—The project for the starting of a denominational Methodist school, already mentioned, was properly the work of John Nolan, which finally resulted in interesting the General Methodist Conference, and the organizing of a Seminary Association, which became incorporated by an act approved March 20, 1856, with the following board of Trustees: Cyrus Woodman, J. E. Messmore, James Hutchinson, W. Wilcox, John Murrish, John Toay, William H. Curry, William Langdon, Samuel Thompson, M. M. Cotheran, Samuel Wheeler, Alfred Brunson, John Bracken, Robert Frazier, James Davenport, E. C. Jones, Albert McWright, James Wallis, T. S. Allen, William Humber and Matthew Dinsdale.

The purpose of the organization is stated in the charter to have been "the establishing, maintaining and conducting an institution of learning."

The first regular meeting of the Trustees was convened three months after the act of incorporation. A subscription was obtained, amounting to over \$2,000, in aid of the enterprise.

On the 19th of February, 1857, Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, of Block 93, Strong's Addition to the city, were purchased as a building site, and general arrangements were made soon after for erecting a substantial and commodious school building. In order to obtain sufficient funds to conduct the scheme to a successful issue, before the building arrangements had progressed to any great extent, the city authorities were induced to lend their credit to obtain \$5,000, the same to be secured by a mortgage on the building. This was accomplished under a provision of the city charter, obtained in the spring of 1857. After this, the house was rapidly pushed to completion. Mr. Nolan opened the school when the edifice was ready, and continued the school until 1861.

Previous to this, in 1860, the Trustees of the seminary, finding the institution not really profitable, and knowing that the city needed a good public school building, made a proposition to sell the property to the city. Accordingly a citizens' meeting was held on August 20, 1860, and \$2,500 were voted to pay off the outstanding expense incurred by the seminary authorities in erecting the building, over and above the \$5,000 spoken of. Nothing further of moment was done until the 28th of January, 1861, when a bargain was finally consummated by the city purchasing the property. The Trustees in the meantime had secured an act, approved February 9, 1861, by which they were authorized to dispose of the property as they saw fit, and thus enabling the city to buy.

The building as intimated, was not yet finished, so the first thing to be done was to complete the work before the institution would be fit throughout for occupancy. The first teacher employed by the city as Principal in the new school building was I. E. Pillsbury, one of his daughters being the first assistant.

The following extracts made from an article published in March, 1859, exhibits the condition of the common schools of the town at that time.

"Warren's School on Fountain street accommodated about forty-five scholars, which were progressing rapidly, but the building in which the school was taught was entirely unfit for the purpose. It was so situated that whenever a rain-storm came, large quantities of mud were washed in under the door, onto the floor, where it would have collected had it not found ready egress through the gaping cracks. It is spoken of as a disgrace to allow a school to be kept in a building not fit for human habitation."

In June of that year, the City Council purchased a brick building of Chas. Bracken, known as the Westminster (or Old School) Presbyterian Church, and fitted it up for a school-house.

A local paper at this time quaintly remarked: "Under the circumstances, this may be a wise movement, it being understood that the old schoolroom on Fountain street will be converted into a stable, for which it has been remarkably well adapted for a number of years."

In 1860, from general reports, it appears that the schools were never better or in a more prosperous condition. At this time it will be remembered the city was one school district, controlled by the city authorities, in accordance with the charter of 1857. Such portions of the town as belonged to the old district, that were not within the city limits, were set off and united with other districts; satisfactory arrangements were effected with regard to the division of, and pay for, the joint property. In accordance with a charter, a City School Superintendent was appointed, and after the purchase of the seminary property and the Presbyterian Church, a regular system was adopted, the schools being divided into seven departments; one high school; three intermediate and three primary. This condition of things did not last long, for in an article published by the City Board, of March 12, 1862, they announce that the high school department will be conducted for a few months by Mr. Pillsbury, as a private school, the parents having agreed to supply any deficiency that might arise in the payment of the tuition fees. Eventually the public school system was resumed, and has been continued successfully to the present time.

On the 5th of November, 1861, the City Council, upon a petition of the School Board, submitted the question to the people as to whether a tax of \$4,000 should be levied or not to build a new schoolhouse. This project was defeated by a vote of 125 against 103. The exigencies of the war arising at that time made such a demand upon the resources of the community that the idea of erecting a new school building was abandoned for the time. Nothing further was done in the matter until 1867; then, in response to a petition, the City Council announced a special vote to be made on the 2d of April of that year, for the purpose of authorizing a \$5,000 tax and loan to erect a new school building. The ballot resulted in a three-fourths majority in favor of the tax, so this was finally decided. Very soon after, the contract for erecting what is known as the Second Ward School Building was let, and within a year the structure was completed and a school under full tide of operation. During this year, the brick schoolhouse and the Lots 11 and part of 12, in Block 23, of M. M. Strong's Addition, connected therewith, were sold to the Methodist Episcopal society for \$1,000. This brought the building actually in use, to accommodate the school, down to the present number, for the old brick schoolhouse was then being rented, and subsequently was sold, with the lot on which it stood, at auction, for \$200.

In September, 1875, a meeting of the people was called, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved that spring (Chapter 233), to decide upon having a free high school, under the law. The vote being favorable, the board immediately instituted this department where the former high school had been conducted. W. W. Ray was the first teacher here at \$1,200 per annum.

Since the establishment of the city schools, the reports of general progress have been uniformly excellent, the standing having been kept up to the best known throughout the State. The number of pupils, in average attendance in the high school department was, during 1880, thirty-two, all of whom are on the free list, or residents of the town. In the city, during last year, there was an attendance of 542 children between the ages of four and fifteen years, who find ample accommodation in the various departments, which are provided with three

male and female teachers. There are also three private schools in the city that are attended by six female teachers. The school buildings now in use are creditable to the character and intelligence of the people, being commodious and neatly furnished, as well as being well heated and ventilated, no means having been spared to make them all that can be desired.

EARLY TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Up to 1849, the only means of communication with the outside world afforded to the citizens of Mineral Point, was through the mails or by special messengers. In view of the nature of commercial life and transactions, this condition of things often subjected the business men here to a great inconvenience and oftentimes absolute losses, which could have been avoided by quick communication with the large trade centers. Thus it will be readily surmised, that when a proposition was made to erect a telegraph line, by the operatives of the old Hotchkiss Telegraph Company, the people were not only interested, but a liberal pecuniary support was extended by the representative business men of the place.

During the summer of 1849, the company being satisfied with the encouragement given, began the work of erecting the line, and by the 1st of December of that year had it completed ready for transmitting messages. The office was situated in the old Miller building on Lot 40. The *Tribune* was then located in that building, and its editor, G. W. Bliss, was appointed telegraphic operator. The line which extended to Dodgeville was in operation several days before the main line was open.

At 9 o'clock P. M., December 1, the circuit was opened, and the signal I. I., O. K. & D. I., was received at Mineral Point. The first message transmitted was one complimentary to the Madison editors from G. W. Bliss, of the *Tribune*, to which H. A. Tenney, of the *Argus*, answered with exchange of greetings. The company failed, and the line was abandoned after about four years, and thus ended the first telegraphic enterprise with the exception of the Dodgeville end, which is still in operation.

The old company was known as the "Hotchkiss Line, Milwaukee, Galena & Chicago Telegraph." The proprietors were Messrs. Hotchkiss & Powers. In communication with Milwaukee, Waukesha, Whitewater, Fort Atkinson, Janesville, Jefferson, Lake Mills, Madison, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Hazel Green, Galena, Beloit, Rockton, Rockford, Belvidere, Racine, Southport, Waukegan, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Washington, St. Louis, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, Fond du Lac.

From this time until 1868, although the railroad had been in operation for over ten years, there was no outside telegraph connection. Perhaps the town would have remained without it much longer, had not the Mississippi Valley Company sent their special agent here, J. W. Crouse, to confer with the inhabitants about establishing a line. The matter was at once taken in hand by the business men, and such substantial encouragement was extended by them that within a few hours after Mr. Crouse's arrival, the establishment of another telegraph was an assured thing. A subscription paper was circulated by William T. Henry, and in one forenoon thirty-three subscribers were secured who took fifty-five shares, at \$50 per share. They were as follows: William T. Henry, James Spensely, John Strachan, William Langon, Brewer and Penhallegon, A. B. Ferris, D. M. Platt, A. K. Johnson, John Spensely, Gumbert and Hughes, J. Graber, P. Lanahan, R. D. Pulford, J. Gundry, P. Allen & Co., J. M. Hadfield, T. J. Clancey & Co., G. W. Cobb, Langan, Kinsman & Co., Josiah Langon, Gillman Brothers, Samuel Code, E. J. Cooper, A. Wilson, Powell & Lawrence, Amasa Cobb, J. J. Ross, John James, James Hutchison, J. Speilman, Argall & Walker, David Jacka and Gundry & Gray. The line was duly constructed according to agreement, but had only gotten fairly under operation, when it passed into the hands of and was continued by another company. The stockholders lost all they had invested, and would have lost more, as the original price of the shares was \$100, had not Mr. Henry inserted a written proviso that they were to be but \$50 each. The line is at present being operated by the Western Union Company. Thus, after a considerable pecuniary loss upon the part of the people, a permanent line was secured.

CHAPTER XV.

MINERAL POINT AS A CITY.

FIRST CHARTER—SECOND CHARTER—THIRD CHARTER—STATISTICS AND NOTES, 1860 TO 1863—WAR OCCURRENCES—OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION CELEBRATION—VARIOUS ITEMS—OLD SETTLERS STILL LIVING—WILLIAM T. HENRY'S GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION—ZINC WORKS—POST OFFICE—MANUFACTURING AND BANKS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—SECULAR SOCIETIES—RELIGIONS—CEMETERIES—OFFICIAL ROSTER—BUSINESS SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION—CITY DIRECTORY.

FIRST CHARTER.

In a majority of instances, the union of a village with a town, after a few years becomes burdensome to the former, inasmuch as certain restrictions are usually imposed, and have to be tolerated, that tend to retard the growth of a place that has an ambitious or enterprising class of people. To this common feeling the village of Mineral Point was no exception when the population had increased sufficiently to produce a marked change.

Early in 1856, the subject of altering the charter began to be generally agitated, and accordingly a meeting of the citizens of Mineral Point was convened, on the 26th of July, 1856, at the court house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of revising the village charter, or drafting a city charter. Parley Eaton was elected Chairman, and L. W. Whittlesy, Secretary. Judge Crawford and Messrs. Clary, Allen, VanDusen, Boyden, Messmore, Wilbur and Bracken addressed the people, recommending them to secure a city charter; this being the best method by which they could effect a thorough change and remedy the defects of the village charter, which in its provisions had been proven entirely inadequate to the needs and growth of the place. The streets needed extensive improvements, the license measures were not sufficiently stringent, and the provisions for the punishment of misdemeanors were totally insufficient; in fact, they were almost useless; the village being virtually only a portion of the town of Mineral Point. Therefore, on motion of Judge Crawford, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Crawford, Clary, Messmore, Allen and Squires, was appointed by the chair, to draft a city charter, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting.

In due course of time the city charter was drafted and submitted to a popular vote as previously indicated, and was accepted, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 2, 1857, entitled, "An act to incorporate the city of Mineral Point," the bill became a law.

This charter materially enlarged the boundaries of the place, the following amount of territory being added to that embraced by the village limits, viz.: The northeast quarter of Section 1, Town 4 north, of Range 2 east, and the east half of Section 36, of Town 5 north, in Range 2 east.

The city was divided into two wards. The land lying on the west side of Chestnut street, and that lying west of the west line of Bracken & Irving's Addition, constituted the First Ward, and that which lay on the east side of Chestnut street constituted the Second Ward.

The corporate authority of the city was vested in a Mayor and Board of Aldermen consisting of six members, three from each ward, who, with the Mayor, were denominated the Common Council.

The officers elected at large by ballot were the Mayor, a School Superintendent, a Treasurer, a Police Justice and Marshal; while three Aldermen, a Justice of the Peace, a Constable and Assessor were to be elected in each ward. The remaining officers required to transact the public business, as a Clerk, City Attorney and Street Commissioner, were to be appointed by

the Common Council. The elections were to be held in the wards on the first Monday of May of each year. A vacancy in the Common Council was to be filled by a special election, other vacancies to be filled by appointment.

Oaths and bonds for the faithful discharge of duty were exacted from the officers, as in former cases, and their duties designated. The fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs of the city, being vested in the Common Council, were subject to such changes as might be deemed expedient by the institution of various ordinances. However, the various articles of the chapter providing for schools, for the administration of justice and the maintenance of good order, for the prevention of fires, for the collecting of taxes, for improving the streets, etc., etc., were deemed sufficient to meet nearly all emergencies. From provisions made we note:

A jury of twelve freeholders was to be convened in case of laying out streets to assess and agree upon the value of the property taken.

The city was to constitute a separate school district, and, among the other provisions connected therewith, was an unusual one allowing the district to borrow \$10,000, to be employed in erecting school buildings, etc. All property belonging to the district was vested in the city. Very stringent fire limits could be established under this chapter, and a fire company organized at any time.

After a year's experience, it was discovered that there were serious defects in the charter and improvements needed, and, by an act, approved March 28, 1858, chapter of 1856 was variously amended. The Police Justice was dropped, and the Mayor was empowered to perform the duties or to appoint a substitute, while an Assessor was to be elected at large, and an Alderman each year from the two wards. Other changes, not necessary to be detailed, were effected.

By acts of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1859, and March 9, 1860, the charter was further amended in a few particulars, embodied in the subsequent acts.

In October, 1856, while the Mineral Point Railroad bond furor was yet raging among the citizens of Iowa County, the citizens of Mineral Point Village and town, in response to an application for assistance, made to the different municipalities, by the Mineral Point Railroad Company, issued \$60,000 of interest-bearing bonds in favor of the company, pledging the public faith in payment. Subsequently, those bonds became an elephant on the hands of the people, and proved a very effective element of disturbance between town and city, as well as a general bone of contention between the railroad management and the public authorities. Eventually, the city and town bond indebtedness was divided, and a final settlement was effected in 1870, when \$33,101, the city's portion, was to be included in the assessment of taxes, this share of the debt being collected in ten annual installments.

THE SECOND CHARTER.

In the fall and spring of 1860-61, a move was made for an improvement on the old charter and its amendments, which finally resulted in the remodeling and revising of the preceding acts, by a draft for a new charter, compiled by G. L. Frost.

This bill was submitted to the Legislature in due form, in the spring of 1861, and, without opposition, by act of March 2, became a law. The boundaries of the town were left as before. The city officials remained nearly the same, only there were a few slight changes made in the time and manner of electing the officers, also in the time of holding elections. A municipal Court was created, the Mayor being styled Municipal Judge. Some minor changes were made in the granting of ordinances, allowing the people to vote on the acceptance of some of them. With a few other exceptions, the text of the new charter corresponded with the previous enactments.

The last charter had not been published a year before the restless genius of the place suggested a change, if not an improvement, which was effected by an act approved March 22, 1862, and again, by an act approved April 16, of the ensuing year, an amendment was made, particularly affecting the school system.

In accordance with the demand for bounty money which arose about 1863, an act was passed February 18, 1864, authorizing the assessment of a tax on the public property, the amount to be indicated by a special election, but not to exceed \$200 for each volunteer, or for the family of such person. An amendment appertaining to the foregoing was made in February of the ensuing year.

THIRD CHARTER.

After securing the last amendment to the second charter, for eight years no changes or additions were made; the affairs of the city being managed without dissension; yet it must not be supposed that the people were entirely satisfied. A gradually increasing demand had been made for something different, which culminated, in the spring of 1873, in the present city charter.

This chapter is a re-draft of the original schemes of government, enlarged and improved to suit the exigencies of the times, by W. T. Henry, in response to the request of the city authorities. The general provisions are very elaborate in detail, and cover nearly every desirable point to be embodied in a city charter.

The errors existing in the preceding forms were corrected, as nearly as possible, and several valuable additions were made, the most notable being a clause exempting the lands of tax-payers from assessment for any bonded indebtedness. By the institution of this wily proviso, the outstanding railroad bond judgments were effectually held in abeyance.

For further information, the reader will consult the act approved March 22, 1873, Chapter 237.

The chapter was amended by an act approved February 5, 1873, pertaining to the collection of taxes, relating to Sections 5, 6 and 14.

An act approved March 2, 1875 (Chapter 128), authorizes the Commissioners of School and University lands, and trust funds, to loan a sum, not exceeding \$50,000, to the City of Mineral Point, at 7 per cent interest, the same to be paid annually, with 10 per cent of the principal, by a regular assessment and collection of taxes, the same as other taxes are collected.

It is said that change is the handmaid of improvement and prosperity in local matters as well as in national development. Such being the case, it may be safely said that Mineral Point is constantly expanding, as indicated by the numerous alterations wrought during the last forty-three years in the system of government. In all probability, no place of equal pretensions or importance in the Northwest has so thoroughly run the gamut of perpetual change in charters and amendments, and, doubtless, ere the lapse of many years, at the present rate of growth, another charter will be instituted.

STATISTICS AND NOTES OF 1860.

The increase in general business, if not in population, must have been very rapid after the advent of the railroad for several years, as shown by the statistics of 1860. There were, at that time, one bank, eight hotels, seventeen dry goods and grocery stores, nine boot and shoe stores, three harness and leather stores, three hardware stores, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, one book store, two furniture stores, seven blacksmith-shops and plow factories, five wagon-shops, two brass and iron foundries, two breweries, one grist-mill and three warehouses. In the immediate vicinity of the city were five lead smelting furnaces, one zinc furnace and a copper-mining company in active operation.

The amount of money involved in the various transactions embraced by the above firms and establishments was, in round numbers, above \$1,000,000—a sum not largely excelled by that involved at the present day. The population of the place was about 3,500, all told. There were then five churches and good schools. Thus it will be seen that the place at that time was, in most respects, equal to Mineral Point of to-day, and, with regard to the work of mining, largely in advance of the present condition.

On June 23 of that year, the Good Templars started a lodge here with twelve members, probably the first one ever established in the city, but as to how long it existed or how great the influence or benefit arising therefrom, we have no knowledge.

In November, 1860, a hook and ladder company was organized and recognized by the City Council in accordance with the charter provisions. The officers were L. S. Burnett, Engineer; M. B. McSherry and John Heron, Assistants. This company proved to be but a spasmodic effort in the right direction, for, after the organization was effected, nothing further was heard of it.

The only means of defense from fire now in the possession of the town, aside from the fire limits, are the hooks, ladders and buckets provided by the city fathers in 1866, at an expense of \$235, and the four Babcock extinguishers which were purchased in 1870, at a cost of \$200. The hooks and ladders lie stored in a shed back of the city hall, while the extinguishers have been extinguished or are scattered about town for convenience. Perhaps at some future time a fire of sufficient magnitude may come upon the town to arouse the inhabitants to the necessity of having suitable protection. Already enough valuable property has been consumed to have purchased several engines.

Of the numerous fires that have occurred here, we particularly mention but two, one of which occurred in November, 1860, and one on the 12th of March, 1862, both of them having been terrible conflagrations, and having destroyed a large amount of property. The fire of 1860 consumed some eight buildings before it could be extinguished, involving a loss of \$8,400 above insurance. The fire of 1862 was nearly as bad, causing a loss of about \$7,000. Thus, at either of those fires, an actual loss was sustained of nearly enough to have purchased a first-class fire engine, and to have built an engine house and tanks, with other necessary expenses. The fire that destroyed the old Franklin House, which occurred on Sunday, November 26, 1854, was also a very destructive conflagration and did a considerable damage, and therefore may be properly mentioned in this connection.

Not until 1860 had such a thing as a fully grown Christmas tree been seen here. But that year Mr. Prideaux determined, when the great fete day of Christendom came, he would attempt an innovation upon the ordinary customs of the place. Accordingly, a large-sized tree was prepared, and, when Christmas Eve arrived, it was illuminated as gorgeously as possible, and decorated in a very attractive manner, with such trinkets and bric-a-brac as could be obtained. Then the windows of the room on High street, where it was placed, were thrown open, to witness the effect on the passers-by. The result was what might have been anticipated. Within fifteen minutes, a large crowd had gathered to see the show, and, for the next hour or so, the street was thronged with sight-seers.

WAR OCCURRENCES.

The year 1860, in the annals of this locality, stands peculiarly noted on account of the political excitement and stirring times which preceded the war. Four clubs were organized, known, respectively, as the Wide Awakes, the Douglas Club, the Breckinridge and Lane Club, and the Young Hickories. The contest was a strong one, but in the event at the Presidential election, the Republicans won not only, but for the first time in the history of the place, that party had obtained, at the annual election, a controlling voice in the City Council, a position which has since been maintained in nearly all political relations.

In February, 1860, the first shipment was made to the South—eighteen carloads of oats sent to New Orleans, while the war was raging at its highest. The trains on the Mineral Point Railroad were so generally employed by the Federal Government that the produce of the country which came to this market could not all be shipped, and, as the crops were plentiful and prices high, farmers brought in their grain and sold, until nearly every available building was stored full. In fact, almost before the dealers were aware of it, the place was literally full to overflowing, a condition that maintained for a long time, and yet at that time we hear that the people were crying "Hard times!"

It is one of the natural inconsistencies of human nature to be forever finding fault with their pecuniary condition (if they have anything). But no greater fact stands out in connection with the years of the war in this section than this, that the city enjoyed a period of unusual prosperity, a prosperity which largely benefited the greater part of the merchants, manufacturers,

mechanics and laborers, and such as will not be experienced soon again, here or elsewhere. Yet, as it was bought at such a terrible price, it is no matter for congratulation, or to be desired again.

To Arms! 1861.—In 1861, the ominous cry of “To arms! to arms!” was wafted over the land, and came, with its forbidding clangor, to arouse the energies and activities of the citizens of Mineral Point. Although there were many here, as elsewhere, who shrank with dread from the ordeal of war, and, discouraged, by word and deed, the efforts of brave and true men, and spared no opportunity to heap derision upon the cause of the North and the patriotic demonstrations of their associates—yet a majority of the people were up and doing betimes, and to the honor of Mineral Point it can be said that one of the first companies to offer its services was enrolled here. For the next five years, the episodes and occurrences of greatest interest were connected with the great struggle; and how could it be otherwise? At the front were the flower of the land, bearing with them the hopes and aspirations of a nation, as well as the love and devotion of home and friends. Many would never return, and no one knew whose turn it would be next to lose a father, brother, husband, son or lover. Oh, the bitterness of those days! but, thanks to the all-wise Arbiter of the destinies of nations, although the sacrifices made on every hand were great beyond all computation, yet the cause of justice and freedom triumphed. The country was cleansed from the degradation of slavery, and a brighter, happier day was ushered in, for four million souls, than they had ever known, or could ever hope to know, while they were enthralled. The names of the men and women of Mineral Point, during those dark and trying times, who, by word and deed, were ever ready to sustain the exigencies of each campaign, either at home or in the field, can only grow brighter, each year, in the galaxy of noble souls who fought, died, and unselfishly sacrificed, to preserve and to perpetuate the Union.

Woman's Aid.—During the war times, it must not be supposed that the women of the “Point” were idle; not so. In all times of public peril, as has been demonstrated thousands of times, women have ever proved noble helpers, and, by their smiles, prayers and tears, as well as more substantial efforts, have made men fairly invincible.

Early in the struggle, a ladies' aid society was formed here that embraced and cemented together in the ties of love and devotion a majority of the women of all classes; and such an amount of useful work was done in providing home comforts for the soldiers as cannot be fully estimated. Only those who were benefited thereby can fairly appreciate and praise their noble efforts.

One of the notable events connected with the aid society was a grand picnic given on the 2d of September, 1862. The people poured in from the country in all directions to present their offerings of edibles and clothing, and a general good time prevailed. William R. Smith addressed the meeting, after which two companies of soldiers were dined in a most sumptuous manner. Many other occurrences of a similar nature transpired, but this will sufficiently illustrate the character and usefulness of the aid society, as well as the enthusiasm which actuated the women of this locality.

OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION CELEBRATION.

On July 4, 1861, one of the most noteworthy and long-to-be-remembered celebrations ever given in the State was gotten up here in honor of the veterans of 1832. Arrangements were made on a magnificent scale by the managers of the *fete*, to provide agreeable entertainment for any or all of the pioneers of the lead mines region of Southwestern Wisconsin that might choose to come. A preliminary meeting was held on the 8th of June of that year at the court house, and a committee of thirteen, with M. M. Strong, as Chairman, was selected to decide upon a plan of operations; then the meeting adjourned until a report could be made by the committee.

The meeting re-assembled at 7½ o'clock. Hon. M. M. Strong, from the committee of thirteen, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged:

That Hon. John H. Rountree be appointed President of the Day.

That thirty-four Vice Presidents be appointed as follows, viz.:

Charles Dunn, John W. Blackstone, L. M. Strong, Henry M. Billings, John Lindsey, Joseph White, John B. Terry, John Z. Saxton, F. C. Kirkpatrick, Allen Worden, Nelson Dewey, L. W. Joiner, George Schellinger, Dennis

Murphy, Ebenezer Brigham, James Noble, John Vanmeter, J. H. Earnest, P. B. Simpson, F. McKenna, B. F. Thomas, Merideth Evans, Stephen O. Paine, J. Allen Barber, William R. Smith, James Chenoweth, F. Z. Hicks, G. M. Ashmore, W. E. Rowe, Patrick O'Doud, William March, Jefferson Crawford, John Clayton, Elliott C. Hugins.

That John Bracken be appointed Chief Marshal, with power to appoint such assistants as he may think necessary.

That the following-named committees be appointed, of three persons on each committee, the chairman of each of which acting together shall constitute a committee of arrangements, with full power to conduct all the details of the celebration; to which each of the committees shall report, viz.:

1. Committee on ground and arrangement thereof—John Clowney, John Milton and Edward Prideaux.
2. Invitation and printing—William T. Henry, George Messersmith and George W. Bliss.
3. Orator, Reader and Chaplain—M. M. Cothren, John Herron and Samuel Hoskins.
4. Music and Artillery—L. S. Burton, Samuel Jenkins and G. D. Wilber.
5. Dinner—John H. Vivian, Henry P. George and C. H. Cox.
6. Toasts—J. H. Clary, James A. Slye and A. R. Bushnell.
7. Finance—L. H. Whittlesey, Henry Koop and Joseph Lean.

And that the chairman of each committee be authorized to act in the absence of his colleagues.

That the committee on invitation, etc., extend a special invitation to all the officers and soldiers of the Sank war, to unite in a body in the celebration of the day, and to join in the procession on horseback, and that all proper facilities be provided for a re-union of the remnant of those frontier defenders of our State.

That M. M. Strong, M. M. Cothren, Joel C. Squires and Nathan Olmstead be appointed a committee to visit the citizens of Platteville, and request them to relinquish their contemplated celebration and to unite with us in a general celebration by the citizens of the lead mines, of the approaching national anniversary, and that the same committee be authorized to request the citizens of any other locality in the mining district, which may contemplate a similar celebration, to unite with us in one common patriotic and joyous exhibition of devotion to the flag and cause of our country.

That the committee on dinner be instructed to make arrangements for the entertainment of 4,000 people.

John H. Vivian having declined to act as chairman of the committee on dinner, his place was supplied by the appointment of Richard L. Read.

On motion, two names were added to the committee on dinner as follows: Joseph Prideaux and Christopher Wagner.

M. M. Strong offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements have full power to perform all duties which are not specifically delegated to other persons.

On motion of Luther H. Whittlesey, the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

GEORGE W. BLISS, }
JOHN HERRON, } *Secretaries.*

JOHN BRACKEN, *Chairman.*

The following is the more important portion of the note of invitation sent to hundreds of the pioneers and representative men throughout the State in accordance with the foregoing resolutions:

The undersigned now have the pleasure of inviting you to unite with the other pioneers of Wisconsin, who are expected to be present on the occasion referred to. Although nothing could be more appropriate to such an occasion, than a meeting of the survivors of those who defended the Wisconsin frontier against Indian invasion and hostile savage warfare, to unite with those who are enjoying the blessings of the liberty and peace acquired by those pioneers; yet this feature of our celebration is designed more expressly to furnish a fitting and convenient occasion for those early settlers who still survive, to gratify a wish, which many of them have often expressed, of meeting each other once more, and interchanging congratulations, sentiments and reminiscences, as well as to give them an opportunity if they think proper of forming an efficient organization, by which a re-union of their members may hereafter be held at such times and places as they shall think proper.

For these purposes you are expressly invited to be present.

WILLIAM T. HENRY, }
GEORGE W. BLISS, } *Committee.*
GEORGE MESSERSMITH, }

The celebration proved to be a most memorable affair. But large numbers of those who participated in the festivities of the occasion, are now no more, and, within a few years, the old veterans now remaining who were there, to whom these lines will revive the occurrences and scenes of the day, will soon join their comrades.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

During the early part of the war times, owing to some inexplicable reason, the people were every little while disturbed by the advent of mad dogs, but fortunately no one was ever bitten.

The newspapers of that time frequently speak of the bad condition of the streets, and one party says: "If any poor person wants to get a small capital to commence business, he can do so by taking a walk daily on High street, for he will be in danger of breaking his limbs constantly by loose boards or slipping down, and can make the place pay him damages therefor." In subsequent years, this prediction was realized by the city having, in the case of Mrs. Prideaux, to pay large damages for a fractured limb.

Shinplaster Currency.—One of the prominent features of the times during the early part of the war, was the local scrip, or pasteboard shinplaster currency, which was for a time about the only small circulating medium to be had. Every business man drew upon himself to his own order, and issued *ad libitum*, until finally the shinplaster material became too thick to thrive, or, in other words, a perfect nuisance, and accordingly the District Attorney was obliged to issue a notice that, after the 15th of January, 1863, he would indict any one found using them, except to collect from those who issued the stuff. Thus perished the shinplasters.

When the locating of the Hospital for the Insane was before the public, in 1870, the City Council authorized Dr. George Wilson to go to Madison and offer one hundred and sixty acres of land to the Commissioners as a location for the asylum, the same to be situated conveniently near to Mineral Point. Thus it will be seen that the inhabitants are not wanting in public spirit or benevolence. Although the asylum was not located here, principally because this was an isolated point, yet the generosity of the donation was none the less creditable to the people. The tide of events since 1865 has been very uniform in flow, being neither sensational in character or apathetic and tending to decline. The financial condition of affairs has been good, while the various improvements in all directions have been substantial rather than showy and superficial. From general estimates, it appears that the best building period was during the ten years from 1865 to 1875, during which time the finest, most elegant and costly business blocks and residences were erected. Many of these, in style and character, will compare well with those of more favored localities.

OLD SETTLERS STILL LIVING.

There are still living here a large number of those whose faces have been familiar on the streets of Mineral Point for forty years or more, and some who have been here for nearly a half-century. The most of them have been active participants in the every-day scenes of the past, and to them the city is to-day largely indebted for its solid wealth and prosperity. They have lived to see the "Point" realize nearly all that they could have anticipated for it in general growth. Everything has changed since they were young men; the ancient insignia, which once fluttered bravely to the tune of "bread and beans" has lost its prestige, only to give place to the emblems of a higher civilization and the ameliorating influences of modern labor and enterprise. In brief, they have lived to see Mineral Point, developed and redeemed from its early and wanton condition, stand forth the peer of any place of equal size in the State, and where they can live happily and contentedly during the remainder of their lives, realizing the fullest compensation which time can afford to well-directed and conscientious effort. Of those who came here and located in 1832, but one remain—James James. Of those who were here in 1834, there are William T. Henry, Joseph Jones and William Rablin. In 1836 and 1837: Thomas Prish, James Smith, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Charles F. Legate and Moses M. Strong. From 1838 to 1840: M. M. Smith, John Clowney, J. Trevillion, Joseph Reed, Thomas Davey, George Priestly, John J. Ross, Dr. R. D. Pulford, John Tramell, James Hutchinson, Robert Whitney, P. O'Dowd and William A. Pierce. From 1840 to 1842: William Lanyon, James Toay, James James, George Wilkinson, Chris Strike. — Millen, Phillip Allen, James and Henry Martin. By 1846 there were Ed and Joseph Prideaux, G. W. Cobb, John Hales, J. Gundry, J. Gray, John Hoard, Dr. J. H. Vivien and T. S. and A. C. Ansley.

WILLIAM T. HENRY'S GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

A sketch of Mineral Point, in connection with the history of the county, could hardly be considered as fair and impartial, in taking into consideration what has been done here, if men-

tion was not made of the geological collection of W. T. Henry. This collection, the work of years of labor, skill and study, is beyond a doubt, one of the most remarkable, as well as interesting, to be found either in this State or in the Union.

To give a detailed account of the work done, or a description of the thousands of rare and beautiful specimens garnered here, would be impossible to any one but the owner. There are treasures of the earth, obtained from all quarters of the globe, as well as a wonderful variety of specimens of rocks and ores indigenous to this locality, arranged either in charming contrast or in classes, according to the taste of the owner. Rare bits of metal and rock from Europe, Great Britain, South America, Asia and Africa, may be seen lying side by side in beautiful natural rivalry with the most valuable and curious productions of this continent.

One can scarcely form a sufficiently generous estimate of the time, means and patience required to accomplish such magnificent results. Only a very superior degree of intelligence, coupled with ample means and an all-absorbing love of Nature's works, could enable any one to achieve so much in a few short years, as Mr. Henry can show for his labors; and, withal, this work has been done by a business man, at odd times, during the pursuit of his regular vocation as a lawyer and banker.

In conclusion, we can only suggest to any one who has the time and opportunity, to go and visit his treasure-room; to see is to appreciate; no words that we can use will do justice to the subject, or sufficiently praise the merit of this truly superb collection, and the unpretentious ability of the man who has the pleasure of owning it, as well as knowing that he is indebted to himself alone for obtaining it.

ZINC WORKS.

A scheme for utilizing the immense quantities of dry-bone and black-jack to be found here was first conceived by Robert George, of Mineral Point, before 1860. He, in company with T. J. Campbell, erected a small dry-bone furnace in 1860, rather as an experiment than with any certainty of ultimate success. Contrary to the predictions and expectations of many, the attempt demonstrated to perfection that zinc ore could be handled here to advantage, but as the parties were not large capitalists, nothing of marked importance toward the promotion of this industry was done until 1863 or 1864, when the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. purchased the interest of Messrs. George & Campbell, retaining the former as Superintendent. This company, being possessed of ample quantities of the needful, at once proceeded to erect furnaces and the various requisite apparatus for manufacturing zinc upon a very extensive scale. A large number of buildings were constructed, including the Superintendent's house, and, within a year, the works were operating under full headway, and doing an immense business. These works not only did smelting, but they eventually embraced the making of oxide, which proved very profitable. The company operated here for about five years, and employed, during the greater part of the time, 150 hands per diem, doing a mammoth business. They constructed a side-track from the works, which were about one-half mile south of the city, to the main track, and, in various ways, made large improvements; but finally, after the expenditure of the enormous sum of \$300,000, they were compelled to abandon the business, owing to the cost of transporting coal from Illinois, and in consequence of various difficulties with the Mineral Point Railroad Company, from whom they were unable to obtain the necessary accommodations. The cessation of this industry proved a sad blow to the interests of this locality, as it not only furnished employment to large numbers of people, but the mineral resources, in black-jack and dry-bone, are so comparatively inexhaustible that the work could have gone on with profit, both to employers and the employed, for an unlimited period. Even at the time the works were closed they were making \$100 per day above expenses, but a spirit of resentment took possession of the company, which induced them to sacrifice personal interests rather than to submit to what by them was deemed injustice on the part of the railroad.

Since the departure of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., there has been no zinc smelting done here. The machinery of value was disposed of for a very trifling sum, compared to the cost. To illustrate, the lots, buildings and some of the machinery were sold to William Lanyon for

\$2,300. Nothing is now left of this extensive establishment but the Superintendent's dwelling. Previous to the starting of the furnaces, dry-bone was used to pave the streets with, being considered of no particular value; and, for some time after, that and black-jack could be obtained for hauling it away from the lead and copper smelting furnaces. But eventually, while the zinc furnaces were running, it came up to \$5 a ton. While that price was ruling for the raw material, the manufactured article sold for \$270 per ton. Now the raw material sells at \$20 per ton, and the manufactured at \$80 per ton, showing how enormous the first profits were, and how unfavorable must have been the conditions which caused the cessation of zinc-smelting at this point.

While the Phelps, Dodge & Co. works were in operation, one F. E. Matheson was working in this locality as a common miner, but after they stopped, he, knowing that there was a great deal of money in the business, if properly conducted, determined to make a strike. Soon after he, in company with a Mr. Hageler, succeeded in interesting the Baring Brothers, English bankers, who furnished the necessary funds to establish the business on a safe footing. The place selected for operations was La Salle, Ill., it being far less expensive to transport the zinc to the coal than the coal to the zinc. This company now has a monopoly of the entire business of the country, and is the most extensive manufacturing concern of the kind in the world, and the largest part of the material used, it is estimated, is obtained from the mines in Iowa County.

POST OFFICE.

The first mails were brought here and distributed by different parties, but, doubtless, during the first years of the settlement, the arrival of letters were few and far between. The nearest office was at Galena until about 1834, when an office was established here, and John D. Ansley was appointed Postmaster. It is said, that previous to his appointment, his store was a sort of a mail carrier's headquarters, so it naturally followed that he would be the first appointed in the place. The office was then kept at the foot of Fountain street, on Commerce street.

On the 9th of August, 1836, Mr. Ansley was deposed, and William Henry was appointed in his place, by Postmaster General Amos Kendall. During the time that Mr. Henry held the office, it was kept in a log house which stood on Lot 43 of Vliet's Survey, near Jerusalem Spring.

After the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as President, in 1840, Mr. Henry was removed in favor of J. T. Lathrop, the landlord of the old Franklin House, which stood just west of the United States Hotel, and where the post office was then kept.

Mr. Lathrop was succeeded, in 1845, after the inauguration of James K. Polk, by Henry Plowman, now of Chicago, then editor of the *Miners' Free Press*. The post office was then kept in a wing of his private dwelling, on the corner of Chestnut street and the Jail alley.

With the election of President Taylor, another change was effected, Joseph Smith being appointed. The office was kept in Mr. Smith's book and confectionery store, in a building since burned, which stood on Lot 49 of Vliet's Survey.

Again, upon the election and installation of Franklin Pierce, the post office was transferred to another party, Stephen Thomas, now of La Crosse, Wis., being the happy recipient of the Presidential favor. Mr. Thomas held the office until the Republican administration was ushered in in 1861. During his time, the office was kept in the Miller building, on High street, Lot 47, Vliet's Survey.

The next Postmaster was John Hollingshead, who kept the office in the east half of the old "Root House," formerly used for county offices, now occupied by the law and banking firm of Henry & Smith, and which stands on the public square. He was succeeded by Phillip Lawrence, who continued the office in the bank building until he removed to the present post office quarters.

Lawrence held office for five years, then, in 1873, Phillip Allen, who still holds the office, was appointed.

In 1849, through the voluntary action of the Postmaster for a short time, the first daily mails were received at the "Point," but the Government not sustaining the action, they were discontinued, to be resumed later.

MANUFACTURING, BANKS, ETC.

The manufacturing pursued in the place has been, during the passage of the years since 1850, quite varied, but many of the establishments that once flourished finely have ceased to operate. About the first manufacturing business of any considerable magnitude was a foundry and machine shop, started by William Lanyon in 1849. This establishment was operated until 1867.

In 1853, Thomas Jenkins and William Lanyon began the old water mill, which is located south of the railroad buildings, on the Mineral Point Branch. Before it was finished, William Langon sold out to John Roberts, who, with Mr. Jenkins, completed it. This mill is still doing a fair business. There is but one run of stone, yet the water-power is so poor that it has been necessary to introduce an engine of moderate power.

In 1856, the plow works of Lanyon & Win were started, but after operating two years, the business was discontinued.

In 1859, a tannery was established here by the firm of Smith & Dumford, near the depot. This business was not continued very long.

In 1860, William Lanyon, Sr., & Co. erected the large three-story building now used by William Lanyon, Jr., for a warehouse. This was put up expressly for a mill, and was fitted up in a very elaborate manner. A forty-horse-power engine was set up, and other machinery to match, so that 100 barrels of flour could be manufactured per diem. The mill was kept in operation for about two years; then, owing to the influence which the war exerted upon the business, it was closed and the machinery sold.

A sash, door and blind factory was opened here in 1866, by Cobb & Pierce as owners. This establishment was kept in operation until about 1872, since which time work has been suspended.

Prominent among the manufacturing interests of Mineral Point, is the foundry and machine shop of J. Lanyon & Brother. This business was established in 1849, by J. Lanyon, Sr., and first located on Commerce street, near the present depot. In this location, Mr. Lanyon, Sr., continued the foundry business until 1867, when he erected the present shop on the corner of Fountain and Vine streets. During the latter year, he was succeeded in business by his two sons, John and Josiah, under the firm name of J. Lanyon & Brother. This firm has been engaged principally in the manufacture and repairing of mining and milling machinery. But in 1877, Messrs. Lanyon Brothers invented their valuable ore-crushers and stone-breakers, receiving patents therefor November 27, 1877, and since then their shops have been devoted to the manufacture of these machines exclusively. Soon after the issue of the patents, the merits of the ore-crushers and stone-breakers became known, and now numbers of these machines are in use in different parts of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and other States and Territories.

The large stone-breaker is used for breaking stone for railroad ballast; will receive a stone 16x22 inches, and reduce it to two inches in one operation. This machine will run at full capacity of eight-horse-power, and crush 200 tons per day; weight, 14,000 pounds. The smaller size stone-breaker weighs 4,000 pounds, and will crush 100 tons in ten hours. The large-size ore crusher will receive a stone 7x14 inches, and reduce it to the fineness of sand in one operation. This can be run with four-horse-power, and has a capacity for crushing 70 tons in ten hours; weight, 11,000 pounds. The ore crusher number two weighs 8,000 pounds, and is suitable for all kinds of mining and smelting works where fine crushing is required. It will crush 70 tons to the fineness of sand and fine gravel, and, by returning, it can be reduced to an even fineness. All parts of these machines that come in contact with the ore are made of chilled iron and steel; and the machines are pronounced by competent judges, who have subjected them to severe tests, to be for the purposes intended, "the best in the world." Messrs. Lanyon &



Bro. A. Vivian, M.D.

MINERAL POINT.



Brother have added new and improved machinery to their foundry and machine shop, for the purpose of carrying on more extensively the manufacture of their crushers and stone breakers, the demand for which is increasing constantly, and gives promise of developing into one of the leading industries of Wisconsin.

The foundry and machine-shop of John Wearne & Sons, located on the Dodgeville road, a short distance from the business portion of the city, was established in 1868. Messrs. Wearne & Sons, since the establishment of their shop, have been engaged in the manufacture and repairing of sugar mills and different kinds of farming and mining machinery. When in full force, four men are constantly employed.

Tornado Brewery.—This institution is located on the Dodgeville road, one mile from the business portion of the city, and is one of the important industries of the place. In 1850, the first building was erected by William Tyrrell, at a cost of \$4,000. This was a stone structure, 24x100 feet, and two stories high. Mr. Tyrrell continued in the brewing business but a short time, and was succeeded by Jacob Roggy. In 1854, Charles and Frederick Gillmann purchased the property, and, in 1855, Jacob Spielmann was admitted as a partner. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Gillmann Bros. & Co., until 1857, when Charles Gillmann sold his interest to his partners, who continued together until 1868. This firm made valuable improvements, erected substantial and commodious buildings, and increased the capacity of the establishment. In 1868, Mr. Spielmann disposed of his interest to Charles Gillmann, who, with his brother, did a successful business together until 1872. Charles was then elected County Treasurer, and rented his share to William Muser. In 1874, Charles Gillmann purchased the entire property, and has since been sole proprietor. The memorable tornado of May 23, 1878, entirely destroyed the brewery with five other buildings in the immediate vicinity, entailing a loss to Mr. Gillmann of \$20,000. During the summer and fall of the same year, the present rock building was erected and fitted with all the modern inventions in machinery, etc., at a total cost of \$12,000. Prior to 1878, the beer was manufactured by hand, and the fullest capacity was 2,500 barrels per annum. The Tornado Brewery now has a capacity of 6,000 barrels per annum, and is regarded as one of the leading brewing establishments in Southwestern Wisconsin. Its sales are confined principally to Iowa, La Fayette and Grant Counties. Six men are employed, and its rapidly increasing business requires the constant operation of the brewery.

Garden City Brewery.—This brewery was established by James Argall, the present proprietor, in 1854. At that time, the large stone building, 62x80 feet, now in use, was erected. It is divided into malt and brewing apartments, and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a week. For a number of years, Mr. Argall paid considerable attention to bottling beer; but of late years, has abandoned this branch of the business. The sale of beer manufactured at this establishment, is confined to Mineral Point and vicinity.

Henry's Bank.—A private banking institution established in the fall of 1861, by William T. Henry, who has since acted as President. The first cashier was George Henry, who resigned April 1, 1878, and was succeeded by Thomas T. Parmele. This bank does a general banking business, foreign and domestic exchange; also agency for the Guion-Morris Express and Rotterdam Steamship Companies, located in city building on High street.

City Bank—Was established as a private banking institution December 22, 1874, by Alexander Wilson and Edward Harris, who have since carried on a general banking business with foreign and domestic exchange; agency for the National and White Star steamship lines. Alexander Wilson, President; William Harris, Cashier; located in Toay's Block.

Southwestern Wisconsin Industrial Association.—A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Mineral Point and vicinity was held at the city hall in the afternoon of May 8, 1871, to discuss the propriety of organizing a society for the encouragement of agriculture and mechanical pursuits. The meeting was called to order by Dr. George D. Wilber, and, upon motion of John J. Ross, James Toay was appointed Chairman, and William H. Peck, Secretary. After an exchange of views, a committee, consisting of Dr. G. D. Wilber, James H. Spensley and John

J. Ross, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which was reported and adopted at the next meeting of the society May 22, 1871.

The organization being effected, the society then procured a lease of seventeen acres of land from John J. Ross, which they fitted up for, and held the first fair early in September of 1871. The excellent management of the officers and executive committee rendered this first effort a flattering success. A half-mile track for horse-racing was made, and succeeding fairs were held in 1872-73. Early in 1874, the members of this society, desiring to conform to the State laws, and thereby receive State aid, adopted March 5, *articles of association*, signed by John H. Vivian, Thomas Priestley, R. D. Pulford, John Clowney, John J. Ross, H. M. Oliver, T. S. Ansley and John Hoare. The first section of those articles declared, "This society shall be known and designated as 'The Southwestern Wisconsin Industrial Association,' and shall be located at the city of Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wis., where all its meetings, fairs and exhibitions shall be held. The purposes of this association are hereby declared to be the encouragement of the agricultural and mineral resources of Southwestern Wisconsin."

The membership of this society is limited to the territory embracing Iowa, La Fayette and Grant Counties. Successful fairs have been held annually, the society never yet failing to pay premiums and legitimate expenses in full. The association have just completed negotiations for the purchase of new ground, consisting of thirty acres, west of and adjoining Graceland Cemetery. This excellent location, when fitted with race course, floral hall, stalls, etc., will cost the society \$3,500. The present floral hall was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,200.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the society from its organization:

1871—President, James Toay; Vice Presidents, William Bainbridge, Isaac Comfort, Charles Dunn, John J. Van Metre; Secretary, S. D. Gaylord; Treasurer, George Henry.

1872—President, James Toay; Vice Presidents, William Buckingham, J. B. Johnson, I. C. Comfort, S. Harker; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1873—President, James Toay; Vice Presidents, I. C. Comfort, J. B. Johnson, N. K. Van Metre, Cornelius De Long, J. McWilliams; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1874—President, John H. Vivian; Vice Presidents, I. C. Comfort, John Clowney, C. De Long, N. K. Van Metre, William Buckingham; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1875—President, R. D. Pulford; Vice Presidents, I. C. Comfort, J. C. Kirkpatrick, John Clowney, J. H. Earnest, J. J. Davis; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1876—President, J. H. Vivian; Vice Presidents, William Lanyon, G. C. Weathersby, J. J. Davis, I. C. Comfort, J. C. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1877—President, J. H. Vivian; Vice Presidents, I. C. Comfort, W. Lanyon, Jr., J. C. Kirkpatrick, W. Buckingham; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1878—President, William T. Henry; Vice Presidents, I. C. Comfort; Owen Wright, J. Elwood, N. K. Van Metre, R. D. Pulford; Secretary, T. S. Ansley; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1879—President, J. H. Vivian; Vice Presidents, J. W. Rewey, N. K. Van Metre, Francis Little, Edwin Johnson, R. D. Pulford; Secretary, Delos P. Beech; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1880—President, R. D. Pulford; Vice Presidents, J. W. Rewey, N. K. Van Metre, J. Tregoning, G. G. Cox, James Toay; Secretary, Delos P. Beech; Treasurer, Thomas Priestley.

1881—President, R. D. Pulford; Vice Presidents, J. W. Rewey, N. K. Van Metre, George G. Cox, J. Tregoning, J. H. Vivian.

The total receipts of the society for 1880 was \$3,317.64; disbursements, \$3,185.53, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$132.11.

The uniform success and general satisfaction attending the fairs of this association reflect great credit on the managing officers, and furnish ample evidence that it has accomplished the ends for which it was established.

SECULAR SOCIETIES.

Freemasons.—The history of Freemasonry in Wisconsin is so intimately associated with the early history of Iowa County, that we may say they are blended and interwoven together in such a manner that the mention of either one subject conjures up a host of sister thoughts. The oldest lodge now extant in the State is located at Mineral Point, where the second lodge was erected through the exertions of Most Worshipful Grand Master W. R. Smith, in 1840. The Menomonee Lodge, of Green Bay, antedates this by nearly twenty years. As this was a transient lodge, without local prestige, it can hardly be counted amongst the State institutions.

In the year A. D. 1824, the Grand Lodge, of New York, granted a dispensation for the formation of a Military Lodge, under the name of "Menomonee Lodge," which worked for many years at Green Bay, in this State. This, it is believed, was the first Masonic organization within the Territory of Wisconsin.

The next in order of precedence, was Mineral Point Lodge No. 1, of Free and Accepted Masons. It commenced work under a dispensation issued by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, bearing date of October 8, 1840. The dispensation was granted to W. R. Smith, W. M., Moses Meeker, S. W., Charles Dunn, J. W., and their associates, to open and work Mineral Point Lodge, and the lodge was first duly established at Mineral Point, Wis., July 26, 1841. A permanent organization was effected under a charter dated October 11, 1842, under the name and number of Mineral Point Lodge No. 49. The officers mentioned therein were William R. Smith, W. M.; Charles Dunn, S. W., and Moses Meeker, J. W. The charter members were Thomas P. Bennett, Ebenezer Brigham, Daniel Moore, John D. Ansley, Ormond H. Paddock and Stephen Taylor, all of whom have passed away except O. H. Paddock, who resides at Darlington Wis. The lodge was properly constituted by Charles Gear (commonly known as Father Gear), assisted by Ephraim F. Ogden, H. H. Gear and others. The first initiate was Thomas I. Parish, following whom were A. W. Parris, David W. Jones and George W. Cobb.

In June, 1843, the Grand Lodge of Missouri granted a dispensation for the formation of Melody Lodge, now No. 2, at Platteville, Wis., and issued a charter for its permanent organization October 12, 1842.

During June of the same year, the Grand Lodge of Illinois granted a dispensation to open a lodge at Milwaukee; and issued a charter October 3, 1843, to Milwaukee Lodge, now Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, for its permanent organization.

The legal representatives of these three Lodges met at Madison, Wis., December 18, 1843, organized and constituted the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, framed and adopted a constitution, and elected Bro. Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, of Melody Lodge, the first Grand Master. January 17, 1844, a called communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was holden at Madison, "for the purpose of granting charters to the subordinate lodges within the Territory desiring to come under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge, and for other purposes;" at which time, the charter under which Mineral Point Lodge, No. 1, is now acting, was granted.

Following is a list of past incumbents of the three principal offices of the lodge since its organization, arranged in order of their rank by seniority, namely:

Past Masters—William R. Smith, Thomas P. Burnett, A. W. Parris, Whitney Smith, Elihu Springer, M. M. Cothren, R. Delos Pulford, C. F. Legate, I. E. Messmore, E. Healey, J. P. Tramel, Amasa Cobb, J. C. Squires, George H. Pierce, George D. Wilber, W. I. Cox, Calvert Spensley, S. E. Shepard and I. A. Spratler.

Past Senior Wardens—Moses Meeker, Charles Dunn, G. W. Jones, O. H. Paddock, G. W. Cobb, E. Williams, O. J. Minor, G. W. Bliss, W. Humbert, Joseph Deller, W. Hopper, D. N. Gates, W. J. Cox, J. N. Bradley, C. Spensley, S. E. Shepard and I. A. Spratler.

Past Junior Wardens—D. W. Jones, H. M. Billings, J. B. H. Perkel, E. B. Carson, T. Rodolf, Samuel Crawford, Joseph Smith, T. S. Allen, James Spensley, Ed U. Bliss, W. W. Likens, James Griffith, D. M. Platt, Calvert Spensley, S. E. Shepard, I. A. Spratler, James A. Brown and Richard Wearn.

At different intervals, the following lodges sprang into existence, being recruited principally from Mineral Point No. 1: Highland, No. 16; Dodgeville, Mifflin and Linden Lodges. The old lodge has maintained its organization without any breaks. It has numbered in its ranks some of the most distinguished men of the State. William R. Smith, the first Grand Master, is so generally known that any eulogy of his memory would be superfluous. Thomas Pendleton Burnett, the second Master, was one of the most promising lawyers in the Territory. Hon. Charles Dunn, who was Chief Justice of the Territory, manifested unbounded interest in the working of the lodge. His brother, F. J. Dunn, also took an active part in the early organization; also Gen. George W. Jones, who subsequently represented Iowa in the United States Senate. Schuyler Pulford, a prominent physician of his day, and a resident of Mineral Point, was equally famous. In the regular succession of Masters, we find enrolled Hon. Montgomery M. Cothren, Judge of the Circuit Court of Iowa County; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and others.

"Old No. 1" has been honored with three Grand Masters, namely: William R. Smith, Henry M. Billings, and R. D. Pulford. Numerous deputies and minor officials have been selected from the present lodge.

Brother Pulford from the first was a very enthusiastic member and a great workman in the cause, and has stood at the head of the fraternity in Southwest Wisconsin for years, and has received all the honors at their disposal. He has performed a highly active and prominent part during all his connection with the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, and to him much is due for the present status of the lodge in this section of the State.

Of its old members, but few remain, the majority having been called to the eternal home of the Great Architect. Those still living are George W. Cobb, who affiliated in 1844; M. M. Cothren and R. D. Pulford, of 1846; John P. Tramel and John Clowney, of 1847. The remainder have all passed into rest. The oldest Mason in the lodge is Dr. H. Van Dusen, who was made a Mason prior to the "Morgan excitement" in 1826. Brothers Tramel and Pulford are the only active survivors of the original roster. The present officers are Samuel Wright, W. M.; Thomas Priestly, S. W.; William A. Jones, J. W.

Iowa Chapter, No. 6, was instituted February 22, 1851; George W. Cobb, High Priest; A. W. Parris, King, and L. M. Strong, Scribe. Present officers: James T. Pryor, Jr., High Priest; Albert Spratter, King, and Benjamin T. Prideaux, Scribe.

Mineral Point Commandery of Knights Templars was instituted May 5, 1874; R. D. Pulford, E. C.; J. H. Evans, Generalissimo, and Calvert Spensley, Captain General. Present officers: James T. Pryor, Sr., E. C.; George S. Anthony, Generalissimo, and Thomas Priestly Captain General.

Odd Fellows.—The history of Odd Fellowship in Iowa County dates from the earlier settlement of the county and of the Territory of Wisconsin.

The first Lodge of Odd Fellows founded in the State of Wisconsin, and, in fact, the first lodge in the Northwest, was Iowa Lodge, No. 1, of Mineral Point, Iowa County, which was chartered while what is now the State of Wisconsin was a part of the then Territory of Michigan. In 1835, some miners who had formerly resided in Pottsville, Penn., and had been members of the order there, conceived the idea that it would be possible to establish a lodge among the miners congregated around what was then known as "Shake-Rag." The following persons petitioned the Grand Lodge of the United States for a charter, which petition they transmitted to Stephen Taylor, of Pottsville, Penn., viz.: Edward Coad, William Ball, Andrew Renfrew, William Polkenhorne, John Cole, Richard Johns, Joseph R. James, John Cock, George Mitchell, John Casserly, John Rich and Edmund Paul. Their petition was granted, and a commission was issued to Stephen Taylor, constituting him a Special Deputy Grand Sire, and authorizing him to institute a lodge in Mineral Point, Iowa County, to be hailed as Iowa Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

In these days of rapid railroad traveling, it is difficult to appreciate the difficulties attending the journey of this Deputy Grand Sire from Pottsville beyond the Alleghanies, traveling

across the mountains as best he could, then down the Ohio to Cairo, and up the Mississippi to Galena, and so out to Mineral Point, and all to institute a lodge of Odd Fellows. It is true that the new lodge paid him \$400 to compensate him for his trouble, and in that day it seemed a huge sum of money, yet few men in these days would take such trouble and encounter so many unpleasant experiences for such a purpose.

This lodge so organized flourished but too well at first. It would seem from its history that a furor to join it was started among the mining population, until nearly every man in and around its location had joined or had sought to join it. At one time, its membership was considerably over two hundred, and its coffers were plethoric with money. The large sum paid the instituting officer is one evidence; another is the fact that, in 1836, it paid the Grand Lodge of the United States the sum of \$112.40 as the per centage on dues, besides giving \$25 toward a service of plate for Grand Sire Thomas Wildey. In 1838, the lodge was visited by P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey, the founder of the order in the United States. From his report, we copy the following relating to Iowa County :

“From Galena, I embarked for Mineral Point, in Iowa. In this Territory, I found Odd Fellowship progressing with equal pace with all the institutions of a new and flourishing country. The brethren appeared generally well informed in the work, and, although somewhat neglectful in their fiscal affairs, were in a much better condition than I expected to find them. Your agent here opened an encampment and an additional subordinate lodge upon proper application, and I have no doubt that the order will steadily advance in Iowa. I had the pleasure, during my sojournment among them, to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a spacious hall, which they are now erecting, and I feel great delight in reporting to the Grand Lodge of the United States the fact that the occasion was celebrated in a manner which would have done credit to the most experienced lodge in the States. An oration, distinguished alike for its eloquence and chasteness, was pronounced by one of the brethren, and one common generous glow seemed to pervade the whole family, anguring the brightest prospects for Odd Fellowship in that region. In view of the zeal manifested in the work, and the certainty of a very rapid increase in the order in this section of the West, I deemed it proper to commit the superintendence of the interests of the order here to competent hands, and accordingly appointed P. G. M. Potts as District Deputy Grand Master for this interesting district of Odd Fellowship.”

It will be seen by the foregoing extract that the brethren were somewhat neglectful in their fiscal affairs. This was the downfall of the lodge eventually. Its treasury was overflowing with money, and it was loaned to “Tom, Dick and Harry,” without adequate security, and, as a consequence, when it sought to pay the obligations incurred in the building of the hall spoken of by Father Wildey, its officers found that moneys so loaned were not collectible. Many of the borrowers had left the county, and others were impecunious. In this emergency, the lodge applied to the Grand Lodge of the United States for relief, which was refused. Meantime the membership had, partly from dissatisfaction at the fiscal management, and more from the uncertain and floating character of a mining population in its earlier days, dwindled from over two hundred in 1836, down to twenty-seven in 1843, at which latter date the membership became tired of the burden they were trying to bear, relinquished their building to the lien-holders, and surrendered the charter to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

From this time, the lodge was almost forgotten, until some members of the order thinking that so old a landmark of the order ought not to be lost, took steps under the newer laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States to revive the old lodge. In this they were successful, and in April, 1873, under the auspices of Grand Master H. E. Willis, the lodge was revived, and, at this writing, it is in a flourishing condition, owning the largest and handsomest lodge-room in the West, erected at a cost of \$3,500. The charter members of the renewed lodge were Edward Coad, Samuel Thomas, John H. Vivian, James James, Thomas Prisk. The lodge now numbers seventy-eight members with the following officers: H. Huxtable, N. G.; William Treloar, V. G.; John Nancolas, R. S.; Josiah Jacka, P. S.; S. Francis, Treas.; S. C. Thomas, R. S. N.

G.; William Smith, L. S. N. G.; William Short, Warden; Isaac Penrose, Cond.; George Masten, O. G.; John Roberts, I. G.; Samuel Toay and James Dabb, R. and L. S. S.

La Fayette Lodge, No. 2, was instituted by Grand Sire Wildey, in 1838.

When he visited Iowa Lodge, No. 1, at that date, he found its membership so large that he advised its division into two lodges, and accordingly instituted La Fayette Lodge, No. 2.

This lodge had but a short existence, for as the membership of Iowa Lodge fell off, its members urged the impolicy of trying to sustain two feeble lodges, and so induced the members of La Fayette Lodge to surrender their charter and rejoin the parent lodge.

In January, 1845, some of the former members of Iowa Lodge, No. 1, petitioned the Grand Lodge of the United States for a charter for a new lodge, and the result of the petition was the organization of Miner's Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., at Mineral Point in that year. In 1847, the lodge built a lodge-room on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The lodge had a large membership, composed very largely of miners, who are notoriously uncertain in their habits. The exodus to the gold mines of California during 1848 to 1851, drew from the lodge nearly its entire membership, until in 1853, the membership was so reduced that the remaining members became disheartened and surrendered their charter.

This lodge remained among the defunct lodges until 1858, when John H. Vivian, John James, Thomas Prisk, James James, Sr., Samuel Thomas, Edward Coad and John Milton applied to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin for a restoration of the charter. The old charter having been lost, a new one was granted with the names above as charter members. The lodge was revived in August of that year, and prospered well until April, 1873, when it was removed to Adamsville to make room for Iowa Lodge, No. 1, then revived, at which place, Adamsville, it still remains in existence.

The sudden rise and decay of these earlier lodges may be largely attributed to the fact that they seem to have been organized and conducted as benefit societies, simply ignoring the higher moral plane on which modern Odd Fellowship seeks to place itself.

Wildey Encampment, No. 1.—In his report of his visit to Mineral Point, Father Wildey says: "Your agent here opened an Encampment. The fact of the former existence of this Encampment seems to have been forgotten by the officers of Grand Lodge of the United States, as evidenced by the fact that they allowed the number to be transferred to one Milwaukee Encampment, and allowed its name to be adopted by another Encampment at Shullsburg, in La Fayette County."

This Encampment is thus spoken of by Past Grand I. Langworthy, in his history of Odd Fellowship in Wisconsin:

"Hearing that an Encampment at an early day was established at Mineral Point, which fact was positively denied by several of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, I applied to P. G. John H. Vivian, for such information as he could collect, and am indebted to him for the following interesting statistics, the yellow paper and faded ink bearing testimony to their genuineness, besides the testimony of the Scribe.

"It will be observed that mention is made of an Encampment in the report made by P. G. S. Wildey, which was established by him at the same time. Like La Fayette, No. 2, it had a short life, and herewith is appended what purports to be a record of *all* the meetings held by "Wildey Encampment, No. 1." They were obtained from the Scribe, and I am indebted to P. G. John H. Vivian, for the interest he has taken and assistance in hunting up the old work. It was duly established *out of doors*, in a grove, as stated, *guards* being thrown out for protection:

BELMONT, January 6, 1871.

FRIEND VIVIAN: I have just received a few lines from you in relation to the minutes of Wildey Encampment. Enclosed you will find all the proceedings of said lodge.

Yours truly,

M. V. BURRIS.

ENCAMPMENT OF WILDEY ENCAMPMENT NO. 1, OF WISCONSIN.

MINERAL POINT, August 4, 1838.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, the petitioners for an Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to be called Wildey Encampment, No. 1, of Wisconsin, met at the Odd Fellows Hall on this evening. Present,

P. G. Sire Wildey, and petitioners James S. Bawden, Levi Sterling, Martin V. Burris, Francis Vivian, William Polkinhorn, John Rich, Charles Harris, Edward Code and J. T. Lathrop.

After an explanation had been given of the principles of an Encampment by P. G. S. Wildey, the petitioners received the several degrees belonging to this branch of the order. The following Brothers were next elected to serve in the several offices belonging to the order: James S. Bawden, Chief Patriarch; Levi Sterling, High Priest; Martin V. Burris, Scribe; Francis Vivian, Treasurer; William Polkenhorn, Senior Warden; John Rich, Junior Warden, and Charles Harris, Guardian.

The whole of the officers elected were regularly installed, the warrant delivered, and the Encampment regularly opened and established by P. G. S. Wildey. On motion,

Resolved, That the Encampment adjourn to Sunday morning next, at 10 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Encampment met according to previous arrangement at the hall, the following applicants being in waiting for an election, which resulted in their election: Robert W. Gray, Andrew Leonard and Joseph Bailey.

The Encampment then moved to Brother Sterling's grove and regularly initiated the applicants to the degrees of the Encampment. The dues collected were as follows: Brothers Sterling, Burris, Rich, Harris, Polkinhorn, Code and Vivian, each \$5, making \$35.

Nothing more being before the Encampment, it was closed in usual form.

Attest:

M. V. BURRIS, *Scribe*.

Agreeable to previous arrangement, the Encampment met and was opened in usual form, with C. P. Bawden in the chair. James M. Kane, being an applicant for the Encampment, was duly elected, and being in waiting, was regularly initiated into the degrees of the Encampment. Dues collected—J. T. Lathrop, R. W. Gray, J. Bawden, J. S. Bailey, A. Leonard and J. M. Kane, each \$5, making in all \$30.

AUGUST 10, 1838.

The Encampment met pursuant to previous arrangement. Peter Hartman and John Casserly being applicants for the Encampment, were duly elected to the several degrees belonging thereto. John Casserly being in waiting, was regularly initiated into all the degrees belonging to the Encampment. On motion,

Resolved, That the Encampment meet on the first and third Monday of every month.

On motion,

Resolved, That \$10 be the price of initiation into this Encampment, and \$5 for every subsequent degree.

On motion the Encampment closed, to meet on the first stated meeting, which was the 20th of August.

Attest:

M. V. BURRIS, *Scribe*.

MINERAL POINT, July 12, 1839.

First stated meeting of Wildey Encampment, No. 1, met at their hall. The Encampment was opened in the usual form, with C. P. Bawden in the first chair; H. P. Sterling in the second chair. William Campbell being an applicant for the Encampment, was balloted for, and duly elected a member of the Encampment, and received the Encampment, Patriarchal, Golden Rule and Royal Purple Degrees, by dispensation of the Deputy, G. Sire Potts.

On motion adjourned, to meet on the first Monday in August, 1839.

Attest:

M. V. BURRIS, *Scribe*.

“Comments: Why did they adjourn to Sunday? There seems to have been a meeting ‘agreeable to arrangement,’ between Sunday and August 10. In a resolution offered on August 10, it would seem there was an initiation beside the degrees. Meeting 12th July, 1839, corroborates by mentioning four degrees.

“‘Why the hiatus from August 10, 1838, to July, 1839?’

‘In reply to Brother Langworthy’s query, ‘Why did they adjourn to Sunday?’ We would reply that in that early day the Sabbath had not extended as far as Mineral Point. And to the other question, ‘Why the hiatus from August 10, 1838, to July, 1839?’ We would say that the records furnished him were fragments only. The probabilities are that other meetings were held between those dates.”

Hudson Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 33—Was chartered January 19, 1870, with the following charter members: J. H. Vivian, George Kislingbury, John Knight, John Dawe, Ed Coad, Jr., H. S. Clauer, Uriah James. The encampment has now twenty members in good standing, with the following officers: George H. Maston, C. P.; J. H. Vivian, H. P.; W. M. Cox, S. W.; M. Treweck, J. W.; S. C. Thomas, Scribe; Josiah Jacka, Treasurer.

Daughters of Rebekah.—Amelia Lodge, No. 27, was chartered December 7, 1872, with these charter members: J. H. Vivian, H. Joseph, Isaac Penrose, John P. Prisk, J. Knight; Sisters Jennie Clauer, Elizabeth Penrose, Amelia Vivian, Mrs. H. Joseph, Laura Pierce, Anna M. Prisk. This lodge now numbers forty in good standing. The following are the present officers: Mrs. E. Maston, N. G.; Mrs. E. Short, V. G.; S. C. Thomas, Secretary; Mrs. M. Huxtable, Treasurer.

Good Templars.—Emery Lodge, No. 311, was organized November 5, 1865, by Miss Mary Emery, of Wisconsin. The charter members numbered seventy-five. At the first meeting of this lodge, November 5, 1865, the following officers were chosen: Thomas Carkeek, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. Coad, W. V. T.; R. R. Clark, W. R. S.; Ph. Lawrence, W. F. S.; William Paynter, W. C.; P. Allen, Jr., W. M.; Mrs. John Harris, W. I. G.; S. H. Webb, P. W. C. T. The first meetings of this lodge were held in the vestry of the Primitive Methodist Church. They afterward removed to R. L. Reed's Block in the First Ward; remained here until the room becoming too small to accommodate their fast-increasing numbers, they moved to the City Hall, where their meetings were held until the dedication of their new hall in Hadfield's Block in the Second Ward, which ceremony took place July 4, 1877. This room, which was fitted especially for the use of the Good Templars, is one of the most elegant, as well as one of the best adapted lodge-rooms in the State, the lodge property including fixtures, banners, regalia, etc., being valued at \$600. At one time this society was the "banner lodge" of the State, with a membership aggregating 250 in good standing. It now numbers 150, with the following officers: J. B. Teasdale, W. C. T.; Miss Nellie Fink, W. V. T.; James Goldworthy, W. R. S.; Samuel Goldworthy, W. F. S.; Miss Jennie Oates, W. T.; William Smith, W. C.; William Harris, W. M.; Miss Maggie Connolly, W. I. G.; John Coad, Jr., W. O. G.; Dr. J. H. Wingender, P. W. C. T. Ph. Allen, Jr., of this lodge, was for two years G. W. C. T., and is now G. W. Counselor of the State; Mrs. Sadie Likens has held the office of G. W. Treasurer of the State Lodge. The following is a list of the P. W. C. T.'s: T. T. Carkeek, John Toay, Sr., P. Allen, Jr., S. E. Shepard, John Charles, N. T. Martin, James Brown, W. J. C. Bond, J. B. Teasdale, J. P. Hankin, Alfred Charles, R. J. Pennhallegon, G. W. Field, J. H. Cartwright, J. H. Wingender. While through the efforts of this lodge many moderate drinkers have become total abstainers, a number of habitual drinkers have been reclaimed, whose reformation is believed to be complete, and who are now good citizens and respected members of the church. Under the auspices of the Good Templars' Lodge, the Band of Hope No. 11, Juvenile Temple, was organized August 7, 1868, with ninety-five charter members. It now has 150 members in good standing, with the following officers: Thomas Jacka, W. C. T.; Frank Ivey, R. S.; W. Huxtable, F. S.; Mrs. J. B. Teasdale, T.; Bertha Kuhneman, Chap.; S. Goodworthy, P. W. C. T.; Alma Cox, W. V. T.; James Coad, W. M.; Miss Lu Hutchison, W. A. M.; William Smith, Jr., W. S.; Miss Sally Gray, W. G. Lodge meets Fridays, and Temple on Tuesdays.

Emmet Circle.—This branch of the Fenian brotherhood was organized in Mineral Point in 1870, during the incipient agitation for the liberation of Ireland by filibustering expeditions through Canada. This was the only "circle" or branch in the State of Wisconsin, hence it was a representative institution. During its vigorous existence, a large amount of money was subscribed and forwarded to the "head center" in New York for the good of the cause. Altogether, about \$400 was subscribed and collected, and, at the time of the Allen execution in Manchester, England, a poll tax of \$5 was levied on the members. The sum of \$120 was thus raised. The organization continued to enjoy a healthy existence for two years, when, after the lamentable and disastrous raid on Canuckia, the Emmet Circle disbanded in unison with a general decay of the movement. The officers were John Commins, Center; Alex Hefferman, Vice Center; W. T. Healey, Secretary; James O'Neill and Thomas J. Clancy, Treasurers.

Protection Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Was organized by J. M. Cissinger, D. V. M. W., April 23, 1877. The Ancient Order of United Workmen is cosmopolitan in character, embracing among its members all classes, forming a mutual life insurance. By paying an initiation fee and stated amounts at regular intervals, the members secure all the benefits to be derived from the principles upon which the life insurance system is based, and assures to the members weekly benefits, with a positive guarantee of \$2,000 to the heirs and assigns of the deceased member. The Mineral Point lodge was organized by the election of the following officers: M. Benson, P. M. W.; Sible E. Shepard, M. W.; W. H. Curry, R.; Fred Phillips, O.; William Eastman, Medical Examiner; P. Allen, Jr., G. F.; William Perry, O. W.; James Kitto, I. W.; William H. Osborne, G.; George Crawford, F.; William H. Bennett, R. The charter

members were J. R. Toay, Francis Ensenroth, S. T. Osborne, C. E. Gale, W. H. Curry, M. Benson, S. E. Shepard, Fred Phillips, William Eastman, P. Allen, Jr., William Perry, James Kitto, William H. Osborne, William H. Bennett and George Crawford. This society now numbers forty-six, and is constantly increasing. Its meetings are held in the Good Templars' Hall, in Hadfield's Block, each alternate week. Officers are elected annually. The present officers are Joseph Hawkins, M. V. ; W. J. Cox, G. F. ; R. Julian, O. ; Charles Neal, G. ; F. Ensenroth, R. ; A. Berg, F. ; William Perry, R. ; H. Wies, O. W. ; N. Kessler, E. W.

The Mineral Point Temple of Honor, No. 185—Was instituted March 21, 1878, by Special Deputy C. F. Osborne, of Darlington. The following were the charter members: William Smith, J. P. Davies, H. S. Claner, James V. Dabb, N. T. Martin, Thomas H. Harrison, Josiah Jacka, N. T. Holman, Simon Toay, Nicholas Uren, J. T. Prideaux, F. E. Hanscom, John P. Hambly, E. Y. Hutchison, John Coad, Samuel Toay, Will J. Penhallegon, John W. Richards, J. P. Hawkins, J. A. Huxtable, Harry Hawkins, John W. Bennett, John Dawe, W. H. Slawson, Richard Fredinick, William Thomas, James W. Hutchison, John Waters, Thomas Ivey, James Skinner, John N. Waters, James Penhallegon, Joseph Vivian, W. E. Mayhew, Rev. M. Benson, George Crawford, William Richards, R. G. Thomas, James Crawford, John Hadfield, W. A. Jones, Richard Jackson, Jr., Samuel J. Richards, John M. Richards, John M. Harris, J. H. L. Scheel, James Suthers, Charles Cox, John B. Wallis and Thomas S. Teague. The first election was held March 21, 1878, and the following officers chosen: John P. Davies, W. C. T. ; Samuel M. Toay, W. V. T. ; C. Y. Hutchison, P. W. C. T. ; W. J. Penhallegon, W. R. ; Simon Toay, W. A. R. ; N. T. Martin, W. T. ; F. E. Hanscom, W. F. R. ; John W. Bennett, W. U. ; Richard Fredinick, W. D. U. ; John Coad, W. G. ; Nicholas Uren, W. S. ; William Thomas, W. R. H. S. ; Thomas Harrison, W. L. H. S. ; W. A. Jones, L. D. The P. W. C. T.'s are, S. M. Toay, E. Y. Hutchison, Josiah Jacka and W. J. Penhallegon. The present officers are William Smith, W. C. T. ; R. S. Lanyon, W. V. T. ; J. J. Toms, W. R. ; Josiah Jacka, W. A. S. ; J. B. Reynolds, W. F. R. ; Joseph Vivian, W. T. ; William Thomas, W. U. ; Edwin Woolrich, W. D. U. ; John Foster, W. G. ; John Evans, W. S. The greatest number belonging to this lodge at any one time was one hundred and ten. The lodge now numbers seventy-five. Meetings are held weekly in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

American Legion of Honor.—Hope Council, No. 344, was instituted November 23, 1880, by David Neil, of Milwaukee. The object of this organization is to unite fraternally all persons of good moral character, who are socially acceptable, to give all moral and material aid to its members, and those dependent upon them; to educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed beneficial members; to establish a benefit fund, from which, on the death of a beneficiary member of the order, a sum not exceeding \$5,000 shall be paid to the family, orphans or dependents, as the member may direct. This society was organized with a charter membership of nine, who were also the first officers. They were William Strauss, Commander; John Daniels, Vice Commander; H. S. Weil, Past Commander; Anton Berg, Secretary and Collector; Alfred Bishop, Treasurer; William Eastman, Medical Examiner; N. Kessler, Guide; F. Guggenheim, Chaplain; George S. Keeler, Orator. The society now numbers twenty members, with the following officers: William Strauss, Commander; John Daniels, Vice Commander; H. S. Weil, Past Commander; George S. Keeler, Orator; Anton Berg, Secretary and Collector; Alfred Bishop, Treasurer; William Eastman, Medical Examiner; N. Kessler, Chaplain; Henry Bennett, Guide. Trustees—Anton Berg, H. S. Weil and John Daniels.

M. E. Lyceum.—This society was organized in March, 1878, with the following charter members: John Eden, Ivah Benson, David Jacka, John Knight, James Benson, M. Benson, F. A. Spensley, Shirley Spensley, James Goldsworthy, Mary Downs, Mrs. J. Knight, Susie Benson, Susie Miller, Lena M. White, Eugenia Sherwood, Amelia E. Coad, Jennie Spensley, Maggie Spitzborth, Jennie Jacka, Lizzie Necollins, Stansmon Vivian, Colen Goldsworthy. The object of this organization is the mutual advancement, morally, intellectually and socially, of its members. The society frequently hold "dime entertainments," and meetings for debate on

various subjects. It is composed of persons from the different churches in the city, and at present numbers forty. The officers now are Lofotus Wright, President; Frank Hanscom, Vice President; Miss Lena M. White, Secretary; Miss Jennie Clark, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS.

As appears in the sketch of the early settlement, the first religious services were held here as early as 1828, or 1829, by Elder Roberts, who preached baptism or damnation, both for infants and adults. Services were held in his cabin, or a building prepared for such purposes. It is said of the Elder, that he was exceedingly zealous in striving to convert sinners to Christ, and that he wielded a powerful influence for good among the miners. His headquarters were characterized by his associates as Jerusalem, and the Elder as the High Priest; but, notwithstanding the levity indulged in by the miners, the Elder was generally respected and fairly treated by them. As one old settler remarks, "the very fact of having preaching, and a place to go to where something could be heard besides mineral talk, for a short time, proved not only a novelty, but was certainly beneficial to those rough and hardened men. No matter if they did leave the services to go to a horse race, or to play cards, and to have a rollicking time during the remainder of the day, there was yet a little good derived from the religious leaven that had been dropped into their souls."

The First Protestant Church in Wisconsin.—Mineral Point enjoys the distinction of having had the first Protestant church built in the State. This may be regarded by many as an event of no particular significance in connection with the present; but, insignificant as it may seem, it was nevertheless the first, and withal, exhibits the fact that, although a majority of the early comers were rough and desperate characters, yet there were enough of God-fearing and humanity-loving people here to take an early start in the right direction.

In trying to measure the development which has been made since that time, not only here, but throughout the State and the great Northwest generally, the mind is completely bewildered. In nearly every town of this vast area, may now be found churches of various denominations, among which the least is not the Methodist, or that section to which belonged the first church started; and but forty-seven years have elapsed since that time. How wonderful, indeed, is the progress of civilization; how grand and all prevailing the power of Deity. "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men," must be acknowledged by every person in contemplation of the change.

The following communication gives a graphic description of the first church, and the first work done there by the pioneer preacher, Rev. A. Bronson.

DEAR SIR: The first Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first Protestant church built in Wisconsin, was erected at Mineral Point in 1834. It was of logs entirely. I think there was not a sawed board in it, except what was worked into window-sash and doors. The logs were notched together at the corners, chinked inside, and daubed or plastered outside with clay mortar. The floor was of puncheons split out of logs, and smoothed with a broad-ax on the flat side, the round side being spotted to fit the sleepers. The roof was made of clapboards, split out of large oak trees, and the ceiling and pulpit were made from the same material. The seats were made of split logs smoothed on the flat side, with wooden pegs driven into auger holes for legs. I do not remember whether the door hinges were made of wood or iron. I think it was about 24x30 feet in area. It stood on the first spur or point of land that comes in from the northwest, some fifteen or twenty rods from Abner Nichols' old hotel, near the foot of Commerce street.

I held the first quarterly meeting; gave the first love feast, and administered the first sacrament in it, in the fall of 1835. How long it was used I do not know. I think a school was taught in it for some time, until a schoolhouse was built. I have a cane made out of one of the logs of that church, which was presented to me in 1871, in the present Methodist Episcopal Church.

Respectfully,

ALFRED BRONSON.

The Hollowites.—In 1842, a man by the name of John Hollow came to Mineral Point from England. He was what would be termed a dissenter from the established church, and something of an enthusiast as well. After his arrival, he began holding services here and there among those who sympathized with his views, and finally, about 1845, succeeded, by dint of hard work, in enlisting a good many in his favor, and in getting together sufficient means to build a church. The organization that worshiped here for the next few years were known as the Hollowites.

Eventually the interest died out, and with it the society; the building was used for a school also during a great part of the time. About 1849, it was taken by the Primitive Methodist or seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church here, with whom were identified the Hollowites.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the early churches of Wisconsin that have contributed so much to the progress, civilization and refinement of the citizens of the Badger State, should be classed the Methodist Episcopal Church. As early as 1834, an organization of this denomination was effected in Mineral Point, and being since cherished and fostered, is now recognized as foremost among the leading church societies of Southwestern Wisconsin.

The first class of this organization consisted of William Kendall and wife, John Wallace and wife, William Phillips and wife, Andrew Remfrey, William Ball, Mr. Miller and wife, Mrs. S. Thomas and James Nancarow. For some time these few persons congregated at their dwellings, and had regular prayer-meetings and instructions by the laymen of the fold. Early in September of this year, Rev. Thomas Haney, a noted pioneer "circuit rider," was sent here by an Illinois conference and frequently held religious meetings, which were attended by large numbers of the miners in the vicinity at the time, though, it is surmised, more out of curiosity to see the man who dared to venture in their very midst, and assail them for their laxity of morals, than to partake of the religious blessings there offered. The society continued to increase until, in 1837, it aggregated thirty members. During the fall of this year, a small rock church was built on the corner opposite the present elegant structure. Early in the year 1838, this edifice was dedicated and services instituted. The society having a church, now desired a resident Pastor, but as the congregation was small and unable to support a minister alone, the idea for the time being was abandoned. Soon, however, an opening for a day-school was found, and it was resolved by the congregation to procure a preacher who might administer to their spiritual wants on the Sabbath, and, during the week, teach school, and thus receive sufficient additional salary to support him at this point. Forthwith the Illinois Conference was petitioned for a young man of the requisite qualifications, and Rev. John Mitchell, then stationed at Galena, was sent here and took charge of the combined duties of minister and pedagogue. Rev. Mitchell remained two years, and proved himself a most satisfactory selection. The congregation consisted principally of English and some Americans. For several years the Presbyterian element in the community attended services at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conveniences of this small church were necessarily of the most primitive character, and lacked to a remarkable degree the church ornaments and luxuries of the present day. The seats were composed of two short poles crossed and placed at each end of a rough plank for support. Here in this rude structure petitions and prayers were offered up by the devout and sincere pioneers, who would frown upon the luxuriant upholstery and seemingly extravagance in the church fixtures of to-day.

In 1840, the rude plank seats were replaced with more comfortable and attractive benches. The congregation increased in numbers so rapidly, that, in 1845, more commodious apartments were required, and under the supervision of P. Allen, Sr., an addition was made to original building, and the church now assumed gratifying proportions.

The Mineral Point Circuit at this time embraced the territory of Mineral Point, Dodgeville and Peddlers' Creek, now Linden. The first quarterly conference was held at Mineral Point December 24, 1837, when were present Rev. R. Haney, Circuit Preacher, William Ball, William Thomas, William Kendall, William Webster and Andrew Remfrey, Stewards. Subsequent meetings were held at Peddlers' Creek, Dodgeville and again at Mineral Point. The congregation was administered to after the departure of Rev. John Mitchell, by the circuit preachers, Rev. R. Haney, in 1837; H. W. Reed, 1838; T. C. Lopaz, 1839; John Crummer and J. Hodges, 1840; T. M. Fullerton, 1841. In October of 1841, Rev. J. G. Whitford became station preacher. He was succeeded in 1842 by Washington Wilcox, who was followed in 1843 by T. M. Fullerton. December 1, 1843, the Mineral Point Sabbath School had fifty-six scholars, twelve teachers, two superintendents and a library containing 184 volumes. In August, 1844,

H. I. Brunson took charge of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, and was succeeded in 1845 by Elihu Springer, stationed preacher.

The first recorded meeting of the Trustees was held June 21, 1845, when the members were William Kendall, Joseph Hatch, George Goldthorp, Samuel Rich, William T. Phillips, N. Coad, William Lanyon, John Pearce and Phillip Allen, Sr. Of this number the following officers were elected: William Kendall, President; Samuel Rich, Vice President; William T. Phillips, Secretary; Nicholas Coad, Treasurer; John Pearce, Collector. During this year the basement of the church was fitted up for school purposes, and was also rented as meeting room for the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance.

In the fall of 1846, Rev. J. M. Leihy took charge of the Mineral Point Station, and continued two years, when in 1848, he was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Whitford. During the pastorate of Rev. Whitford, a revolution occurred in the congregation, upward of fifty members seceding, and who subsequently organized the Primitive Methodist Society. The cause of this movement is attributed to dissatisfaction concerning the rules and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Notwithstanding this severe check, however, the congregation continued its rapid progress, and, within a few years, fully recovered.

In September, 1849, Rev. R. P. Lawton became the preacher in charge. During this year, what is known as the "old" parsonage was built in the rear of the present church edifice. Rev. Lawton was followed by J. M. Snow, in 1850, and he was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. A. Brunson. Rev. John Nolan took charge in 1853, and remained until October of 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. Washington Wilcox. He was followed in 1856 by Rev. Henry Wood; in 1858, by Rev. James Lawson; in 1859, by P. S. Mather; in 1860, by Rev. Nelson Green; in 1861, by Rev. J. Knibbs. In the fall of 1863, Rev. W. B. Hazelton relieved Rev. Knibbs, and, in turn, was relieved by Enoch Tasker, in the fall of 1865. He remained but one year, and was followed by Rev. James Lawson, in September, 1866. During the pastorate of Rev. Lawson, this society made rapid strides toward its present admirable condition. Early in the year 1866, the subject of a new church was first agitated, but nothing was accomplished until April 15, 1867, when the committee appointed for the purpose, announced that they had purchased from the Common Council of the city, what was known as the "brick schoolhouse lot," the consideration being \$1,000. This much being accomplished, the congregation awoke to the necessities of the hour, and subscription papers were circulated, large amounts were freely given, and all bid fair for a splendid success. A committee consisting of Edward Hosking, James Spensley and Rev. J. M. Lawson was appointed to superintend the erection of the edifice according to the plans submitted by a Chicago architect employed for the purpose. Forthwith the foundation was built, and corner-stone laid and the work progressed rather slowly until it was finally completed and dedicated in 1871, the total cost being \$32,000. This church is built of durable and attractive white sandstone, and with its elegant style and interior finish renders it the handsomest, most commodious and expensive church building in Iowa County.

In 1868, Rev. D. W. Couch relieved Rev. Lawson, and remained until October, 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. I. E. Springer. Rev. J. B. Reynolds took charge in 1873, and was relieved in 1874 by Rev. C. Bushby. He remained as preacher in charge until 1876, when Rev. Mr. Benson became Pastor. He was relieved in 1878 by Rev. M. B. Balch, who was succeeded in the fall of 1880 by the present efficient Pastor, Rev. J. S. Thompson.

The church property on the corner opposite the present structure, was sold to John Spensley, and the old rock church was converted into a carpenter-shop, and was burned down in March, 1880. During the fall of 1880, the old parsonage was sold, and the present parsonage located opposite the public square, purchased.

The Sabbath school of this society is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of over two hundred, with twenty two classes and a good corps of teachers.

The church society is in a healthy and prosperous condition, its members aggregating two hundred and fifty in good standing. When the large indebtedness of the past, and the present

financial condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church are considered, our admiration of the successful efforts of its energetic members is excited, and we cannot but wish them the brilliant success in this moral vineyard which they so richly deserve.

Trinity Church.—This society and church, of the Episcopal denomination, is one of the first organized in the State. The first service was held here about 1836, by Bishop Kemper, the year after his consecration in that capacity. In a letter written July 3, 1837, by Rev. R. F. Cadle to the General Board of Supervisors at New York, he says: "I spent several days at Mineral Point; this place is said to contain 600 or 800 inhabitants, and there is a considerable population in the adjoining country. Several persons expressed their wishes to me for the appointment of a missionary. There are several Episcopalians in the village, and the number of persons disposed to attend public worship is large." From this statement, it will be seen that there was then no society here, nor, indeed, were they in the habit of having services at all. Under date of September 28, 1838, Mr. Cadle again writes: "On Thursday, July 26, Bishop Kemper preached, after the reading of prayers by the Rev. Mr. Gear," then familiarly known through this section of the State as Father Gear; the present Governor of Iowa is his son. Mr. Cadle adds: "Sunday, September 2, I preached in the court house."

In the summer of 1839, the preliminary steps were taken toward erecting a church, as appears from the following notice, taken from the *Miners' Journal* of June 11, 1839:

"The Rev. Mr. Weed will preach at the court house Sunday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M., on the corner-stone of the new church."

In this connection, it may be well to state that this structure progressed no farther toward completion than the construction of the foundation, owing to the fact that the party who held the building fund appropriated it to other and baser uses.

In the fall of 1839, the Rev. Benjamin Eaton was appointed resident missionary at Mineral Point. On Sunday, December 8 of the above year, immediately after morning service, a meeting of the congregation was held for the purpose of effecting a regular church organization and electing parish officers. William H. Banks was called to the chair, and J. S. Bawden was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by M. M. Strong. On motion, Messrs. M. M. Strong, William R. Smith and Henry Hamilton were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the future guidance of the church. On motion, John Milton, J. S. Bawden and Rev. Benjamin Eaton were appointed a committee to collect funds with which to erect a church. The vestry elected were as follows: William R. Smith, M. M. Strong, Henry Dodge, John Milton, William H. Banks, J. S. Bawden, William Henry, Charles Bracken, Charles F. Legate, Robert W. Carson, Henry Hamilton and Nicholas Uren.

At an adjourned meeting, held Wednesday, December 11, 1839, the Committee on Constitution reported a set of rules which were accepted, and the following special officers were elected: Henry Hamilton and Wm. R. Smith, Church Wardens; Charles F. Legate and M. M. Strong, Trustees; John Milton, Treasurer; and James S. Bawden, Clerk. At this meeting, a motion of thanks to Bishop Kemper for his zeal in establishing the church was adopted. Very soon after that, the church was incorporated, and, in order to promote the interests of the society, M. M. Strong donated the whole of Block No. 22 of his addition to the city of Mineral Point, to be used for church grounds, as it now remains. A number of lots adjacent were also given, which were afterward sold for parish uses. At that time, the parishioners went vigorously to work, making arrangements to erect a church, but, before they began, Rev. Eaton resigned and went to Galveston, Texas. This had the effect to discourage the people, and, for the time being, the project was abandoned. It is said of Mr. Eaton that he was a man of fine attainments, and so exceptionally eloquent as a pulpit orator, that the entire community flocked to his services.

After Mr. Eaton's departure, the organization relapsed, and, although occasional services were held by different parties, there is no record of any resident minister until September 15, 1845, when the Rev. Ebenezer Williams became Rector and the church was revived. Schuyler Pulford, M. D., and Thomas Riddell were elected Church Wardens, and M. M. Strong, R. W.

Lausing, A. W. Parris, John Milton, Richard Bawden, G. W. Cobb, William R. Smith and John Odgers were chosen Vestrymen.

At this time, it was resolved by the vestry to erect a church costing about \$5,000, and a committee was appointed to circulate a subscription list and solicit funds. The first day \$860 were subscribed. A building committee was also appointed, and, suitable plans having been obtained, the present building was commenced, and the work continued until its completion. The church is 35x45 feet in area; basement walls, five feet in height, one of stone, and the superstructure walls, about sixteen feet in height, are of brick. It is neatly finished and furnished, but shows the marks of age.

The Rev. E. Williams continued with the parish until November 17, 1849, when he resigned. On the 10th of December following, the Rev. James De Pui was invited by the Vestry to take charge of the church, and accepted. He remained Rector until January 3, 1851, when he resigned, and, on the 21st of April of the above year, the Rev. Josiah Phelps, of Delphi, Ind., was called to the charge.

During the rectorship of Mr. Phelps, the church was fully completed, and, in August of 1855, it was consecrated by Bishop Kemper, assisted by the clergy of the Diocese of Wisconsin.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps resigned on the 4th of April, 1859, and on the 23d of June following, the Rev. Gardner M. Skinner was elected Rector. He remained until September 13, 1862, and then resigned. After this there was no regular minister until July 27, 1863, when the Rev. Louis P. Tschiffely was chosen Rector. Mr. Tschiffely officiated until July 19, 1864. Subsequent to his departure, several ministers were called, but no one was secured until March 14, 1865, when the Rev. Lyman Phelps was called, and, responding, was installed Rector.

During Mr. Phelps' rectorate, the rectory was built, and the parish school organized, and schoolhouse erected. The rectory, which is an elegant and substantial structure, Gothic in style, was completed at a cost of \$8,000. The material used in the construction of the walls, being the brown sandstone of this country. The school-building was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$3,000. This is a plain but commodious one-story frame building; is well lighted and ventilated, and capable of seating 150 pupils. Mrs. Phelps, the minister's wife, was the first teacher here, and continued in charge until her death, which occurred in 1872. Mrs. Phelps is remembered as one of earth's loveliest daughters, a woman who, by her Christian spirit and assiduous labors, endeared herself to all classes of people. Her death proved so great a blow to her husband that he never recovered from the shock, but gradually failed until his health compelled him to resign on April 10, 1874.

Mr. Phelps was succeeded by the Rev. A. F. Samuels, who remained with the church until the 1st of May, 1875. He was followed by the present able and eloquent Rector, the Rev. A. W. Seabrase, who, in response to a unanimous call of the Vestry, took charge of the parish August 29, 1875, a position which he has thus far held agreeably to himself and acceptably and beneficially to his people.

Of the original Vestrymen, M. M. Strong is the only survivor. Of the church Wardens, Dr. R. D. Pulford has served the longest, he having officiated in that capacity since 1846. In reading the list of early Vestrymen, one finds the names of some of the leading men in the State twenty-five to fifty years ago. Thus it may be said that this is not only one of the oldest churches established in the State, but it was started by the pioneer Bishop of the West, and included some of the ablest men in the Northwest.

At present, the church is in a flourishing condition, the regular attendance being large, the Sunday school being well supported, and the church property being unincumbered. That this condition of things may long maintain is to be devotedly desired.

St. Paul's Catholic Church.—To properly trace the history of this denomination, the historian must necessarily go back to the pioneer days of Iowa County, when the excitement of the lead region was at its zenith, and when the morals of the people were notorious for their laxity. About the years 1836 to 1840, the village of Mineral Point was a fine picture of a

Western mining town. The community was composed of all classes, creeds and nationalities, and, from possessing all the concomitants of the Western frontier, it afforded a rich field for missionary labor.

Among the settlers were Catholics of nearly every nationality, but principally Irishmen, who, being accustomed to mining either in Ireland or England, sought fortune and a congenial pursuit in the mines of Wisconsin. Although, during the earliest phase of development of the diggings, there were Catholics in this village or its vicinity, yet several years elapsed from the opening of the mines before they were organized into a congregation.

Wisconsin, in the early days, belonged to the diocese of Detroit, but the southwestern part of the State was generally attended by priests belonging to the diocese of Dubuque, for the reason that it was in close proximity to the latter place. Dubuque was erected into a diocese in 1837, seven years prior to the appointment of a Bishop to Milwaukee; consequently it naturally followed that this section of Wisconsin fell *ad interim* to the spiritual charge of the Bishop of the diocese and his clergy.

The first Catholic Priest to visit Mineral Point was Rev. Father Mazzuchelli, an Italian clergyman of the Dubuque Diocese, who visited most of the Catholic settlements between this place and the Mississippi River. He subsequently became Pastor of Benton, La Fayette County, where he built a church and eventually founded the Third Order of St. Dominic, whose sisters are at present located at Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County. This order is now in a flourishing condition, having over one hundred and fifty sisters, a large young ladies' academy, besides having charge of many and important schools in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota.

The first time the holy sacrifice of the mass was celebrated in Mineral Point dates back to the year 1839, the officiator being Rev. Father Mazzuchelli. This service was held in an old log shanty situated near the present German Catholic Church, at that time owned by an English-woman, Mrs. Uren, but occupied by an Irish Catholic, James Smith. Mass was afterward celebrated in the residence of the same Mr. Smith, located in the rear of the present city hall. Shortly after, a new house of larger dimensions, erected on the hill near the present Second Ward Schoolhouse by Mr. Crawford, was rented by the Catholics for church purposes. This building they occupied about a year, when the Rev. Father Mazzuchelli built a church. Owing to his numerous missions in this part of the State, the pious Mazzuchelli visited his newly organized congregation in Mineral Point very irregularly, thus giving the Catholics of this vicinity but few opportunities of hearing mass and approaching the holy sacraments of the church. On these visits, he was the guest of George W. Jones, a Protestant, but whose wife was a practical Catholic. Here he was most hospitably and respectfully entertained.

The Catholics were thus attended at intervals until 1841, when Rev. Mazzuchelli ceased visiting them, and Mineral Point fell to the charge of Rev. James Causse, a French priest, stationed then at Potosi, Wis. He said mass in James Smith's house, and new house of Mr. Crawford. This was the first time this congregation received regular attendance and was recognized as a mission, having mass once a month. The Catholics were thus administered to for one or two years previous to the erection of any building by the society for church purposes.

In 1842, four lots for a church site were donated—John F. O'Neil two lots, Thomas P. Burnet one, and Frank J. Dunne one lot. This and another lot bought recently is the present amount of church property immediately adjoining the church, upon which is located the church, priest's residence and sisters' school.

The first Catholic Church in Mineral Point was built in 1842, under the charge of Rev. James Causse. This was 40x20 feet, constructed of limestone and sand rock, then the most convenient and substantial material at hand. It is said that to this church numbers of the old settlers drove twenty-five and thirty miles with ox-teams, coming the day before and remaining two nights in town, and returning the third day. Those were the Christian spirits that laid the foundation of Catholicity in this section.

On September 24, 1846, J. M. Henni, then Bishop of Milwaukee, relieved Rev. Cousse, and placed Rev. Victor Jouanneault, a French priest, in charge of the Mineral Point mission.

The prospects of this new Pastor were far from encouraging; the mission then included the territory now embraced by the counties of Iowa, Grant, La Fayette and Green. His first effort was to secure a residence; the one he erected during the first year of his pastorate is now occupied by the sisters. He was succeeded in August, 1849, by Rev. Michael McFaul, who continued until April, 1850. Rev. James Causse was then appointed his successor, and officiated as Pastor until 1855. The Catholic school was established under the pastorate of Rev. Jounanneault and taught by himself, and continued under Rev. Causse's administration. In 1851, Rev. William B. Dougherty was appointed to assist Rev. Causse in his duties, and remained until 1852. (He died in Kenosha in 1876.) He was succeeded as assistant by Rev. Arthur O'Connor in 1853 to 1854.

It is a remarkable fact that, during the cholera epidemic of 1849-50, not a single death occurred from this scourge among the Catholic congregation. This remarkable preservation is attributed to the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, under whose protection they had placed themselves.

The sacrament of confirmation was first administered to this congregation July 26, 1851, by Rev. J. M. Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee. January 21, 1851, the Hibernian Temperance Association was organized, and flourished for a few years only. During the year 1855, the first choir was established. In May, 1855, the corner-stone for a new church was laid, which was not completed, however, until in 1860. It was dedicated in June of that year. This church building is 40x80 feet, and is still occupied for church purposes. In January, 1856, Rev. James Cousse was succeeded by Rev. M. Kundig, who continued until March of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. P. Kenney. He was followed in May by Rev. James McGowan, who was succeeded in September by Rev. F. G. Bonduel, a French priest. He continued until May, 1857, when Rev. Francis McGann took charge of the mission and continued here until his death, Sept. 18, 1870. During his administration, in the year 1868, the Dominican Sisters of Sinsinawa Mound were procured and placed in charge of the Catholic school, which has since been carried on with flattering success by them. During the early part of the year 1870, the German element of the congregation withdrew and organized a society and erected their present church building.

After the death of Rev. James McGann, Rev. James O'Keefe, the present Pastor, was appointed his successor, and took charge October 1, 1870. During Father O'Keefe's pastorate, this congregation, guided by his superior judgment, extended experience and liberal education, have made many and valuable improvements in connection with the church, sisters' school, priest's residence and church property, and has long been one of the leading congregations of the county.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized June 13, 1839, at Mineral Point, by the Rev. James E. Quaw, A. M., Bishop of the Reformed Dutch Church, and pioneer preacher of considerable note. The following were the constituent members: Curtis Beech, Sophia Beech, Elihu Hall, Sarah Hall, Calvin Frink, Lydia Frink, Mary E. Frink, Eliza A. Frink, George Hickcox, Catherine Kellogg, Joshua Kellogg. The first officers of the church were Curtis Beech, George W. Hickcox, Judah Hall, Elders; Calvin Frink and Judah Hall, Deacons. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the constituent members June 13, 1839. The Rev. James E. Quaw continued to preach for the newly established church until October, 1839, when he left for the East. The first sermons of this congregation were conducted at the residences of the members until the fall of 1839, when devotions were held in the court house, now city hall. From October, 1839, to July, 1840, the congregation was without a Pastor, though meetings were regularly held, the sermons being read by the different members of the church. During this interval, a regularly appointed Sabbath school was established, and weekly prayer meetings held. On July 15, 1840, a meeting of the congregation extended an invitation to the Rev. Solomon Chaffee, who accepted the call and commenced his labors on the third Sabbath of July, 1840. During the pastorate of Mr. Chaffee, the church which now adorns High street was erected and dedicated November, 1844. December 30, 1844,



Queen King

WYOMING.

Rev. Solomon Chaffee was succeeded by Rev. Zachariah Eddy, who was in turn replaced in 1856 by the Rev. D. C. Lyon. Mr. Lyon resigned the pastorate August 5, 1851, and was followed by Rev. David T. Noyes, who served one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Boynton. The resignation of Rev. Boynton was accepted January 30, 1860, and April 1, 1860, Rev. H. H. Benson took charge of the church. September 20, 1863, Mr. Benson resigned, and February 18, 1864, Rev. Goodnow was employed for three months. July 25, 1864, Rev. E. B. Miner, of Baraboo, assumed his labors among the flock, and January 11, 1867, he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Bernard, who served as Pastor until April, 1869. Rev. A. S. Yale accepted a call to this charge July 5, 1869, and served until October, 1871, when Rev. G. W. Evans entered upon the duties as Pastor. December 10, 1874, was the date of the acceptance of the call by Rev. A. S. Reed who resigned April 1, 1877, and was succeeded in February, 1878, by Rev. J. Emery Fisher. In September, 1878, Mr. Fisher resigned, and November 9, 1878, Rev. Louis H. Jenkins, the present Pastor, entered upon his duties. In 1878, the church edifice was raised, and a stone basement constructed with room 33 feet square. The church proper is 36x56 feet, and has long since taken its place among the principal church edifices in Mineral Point. The Elders of the church are T. J. Campbell, John Clowney and Neil McVicker; Trustees, T. J. Campbell, John Clowney, Neil McVicker, George Keuheuan, Robert Hughes, John Ghundman; Clerk, T. J. Campbell; Treasurer, Neil McVicker. In 1847, a united conference of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations was held at the Presbyterian Church in Mineral Point, the Revs. D. Clary, of Beloit, and J. J. White, of Milwaukee, preached. The conference was convened October 11, 1847, by selecting Rev. A. L. Chapin, of Milwaukee, Moderator, and Rev. C. Warner, of Elk Horn, Clerk. Various subjects were discussed during the conference, which lasted a week, and some interesting statistics relating to the mission in Wisconsin Territory were presented by Rev. Stephen Peet. Revs. A. L. Chapin and J. J. Miter, of Milwaukee, spoke on the same subject; Rev. L. H. Loss, of Beloit, and Mr. George F. McGoun, formerly Principal of Platteville Academy spoke on education. The proceedings of the convention created kindly and harmonious feeling, and the different delegates departed for their homes with pleasant recollections of their generous reception at Mineral Point.

St. Mary's German Catholic Society.—This parish was originally a part of what is termed the "Irish congregation," but the church edifice becoming too small, and the German element desiring a pastor of their own nationality, in 1870, organized the St. Mary's congregation. During the same year, the church property, consisting of three acres, was purchased of John Bracken, the consideration being \$2,000. The society immediately proceeded to the erection of a church and presbytery. Both buildings were completed and taken possession of August 1, 1870. The church and residence were erected at a cost of \$10,000. In the fall of 1871, the parish school, a large two-story edifice, with accommodation for one hundred and fifty scholars, was erected at a cost of \$2,000. There are engaged here as teachers, three Sisters of the Dominican order, of Racine, Wis. The first Pastor of this congregation was Rev. Franz X. Weinhard, who served from 1870 to 1878. In October, 1878, Rev. George Weidlich took charge of the parish, and continued until April, 1879. Rev. Joseph Huber, the present incumbent, became pastor May 1, 1879. Connected with this congregation is the parish cemetery, consisting of four acres of land, located one mile from the city, on the Dodgeville road. This cemetery was established in 1873. The first person buried here was Sister Seraphine. The total number buried here since its establishment, aggregates ninety. St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, composed of members of St. Mary's German Catholic congregation, was organized March 19, 1871. The first officers were, Peter Freiden, President; Joseph Ellingen, Vice President; Matt Schmitt, Secretary; Edward Ellingen, Treasurer. The society now numbers fifty-three members, with the following officers: John Jeuck, President; John Amberg, Vice President; Phillip Wiedenfeller, Secretary; Peter Freiden, Treasurer.

CEMETERIES.

One of the chief acts performed by any civilized community, is the providing of a suitable and permanent place for the interment of its dead; but, when a country is new and sparsely settled, and deaths few, very little attention is given to the subject, almost any slightly burial-place being considered good enough. In the early history of Mineral Point, about the year 1830(?), one of the many miners here at that time was wont to remark that when he died, he desired to be buried beneath the "big tree" on the hill. This land-mark was on the grounds now fenced in and known as the City burying-ground.

According to the request of the miner, he was buried beneath the "big tree," and thus was established the first burying-ground in Mineral Point. This being a slightly place for a cemetery, others were buried here, and so close to the big tree were the graves located that it soon died from injuries received while digging the graves.

This ground is in what is known as "Irvin and others'" addition to Mineral Point, and not being a legalized burying-ground, was, in the first place, surveyed and platted into village lots, streets and alleys.

After the village had negotiated for years, in 1856, William T. Henry, then Clerk, purchased the land for the city, which has since controlled it. This cemetery is located in the heart of the city, on an elevated ground overlooking the business portion of the village, and in the summer time, the graves, walks and avenues are tastefully ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, forming a very attractive and picturesque sight.

St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery.—Up to 1850, the Catholic congregation had no graveyard proper. The dead were buried in the church lot adjoining the Priest's house. When the church property was donated, it was located some distance from the village; but, in 1851, the growth of the village having been rapid, residences were being built in close proximity to the church, consequently it became necessary to procure other burial-grounds. With a view to the accomplishment of this idea, Father Cousse called a meeting of the congregation July 6, 1851. Eventually, Father Cousse was enabled to purchase a piece of land, about one acre, formerly owned by Rev. Jouannault, a short distance south, on the Galena road. The first burials here were the remains of those disinterred and removed from the old burial ground at the church.

In September, 1852, the new cemetery was fenced in, and has since been carefully guarded. This cemetery, conveniently located on the Galena road, in the limits of the city, is still used for burial purposes, and the numerous mounds and tombstones give evidence that the hand of death has not been still.

Graceland Cemetery.—Not quite a mile from the business center of the city is located a handsome plat of ground, consisting of 10 acres, laid and surveyed by Moses Strong, Jr., in 1875, for a burial-ground. The Graceland Cemetery, as it is called, is beautifully and conveniently located, and there are few spots in the city that could be so readily adorned and beautified by the hand of man. The little groves of evergreens strewn about in elegant profusion, combined with the symmetrical walks, avenues and drives, form a picture equaled by but few such places in this community, and one which in the near future will compare favorably with the finest cemeteries in Southwestern Wisconsin.

The burial-ground was purchased and is owned by the "Graceland Cemetery Association," which was organized March 17, 1874, with forty charter members; consisting of persons from the different Protestant congregations in the city. The organization was effected by the election of the following officers and Trustees: Moses M. Strong, President; J. H. Vivian, Treasurer; T. S. Ansley, Secretary. Trustees—James Hutchison, Joseph Gundry, Methodist Episcopal Church; T. J. Campbell, John Clowney, Presbyterian Church; P. Allen, Sr., James Toay, Primitive Methodist Church; J. H. Vivian, Moses M. Strong, R. D. Pulford, Episcopal Church. The ground was purchased by the association May 24, 1875, from Mr. Cooper, the consideration being \$1,500. The cemetery is located on the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 1, Town 4, Range 2 east.

The association was organized under the laws of the State, governing "cemetery associations," and any person becoming a lot owner is entitled to membership in the society. Lots are sold for \$25 each, and a deed given to each purchaser, subject to the rules of the association. A small portion of the grounds is laid out and known as the free burial-place, intended for paupers. Of the 708 lots contained in the cemetery, ninety have been sold. The first person buried here was Robert Robinson. Among the prominent men buried here may be mentioned Moses Strong, Jr., who in 1877, at the age of thirty-one years, was drowned in the Flambeau River, while pursuing his avocation as Assistant State Geologist. The present officers of the association are Moses M. Strong, President; J. H. Vivian, Treasurer; T. S. Ansley, Secretary. Trustees—P. Allen, Sr., M. Strong, R. D. Pulford, James Toay, J. H. Vivian, John Spensley, James Hutchinson, John Clowney, Joseph Gundry.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1838-39.—Thomas McKnight, President; Abner Nichols, Cromwell Lloyd, Charles V. B. Burris and William Prideaux, Trustees; D. W. Jones, Treasurer; D. G. Fenlon, Clerk; J. B. Latham and William Henry, Assessors, Collectors and Constables; Edward McSheney, Justice. Subsequently, John Phillips and William Henry were elected in place of Thomas McKnight and William Prideaux.

1839—Cromwell Lloyd, President; William Henry, Abner Nichols, M. V. Burris and John Phillips, Trustees; D. W. Jones, Treasurer; James L. Bawden, Clerk; — Baker, Assessor, Collector and Constable; H. B. Welch, Justice.

1841-45—F. J. Dunn, Esq., President; Francis Vivian, William Bennett, G. B. Morrison and John Carter, Trustees; J. B. Bowden, Clerk; William Prideaux, Treasurer; William Henry, Sr., Justice of the Peace.

1845-46—F. J. Dunn, President; A. Nichols, Jabez Pierce, James James and Samuel Rich, Trustees; J. S. Bowden, Clerk; William Prideaux, Treasurer; and subsequently John Bracken, Clerk.

1846-47—Parley Eaton, President; Thomas Riddell, Cyrus Woodman, William Sublitt and David Ross, Trustees; John Bracken, Clerk; P. W. Thomas, Treasurer; A. W. Comfort, Assessor.

1847-48—Parley Eaton, President; Thomas Riddle, Jabez Pierce, William J. Tilley and William Sublitt, Trustees; John Bracken, Clerk; Richard Thomas, Treasurer.

1848-49—Samuel Crawford, President; William Langon, A. Nancolas, S. Thomas and William J. Tilley, Trustees; James Hutchman, Clerk; Richard Thomas, Treasurer; A. W. Comfort, Assessor.

1849-50—E. G. Reidel, President; William Bennett, Bernard Doyle, William Kendall and Cromwell Lloyd, Trustees; James Ryan, Clerk; Richard Thomas, Treasurer; N. W. Comfort, Assessor.

1850-51—Theodore Rodolf, President; Cyrus Woodman, Stephen Prideaux, Josiah Langon and Samuel Thomas, Trustees; N. B. Boyden, Clerk; Ed Coad, Treasurer; William Curry, Assessor.

1853-54—Theodore Rodolf, President; M. M. Strong, William Langon, A. W. Comfort and T. S. Allen, Trustees; N. B. Boyden, Clerk; Ed Coad, Treasurer; William Carry, Assessor.

1854-55—Parley Eaton, President; George Priestly, William Lanyon, Walter Rosevan and G. W. Bliss, Trustees; N. B. Boyden, Clerk; Ed Coad, Treasurer; J. B. Whitelaw, Assessor.

1855-56—Charles Temple, President; Joseph Smith, Samuel Wheeler, John Bracken and Ed Prideaux, Trustees; Joseph Clary, Clerk; Ed Coad, Treasurer; J. A. Platt, Assessor. On June 12, of this year, a special election was held to fill the vacancy of President; Dr. Harmon Van Dusen was elected.

1857-58—Charles F. Legate, Mayor; John Bracken, William A. Pierce, Caspar Ehat, Joseph Munster, Barney McIlhon and Alfred Jenkin, Aldermen; Harmon Van Dusen, Superintendent of Schools; John Jenkins, Treasurer; W. T. Henry and Samuel Jenkins, Assessors; William T. Henry, Clerk; Emory Healy, Marshal; R. L. Reed and Earnest Weiser, Justices; Theodore Inglis and Daniel Kober, Constables.

1858-59—John Clawny, Mayor; Francis Vivian, Caspar Ehat, William A. Pierce, Joseph Munster, Bernard McIlhon and Edward Corrish, Aldermen; Herman Van Dusen, Superintendent of Schools; John Jenkins, Treasurer; William T. Henry, Assessor and Clerk; E. S. Sprague and John Issey, Constables.

1859-60—Henry Plowman, Mayor; William A. Pierce, Edward Corrish, Francis Vivian, J. W. Dickerson, Caspar Ehat and Bernard McIlhon, Aldermen; R. D. Pulford, Superintendent of Schools; John Jenkins, Treasurer; William Lanyon, Assessor; William T. Henry, Clerk; Ed Blanchard and Phillip Weidenfeller, Police Justices; I. P. Trammel and Earnest Weiser, Justices; Phillip Weidenfeller and John Ivey, Constables.

1860-61—J. H. Vivian, Mayor; Edward Corrish, George Priestly, William Lanyon, J. W. Dickerson, Francis Vivian and James Argall, Aldermen; Alexander Wilson, Superintendent of Schools; Francis Sanford, Treasurer; Thomas Davey, Assessor; William T. Henry, Clerk; Charles F. Legate, Street Commissioner; Phillip Weidenfeller and John Ivey, Constables.

1861-62—John Bracken, Municipal Judge; William Lanyon, J. W. Dickerson, G. Priestly, Thomas Jenkins, Patrick Lanehan and James Argall, Aldermen; George W. Bliss, Superintendent of Schools; Francis Sanford, Treasurer; R. S. Vivian, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; Charles F. Legate, Street Commissioner; James Hutchison and Earnest Weiser, Justices; Phillip Weidenfeller and John Ivey, Constables.

1862-63—J. B. Terry, Municipal Judge; Thomas Jenkins, James Argale, Patrick Lanehan, Joseph Gundry, Jacob Spielman and L. S. Burton, Aldermen; G. L. Frost, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; R. S. Vivian, Assessor; William Curry, Clerk; Charles F. Legate, Street Commissioner; Edward Prideaux and John Ivey, Constables.

1863-64—William T. Henry, Municipal Judge; Patrick Lanehan, Joseph Gundry, Jacob Spielman, R. D. Pulford, Thomas Jenkins and Samuel Jenkins, Aldermen; R. M. Smith, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; R. S. Vivian, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; James Griffith, Street Commissioner; R. L. Read and Edward Dunn, Justices; John Horn and John Ivey, Constables.

1864-65—J. P. Tramel, Municipal Judge; Jacob Spielman, Joseph Gundry, George Priestly, Thomas Jenkins, Henry Lanehan and R. D. Pulford, Aldermen; J. M. Smith, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; Phillip Weidenfeller, Assessor; W. W. Curry, Clerk; James Griffith, Street Commissioner; John Horn and John Ivey, Constables.

1865-66—W. T. Henry, Municipal Judge; R. D. Pulford, Joseph Ellinger, Henry Lanehan, George Priestly, Samuel Jenkins and Joseph Deller, Aldermen; Henry Plowman, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; William H. Curry, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; James Griffith, Street Commissioner; R. L. Reed and Samuel Thomas, Justices; Edward Prideaux and Hugh Connoughton, Constables.

1866-67—William T. Henry, Municipal Judge; Joseph Deller, J. C. Squires, Frederick Gillman, Edward Ellinger, Henry Lanehan and George Priestly, Aldermen; Henry Plowman, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; W. H. Curry, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; Daniel Kober, Street Commissioner; Edward Prideaux and Hugh Connoughton, Constables.

1867-68—William T. Henry, Municipal Judge; Joseph Deller, Edward Ellinger, J. J. Ross, Richard Goldsworthy, Frederick Gillman and Joel C. Squires, Aldermen; John Commins, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; William H. Curry, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk, Arthur Monahan, Street Commissioner; J. M. Smith and John Ivey, Justices; Joseph Jones and Hugh Connoughton, Constables.

1868-69—David W. Jones, Municipal Judge; J. J. Ross, Frederick Gillman, Richard Goldsworthy, William Pearce, William J. Healy and Peter Frieden, Aldermen; John Commins, Superintendent of Schools; Christian Kepler, Treasurer; Anton Berg, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; Arthur Monahan, Street Commissioner; Samuel Hitchins and Hugh Connoughton, Constables.

1869-70—James Hitchins, Municipal Judge; J. J. Ross, William J. Healey, Peter Frieden, S. E. Sheppard, David Jacka and Richard Goldsworthy, Aldermen; Joshua Hanscom, Superintendent of Schools; Charles Holmes, Treasurer; G. W. Bliss, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; Alexander McGuigan, Street Commissioner; T. S. Ansley and Samuel Thomas, Justices; Samuel Hitchins and Hugh Connoughton, Constables.

1870-71—William T. Henry, Municipal Judge; David Jacka, James Argall, S. E. Sheppard, Peter Frieden, Albert Spratten and William J. Healy, Aldermen; William H. Peck, Superintendent of Schools; Charles Holmes, Treasurer; George Wilkinson, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk, Alexander McGuigan, Street Commissioner; Earnest Weiser and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; H. Van Dusen and Samuel Jenkins, Supervisors.

1871-72—David W. Jones, Municipal Judge; James Argall, David Jacka, Albert Sprattler, Charles Gillman, James Brewer and S. E. Sheppard, Aldermen; William H. Peck, Superintendent of Public Schools; Thomas Jenkins, Treasurer; George Wilkinson, Assessor; W. H. Curry, Clerk; Alexander Guigon, Street Commissioner; R. L. Reed and Samuel Thomas, Justices; Samuel Hitchins and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; H. Van Dusen and Samuel Jenkins, Supervisors.

1872-73—E. J. Cooper, Municipal Judge; S. E. Sheppard, James Argall, Albert Sprattler, Charles Gillman, Charles Rau and James Brewer, Aldermen; Charles H. M. Curry, Superintendent of Schools; Philip Eden, Treasurer; George Wilkinson, Assessor; W. H. Curry, Clerk; Samuel Hitchins, Street Commissioner; H. Van Dusen and Samuel Jenkins, Supervisors.

1873-74—William T. Henry, Municipal Judge; James Brewer, Charles Rau, S. E. Sheppard, Charles Gillman, George Jenck and John Spensley, Aldermen; William H. Curry, Superintendent of Schools; Phillip Eden, Treasurer; George Wilkinson, Assessor; William H. Curry, Clerk; Samuel Hitchins, Street Commissioner; J. P. Tramel and Samuel Thomas, Justices; Edward Prideaux and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; H. Van Dusen and John James, Supervisors.

1874-75—E. J. Cooper, Municipal Judge; Charles Rau, John Spensley, S. E. Sheppard, George Jenck, James V. Mayhew and William H. Curry, Alderman; Thomas Priestly, Superintendent of Schools; Thomas Mankey, Treasurer; W. J. Healy, Assessor; William H. Prideaux, Clerk; Phillip Weidenfeller, Street Commissioner; James Dann and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; John Clowney and John H. Vivian, Supervisors.

1875-76—James Hutchison, Municipal Judge; William Langon, James V. Mayhew, John Spensley, William H. Curry, George Jenck and M. W. Prater, Aldermen; Thomas Priestly, Superintendent of Schools; Thomas Hankey, Treasurer; William J. Healey, Assessor; J. B. Teasdale, Clerk; James Taag, Street Commissioner; J. P. Tramel and Samuel Thomas, Justices; Thomas Dunn and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; Calvert Spensley and John H. Vivian, Supervisors.

1876-77—Herman Van Dusen, Municipal Judge; T. S. Ansley, George Jenck, William Langon, James V. Mayhew, William N. Curry, M. W. Prater, Aldermen; Thomas Priestly, Superintendent of Schools; John M. Dale, Treasurer; Amos Hays, Assessor; J. P. Tramel, Clerk; Phillip Weidenfeller, Street Commissioner; James Dunn and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; Calvert Spensley and James D. James, Supervisors.

1877-78—Calvert Spensley, Municipal Judge; Alfred Jenkins, Charles Gillman, T. S. Ansley, George Jenck, William Langon and M. W. Prater, Aldermen; Thomas Priestly, Superintendent of Schools; John M. Dale, Treasurer; George Priestly, Assessor; J. P. Tramel, Clerk; Phillip Weidenfeller, Street Commissioner; J. P. Tramel and Samuel Thomas,

Justices; James Dunn and John Stephens, Constables; S. E. Sheppard and William N. Curry, Supervisors.

1878-79—Calvert Spensley, Municipal Judge; A. B. Ferris, James D. James, Alfred Jenkins, Charles Gillman, T. S. Ansley and George Jenck, Aldermen; James B. Moffit, Superintendent of Public Schools; Nicholas Schmidt, Treasurer; George Priestly, Assessor; J. P. Tramel, Clerk; Edward Brown, Street Commissioner; Samuel Jacka and Hugh Connoughton, Constables; S. E. Sheppard and William N. Curry, Supervisors.

1879-80—J. M. Smith, Municipal Judge; Hymen Joseph, Samuel Jenkins, A. B. Ferris, James D. James, Alfred Jenkins and Charles Gillman, Aldermen; Herman Van Dusen, Superintendent of Schools; Nicholas Smith, Treasurer; George Priestly, Assessor; J. P. Tramel, Clerk; Edward Brown, Street Commissioner; J. P. Tramel and Samuel Thomas, Justices; William J. Healy and A. C. Ansley, Constables; Joseph Ganary and John H. Vivian, Supervisors.

1880—J. M. Smith, Municipal Judge; Joseph Prideaux, Charles Gillman, Hymen Joseph, Samuel Jenkins, A. B. Ferris and James D. James, Aldermen; Herman Van Dusen, Superintendent of Schools; Nicholas Smith, Treasurer; Michael Crawford, Assessor; J. P. Tramel, Clerk; Edward Brawn, Street Commissioner; John Daniels and A. C. Ansley, Constables; J. J. Ross and George Jenck, Supervisors.

BUSINESS SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

We hear of no serious pecuniary difficulties existing while the panic of 1873 was convulsing the Eastern cities, so it may be safely inferred that the commercial atmosphere has been uniformly clear and prosperous. Business transactions of exceptional magnitude seldom, if ever, occur here to set the people agog with envy, and to cause useless and unprofitable agitation in commercial, manufacturing and mining circles; yet, those of every-day occurrence are sufficiently large and remunerative to provide a constant and observable gain. As a consequence, the city has come to be regarded as one of the most solidly wealthy in this county or in the State; and had it not been for the railroad bond incubus, under which the place has labored and writhed for so many years, it is but fair to suppose that the community would to-day be in a still more prosperous condition. We have slowly traced the picture of the growing community from the first faint lines of civilization, up through the various gradations of color and shape, until at last the scene becomes comparatively complete in a large and happy family, enjoying the amenities and comforts of modern home life in completeness. The elements of disorder and inharmony characteristic of fifty years ago, have given place to law and order, and a serenity and peacefulness has long existed, which it is to be hoped, is but an earnest of the future success and development of this locality and people.

In conclusion, we have to say that many points of interest have necessarily been omitted for want of space, and to make room for those of greater importance, and that would clearly indicate the condition of the community. However, it has been our aim from the first to last to take a fair and impartial survey of everything, and to omit nothing of real and permanent value.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—Lanyon & Spensley, Wilson & McIlhon, T. Scott Ansley, Moses M. Strong, Henry & Smith.

Physicians.—J. H. Vivian, William Eastman, James Coolidge, H. L. Stevens, H. W. Osborn.

Dentists.—J. H. Wingender, J. W. Wassall, J. W. Odgers.

Insurance.—T. T. Parmele, J. V. Mayhew, John Jeuck, Wilson & McIlhon, Thomas S. Ansley.

General Stores.—John Lanyon.

Dry Goods and Clothing.—Gundry & Gray, J. Deller, E. Osborne & Son, S. T. Osborn.

Grocers.—Joseph Prideaux, J. Bennett, Thomas Rawlings, I. Penrose, J. Dawe, John Horn, J. A. Spratler, E. Kinne, P. Allen & Son, Toay Bros., M. W. Prater, S. T. Osborne, Teasdale & Brewer, Jeuck & Mullen, William Perry.

Drugs, etc.—J. H. Vivian, Moffett Bros., R. D. Pulford.

Jewelry.—E. Osborn, C. H. James.

Book Stores.—P. Allen, Jr., J. J. Hanscom & Co.

Banks.—William T. Henry, Wilson & Harris.

Newspapers.—*Iowa County Democrat, Tribune, Wisconsin Temperance Journal, Our Messenger.*

Hotels.—United States Hotel, Globe Hotel, City Hotel, Wisconsin House, Mineral Point Hotel.

Grain Dealers.—Samuel White, Samuel Coad, A. B. Ferris, W. Lanyon & Bro., Penhallegon & Son, Davie Jacko.

Hardware.—Martin & Toay, S. Hocking & Co., Blewett & Eden, Devlin & Prideaux.

Boots and Shoes.—J. Schneberger, J. & J. Penhallegon, J. Schillen & Bro., C. Day, John Smith, Griffiths & Son.

Dressmaking.—Misses Holmes & Crowley, Misses M. & H. Crowley, Miss Jackson, Miss Lancaster, Miss Tink, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. R. James.

Milliners.—Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Bastian, Mrs. James.

Pianos and Organs.—Hoare Bros., Law & Osborn.

Photography.—James Dabb, H. Jenkins, Mrs. Bird.

Music Teachers.—Joseph Hoare, Miss A. F. Strong, Miss A. Hutchison, F. E. Hoare, S. T. Osborn, M. M. Hoare.

Millers.—Samuel Wright, Charles Sherman, M. Schaff.

Saddlery and Harness.—T. Priestly, J. C. James, W. N. Curry.

Picture Frames and Wall Paper.—P. Allen, Jr., and J. J. Hanscom & Co.

Flour and Feed.—William Lanyon, R. J. Penhallegon & Son.

Agricultural Implements.—Martin & Toay, S. Hocking & Co., A. B. Ferris.

Foundry.—R. Wearne & Son, J. Lanyon & Bro.

Wagons and Carriage Factories.—Curnow & Hosking, William Tregilgus, R. Whitney, W. H. Bluett.

Stock Dealers.—N. Graber, Jr., John Graber, James Harris.

Tailors.—George Kuhnihan, Thrasen & Co., Grimm & Bro.

Breeders of Full Blood Poultry.—Stephen Thomas, James Hoare & Bro., J. Allen, F. E. Hanscom.

Butchers.—Joseph Prideaux, Charles Neil, William Penrose, J. R. Roberts, Bowden & Ivey, Jones & Lanyon.

Painting.—Cottrell Bros., Weidenfeller & Sons, J. P. Hankin, Stephen Thomas.

Barbers.—A. Appel, Harrison & Co., Bennett Winn.

Cigar Factories.—James Mulhearn, Charles Springer.

Contractors and Builders.—Penberthy & Tucker, W. A. Pierce, James Penhallegon & Co., H. Smith, Wasley & Charles.

Coopers.—J. Stamm.

Stone Masons and Plasterers.—James Hoare, R. W. Cox, J. Pemberthy, William Rothe, William Tink, Dan Cober, R. H. Goldsworthy, Abraham Goldsworthy.

Mining.—James Spensley & Co., Perry, Spensley & Bohan.

Ice Dealers.—John Horn & Co., J. F. Boynton.

Coal Dealers.—R. James.

Teaming.—R. Julian, T. Grange, B. Blewett.

Machinists.—J. Lanyon & Bros., Richard Wearne.

Blacksmiths.—J. H. Wilkinson, William Treweek, George Day & Bro., N. Treweek, George Marston, E. Lanyon, William Smith, Winn & Wearne, W. O. Hoskings.

Bakery.—City Bakery, by Charles Hornung.

Furniture Dealers.—John Kinn, Bishop & Nancollas, Samuel Francis.

Ore Buyer.—Fred Gillman.

Smelting Furnace.—James Spensley, John Spensley.

Lumber.—Samuel White, James Hutchison.

Lime.—John P. Harris.

Livery.—Priestly & Bohan, John F. Boynton, Shepard & Keeler.

Peltries.—John Hadfield.

Brewers.—Charles Gillman, James Argall.

Draymen.—R. James, J. P. Harris, J. Linden.

Saloons.—William Pascoe & Co., John Jenck, S. Duppler, M. Thies, J. P. Kiefer, N. Shillen, M. Terrill, J. Thies, Jenck & Mullen, John Dorsey, J. Booth, C. Otter, John Gorgan, James McCarville, George Chamley, John Grass.



CHAPTER XVI.

DODGEVILLE.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES AND PLATS—GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL ROSTER—EARLY SETTLEMENT—THE FIRST FORT AND DODGE'S INDIAN RECEPTION—FIRST CLAIMS AND NOTABLE EVENTS—ITEMS OF 1828 AND 1829—TROUBLES OF 1828 AND 1829—AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR—TRADE RESUMED—THE SUCKERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS—BUSINESS FROM 1850 TO 1870—HEALTH OF THE VILLAGE—WAR ITEMS—RAILROAD INTERESTS—EDUCATION—POST OFFICE—BANDS—MINERAL POINT AND DODGEVILLE TELEGRAPH—FIRES AND FIRE COMPANY—HOTELS—MANUFACTURES—SECULAR SOCIETIES—RELIGIOUS—CEMETERIES—GENERAL SUMMARY—PROFESSIONAL MEN—DIRECTORY.

This thriving village, now the county seat of Iowa County, is, in some respects, the most notable point in the county, and, indeed, in the entire lead-mining region of Wisconsin. Not because of its having preceded all others, but rather on account of its prominence in 1827 and 1828, as the principal mining point on the extreme frontier, and as having been the especial protege of Gov. Henry Dodge, after whom it was named. The annals of the early days are filled with the exploits of this noted man, around whom and Dodgeville the chief events and experiences connected with the miners who first came to this county, were centered. He was pre-eminently the prophet, law-giver and founder of this place not only, but was one of the figure-heads in the history of the State that the sons and daughters of modern life love to contemplate. The reckless bravado of the early miners, and the no less unrestrained ruthlessness of the aboriginal inhabitants, which operated disastrously in the extreme for them in many instances, were doubtless the anterior means which opened the way to the present fruitful development.

The all-pervading greed for gold and love of adventure stimulated the hardy miners of almost every clime on earth to wend their difficult way into the interior districts of the State, long before the busiest brain could have anticipated, or, perhaps, even have prophesied, what has been realized. And, as they pressed forward, willing to sacrifice every civilized enjoyment, and life and limb as well, if need be, in pursuit of Fortune's favors, so were they ever constantly opposed by the native and only natural owners of the soil, if, indeed, such a thing as a natural owner can exist. The result of this opposition was only to furnish an added stimulant to future exertion, while it may have proved a temporary restraint.

Thus we early learn of the gradual and constant encroachments of the whites, which, every now and again, resulted in some bloody fray, caused by the red men resenting what, to them, was an unwarrantable intrusion, and which, in many instances, was totally unjustifiable upon the part of the whites, except upon the hypothesis that might is right, and that nature, in a primitive condition, is the proper spoil for any one.

Whatever may be the conclusions of the reader respecting the question of early proprietorship, the outcome remains the same. The trouble of 1827, as seen in the sketch of the Winnebago war, furnished an opportunity for the miners to rush into a country hitherto untouched, although coveted by them. How eagerly the chance was seized, it is easy to understand, in contemplation of that past; but the mighty metamorphosis which has since been wrought is a spectacle much more difficult to fully appreciate or comprehend. The reality of the growth of fifty years is almost as wonderful as Eutopia, when compared with the past and its barbaric condition.

Lead mining being during many years the only productive industry engaged in, those who first came to Dodgeville were solely attracted hither by that powerful magnet to a miner's

will, mineral, which was found here and in the vicinity in great quantities. Fortunately, the location was well adapted for a village site, a condition which Gov. Dodge was not slow to improve. The situation is altogether admirable in most respects, and well adapted to a large and permanent growth, and to which, to a great extent, may be attributed the final or present admirable reality.

The situation is altogether very desirable, unquestionably one of the very best in the county, and especially well adapted to a large and permanent business growth. These qualities probably did not receive any particular attention in the early days, when it was generally thought there never would be anything else done here other than mining, but, at this era, when every available piece of surrounding land is being tilled, and when the entire country is teeming with the fruits of husbandry, the aspect of things assumes an entirely different phase. The question of stability, or that which promotes stability, is chiefly to be considered, and that is where Dodgeville takes the lead to-day. Being located, as she is, only about two miles from the geographical center of the county, and in the very heart of one of the most productive agricultural districts in the State, a constant and ever-increasing tribute in the way of trade and consequent wealth and prosperity, most naturally rolls in upon her from every direction as long as the land continues to produce.

It cannot be denied that in the emulation of past years, and owing to certain irresistible influences combined with a want of interest in her early development upon the part of many of those who first came here, Dodgeville was left far behind by her only rival, Mineral Point; yet, though this be the case, there is a satisfaction in the thought that time, the balm that soothes, the power that destroys or upbuilds, has come to the succor of the place through the many changes that have been gradually wrought during a series of years, and is now rapidly pushing her to the front rank of local precedence in all things. Furthermore, if Dodgeville had in the early career of the place received a bequest similar to that donated by the Government to Mineral Point, it might have made far more rapid progress in all that pertains to general development, as then there would have been a fund of no small magnitude accruing for several years, that could have been employed in making all needful improvements, but this not being the case, every improvement made here has been at the general expense of the citizens.

In 1827, 1828 and 1829, the place was the metropolis of the mining region; stores, taverns, "groceries" and shops were in the full tide of operation; miners were digging around in almost every direction, and their rude cabins, almost the only signs of their presence, might be seen dotting the landscape here and there in close proximity. The prospects were then bright indeed, but in one season (1829), the price of lead declined very rapidly from \$5 per 100 pounds to less than one-fourth of that sum, causing nearly as lively an emigration of the miners to other scenes as there had been an immigration one or two years before. That condition, coupled with the lead rents exacted by the Government, very soon drove nearly every one away, so that by the fall of 1829, there was nothing going on worthy of more than a passing notice.

At that time, Mineral Point, although in a terribly sickly condition, succeeded in maintaining an existence, and from that on, for nearly forty years, managed to keep the lead in business and general prominence. This distinction, however, though long accredited, in 1860 met with a severe check in the removal of the court house to this point, and last but not least, now that the Milwaukee and Madison Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad is to pass through the place, another auxiliary to the growth of the county-seat will have been established that places the village in an entirely different relation to externals, and materially improves the future outlook.

Having given a brief glance at the salient points connected with the progress of the town from its incipency, we will now attempt an examination in detail of the general growth and local interests of the place, not, however, assuming that the account is entirely free from errors, as the memory of man is somewhat uncertain.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES AND PLATS.

The first claimants here, as in nearly all new places, had, in the beginning, their little differences, and sometimes had a great deal of trouble concerning them. That which is remembered here as having been the most prominent was a hotly-contested matter between James Jenkins and Henry Dodge, about a ten-acre lot lying south of Iowa street, where the court house and many other valuable buildings now stand, which both of them claimed. This was, doubtless, a regular mining claim, which would be, according to the claim laws, a piece of land equal to ten acres. As to whom this piece of land by right belonged is not known, nor, indeed, is it especially necessary to the interest of our narrative to know; suffice it to say of this affair, almost before the memory of the oldest inhabitant here, there was a dispute concerning the ownership of this part of the village property, and which afterward fell into the hands of James Jenkins, who made the first entry of land here.

The following are the names of those who first owned the land upon which the village stands, together with the times at which the entries were made:

Section 33 Entries.—The east half of northeast quarter, by James Jenkins, September 4, 1835; the west half of the northeast quarter, by H. L. Dodge and John Lindsay, April 12, 1837; the southeast quarter, by James B. McDonald, June 30, 1838.

Section 34 Entries.—Southwest quarter and northwest quarter of northwest quarter, by W. C. Young, January 5, 1836, and April 29, 1836; east half of northwest quarter, by A. C. Dodge, April 27, 1836; southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter, by De Garmo Jones, April 1, 1836; east half of southeast quarter, by Henry Dodge and H. L. Dodge, March 24, 1837; west half of northeast quarter, by William I. Madden, April 29, 1836; east half of northeast quarter, by Arthur Bransen, September 3, 1836.

Section 27 Entries.—Southwest quarter, by William I. Madden, October 26 and 27, 1835; the remainder of the section by De Garmo Jones, April 1, 1836.

Section 28 Entries.—East half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter, by William I. Madden, October 27, 1835; the west half of northeast quarter, by D. W. Jones, Esau Johnson and Stephen Taylor, March 8, 1837; the west half of southeast quarter, by Esau Johnson and William L. Sterling, March 4, 1837; east half of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter, by Moses Whitesides, September 16, 1835, and March 7, 1837; the west half of northwest quarter, by Asa Tyrer, July 27, 1836, and north half of southwest quarter, by Samuel Hambly, June 24, 1847.

The above is a correct list of the entries, and may be of use to our readers as accurate reference, in connection with the dates of the various recorded plattings which have been made as follows, from the first to last:

The original plat of Dodgeville was made by S. Judson, and recorded December, 1844.

Minersville was platted by James Fassitt; recorded May 27, 1846.

Jenkins' First Addition was platted by James D. Jenkins, and includes the original plat; recorded August 27, 1846.

Black's Addition, platted by R. L. Black, was recorded April 27, 1847.

Jenkins' Second Addition, recorded October 2, 1847; platted by James Doran Jenkins.

Parry's Addition, platted by — Parry; recorded January 21, 1848.

Wilson's Addition, platted by Jabez Wilson; recorded February 10, 1848.

Martin's Addition, platted by E. T. Martin; recorded August 15, 1854.

Hoskin & Company's Addition, platted by Samuel Hoskins, B. Thomas, Henry Dunston and Thomas Liddecoat. It was recorded August 31, 1855, and included Wilson's Addition.

Burrall's Addition, platted by Dr. George W. Burrall; not recorded.

Eddy's Addition, platted by Philip Eddy; recorded January 25, 1862.

Dodge's Addition, platted by Henry Dodge; recorded June 26, 1862.

Hoskin & Company's Second Addition, in connection with Dodge's Addition, platted by Samuel Hoskins, H. Dunston and Thomas Liddecoat, October 7, 1862.

Madden's Addition, platted by Henry Madden; recorded March 26, 1864.

Lean's Addition, platted by Joseph Lean; recorded April 15, 1868.

Thomas' Addition, platted by the executors of Edward Thomas, deceased; recorded June 1, 1877.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Not anything was done in Dodgeville, of consequence, toward establishing municipality independent of the town government until the spring of 1858, and even then it is quite probable that nothing would have been accomplished in that direction had it not been for the individual effort of L. H. D. Crane, who was at that time Clerk of the Assembly. After having conferred briefly with the principal business men, who were almost unanimously in favor of a change, he drafted a charter and submitted it in person to the Legislature. By an act approved March 31, 1858, the bill became a law, incorporating "the President and Trustees of the village of Dodgeville" (known as Chapter 132), and embracing the following-described territory: The southwest quarter; the south half of the northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28; the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33; and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of Section 34, of Town 6, Range 3.

The elective officers were to be a President, six Trustees, one Treasurer, one Assessor and a Marshal, in whom were vested the municipal, fiscal and prudential affairs of the village. All other officers required in the transaction of business pertaining to the village, were appointed by the President and Trustees. Vacancies which might occur in the offices of any of the elected officers, were to be filled by calling a special election.

For the purpose of administering justice, the President was constituted a judicial officer, ranking with Justices of the Peace throughout the county. Ample provisions were also made for establishing such ordinances as might be deemed necessary for the preservation of good order, and for the protection of the general village interest in all particulars.

The charter was submitted for acceptance to a public vote of the citizens of the place, on the 4th of May, 1858; the result was favorable to the charter by a vote of eighty-four for it to fifty-seven against.

The recognized points of greatest interest to the citizens, or objects considered in the charter, were the provisions made for the improvement of the streets and sidewalks; for the proper management of excise matters, and for the establishing of such police regulations as would promote the best interests of the growing community. The fact prominently noticeable here, as elsewhere, with villages operating under the town form of government, was that no special benefit could be derived either from taxes or license; and the only remedy that could be applied was that judiciously resorted to by the majority. Some of course objected, on the grounds that they could not let their hogs and cattle run; but, according to tradition, they were allowed to run to a considerable extent, under the first charter, law to the contrary notwithstanding, as not every one stood ready to *pound* them.

By act of the Village Board July 12, 1858, the village was divided into two wards, the boundary line between them being a continuation, east and west, of the south line of Lot No. 10, of Jabez Wilson's Addition. That part lying south of the line was constituted the First Ward, and that north of the line the Second Ward.

The village operated and elected officers, under the charter of 1858, until 1861, then quietly relapsed to its pristine condition, or more properly speaking, the citizens neglected to elect officers, either through mutual consent, or mutual indifference, which amounts to about the same thing, and therefore, nothing was done, except to slide along on the old-fashioned plan.

This stagnation continued until the spring of 1864, when the people roused themselves, and a general desire was expressed that the village government should be revived. This could have been done under the old charter, but it was deemed desirable to increase the corporate limits and remodel the old form. Accordingly, an amendment was drafted by S. W. Reese, and, being sub-

mitted to the Legislature, became a law by an act approved March 25, 1864 (Chapter 201), P. and L.

The only change made in the boundaries was to include the whole of the south quarter of Section 27, whereas before, the limits only included the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27. By adding the above 120 acres, the territory embraced became regular in form, being two miles long from north to south, by a mile and one-half wide from east to west. Soon after the passage of the amendment, it was presented for the approval of the people, and was accepted by a large majority.

This charter was a thorough revision of the first charter, embracing all of its salient points, besides introducing various other advantageous provisions. According to Section 4, the elective officers were only the President and Trustees, all other officers, as Clerk, Treasurer or Marshal and Street Commissioner, were to be appointed by the Village Board. A municipal court was established, the President being constituted Police Justice.

To enumerate the various provisions made for the creating of ordinances is unnecessary; suffice it to say, the ground covered was broad enough to provide for nearly every exigency that might arise. Two amendments were made to this chapter of a similar character—one by act approved March 10, 1866 (Chapter 102), and one by act approved March 26, 1867 (Chapter 194).

The village affairs continued to be conducted under the above charter until the spring of 1878, when the Village Board submitted a proposition to the people to amend the old charter, or re-incorporate under the general law of 1872 (Chapter 188). The subject came before the people on the 19th day of May, 1878, when it was voted to amend the old charter by including all of the articles of Chapter 188, after Section 18, consecutively, with amendments that might be made to the same at subsequent sessions of the Legislature.

Soon after the amendment had been effected, a large number of the people expressed dissatisfaction at some of the conditions or provisions imposed by the change, of which they were not thoroughly cognizant at the time of voting, especially regarding the paying of the poll and road tax in money; whereas, previously, they had paid the same in money, labor or materials. In accordance with this state of feeling, a petition was circulated to annul the charter, for the purpose of re-incorporating under a private charter; but when it came to a vote of the people, the movement was defeated by a large majority, thus leaving the charter as it now stands.

Since the depot has been located, just outside of the village limits, the dissolution of the corporation has been contemplated, for the purpose of including within the corporate limits the land extending about a mile north of the present limits, which would take in the depot and grounds, and a considerable territory beyond. However, nothing has as yet been done in that direction.

Amendments to Chapter 188 are respectively: Chapter 123, general laws of 1873; Chapter 309, laws of 1874; Chapter 240, laws of 1876; Chapter 135, laws of 1877, and Chapter 341, laws of 1876.

1858—L. H. D. Crane, President; George Sims, Matthew Bishop, John Ellwood, Nicholas Arthur, John Williams and B. F. Thomas were elected Trustees; Jacob Miller, Marshal; Richard Arundel, Treasurer; J. R. Roberts, Assessor. Mr. Ellwood, residing outside of the corporation, was ineligible, and, at a special meeting called for the purpose, Charles Madden was elected in his place. At a special election, held October 19, 1858, Thomas Stephens was elected President of the village, in place of L. H. D. Crane, resigned. The village officers, from 1859 to 1880, inclusive, have been:

1859—L. M. Strong, President; George Sims, Treasurer; Matthew Bishop, Assessor; William Wheeler, Marshal.

1860—L. M. Strong, President; Richard Arundell, Treasurer; Matthew Bishop, Assessor; Thomas Stephens, Marshal.

1861—L. M. Strong, President; Benjamin Thomas, Treasurer; Henry Madden, Assessor; J. M. Miller, Marshal.

1862—The original records were lost during this year, and, though found again, the records of this year are not to be found.

1864—Samuel W. Reese, President; James Rowe, Treasurer (refused to qualify, B. Thomas, Sr., appointed); Assessor, Thomas Lewis, Marshal (by appointment).

1865—This year, the President, William Hendy, and six Trustees, were elected; they appointing the following officers: W. J. Wrigglesworth, Clerk; salary, \$50; B. Thomas, Sr., Treasurer; Thomas Lewis, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1866—Joseph Lean, President and Police Justice; W. J. Wrigglesworth, Clerk; Henry Sims, Treasurer; Thomas W. Lewis, Marshal.

1867—Joel Whitman, President; W. J. Wrigglesworth, Clerk; W. H. Hocking, Treasurer; Josiah Paull, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1868—S. W. Reese, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; David R. Davis, Marshal and Street Commissioner ex officio. The salaries of the Clerk and Marshal were fixed at \$100 per annum.

1869—S. W. Reese, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; John E. Bartle, Treasurer; David R. Davies, Marshal and Constable.

1870—S. W. Reese, President, Police Justice and a member of the County Board of Supervisors; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; D. R. Davies, Marshal and Street Commissioner ex-officio. From 1870 to the present time, the President of the village has been a member of the County Board.

1871—S. W. Reese, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; D. R. Davies, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1872—S. W. Reese, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1873—Joseph Bennett, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1874—Joseph Bennett, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Street Commissioner; J. W. Van Duyne, Constable and ex-officio Marshal.

1875—Joseph Bennett, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Street Commissioner.

1876—Joseph Bennett, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Street Commissioner; H. H. Walters, Marshal.

1877—John Ellwood, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Street Commissioner; H. H. Walters, Marshal.

1878—John Ellwood, President; Orville Strong, Clerk; J. E. Bartle, Treasurer; Henry Prideaux, Street Commissioner.

1879—Joseph Bennett, President; W. H. Thomas, Clerk; Nicholas Sherman, Treasurer; H. Prideaux, Street Commissioner; Thomas Bailey, Marshal (resigned), and Mark Wheeler, appointed.

1880—Charles Bishop, President; W. H. Thomas, Clerk; N. Sherman, Treasurer; H. Prideaux, Street Commissioner; Mark Wheeler, Marshal.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

According to the most authentic evidence, both of memoirs and the corroborative testimony of men now living, the very first settlement made in what is now the county of Iowa, was at this point, in the summer or fall of 1827. The first immigrants came in at the time of the raid on the Red Bird faction of the tribe of Winnebago Indians, and, in all probability, by prospecting, or, through information derived from a band of Indians, who had diggings on the Jenkins Branch, since known as Cox Hollow, were led to the discovery of the rich "patches" of ore abounding here. We speak of their being "patches," because nearly all of the early miners were shallow diggers, and because the surface diggings have always been known by that name.

The first parties that we have any record of were Ezra Lamb and two others—one by the name of Putnam, and the other named Morehead, a tinker. They were here certainly before October of 1827. There were some others here at that time also, but rather as stragglers than permanent workers, and whose names are not known either to history or to fame.

The first notable arrivals on the scene were Henry Dodge and his associates, servants, and probably a portion of the command who had been with him in pursuit of the Indians. They put in an appearance on the 3d day of October, 1827, and thenceforth, for three years, the incipient town was the theater of unceasing activity.

The principal characters, aside from Gen. Dodge and those mentioned, who came here in 1827, were Jesse W. Shull, Daniel Moore, John Ray, James Tagles, Geo. Medary, Jef and Louis Van Metre, brothers, who made the Van Metre survey, James L. Strode, James McRaney, Charles Galloway, John Turney, Charles Whistler, Milton B. Parsons, George Medary, James Wooley, Jacob Hunter, Charles Gaines and Martin Van Sickle. In the immediate vicinity of the place, during this year and the following, many settled, some of whom were residents for many years in the county. Nearly all of the above parties were acquaintances and friends of Gen. Dodge, and were men of the greatest resolution, and in many instances, of unusual ability; in fact, men of such qualities of character as would naturally make them agreeable associates for the "Old Roman," as Gen. Dodge has been familiarly called, on account of his inflexible will and invincible bravery.

James M. Strode was distinguished as an able Indian fighter and enterprising man. He was a Colonel in the militia forces of Illinois, his home being at Galena.

Col. Daniel Moore is almost too well known, by nearly all of the residents of Iowa County, to need special mention; suffice it to say that he was one of the leading men in the very start, and for many years after, having been associated as a representative man with the principal men and events of importance connected with the early settlement of the county.

John Ray is best known as one of the first settlers in Willow Springs, La Fayette County, where he located in 1828, and opened one of the first farms in that section. His wife is remembered as the live Methodist Exhorter, who did more, perhaps, to advance the cause of Christianity, in that locality than any one or a dozen persons besides.

The name of Jesse W. Shull is especially commemorated by the village which he founded in La Fayette County, which was named for him. He was also one of the leading spirits of the early days throughout this section, and figures extensively in the early history of the lead region. The others mentioned are remembered principally as having been the leading men in this section of the country up to 1830. There were many other miners, but none who wielded so wide an influence.

One of the settlers mentioned, Milton B. Parsons, is still living on the Van Matre survey, the last man of the first hardy adventurers, who came here—then a boy, now a hale old man, the oldest settler in the county. Having resided here permanently for more than fifty-three years, he has witnessed the gradual growth and expansion of the country from a wilderness to its present high state of development; and, being gifted with a remarkably accurate memory, he speaks of "ye olden time" and describes the men and occurrences with a realistic vividness at once highly entertaining and instructive.

THE FIRST FORT AND DODGE'S INDIAN RECEPTION.

Almost immediately after the advent of Gen. Dodge and the others of his party, the work of erecting a somewhat comfortable abode was begun, the work being shared in common by all, from the servants of the General—four negro slaves—to the best in the camp. The dwelling erected is described as having been part dug-out and part log, an affair built in the most primitive manner—next to the Indian tepee. It stood on what is now known as Lot —, and, in connection with a block-house constructed soon after, was surrounded by a stockade, which inclosed a plat of ground seventy-five or eighty feet square. This may properly be denominated a fort, and was undoubtedly the first one erected in this part of Wisconsin. There is nothing left now

on the spot where this first fortification stood, to even suggest the fact of its former existence, and, withal, there are not now a dozen men living who have a personal remembrance of the affair or its situation, for, by 1832, it had been destroyed.

It is narrated that soon after the arrival of Gen. Dodge, the band of Indians alluded to, learning who he was, assembled with their fire-arms, and, at his first approach, fired a salute. The General proceeded to lay down the law, in a very deliberate and firm manner, informing the reds that, if they conducted themselves properly, they would receive kind treatment at his hands and from the remainder of the whites, otherwise they should have all the trouble and fight that they might invite. By pursuing this discreet and humane policy, tempered by the determination not to suffer any abuse, very satisfactory results were secured, as, subsequent to that time, the whites and Indians in this vicinity lived on very amicable terms, with but few unimportant exceptions. It is said of the General that, although an ardent Indian fighter and hater, he nevertheless would always share his last morsel with them when they were on friendly terms, thus securing their admiration, and very many times submission to what the Indians were wont to deem an infraction of their rights.

FIRST CLAIMS AND OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS.

The first claim was made by Ezra Lamb and Mr. Plum, near the spring in the north part of the village. This mining claim, or, more properly, according to the mining term, "diggings," proved highly productive at the first, being sheet lead, and, indeed, this field has not been exhausted yet, as illustrated by the fact that mining has been pursued here profitably by various parties, at different intervals, almost up to date.

The first log cabins, or rather huts, in the place, were erected in close proximity to those "diggings" by the first claimants.

As soon as Gen. Dodge came, he made as extensive a claim as the mining rules would allow, directly on the site of the business portion of the village. The right of the claim was disputed by the man Morehead, already mentioned, who professed to have discovered mineral here before the General came, and, therefore, claimed priority of rights. However just Morehead's claim may have been, the General was not the man to relinquish what he considered was his by right, and therefore the upshot of the matter will be readily surmised that, in spite of all protestations upon the part of the tinker, he was summarily ejected.

During the fall of 1827, several other mining claims were made in this section. The more prominent were one made by Daniel Moore, James McRaney, James Sayles, Charles Galloway and Jacob Hunter, in company; one by George Medary, John Turney and Charles Whistler, in company, and one by Charles Gaines and James Wooley, in company. It is not pretended that there were not others here at that time, but those mentioned were especially noticeable. The Medary, Turney and Whistler mine lay a short distance to the northwest of the court house, within what are now the village limits. The location is now occupied by building and residence lots.

The mine owned by Gaines & Wooley was located about one-fourth of a mile north of the present court house site, in a region which has since reveled in the non-euphonious title of Dirty Hollow, as distinguished from localities making greater pretensions to natural charms, and, probably, cleanliness. But, as cannot be denied (the name to the contrary notwithstanding), the regions of Dirty Hollow have from time almost immemorial been peopled with an industrious, intelligent and thriving class of citizens.

Two furnaces were built during the fall of 1827, one by Gen. Dodge, which stood a little northeast of the old fort, across the ravine, and one by the enterprising firm of Lamb & Plum, directly east of that again. Trusting to the veracity of cotemporary parties, a large amount of smelting was done during that season, thus indicating that the mining operations being carried on there must have been quite extensive.

Two Notable Events.—Two events of considerable prominence occurred during 1827, which deserve special mention. We revert to the advent of the first white woman probably in



J. W. Rewey

REWEY.

the county, and the first death which occurred here. Tradition speaks of this woman as having been the only one here up to 1828; her name was Eliza Van Sickle, sister to the Martin Van Sickle mentioned, who was an Indian trader, and the first one known to have brought any merchandise to the place. Whether Miss Eliza was particularly distinguished, as having been the cynosure of all the male eyes, and the arbiter of the chivalric emotions of the sturdy miners, as manifested by personal encounters for the ascendancy in her esteem and good graces, does not appear; suffice it to say she was the first woman, and must have enjoyed a degree of distinction, in harmony with what is generally known of miners and their tendencies, as expressed in their devotion to the acquisition of money to be squandered in extravagant indulgence.

The first death was that of one of the General's colored servants, who thus at last secured his liberty beyond the peradventure of human restraint. Mention is made of his obtaining his liberty, in this connection, because the black men were slaves who had followed the fortunes of their master into the wilderness, under the promise of being granted their liberty at an early date, and besides, from their attachment to the General, whom, it is said, they served with an absolute and almost unvarying pleasure.

ITEMS OF 1828 AND 1829.

In 1828, the influx of settlers was very large, and what had, during 1827, been but a collection of miserable log huts, commonly denominated a mining camp, rapidly assumed the proportions of a village. In its character as a growing hamlet, the place had been, by general acclamation, dubbed Dodgeville, in honor of the General who was the prime mover in all local enterprises. The location had already been laid off into convenient lots by Gen. Dodge and his coadjutors, and was the scene of general activity in the way of building, mining and trade. If, in subsequent years, the development of the place had been as rapid as it then was, proportionally, we should now have to record the growth of a place much larger than any inland city of the United States. It was then the principal business center for the entire surrounding country, within an area of forty or fifty miles, and bade fair to maintain this advance above all other competitors. However, as seen, fortune soon ceased to shower her favors, and to the utter discomfiture of the thriving little burg.

The First Stores.—In the spring of 1828, among the many others who came here, was the firm known as Quail & Armstrong, who opened the first store in the county, an establishment stocked with the various articles necessary to the existence and well being of a mining camp. The prices of merchandise, including red-eye, was exorbitant in the extreme. Flour, groceries, and in fact everything, cost almost fabulous prices, owing to the distance that had to be traversed with teams before the goods could be obtained.

Soon after the arrival, or, rather, opening, of the above firm, three other stores were established here, in adjoining shanties. One by William Henry (he who did business in this place and Mineral Point during the remainder of his life), and others by William Phelps and James Coates & Co. These were rival institutions, and, undoubtedly, were as earnest in their opposition and struggle for patronage as our most ambitious modern institutions; but we do not hear that they failed through advertising, or in the effort to excel in attractive business style, which now often occurs throughout the country. Two of the above firms kept stimulating beverages, and, very likely, did a profitable business in that direction, for the fatigues of the day were usually supplemented in the evening by the revelry, and indulgence, incident to all mining camps, and, of course, the principal ingredient necessary to a "royally good time" was the "enthusing ardent."

First Taverns and Mechanics.—In 1828, two taverns, or boarding-houses, were opened here as a matter of public necessity as much as for private gain. The proprietors were, respectively, Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Chapman, both of whom had families; the former a wife and three grown-up girls, and the latter a wife and one girl. These, including Mrs. McRaney, were a majority of the female population of 1828.

During this year, a blacksmith-shop was started here, this being the first one in the county. The shop was owned by a man by the name of Chatsey, who was assisted by one Manlove, who, it is said, would bruise a piece of iron or the best man in camp with almost equal readiness and celerity.

Dr. Justine, the first dispenser of pills and powders, blisters and hot bricks, came here in 1828, not, however, to apply the principles of Esculapius and Galen, but rather to try his luck where the inviting herb called Masonic weed, led to something beside medical research.

Two Noted Characters.—In early times, the two characters most sought after and admired for their special qualities and attainments, were a quack doctor and frontier fiddler, named Prevot, and a stray concert singer denominated Ben Higby. The names of these worthies, devotees at the shrine of Apollo, have survived the oblivion which time provides for all ordinary mortals, and they are still remembered in virtue of the pleasure afforded by them to the hard-worked miners, who knew but little of, and perhaps cared less about, æsthetic enjoyments.

First Mail Carrier.—The first mail was brought here in 1828 or 1829, by the Government mail carrier, Joseph Cleary, a half-breed, who occasionally passed through the place on his way from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien; but at that time there was no post office, nor, indeed, for several years after. In 1830, the snow fell to an unusual depth, and Cleary, in order to make his regular trip, was obliged to resort to snow-shoes, on which, during the dead of winter, he marched over the snow-clad wastes and through the trackless forests, thus performing his duty with the utmost faithfulness, at the imminent risk of losing his life.

TRoubles OF 1828-29.

The year 1828 is reverted to by many of the old miners as being the time when every one seemed to be making money, and as the year when the Government sent in its officials demanding lead rents from the miners. This demand was repudiated by Gov. Dodge, who refused to pay, on account of the authorities having no legal right to make such exactions, the right to mine having been purchased by the Indians. Many of the miners submitted to the imposition, while others packed up their tools and left for parts unknown, determined not to be coerced into submitting to such an unjust proceeding. From that time on, the population began to decrease, and, where one went away grumbling, two more were almost sure to follow.

During the summer of 1828, the bloody flux prevailed among the miners almost to the extent of an epidemic. The cause was the poor quality of food generally used and the excessive heat. This may have contributed largely to driving the miners away, for there was no special abatement of the disorder until the cold weather set in, after which, in a comparatively brief time, the camp was restored to its wonted health and accustomed cheerfulness.

The winter of 1828 was severe, and, at the last, a terrible scarcity of provisions prevailed. Flour sold readily at from \$14 to \$20 per barrel, and all other articles of consumption at similar rates.

During the season of 1829, the emigration continued, and, as fast as the miners left, their cabins were torn down, so that by 1830, there were only two or three families left in the place, and scarcely any houses save those occupied by them. Gen. Dodge moved south three or four miles to a point since known as Dodge's place or grove, and where Fort Union was built in 1832. The rest of the inhabitants scattered, going here and there, thus dissolving the place even more rapidly than it had been formed. The families living here at this time, were a man by the name of McBride, who had succeeded one of the first merchants, and who also kept a sort of stopping-place for travelers. A man by the name of Jenkins who kept "grocery," and a family by the name of Nichols. At the time of the Black Hawk war the last persons left, and thus ended the first era or mushroom age of Dodgeville.

AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

For many years after the Indian war of 1832, Dodgeville failed to recover her former activity, and then gave little promise of its present flattering condition. The attractions of its

productive mines and its healthful and beautiful location were not sufficient inducements to turn the tide of immigration from other promising portions of the county. The towns of Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point and Highland were then the objective points, and in those districts the population increased rapidly for several years. Dodgeville, however, was not destined to remain in this comatose condition long, for soon its mines were again opened up, and its valuable agricultural surroundings were being developed by the hardy pioneers, with their wealth of bone and sinew, who had directed their footsteps to the village of destiny, and the future which so short a time before seemed to be wrapped in utter darkness again revived under the sun of prosperity.

In the months of July and August of 1833, the population did not exceed fifty persons, and the rude log cabins, the gauge of pioneer civilization, numbered not more than a half a dozen. There were then in this locality not more than four women to exert their refining influence over the uncouth and uncultivated stalwarts of the frontier. Two of these ladies were the wives of Thomas Jenkins and James Campbell, subsequently prominently known in this Territory as men of ability, strict integrity and high moral qualities.

Improvements were naturally in a state of incipency, as the embellishments of the home surroundings were lost sight of in the pursuit of the hidden treasures of the earth. The poorly constructed log cabins which were but a grade higher than the primitive sod hut and "dug out," each formed the abode of six, seven and sometimes ten of the miners, who cared for little but a shelter and a place where they might prepare a bed of straw and indulge in dreams of "strikes," "leads" and "rich diggings" of the morrow. Mechanics in those days were almost unknown, and the cabins were built regardless of symmetry or even comfort; they were, in the language of an early settler, "thrown together." In relation to the cabins of early times, a pioneer of 1833 says: "I have often lain awake nights, and through the roof counted the stars above, and it was no unusual occurrence after a snow-storm to get up in the morning and find two inches of the 'beautiful' upon the floor of the cabin." These cabins possessed the old-fashioned fire-place with huge chimney, and the modern cord-wood and buck-saw were frowned upon with contempt. Huge logs of oaks, with which the country then abounded, of proper length, were placed on the fire-place and left to burn at will. But notwithstanding the many inconveniences with which the inhabitants had to contend, they were happy, contented and neighborly, and their generous hospitality would put to blush the hypocrisy of modern times.

In 1833, the settlement of Dodgeville was located in the immediate vicinity of Strattman's shop on Iowa street, though at that time, streets were unknown. Settlers would locate a claim and build a cabin wherever it best suited them, but generally near some flowing spring of cold water. The population then consisted principally of English and Americans, the Welsh not having made their appearance in this locality until some years later.

TRADE RESUMED.

It was during 1833 that the real foundation was laid for the present large and prosperous mercantile business of Dodgeville. Early in the spring, a man by the name of Geon opened a small store in the log building erected for this purpose on the site now occupied by Strattman's old shop, a short distance from the main thoroughfare now known as Iowa street. Here he kept a small stock of goods—sugar, calico, whisky, etc. For several months he continued a successful business, and then retired to other fields early in 1834.

The stock of a merchant in pioneer days was not, of course, more than large enough to supply the immediate demands of his patrons; consequently, the greater portion of the miners' supplies were brought from Galena, then the principal trading-point in the lead region. A representative of each of two or three families in the neighborhood would procure ox teams in the fall of the year, and proceed to Galena for the winter's supplies; and again, in the spring, the trips would be repeated. These trips usually required a week, and what with flour often at \$20 per barrel, and other supplies as high in proportion, the necessary expenses, going and returning, rendered a handsome sum of money desirable and even necessary.

The Indians, though quiet and peaceable, were numerous in the vicinity, and the whites benefited by their presence, receiving from them venison, game and fish in exchange for flour and provisions. In this manner, the old feud existing between the Indians and white settlers gradually disappeared, until mutual courtesies were the order of the day.

The year 1833 brought but few to the future village, among the number being William Bartle and son, J. E. Bartle—the latter being still alive. Early in 1834, William James and family arrived in Dodgeville. Mr. James, subsequently familiarly known as “Squire,” engaged in mining. Capt. Henry came here in the spring of this year and started a store in the building then lately vacated by Mr. Geon. The first post office in Dodgeville was then established, and Capt. Henry appointed first Postmaster, the mails being received and distributed at his store. Shortly after, Capt. Henry retired from merchandising here, and was succeeded by Henry Dodge, son of the Governor. Eventually, Mr. Dodge, imbued with the ambitious spirit of the age, erected a hewed-log building, then considered the height of civilized improvement, on the site of Strattman’s shop, a little nearer to the street than the buildings erected a few years previous.

From this time on, the population and business interests increased steadily, but not rapidly; during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, a number of emigrants found their way to the future village, and staked their claims, either in the present limits, or in the immediate vicinity. Among those who came during that and the two following years, we are enabled to mention Edward Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Samuel Hoskins, John Hoskins, William Jewell, Mr. Crocker, Crawford Young, “Bully” Carnes, John Casserly, Robert Black, John Eddy, Edward Jewell, William Fine, John Roberts, William Treloar, James Smitheran, Charles Bilkey, Richard Hammel, John Rogers, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Peters and James Bilkey. It is not claimed that this list is complete; far from it; there were others who braved the hardships of a frontier life in Dodgeville during the period mentioned, but many soon after left for other and, seemingly, more promising parts, and are now almost forgotten by their associates of over forty years ago, while others have become lost in the rush of matter, the wreck of worlds and the crowds of humanity that have passed a brief existence on the stage of life, and long since caossed the mystic river.

THE “SUCKERS’ ” AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

For many years after the early settlement, Dodgeville was frequented by those transitory beings familiarly known as “Suckers.” They were miners from Illinois and Missouri who operated here during the summer and returned to their homes in the winter, thus acquiring the title. Their diggings were called “sucker holes.” Subsequent to 1835, these “suckers,” to a great extent, abandoned mining, and began teaming, hauling lead from the diggings to market in Galena, and returning with provisions and miners’ supplies.

It was not until the first rays of light kissed the the eastern horizon, ushering in the year 1840, that settlers came here in other than small parties. During the succeeding five years, emigrants, principally from Cornwall, England, poured in in large numbers; a new impetus was then given the small village, and it began to assume flattering proportions. The locality was platted into alleys, streets and avenues, and the log huts of the early miners began to give place to commodious and substantial frame buildings. Merchants, mechanics and professional men took up their abode in Dodgeville, thus making substantial additions to the place and paving the way for the generation that is now reaping the reward of their predecessors of nearly forty years ago.

The first frame building in the village was erected in 1836, on the site now occupied by B. Thomas & Co. The next one was built by Hoskins, Thomas & Co., in 1842; this was located in “Dirty Hollow,” near the present Dodgeville Hotel, and has been lately occupied as a cooper’s shop. During the succeeding years, numerous frame buildings and stores were erected in different parts of the town.

In 1845, the population of the village was estimated at three hundred; and up to 1850 it had more than doubled.

Among the first mechanics in the village were "Squire" and John Wilson, carpenters, who made their appearance here as early as 1834, and for many years did all the work in their line in the village. About this time, the old tavern was established in the neighborhood of Strattman's shop. Among the numerous proprietors of this frontier hotel were John Rablin, B. Ogburn and John Treloar.

In 1835, a Dr. Frost strayed to Dodgeville, but, as appears from the records of that early day, the people were too perverse to get sick for the purpose of affording employment to a doctor, however great his skill. With hope deferred, he waited till his heart grew sick, then left for more unhealthy parts. The care of the weak then devolved principally upon the medical fraternity of Mineral Point, until the year 1848 brought the veteran and skillful physician, Dr. Burrall, who continued to practice here until his death, on the 9th of March, 1881.

In 1840, Oliver Wise and brother started a blacksmith-shop in "Dirty Hollow," on the site now occupied by Peter Spang's shop. They were succeeded by William Cornish, who sold to Jonathan Dickerson. Other blacksmith-shops were started by Jewell & Harris, in the lower part of the town; Virgin & Jerdeau, near the site of the court house; Mr. Oleson, near Orville Strong & Co.'s bank. John Lee and a man named Weeks, in company, started a shoe-shop very early, and for several years were without competition. They were followed by William Row, who opened a shop near Hocking's Hotel, and James Jones, who started a small shop near the present post office.

In 1842, Hoskins, Thomas & Co., opened a stock of general merchandise in a small frame structure, erected for the purpose, in the lower part of the village, then known as Minersville. They were followed shortly afterward by Fullerton & Rynerson, with a general stock. They were located in a store near Strattman's shop. Jenkins Brothers started a store near the present post office; and William Todd had a good-sized stock of goods in the building which still bears his name, on the corner opposite Strattman's shop. Opposite Mr. Todd, in the brick building, was located Frank Thomas, engaged in general merchandising; and Richard Arndale had a hardware store on the site of the present Masonic Hall.

William Marr, the pioneer cabinet-maker of Dodgeville, established himself in business in 1844, near Hocking's Hotel. Here he did a successful business until 1850, when he succumbed to the cholera epidemic of that year. Since then the business has been carried on successfully by his son, James Marr.

Jonathan Carpenter & Son had a wheelright establishment near Rogers' Hotel. Samuel Rohr also had a wheelright establishment in the vicinity of Strattman's shop, very early.

BUSINESS FROM 1850 TO 1870.

Among the business men who established themselves here between 1850 and 1855, were Britton & Son, who located where James Hocking's store now is; Staples Brothers, opposite the present post office; John Bonner, near B. Thomas & Co.'s brick building; James Hocking and Henry Dunston, on the site of Penberthy's dry goods store; Henry Prideaux, opposite Rogers' Hotel; and William Wheeler, near the post office, on the same side of the street. A Mr. Perry opened a store nearly opposite the post office; Mr. McCrackin also had a general store on Iowa street. Between 1850 and 1860, the saloons in the village numbered fourteen. During this period, Dodgeville is represented as being one of the liveliest villages in Southwestern Wisconsin, with plenty of money in circulation, principally English gold and French silver. Miners then received \$1.25 per day; mechanics \$1.50 to \$2. Provisions were low; flour sold for \$1.50 per hundred, and beef 3 cents and pork 2 cents per pound.

The gold fever of 1849 had its due effect upon the miners of Dodgeville as elsewhere, and in 1850 a party of twenty took their departure for the city of the Golden Gate. They tried mining in the new El Dorado, but, within a year after their departure, had all returned to Dodgeville, satisfied that "all that glitters is not gold."

The panic of 1857 retarded the growth of the village somewhat; however, it was not so sensibly affected as other portions of the country; but not until the business boom growing out

of the war reached the town, increasing business, raising the value of mineral to \$50, \$75 and, in some instances, even to \$100 per 1,000 pounds, and creating an enlarged demand for various commodities, did Dodgeville overcome the apathy consequent to the panic, and renew its pristine vigor to any appreciable extent.

During the war, the village exceeded the most sanguine expectations in responding to the call to arms for the preservation of the Union. While others were slow in preparing their quotas, Dodgeville came bravely to the front with men, money and supplies, all of which were furnished most liberally. Since the close of the rebellion, the village has increased steadily in population, and, as a business point, it is generally conceded to be one of the leading mercantile municipalities in Southwestern Wisconsin.

From its earliest days, Dodgeville has been, in common parlance, termed a "very busy place." Miners and merchants made money rapidly, but the accumulation of wealth was reserved to the more thrifty and to those whose inclinations did not tend in the direction of *sub rosa* enjoyments, such as were to be found in the village in the early day in a condition of injurious perfection. Gambling and horse-racing were then amusements largely indulged in, but the "groceries" and houses of resort, remembered by the pioneers of fifty years ago, wherein games of chance were represented, and "soldiers of fortune" most did congregate, were factors in the civilization of the place that have long since been eliminated, and the places in the village which knew them once know them now no more. So thoroughly stringent, indeed, are the present rules, that card-playing for amusement is an offense, and prohibited by a suitable ordinance. Thus do communities and nations grow from the rough, crude states, into the pursuit of and enjoyment of the highest attributes of civilization. This restriction upon the part of the Dodgeville people, speaks volumes for the real moral attributes of the people, and must necessarily be as beneficial as it is creditable.

The following is a complete list of the business interests of Dodgeville January 1, 1869:

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Hendy, Thomas & Co., Wheeler & Co., James R. Jones, N. Whitman, J. & H. Rowe, James C. Hocking, Narveson & Nelson, Prideaux & Hooper, Joseph Hocking, John H. Penberthy.

Dry Goods and Millinery.—Nicholas Arthur.

Groceries.—Joseph V. Rogers, Mrs. S. Phillips, Lars Moe, Miss Emily Sims, John O. Jones, Mrs. H. Williams, A. B. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas.

Boots and Shoes.—Thrall & Son, Alex Anderson, Roberts & Selzer, Thomas Lee.

Hardware.—Thomas Perkins, W. S. Bowne, R. Arundell.

Drugs and Medicines.—Smith & Roberts, W. A. Bishop.

Wagons, Sleighs, Etc.—Spang & Stratman, Roberts & Ralph, Sampson Bice, Bennetts & Harris, Samuel Rohr, Letcher G. Clark.

Carpenter Shops.—Davis & Prideaux, Andrew Anderson, James Peters, N. Sherman.

Cabinet Shops.—James Marr (two shops), Joseph C. Davey, Ben Midboe.

Blacksmith Shops.—James Cane. Spang & Stratman, Morris & Co., Stephen Pillow, William Harris, Johns & Bro., S. Rohr.

Millinery.—Mrs. N. Arthur, Mrs. E. Northey.

Harness Shops.—E. H. Schofield, Henry E. Jones, Thomas Bosanko, F. J. Prideaux.

Tailor Shops.—Hendy, Thomas & Co., N. Whitman, Frank Walters.

Hotels.—Commercial House, James Jones; United States Hotel, Richard Jones; Western Hotel, John R. Roberts; City Hotel, Peter Opie; Dodgeville Hotel, Richard Rogers; Wisconsin House, Joseph Hocking.

Saloons.—Adam Eulberg, John Ruderdorf, David Rogers, Charles Harris, Stephen Bennett.

Physicians.—Burrall & Cutler, A. E. Smith.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Ed M. Davies.

Law Firms.—Reese & Mulks.

Jewelry.—Sam Henderson, Smith & Roberts.

Butchers.—Mylroie & Tregilgus, John Williams, Bilkey & Bartle, John Treloar.

Agricultural Implements.—Clayton & Triplett, P. J. Morris.

Livery Stables.—A. B. Robinson, W. N. Bishop.

Lead Furnaces.—Bennett, George & Co., Cholvin & Co.

Barber Shop.—John Buckingham.

Secret Societies.—There are lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and a Cold Water Temple.

Churches —Methodist Episcopal, Rev. William Sturges; Primitive Methodist, Rev. J. Alderson; Congregational, no Resident Pastor; Welsh Congregational, Rev. J. D. Davis; Welsh Methodist, Rev. David J. Lewis.

Real Estate Agents.—E. T. & W. J. Wigglesworth, Orville Strong, S. W. Reese, Francis Vivian.

Insurance Agents.—Samuel W. Reese, E. T. Wigglesworth, Orville Strong, O. P. Ashley.

Among the pioneers who came to Dodgeville before 1840, and still living here, are J. E. Bartle, William Treloar, Charles Bilkey, John Bilkey, Samuel Hoskins, Ben Thomas, John Rogers and James Smitheran. Of the old settlers who located here later are Joseph Ranyer, W. Watkins, John Hughes, Dr. G. W. Burrall, William Harris, James Roberts, Joseph George, R. N. Williams, Matthew Rogers, Joseph Pierce, Charles, W. N. and N. A. Bishop, William Cooper, Francis Prideaux, Thomas Clayton, Ben Hoskins, William Wilcox, T. T. James, J. R. Davis, Joseph Davis, Samuel Cornelious, Thomas Sencock, Samuel Rohr, John Penberthy, Joseph Bennett, James Perkins, James Marr and Nicholas Arthur. The names of many of the oldest settlers will appear in the history of the town of Dodgeville.

HEALTH OF THE VILLAGE.

Generally speaking, Dodgeville occupies a leading position in the annals pertaining to the health of the State. The beauty of its location, situated as it is on the slope of the dividing ridge and separated from the sluggish streams in the vicinity of which the germs of disease are generated, together with the thorough cleanliness of its streets and alleys, purity of its water, and commodious and well-ventilated residences, all factors in its make-up, render it almost impervious to infectious epidemics. Dodgeville, however, under other than its present condition, has been visited by that terrible scourge Asiatic cholera, and by those dire enemies to the health of children, diphtheria and scarlet fever, each of which, with unerring malignity, has selected many victims who have answered the call with their lives.

In 1850, the Asiatic cholera ran wild through some portions of the county, and scores in the apparent enjoyment of buoyant health suddenly took on the pale seal of the Master of Immortality and were laid to rest in the village churchyard. To attempt to trace the ravages of the epidemic would be futile indeed. Mineral Point and Dodgeville then presented flattering inducements to the invasion of the dreadful malady. It was located here principally in "Dirty Hollow," where the marshy bottoms and stagnant waters, under the direct heat of the summer sun, produced the deadly miasma, the warp and woof of which was woven into the mystery of death. Here the contagion made its appearance in the middle of July, and lasted until the latter part of August. During this period, one hundred victims paid the debt of nature. Stalwart miners, the ideal of health and physical manhood, started to their toil in the morning, in the full possession of their physical powers, and, before night, they would, perhaps, be carried home ghastly corpses.

The citizens were at once alarmed, disinfectants were strewn about with a lavish hand, the streets being covered with lime; but the efforts of the people, combined with the most powerful preventives of medical science that could be operated against the fell destroyer, were of no avail. Panic stricken, large numbers of the population deserted the unfortunate village and took refuge in the surrounding country, sometimes camping in the open fields. The mortality was so great that it sorely tried the energies of the survivors to bury the victims, five deaths being enumerated in a single day.

Among the physicians who remained and braved the epidemic were Dr. Sibley and Dr. Burrall. A man named Tyre, a farmer in the vicinity, was very successful in treating the disease; he had a method of steaming which proved very efficacious. The first symptoms of the disease was an acute diarrhoea, followed by cramps and vomiting, the patient dying with great suffering in a few hours after the first attack. As mentioned, the plague left the latter part of August, and the terrified inhabitants reluctantly returned to their desolated homes. The village was wrapt in mourning for households were diminished by the loss of some loved one, and in many instances whole families were swept away, leaving none to mourn the loss of kindred. Bearing their trials and sufferings patiently, the citizens set out with the endeavor to regain their normal condition, confidently hoping they had experienced that which would never occur again, but in this they were doomed to disappointment, for, in the following summer of 1851, their hearts were almost stilled by the announcement that the much admired and skillful physician, Dr. Sibley, had succumbed to the cholera in their very midst. He had been called to the aid of cholera victims in Wingville, Grant County. Braving the danger, and regardless of his own welfare, the heroic physician remained with his patients until he contracted the germs of the contagion, and became a martyr to his profession, having died August 23, 1851. Though the death rate here was not so great as during the year previous, yet those who were here at that time and witnessed its visitations say it was bad enough. Its effects were visible for years, and those who survive the calamity recur to it to-day with feelings of terror.

Subsequently other diseases invaded the little village and played sad havoc among the children. During the month of August, 1854, twelve children succumbed to the summer complaint. In 1857 and 1858, diphtheria made its appearance and carried away seventy-five children under fifteen years of age. During the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, scarlet fever raged among the little ones, and, despite the precautions of the citizens and noble efforts of the physicians, thirty children were enumerated among the fatal cases in the village alone.

During the past fifteen years the average number of deaths has not exceeded a dozen annually. It is a noteworthy fact that from September, 1878, until July of 1879, not a single death occurred among the children of the village. Occasion is here availed of to commend as an example to future Esculapians, the faithfulness, temperance and unremitting perseverance of Dr. G. W. Burrall, which has won for him the respect and encomiums of an entire community.

WAR ITEMS.

During the rebellion, the people of Dodgeville took a very active interest in the great struggle and did as much if not more to promote the cause of the North than any other town in the county. The first war meeting was held here in the month of May, 1861, at the court house which was then a new building.

This meeting, which was only a precursor of the many that followed, was a grand and enthusiastic rally, for, with regard to war matters as in other things, there was no half-way work done here; it was but according to the bent of the people to go it strong. The most prominent person in connection with the speeches and resolutions made was John Bracken, of Mineral Point.

Very soon after this, recruiting was commenced here by Charles Luver, and in a short time a company called the Dodgeville Rangers was organized, which eventually mustered into service as Company C, of the Twelfth Infantry, of whom general mention is made in the war history. They went out under Wilson as Captain, Luver having resigned on account of being unpopular among the men.

A good deal of recruiting was done here at different times, but the only other company which was entirely enlisted at this place was the Dodgeville Guard, or Company C, of the Thirty-first. This was the largest company that ever left the county, nearly if not quite all of whom belonged to the town of Dodgeville. (See general history.)

A union league was organized in 1862, for the purpose of drilling and perfecting methods of rendering assistance, and about the same time a ladies' aid society was also formed. Mrs.

Caroline Wheeler, now dead, was the leading spirit in connection with the aid society. The feeling which actuated these organizations will be best understood by the following: In the spring of 1863, report came that Company C, of the Thirty-first, then stationed at Columbus, Ky., was suffering with the scurvy. Immediately upon the reception of the news a public meeting was held, and it was resolved to send them a quantity of vegetables. The basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church was thrown open for the purpose, and contributions of potatoes, cabbage, and, in fact, almost everything edible, came in with a rush and in large quantities. Within a few days enough stuff was shipped to the boys to make them think of home for a month at every meal, but unfortunately for the generous intentions of the people and for the company, the articles were appropriated in toto before they ever reached the front, and were never heard from only in connection with the sanitary pirates who were determined to have vegetables for the hospitals if they were to be obtained in any way. Probably they were justified in doing as they did. At any rate company C came out all right in the end while others were benefited, so the labor was not lost.

It must not be supposed by the casual reader that all of the people here were patriotic, or that everything ran smoothly, for such was not the case. There were both outspoken and secret sympathizers, who rejoiced when disaster came upon our forces, and who, it is said, held secret meetings. During the last of the rebellion, a number of the veterans of Company C, of the Twelfth, came home on furlough, and, learning how matters stood, they determined to teach the Copperheads a lesson. Having determined upon who were the most to blame and deserving of punishment, they went in force to their places of business, and marshaling out the foes to the national credit and honor, made them hurrah lustily for the Union under the penalty of being disported on a rail or in some equally ingenious manner. It is said that after that the politics of the Southern sympathizers either took a turn, or were kept to themselves. In the light of modern developments, doubtless, a real change has been effected in their sentiments with regard to Southern sympathizers.

When the veteran Company C came home, they received a public reception and dinner at the court house. In fact, whenever any of the soldiers came home, they were treated to the best the land afforded, and really more than they needed.

A brief description of the public demonstration made here at the fall of Vicksburg will not come amiss. The news was brought at midnight by parties from Mineral Point, who came into the village driving their horses with a rush and yelling at the tops of their voices. Mr. Reese was one of the first who heard the cry, and springing up and donning his clothes as quickly as possible, he ran down to "Dirty Hollow" and roused Ben Thomas and Samuel Hoskins. Very soon after, they got out the whole town was up, men, women and children, and then began the most tremendous jollification ever witnessed here. Bonfires were built at different points on the street, and were kept burning regardless of cost, by the use of fences and outhouses, even the women carrying rails and wood to keep them going. The band turned out with their instruments, and everybody fell into line and away they went perambulating the streets after the music and singing and shouting like all possessed. John Sagers threw open his saloon, and spiritual refreshments were dispensed regardless. Probably the old bummers will remember that occasion as being the time when they could have more than enough for the mere taking.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the stage arrived here, and then occurred one of the most ludicrous incidents of the night. A soldier by the name of Wm. George was on board, having come home on a sick furlough. Seeing the stage surrounded by a crowd of his acquaintances, George could not account for such a demonstration, except upon the ground that they had turned out to receive him. So, after looking in utter astonishment at the enthusing crowd for a few moments, he finally ejaculated, "My God, how did you know that I was a-coming." The corresponding astonishment of his listeners, at this, can be better imagined than described.

Next morning, every available rig in town was taken, as might be said, from every dog-cart to every ancient and venerable carryall, and away the people went to Mineral Point, where were re-enacted the scenes of the preceding night.

Early in the rebellion, an appropriation of \$5 was made by the town to be paid each week to the family of every married man, and besides, large bounties were paid to those who enlisted. So, it may be fairly recorded that in all particulars the people of this section did their duty to their country to the best of their ability.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

For the last twenty-five years, that which has been most devoutly desired by the citizens of Dodgeville has been a railroad. We often hear the cry, "My kingdom for a horse!" but here the monotony of that abjuration has been relieved by the expression, "My substance for a railroad!" And no wonder, for that has always been wanting to place the village and her aspiring citizens in a fair and thoroughly advanced business position. Since the time a railroad reached Mineral Point, in 1857, there has been a more or less constant agitation of the topic, how to get a railroad through to this point, no matter from what direction. At first the village was not strong enough to offer very large inducements; for, it must be remembered, Dodgeville has been a place of slow growth; therefore, nothing could be or was done, of any significance, until 1868, when the town and village, combined, offered the Mineral Point Railroad Company \$60,000 if they would extend their road to this place. This was made as a standing offer; but, for some reason, nothing was done by the company. Whether it was because they wanted more money, or on account of some ulterior cause, wherein a local finger may have been concerned, does not appear; suffice it to say: the managers of said road have since offered to build an extension for much less than \$60,000.

Passing over various unimportant events connected with the efforts made at different times, we come to the organization of a railroad company in Dodgeville. One day in the spring of 1876, a civil engineer, E. Baldwin, who had been connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and who was, withal, an ambitious and energetic fellow, bethought him that it would be an excellent investment of time to work up a railroad scheme, for the purpose of connecting Lone Rock, Dodgeville and Freeport, Ill., with minor places along the route, by a narrow-gauge railroad. Therefore, as soon as the weather would permit in the spring, he started out and traveled over the country from Freeport to Dodgeville, and thence to Lone Rock. Having examined the ground carefully and satisfied himself that the scheme could be made to work, as the country was good, the route not very hard to work and a railroad very necessary to all parties, he came to Dodgeville and broached the subject to some of the leading men. It is not expressing it strongly to say that he was a welcome ambassador, and that he was met more than half-way by the best business men in the place. A railroad was what they wanted, and they were willing to do anything reasonable to obtain one; yes, more than that—they were willing to make liberal sacrifices, both of money and time. During April of that year, several meetings were held among the business men, and the subject thoroughly canvassed, and, finally, a number of them clubbed together and subscribed for enough stock to secure a Government patent. This was granted under the general law, April 20, 1876, to the following gentlemen, who were incorporated as Directors of the Lone Rock, Dodgeville & Freeport Railroad Company: Orville Strong, J. W. Reese, M. J. Briggs, P. J. Morris, C. C. Watkins, H. C. Cutler, James Roberts, J. R. Davis, Charles Pishop, A. S. Hearn, Joel Whitman, Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville, and George Krauskop, a banker of Richland Center.

On the 25th of April following, a meeting of the Directors was held at the office of M. J. Briggs, the leading spirit of the enterprise, and the company was effectually organized, and the following officers elected: Joseph Bennett, President; Joel Whitman, Vice President; J. W. Reese, Treasurer, and Orville Strong, Secretary. A committee, consisting of M. J. Briggs, Joel Whitman and C. C. Watkins, was appointed to solicit funds to defray the expense of preliminary investigations, surveys, etc.; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cutler, Reese, Briggs and Hearn, was appointed to draft by-laws. During the month of May, a company was formed in Illinois to co-operate with the Dodgeville organization, called the Freeport, Pecatonica & State Line Company. Also various meetings were held in this place, and a preliminary sur-

vey was made by M. J. Briggs and E. Baldwin over the entire route contemplated, the villages and towns being agitated as to giving aid to the enterprise. Having decided the project was entirely feasible, and that liberal aid would be extended, the committee returned and reported favorably.

On the 30th of May, a meeting of the board was held, and the subject of starting the work discussed; a division of opinion arose respecting whether the work should be commenced on the north or south end of the line, which resulted in favor of beginning at Freeport. According to the evidence of succeeding events, that decision appears to have been injudicious, as in all probability, the short part of the line, that is, from Dodgeville to Lone Rock, would have been completed and opened. At the above meeting, it was decided that a committee of competent persons should immediately set to work and canvass the towns and villages thoroughly and solicit aid.

On the 7th of June, 1876, a meeting of the Directors was held at the Secretary's office, and the subscription books were opened. The subscription list began by those who were present, eight in number taking five shares of stock each, at \$100 per share. M. J. Briggs and Mr. Baldwin were employed to canvass the country and obtain aid, and were authorized to negotiate for town and village bonds, to be given in exchange for railroad mortgages, to be paid or *cancelled* in fifty years, without interest, thus beating the law, which provides that no municipality shall vote aid without a consideration.

From that time on until the spring of 1877, the committee, better than whom it would have been hard to find, prosecuted their work with vigor; and, in the event, secured from the different towns along the route appropriations amounting to \$133,000.

In September, 1876, at a legally appointed meeting, the village and town of Dodgeville voted the handsome sum of \$57,500 aid, \$14,000 of which was to come from the town. This voting 5 per cent of the taxable property of the town for a railroad was highly disagreeable to a great many, and an attempt was made by the town to become separated from the village, but not successfully. The condition on which the bonds were given was that the money was not to be paid over until the work was completed, or near enough done to insure a completion.

In the fall of 1877, the interest manifested and encouragement given along the route being so great, it was deemed judicious by the directors to contract for the building of the road, and to start the work as soon as possible. A proposition was submitted by E. Baldwin and W. H. Whitman, of Illinois, at that time to build the road, which taken up by the company and discussed at various meetings, and finally, on the 15th day of December, 1877, the contract was let to them authorizing the building of the road within three years from January 1, 1878. The salient points of the contract, a very voluminous document, were that after the road was completed, the contractors were to have the aid and own the "lion's share" of the road; in other words, the road would virtually have belonged to them.

The work was begun, and about eight miles of grading done near Freeport, and nearly the same amount at Blanchardville. Much of this was done in payment of individual subscriptions, which were quite large in some cases, and very general. In fact, the whole country was thoroughly alive and interested in promoting the work by every means, but the work of grading did not continue long, the contractors not having "long purses," and failing to get aid, were obliged to stop. In this connection, it may not come amiss to say that nothing has been done since in the way of actual work.

The contract was so drawn that the contractors could hold the company and trustees with whom the town and village bonds were consigned until the expiration of the contract, or until they chose to release them; consequently, when they stopped work, everything stopped. Eventually, another company was formed, of which we will speak later, to take the contract off the hands of the contractors, but this not being done as anticipated, on the 8th of September, 1880, Whitman & Baldwin proposed to release the company and the town and village bonds on condition that an extension of the contract be granted under the patent to continue until December 31, 1881, and which should be considered as fulfilled by building the road no further than Blanchardville. This proposition was gladly assented to by the directors, and soon after

a public meeting was held by the directors and a number of citizens, and the subscriptions were canceled. Then a bonfire was built on Iowa street, near the post office, and a funeral march taken to the spot where the bonds were solemnly cremated, and the people once more made happy.

Previous to the canceling of the railroad contract and subscriptions and burning of bonds, in the spring of 1879, Mr. Baldwin, as mentioned in connection with Mr. Briggs, to whom Whitman had made a contingent transfer of his rights, informed the citizens that for the want of funds, they could not go on with the work; and that as the preliminaries were all attended to, and the work fairly begun, all that was now needed was capital to carry to a successful issue what had been started under such favorable auspices. In accordance with that state of affairs, they submitted a proposition that, for a certain amount of paid-up stock in the completed road, they would transfer their contract to any party or parties who would bind themselves to complete the road. The matter was at once taken up by a number of the capitalists of the place, who were anxious that the work should not be dropped at such a "stage in the game." Several meetings were held which finally resulted in the organization of a construction company, to be known as the Freeport & Dodgeville Railroad Company. A patent was secured, by consent of the old company, on the 14th day of May, 1879, with capital stock limited to \$50,000. The incorporators and directors were S. W. Reese, Joseph Bennett, James Roberts, G. W. Burrall and Joel Whitman.

The first meeting of the company was held on the 24th of May following, when S. W. Reese was elected President; Joseph Bennett, Vice President; Joel Whitman, Treasurer, and James Roberts, Secretary. By-laws were also adopted at this meeting.

By order of the board, stock subscription books were opened at the Secretary's office on Monday, the 26th day of May, which were not to be closed until 250 shares of stock, at \$100 per share, had been subscribed for. At a subsequent meeting, the shares were increased to 300 in number, 271 of which were eventually taken, under the condition that nothing should be paid in until the road contract had been assigned to the company. Thirty shares were taken by W. O. Wright, of Freeport, conditionally upon his being a member of the board.

Very soon after this, on the 8th of July, 1879, the Directors deputized Mr. Wright to go to New York to negotiate for money on the company's bonds, and for the purpose of contracting for building material, as rails, spikes, etc. While Mr. Wright was gone, the company decided to discontinue operations, owing to certain conditions not being complied with by the contract-holders and Mr. Wright. Thus ended the operations of the second railroad company formed in Dodgeville.

In the spring of 1880, Mr. Cobb, the Superintendent of the Mineral Point road, came here, and a meeting of the citizens was convened to take into consideration the voting of aid to assist in constructing an extension from Mineral Point to Dodgeville. At this time nothing decisive was done, although it was stipulated that \$30,000 would be voted by the town and village. Subsequently, three Commissioners from the town and two from the village were authorized by the public to confer with Mr. Cobb, and to make terms, if possible, to get the road through. At this meeting, the Commissioners agreed to furnish \$35,000 toward the enterprise, and, accordingly, an understanding was entered into that the road would be built. But from week to week the matter lingered along, and at last nothing came of the movement.

At this juncture the Chicago & North-Western road came forward and stipulated that if the Dodgeville people would furnish \$25,000, they would construct a broad-gauge from Madison to unite at this point with the narrow-gauge road running through Grant County. They also stipulated to build a depot on the fair-grounds and to make that the place of transfer. Again the Dodgeville people came to the front; and almost within twenty-four hours the required aid was pledged to be forthcoming, in case the funds voted in support of the Dodgeville & Freeport line were not demanded. About that time the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company purchased the Mineral Point road. This naturally had the effect to change the tactics of the Chicago & North-Western Company, who then decided to construct a broad-gauge road over their entire

line, and to build the depot one mile north of the town, preferring to do that and sacrifice the town and village aid rather than build the road according to their first proposition.

During that season (1880), S. S. Merrill, Superintendent of the Millwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, came here and looked over the ground and country; then offered to extend the road from Mineral Point for \$10,000, evidently considering that it would be a profitable thing to do, now that there was a competing line coming here. This offer, however, was not taken up, the people prudently thinking that, after having run the gamut of railroad fiasco experience, it was just as well to let well enough alone, and to take such favors as fortune had at last brought to their doors, without money or price.

EDUCATION.

The first school in this section of the country was taught as early as 1833 or 1834, by Robert Boyer, who figures extensively in the early history of this part of the State as one of the first teachers in several localities. His school, and the schools for several years after his time, were taught outside of the village, and therefore are especially mentioned in connection with the town history. The first school in the village proper was taught by Mrs. Mary J. Ranger, who is still living here. Thirty-five years ago there stood where Peter Spang's residence now stands a small one-story frame building in which she (then Miss Carrier) taught her first quarter's school. This, like many others, was supported by the parents, who paid pro rata, Miss Carrier making her own terms. This old building is now in use as a dwelling-house. After her marriage, Mrs. R. taught in a room built by John Jenkins as a store, on Union street, which is now the Soden & Jones tailor-shop. Like other "school-rooms" in Dodgeville, it was rented, as the district did not build or own a schoolhouse until 1853. Mrs. Ranger also at one time trained the youthful idea in what is now the residence of E. H. McElhose. Her school-room was warmed by an old cook stove, and, as the winter was a bitterly cold one, much discomfort was the inevitable result. "I used to warm my feet one at a time by pushing them through the circle of shivering scholars," she says. This lady taught in the village almost constantly until 1878, and is now succeeded in that capacity by a daughter. In 1846, the people raised money by subscription and built the old town hall, which afterward became the Wesleyan Chapel and then the Primitive Methodist Church. This building did service up to 1850 or later as a schoolhouse. H. E. Foster, Emma A. Comfort and others taught here.

In the spring of 1849, the town of Dodgeville having been organized, Rev. A. S. Allen, the first Town Superintendent of Schools, organized District No. 1, which then extended to the Mineral Point line, three miles north, and being in width one and a half miles. This was afterward extended west so as to include the whole or a part of the Van Metre survey. The first officers were Thomas Stephens, Director; D. C. Evans, Treasurer, and J. D. Jenkins, Clerk. Various meetings were held during 1849 and 1850, on the question of building a schoolhouse, and at one time a tax of \$1,700 was voted. This was afterward rescinded, and the district continued to hire various buildings for school purposes up to 1833. That year, District No. 10 was set apart and organized with Chapel street as its south line, and the "Grove" and "Rock" Schoolhouses were both built, the one taking its name from the small timber surrounding it and the other from the material of which it was built. In 1850, the number of persons in the district, from four to twenty years of age, was 226. Text books—Goodrich's Readers, Colburn's and Adams' Arithmetics, Bullion's Grammar, Smith's Geography, Webster's Spelling-book, Fulton and Eastman's Penmanship.

The two districts existed independently of each other up to the fall of 1864, when J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., then Principal of the Grove School, succeeded in influencing the leading men of both districts to consent to a union. This was accomplished by action of the Town Board, which appointed a board made up of members of the former boards. The town hall was then hired and Merrill Fellows installed as Principal, while the two schoolhouses were used as primary and intermediate departments. This plan is still pursued, but with the high school department conducted under a curriculum of a very advanced and comprehensive character, and entirely superior to what at first existed. Since 1865, the Principals have been J. Thomas Pryor, Jr.,

1866; M. T. Curry, 1867; Philip Eden, 1868; J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., 1869-74; — Frawley, 1875; J. H. Pike, 1876-77. In the fall of 1878, J. W. Livingston, a graduate of the Platteville State Normal School, was employed, and has since been retained as Principal. In the fall of 1879, he formulated the present course of studies, which course was approved and accepted by the district board. There are now seventy-three pupils in the high-school department and one assistant teacher, Miss Josephine Ranger. The grammar department is in charge of Miss Lizzie Sincoc, who has fifty-four pupils. Frank M. Dyer and Miss Millie Robinson have charge of, respectively, the intermediate and primary departments of the Grove School. The "Rock" School is in charge of Charles Marks, in intermediate, and Miss Lela Mitchell, primary. There are now 560 children in the district that are old enough to attend school. The standing of the scholars in the different departments is considered very good, and the characters and attainments of the several teachers are recognized as being exceptionally excellent. When the new school-house shall have been completed, the general standard will doubtless be greatly improved by the improved facilities for good work that will then be afforded both to teachers and scholars.

POST OFFICE.

A post office was first established at Dodgeville by Postmaster General William Barry August 27, 1834, William Henry being appointed its first Postmaster. Mr. Henry kept the office in what was known as the "Dodgeville Store," from the fact that Henry L. Dodge occupied it at a later date and for several years. In October of 1834, Mr. Henry resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas Jenkins, who kept the office in his dwelling house, which stood a few yards to the west of Mr. Jones' bakery. Mr. Jenkins was followed by Henry L. Dodge as Postmaster; while he held the office, it was again kept in the old store. Mr. Dodge resigned eventually, and T. M. Fullerton, a clerk in the firm of Beach & Rynerson, was appointed to the place, and kept the office in the store of his employers about 1844. After Mr. Fullerton, John Adams kept the "post offic" in the store of Hoskins, Thomas & Company. According to statements, Mr. Adams' ideas of civil service and conducting a post office were exceedingly crude, it being his custom to throw the mail into a heap in the middle of the floor, and let the people paw the matter over to their satisfaction in search of their mail. This method of business was finally stopped by a postal detective coming to the place, who, seeing how matters were going, asked the worthy Postmaster if that was the way he delivered the mail. In reply, Hoskins informed him that it was none of his d—d business. As a result, there was a vacancy in the office soon after, which was filled by the appointment of Silas Wiles. Mr. Wiles did not hold the office a great while; but, owing to the inaccuracy of his accounts, was replaced by Bryce Henry, who kept the office in the William M. Todd store. During the summer of 1850, the office was kept by Doran Jenkins in his book store, one door north of the present office. Whether Mr. Jenkins acted as appointee or deputy, is not known.

At the time of the inaugural of Franklin Pierce in 1853, Louis T. Wheeler was appointed Postmaster, having the office in the building now occupied by Mr. Hocking. The office eventually passed into the hands of Dr. Burrall, who officiated as Postmaster until 1861. When S. W. Reese was appointed according to the political change of the times. Mr. Reese held the office until 1877, employing Thomas Hughes, G. W. Louis and Thomas Rogers as deputies, who kept the office in various places. After him, Joel Whitman became the Postmaster, holding the office until 1878, when Thomas Rogers, the incumbent, was appointed.

BANDS.

Dodgeville has ever been more attentive to mining than music. The first band was organized in 1855; the town board had charge of the instruments, which were bought by subscription. Josiah Paull was the leader of this band, which held together until about 1859. In 1860, during the excitement of the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, Thomas Bosanko formed a band, composed as follows: Thomas Bosanko, leader, E flat; James Rowe, B flat; James Letcher, B flat alto; F. Nankibell, post horn; William H. Letcher, E flat bass; Henry Nanki-

bell, E flat alto, and —— Glenfill, drummer. Within eighteen months a second band, led by William Clark, was formed; and, during the most memorable years of the civil war, Dodgeville was alive with martial music. "The boys" of both bands went to the Lake Superior mines in the fall of 1863, taking their instruments with them. Several returned at the close of the war, however, and Mr. Clark was again made leader of a re-organized band. He was succeeded in 1874 by James Letcher, who has since led the few who cling to the sounding cymbals. The present Dodgeville band needs recruits, and it is hoped that the recent formation of the hook and ladder company may create a new interest, and supply the needed help.

MINERAL POINT AND DODGEVILLE TELEGRAPH.

In January, 1879, the first steps were taken toward establishing telegraphic connection between this place and Mineral Point and the East, at the suggestion of A. S. Hearn, editor of the *Chronicle*, and Fred Phillips, manager of the justly popular United States Hotel, of Mineral Point. These gentlemen circulated a subscription paper, and received such encouragement in the way of liberal subscriptions and a generally-manifested interest upon the part of many of the leading business men of both places, that what was first an unperfected scheme soon took shape to eventually result in the present line. The first subscribers to stock were F. W. Phillips, eleven shares; W. A. Jones, two; William T. Henry, one; J. M. Smith, one; Lanyon & Spensly, one; G. W. Cobb, one; W. H. Bennett, one; Wilson & McIlhon, one; P. Allen, Jr., one; A. S. Hearn, one; M. J. Briggs, one; S. W. Reese, three; Bennett, George & Co., three, and Thomas Blackney, one.

Articles of incorporation were drawn and filed on the 28th day of January, 1879, by Messrs. Phillips, Hearn and Briggs. According to these articles, prepared under the provisions of Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, the name shall be "Mineral Point and Dodgeville Telegraph Company," with a capital stock fixed at \$500. The officers to be a President, Treasurer, Secretary and Board of three Directors, to be elected annually by the stockholders, who shall perform the labors usually required of such officers. Each subscriber to stock becomes a member of the company, and retains his interest as long as he holds the same.

The first meeting for the election of officers and transacting general business was held on the 11th day of March, 1879, but there not being a sufficient number of shares of stock represented, the meeting was adjourned until the 17th of the month, when Thomas Blackney took the chair, and business was opened by the election of the following officers: Fred Phillips, President; M. J. Briggs, Treasurer; J. M. Smith, Secretary, and Joseph Bennett, G. W. Cobb and S. W. Reese, Directors. Messrs Phillips, Briggs and Hearn were appointed a committee to draft by-laws, and the President was authorized to purchase the necessary materials to construct and fit up the line, and to employ laborers and proceed at once to the construction of the same. Fifty per cent of the shares were required to be paid by the 1st of April following the meeting, and the remainder on or before the 15th of the same month.

The work of erecting the line was begun soon after, and continued without interruption until May 22, when it was completed ready for operating. The total cost of materials and construction and operators' instruments was \$449. The first message was transmitted to the grocers of Dodgeville by W. H. Boyd, of Milwaukee, on the 30th of April, 1879. There are three local offices connected with the line—one at the depot and one at the United States Hotel, in Mineral Point, and one at Dodgeville. The President of the company is Fred Phillips, operator at Mineral Point, W. H. Thomas being the operator at the Dodgeville end of the line. Rates are fixed at 25 cents per ten words, with 2 cents each for extras. The number of messages transmitted the first year aggregated nine hundred and thirty two, amounting to \$250.64. No dividends have ever been declared to the stockholders, as barely enough is realized to pay the salaries of the operators. However, the business men would probably employ operators and pay them more than the income received, were it not possible to keep the line in operation otherwise, as it has proved of great utility in various business matters.

FIRES AND FIRE COMPANY.

Dodgeville has suffered but little in the course of its development from fires. That most terrible of enemies and warmest of friends has, with but few exceptions, through the judicious management of the Village Board and commendable prudence of the people, been restricted to the point of utility, and made to subserve the wants of the people rather than to create needs by its remorseless energy and fury.

There has been but one what might be termed conflagration. That occurred on the 5th of March, 1856, and proved very destructive. At noon, a fire broke out in the garret of a frame building used for a saloon by the firm of Hope & Lidicoat, on the west side of Iowa street, north of Division. There being no fire apparatus, the flames progressed very rapidly despite the efforts of the citizens, and within a few minutes this building was not only doomed to perish, but a large brick store standing next to it on the north, which was heavily stocked with general merchandise, was also ignited and shared the same fate. Adjoining this was a frame building owned by McCracken and Dr. Goodlad, and occupied as a drug store and dwelling. This also caught on fire, and was destroyed with the others. In order to stop the destruction, a house on the north of these, owned by John Parris, was torn down, while on the south, fortunately, there was a vacant lot covered with water, which stayed its progress in that direction, so that no further damage was done. The loss was almost total, as there was no insurance on the buildings and but little of the merchandise was saved. Mr. McCracken was a very heavy loser to the extent of \$10,000, according to general estimates.

The burning of the Primitive Methodist Church, described in the church sketch, was another quite serious fire, and one that made a clean sweep, thus paving the way for the present handsome edifice.

The Dodgeville Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 is certainly one of the creditable institutions of the village, and in its organization at a time when there was no apparent danger presents a fair index to the character of the business men who prefer "an ounce of prevention to a pound of cure," and propose to be prepared for emergencies and to be just a step in advance of any of their neighbors. The following is a sketch of the organization taken from their "By-Laws," and briefly describes just what has been done:

"Soon after the destructive fire at Highland, and pursuant to a published call for a mass-meeting at the court house, on Wednesday evening, December 1, 1880, a large number of business men and representative citizens met to devise some means for the better protection of our village in case a fire should happen to break out.

"The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. G. Owens. S. W. Reese, Esq., was then elected Chairman, who, in a few brief remarks, stated the object of the meeting.

"J. J. Hoskins was chosen Secretary.

"After some talk as to the best means of accomplishing the desired end, Mr. A. S. Hearn offered the following resolution, which prevailed:

Resolved, That we proceed to enroll and organize a hook and ladder company, and that the Village Board be requested to purchase the necessary apparatus for its equipment.

"Messrs. J. T. Pryor, Jr., R. G. Owens and A. S. Hearn were appointed a committee to present the proceedings of the meeting to the Village Board.

"A meeting of the Village Board was held on the evening of December 2, when the request for aid to equip the said company was assented to, and the necessary steps immediately taken to purchase the equipments.

"Pursuant to the call of the temporary Chairman, those who had signified their willingness to become members of the company held a meeting at the court house December 9, and adopted a code of laws for the government of the company, whereupon the meeting adjourned to December 15, 1880, which was fixed as the date of the first annual meeting of the company. At that meeting, the company was duly organized under the name of the Dodgeville Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

"The truck was built in January, 1881, by E. B. Preston, 160 State street, Chicago, Ill., and cost, everything included, \$400. It has all the modern improvements, and combines beauty, strength and lightness, so that it can be easily and rapidly handled. The wagon, including the tongue, is about 27 feet long. The width between the wheels from center to center is about 4 feet 4 inches; the diameter of front wheels 3 feet 6 inches, that of the hind wheels 4 feet 6 inches; the width of frame is 2 feet 10 inches, depth 3 feet 4 inches, and has one windlass attached, one large head-lamp and two side lamps, leathern buckets, hooks, ladders, axes, chains and ropes, necessary for any emergency."

Officers—Foreman, Benson J. Davey; First Assistant Foreman, Edwin A. Elliott; Second Assistant Foreman, R. W. Evans; Secretary, J. J. Hoskins; Treasurer, A. L. Robbins; Trustees, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas H. Arthur.

Members—W. J. Arthur, Charles Bilkey, Jr., George Bartle, Richard Clark, William Dunstan, Charles Davies, John W. Davey, Christ. Ellingen, A. S. Hearn, Frank Hocking, William Jones, William C. Jones, Evan Jones, George Jeffrey, Joshua T. Elliott, Fred C. Elliott, Owen Williams, John Kelley, Lemuel Morris, John W. Pengelly, Henry Pengelly, Eddie Reese, Christ. Rohr, James Rickard, William Rickard, C. S. Ralph, Frank Ralph, Lewis Swartz, Paul Swartz, Henry Skewis, Eddie Stratman, John H. Sampson, Charles J. Thomas.

HOTELS.

The first public stopping-place (mentioned elsewhere) was a boarding-house opened during 1828, by one Wentworth. It was a double log cabin, with a narrow passage, or hall-way, between the two structures, each of which was 16x16. The next year, one McBryde kept boarders here. Col. Blythe, a noted character in primitive Dodgeville, was the first to open what may properly be called a hotel, in what was the old H. L. Dodge store. To the original log structure, one Ward, who had succeeded Dodge in business, had built a frame addition. Here the Colonel, who was a reckless gambler, kept a very good hotel for several years. He was succeeded, in order, by William Rablin, Watkin Watkins and Frank Beckett. From 1838 to 1840, H. L. Dodge also kept a sort of stopping-place in some long, low log buildings near his store. Maj. Thomas Jenkins also kept boarders as early as 1834 and 1835.

In 1845, James D. Jenkins built the large frame house now occupied as a bakery and confectionery store, in which he kept hotel for a year or more, then rented it to Aaron Adams.

Marks' Hotel.—This is the most popular hotel in the village, among traveling men, and Reuben Marks, the present owner and "mine host" has made it so. In 1849, a German, best known as "Dutch" Walter, erected the building, and soon after sold it to Herman Tick, also a German, but neither kept hotel here or elsewhere. The house was first opened as a hotel in 1852, by the brothers Thomas and Moses M. Howell. The latter gentleman named it the Dodgeville House, and kept it three or four years; then Berry Ogburn rented it of the Howells and kept it six months. It was then purchased by Richard Jones, who changed the name to the United States Hotel, which name it bore until a recent date. Jones kept it a number of years, then rented it for several years to Watkin Watkins. James Van Dyne and Thomas Thomas have also managed the house at different times. Mr. Marks bought it October 25, 1875, and has since thoroughly rebuilt the original structure and erected an addition, which makes it more than double its former size. It is the only temperance hotel in Dodgeville that is doing a large business, and has borne its present name since November, 1880.

The Wisconsin House—Was built as the Rough and Ready House in 1847, by Benjamin Thomas, Sr., and was so named to perpetuate the admiration of the builder for the hero of Buena Vista. The name, the house and the owner were immensely popular, and, in many of the old-time stories told by the founders and pioneers of the village, this old hostelry figures most conspicuously. "Uncle Ben" sold the property to John E. Bartle in 1852 or 1853. He, in turn, sold it to the present proprietor, Joseph Hocking, November 6, 1854. The transfer having been made on election day, Mr. Hocking opened a free house, and for a number of days the jollification was kept up. "Why should we not enjoy ourselves in those days?" says Mr.

Hocking. " 'Mineral' was easy to get, money plenty, flour worth \$3 per barrel, beef 3 cents per pound, pork 2½ cents, potatoes 2 bits per bushel, and whisky proportionately cheap." The earnings of months were often spent in a day by the reckless miners, yet dishonesty, theft or meanness were not as fashionable as now. Houses were left unlocked while the owners were absent for days at a time, and all felt safe and confident. In 1860, Mr. Hocking built his store, and, in 1869, connected the old stone Rough and Ready House with it, this giving him a roomy hotel, which is deservedly well patronized, and has been called by its present name since his purchase. Mr. Hocking is doubtless the veteran hotel-keeper of Iowa County.

The Western Hotel.—The name of this house recalls those of at least three of the early settlers and prominent men of Dodgeville who have passed over the dark river. Joseph Vincent had laid the foundations and partially completed a hotel, when, in 1847, Col. Thomas Stephens bought him out. Col. Stephens completed the building, opened it as the Western Hotel, and managed it most successfully until it burned down, in November, 1848. He then built the present Western Hotel, which is located a few rods to the south of where the old one stood. From 1850 to 1852, he rented it to William Rowe, Esq., now of Arena, and, on his return from California, again took charge of the house, managing it until 1854, when John R. Roberts bought it. Mr. Roberts caused the house to be raised from its foundations, and under it built the cellar, bar-room, etc. In early times, this was the leading hotel in Dodgeville, but the removal of the business houses to other streets caused a fatal depression in its prosperity. Since the death of Mr. Roberts, in August, 1879, the house has been managed on the temperance plan by his widow.

The Commercial House.—Benjamin Midbow laid the foundations and partially built the original structure in 1864. He then made an exchange, by which Samuel Henderson came into possession of the property. He completed the building, and for a time occupied it with his family, opening up a stock of jewelry in the second story. Capt. Nelson Whitman was for a time in business here. In 1867, Henderson sold it to James Roberts, who first rented it to James Jones. Mr. Jones, finally becoming the owner, made extensive additions to and improvements upon the building, which made it what it is to-day, giving it its present name and opening it as a hotel. Mr. Jones died in 1877, his widow keeping the house until September 1, 1878, when Adam Eulberg rented it. The central location of the house, combined with the popularity of the host, have given the Commercial a large and well-deserved run of business.

The Dodgeville Hotel.—Was originally built as a private house by one Wise, a blacksmith. In 1867, the present owner, Richard Rogers, bought the lot and building, then erecting the main part of the hotel, which, with the Wise residence and the old "Red House," well remembered by "the boys" of early times, affords him a large and commodious hotel, and no one knows better than does "Uncle Dick" how to manage such a house in a country town. His house does its full share of business, and the patrons stick by it.

MANUFACTURES.

Strattman & Co.'s Factory.—The first wagons made in Dodgeville were by Ranger & Detchmندی, two Frenchmen from St. Genevieve, Mo. They came in 1840, and their shop was what is now Mr. Ranger's residence, he having raised and enlarged it. Mr. R. was the wagon-maker, and Detchmندی the blacksmith; the latter was also something of a gun and locksmith. "Dock" Wise was probably the next blacksmith, and Matthew Kelly the next; he founded the present Stratman shops in 1845 or 1846, building a small one-story shop of stone or "rock." After Kelly, one Olson A. Norse, blacksmith, rented the shop and worked here. In 1853, Peter Spang bought the shop of Col. Thomas Stephens, enlarged it, making it two stories high, and really established the present large concern. F. W. Stratman became a partner in 1860, and the owner in 1872. In May, 1872, he associated Richard Lane as a partner, constituting the present firm. A thriving business is done, five goodly buildings being occupied. Thirty hands are kept in constant employ, turning out wagons, sleighs and plows. Carriages, cutters, harrows, rollers, cultivators, etc., are also manufactured here. The firm now propose to add a large engine and blast

furnace. It is worthy of note that a wagon made by this firm was awarded the first prize over 120 competitors at the Wisconsin State Fair of 1880.

Peter Spang carries on the same business on a lesser scale, employing six or eight men. He also has the only power cider-mill in the place, with which he does a large business each year for the farmers of the surrounding country.

William Harris is the veteran wagon-maker of Dodgeville, and the manufacturer of the premium wagon in Iowa County, according to the Judges of the Agricultural Society, 1880. He began in 1846 near his present large shop, and has kept at it ever since.

The Brewery.—In June, 1867, J. G. Trentzsch and J. F. Bichel came from Mineral Point and laid the foundation for a brewery. It was completed and in active operation for about thirteen years. It was burned with its entire contents in the spring of 1880. Mr. Trentzsch was then the owner, he having bought out the partners, who at different times associated with him, viz., John Rudersdorf and H. Zirfass. Additions had been made to the building, it being at the time of its destruction 21x86 feet; the basement was of stone, and was surmounted by two stories of wood. The average annual production was about 400 barrels, the beer being stored in an arched cellar, dug under the hill to the south of the brewery. The loss by the fire is fixed by Mr. T. at \$8,000, exclusive of the \$2,000 insurance.

SECULAR SOCIETIES.

Dodgeville Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M.—The first regular communication was opened in the village on Saturday evening, August 27, 1859, in pursuance of a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State. There were present, L. W. Strong, W. M.; George W. Burrall, S. W.; S. W. Reese, J. W.; Samuel Harris, Acting Tiler, and Thomas Thomas. The charter was granted June 13, 1860, and bears the names of George W. Burrall, W. M.; S. W. Reese, S. W., and John Bonner, J. W. There were ten charter members: George W. Burrall, S. W. Reese, Thomas Thomas, John Bonner, Samuel Harris, David Lewis, Joseph Lean, J. L. Roberts, L. M. Strong and Levi Sterling. The officers installed December 28, 1860, were John Bonner, W. M.; S. W. Reese, S. W.; Thomas Thomas, J. W.; Bronson Spensley, Treasurer; Samuel Harris, Secretary; Peter Griffith, S. D.; J. O. Williams, J. D., and Thomas Howells, Tiler. There were then thirteen Master Masons. The lodge now has a membership of seventy, with the following-named officers: John Temby, W. M.; Richard Carter, S. W.; James Cleminson, J. W.; William Sands, Treasurer; J. J. Hoskins, Secretary; Aldro Jenks, S. D.; T. R. Mundy, J. D.; E. M. Davis, Tiler; Thomas Carkeek and Joseph Blake, Stewards. The first lodge met in the hall then known as the Charles Harris building. In October, 1860, the removal was made to the B. F. Thomas hall, thence in December, 1864, the lodge removed to the Jeardoe building, and from there to their present commodious quarters in the summer of 1867. The hall is about 20x50 feet, well lighted and furnished. The walls are hung with portraits of prominent members and other suitable pictures. The lodge also preserves the sword that was used by the Tiler of the old Mineral Point Lodge.

Iowa Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 27—Instituted September 25, 1868, by C. P. Hudson, Special Deputy. First Officers: W. S. Bowen, C. P.; Richard Francis, H. P.; J. J. Cornish, S. W.; H. E. Jones, J. W.; O. P. Ashley, Scribe; J. Sobey, Treasurer. There are now twenty-two members. Officers: E. J. Perkins, C. P.; E. H. McElhose, John Ralph, Scribe; J. Sobey, A. L. Robbins, S. W.; W. N. Bishop, J. W. The I. O. O. F. Lodge and the Encampment have always shared the same hall.

Dodgeville Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F.—Instituted in April, 1868, by dispensation of the State G. M. The following were the officers then elected: Josephus Sobey, N. G.; Richard Francis, V. G.; W. B. Bowen, Secretary; Francis Vivian, Treasurer. The charter was granted January 21, 1869, with Matthew Bishop, Francis Vivian, John Davey, Richard Francis, W. S. Bowen and A. B. Robinson as charter members. Officers: Richard Francis, N. G.; W. S. Bowen, V. G.; O. P. Ashley, Secretary, and Matthew Bishop, Treasurer. The lodge has now eighty-three members in good standing, with the following-named as officers: Edmund Ely-

vean, N. G.; Henry Lane, V. G.; John Ralph, Secretary; E. H. McElhose, Treasurer, and Thomas Bosanko, P. S. The first meeting was held in Good Templars' Hall, opposite the court house. In October, 1879, the members held their first lodge in the hall which they now rent, over the store of W. H. Rogers. The brethren have displayed much taste in fitting up and furnishing their quarters. Appropriate pictures adorn the walls, and the room is well lighted and pleasant.

Annicitia Lodge, No. 43, I. O. G. T.—Instituted February 14, 1860, in the town hall, by G. W. C. T. Bush, of Richland Center. Officers: J. M. Wegand, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. M. Wegand, W. V. T.; P. D. Wigginton, First P. W. C. T.; J. A. Bates, W. R. S.; J. Thomas Pryor, W. M.; Miss Jane Wickham, W. D. M. There were fifty charter members. The lodge met in the B. F. Thomas hall, and flourished for a number of years; then dissensions arose, resulting in the decline and fall of the society. The charter was surrendered in 1874. A number of the leading members had previously withdrawn and founded

Eureka Lodge, No. 103, I. O. G. T.—Instituted July 19, 1871, by Lodge Deputy John Ralph, of Annicitia Lodge. Officers installed: Edmund Edyvean, W. C. T.; Mrs. Thomas Bosanko, W. V. T.; William Hooper, R. S.; Thomas Bosanko, F. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Prideaux, W. T.; John H. Penberthy, W. C.; J. C. Kelly, W. M.; John Corin, W. G.; John Pearce, W. S.; Jacob Van Doozer, Lodge Deputy. The charter members were Martin Cornelius, Joshua Elam, William Hooper, Joseph Perkins, Elizabeth Prideaux, Elizabeth Bosanko, J. C. Kelly, Thomas Bosanko, John Pearce, J. H. Penberthy, John Corin, Edmund Edyvean, William Hendy, W. W. Williams, J. Van Doozer, J. C. Trezona, Elizabeth Arthur, Susie Hoskins, Joseph Penberthy and William Reed. The present officers, installed in November, 1880, by Lodge Deputy J. C. Kelly, are: T. R. Mundy, W. C. T.; Miss Annie Rogers, W. V. T.; Miss Julia Thomas, W. R. S.; Finley Hocking, W. A. S.; James Cornelius, W. F. S.; Mrs. Sophia Cornelius, W. T.; John Rogers, W. C.; Abram Hahn, W. M.; Miss Annie Mundy, W. D. M.; Miss Annie Stanley, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. Clara Mundy, W. L. H. S.; Miss Eliza Davey, W. G.; William H. Thomas, W. S.; G. F. Davey, P. W. C. T.; Trustees, J. H. Penberthy, J. C. Kelly and G. F. Davey. There are now sixty members in good standing. The lodge meets in the H. & J. Rowe Hall.

The Reform Club.—No temperance movement is or will be better remembered by the citizens of the county seat than that instituted August 29, 1877, by Col. H. W. Rowell and J. H. Hooftstittler. Both gentlemen were from Illinois, and were at the time creating a temperance "boom" throughout Southwest Wisconsin. The Reform Club, a direct outcome of their labors, was a secret society, males alone being eligible. Dr. H. C. Cutler was the first President; William Harris, Vice President; B. Thomas, Jr., Secretary; William Henry, Treasurer, and Josephus Sobey, Chaplain. An Executive Committee and a Grievance Committee of three members each were elected, as were the officers, every three months. The latter committee investigated all alleged violations of the pledge and constitution, and it then required a two-thirds' vote of all members present at a meeting to expel the culprit. Almost every business man in the place joined the club, and in fourteen months it was 200 strong. George L. Frost was the last President, and B. Thomas, Jr., the last and only Secretary. The club disbanded November 21, 1878.

The A. O. U. W.—Instituted July 15, 1879, by A. H. Taisey, Deputy G. M. W. There were sixteen charter members, who chose the following-named as officers: J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., M. W.; A. S. Hearn, Foreman; C. A. Tesche, Overseer; Orville Strong, Rec.; John Ralph, Rdr.; D. G. Jones, Financier; William Hewitt, Guide; F. W. Stratman, I. W.; Thomas Blackney, O. W. The present officers are: J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., P. M. W.; Orville Strong, M. W.; A. S. Robbins, Foreman; B. Thomas, Jr., Overseer; F. W. Stratman, Rec.; John Ralph, Rdr.; D. G. Jones, Financier; John Mylroie, Guide; William Mylroie, I. W.; A. S. Hearn, O. W. Dr. Richard Cozens has been Medical Examiner since the organization.

Dodgeville Temple of Honor, No. 212.—On the 14th of February, 1879, about fifty Templars came from Mineral Point, and, after enjoying a dinner at Marks' Hotel, formed a torchlight

procession, which was led by the Mineral Point Band, and which presented a fine appearance. After parading the principal streets, the Templars and those interested repaired to Eureka Hall, where the above-named temple was instituted, with the following officers; J. Thomas Pryor, W. C. T.; W. A. Thompson, W. V. T.; B. Thomas, Jr., R.; William J. Pearce, U. R.; J. M. Dale, F. R.; J. J. Herbert, Treasurer; E. J. Perkins, U.; W. J. Hocking, D. U.; R. Evans, W. G.; James Hocking, S.; A. S. Hearn, T. D. The charter was granted by the Grand Temple of Wisconsin, February 21, 1879, there being twenty-five charter members. Since the spring of 1880, the temple has met in Odd Fellows Hall. The present membership is about sixty, officered as follows: Frank M. Dyer, W. C. T.; Joseph Davie, W. V. T.; William J. Hocking, W. R.; W. C. Matthews, W. A. R.; William Quine, W. F. R.; E. F. Thomas, W. T.; James Marr, Jr., W. U.; W. R. Elliott, W. D. U.; Frank Bartle, W. G., and Joseph Pearce, W. S.

Pride of the West Cold Water Temple, No. 7—Was instituted May 13, 1868. Charter members: R. G. Owens, Miss Sarah Webster, Miss Lizzie Carkeek and Miss Emily Webster. Under the foregoing name the temple did good work, until the Grand Lodge adopted new laws which necessitated the granting of a new charter, December 5, 1875, by which the name was changed to Juvenile Temple, No. 4, with the following officers: G. F. Davey, C. T.; Miss Mamie Davis, V. T.; William Williams, R. S.; Ellis Owens, F. S.; Miss Annie Roberts, T.; J. H. Prideaux, P. C. T., and W. E. Owens, Supt. The present officers are: J. C. Kelly, C. T.; Miss Delia Letcher, V. T.; Miss Annie Thomas, R. H. S.; Miss Deborah Mundy, L. H. S.; Miss Annie Glanville, R. S.; Reuben Marks, A. S.; David Owens, F. S.; Miss Allie Marr, T.; Lincoln Prideaux, C.; Edward Owens, M.; Miss Sarah Corin, D. M.; Miss Laura Elam, I. G.; Joseph Simmons, O. G.; G. F. Davey, Supt.; Executive Committee—J. C. Kelly, William H. Thomas, Lincoln Prideaux. There are one hundred and twenty members.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The earliest meetings of this society were held at Mineral Point and in the "Peddler's Creek" (Linden) settlement at a very early date. As early as 1837, the Rev. — Simpson preached a sermon in the log house of William James, Esq., one mile west of Dodgeville. John Hoskins, John Rogers, and a few others attended. Mr. Rogers soon after removed to Linden, where the meetings were continued. The year 1840 witnessed the regular organization of the Dodgeville M. E. Church, by the Rev. Thomas Whitford, of the Mineral Point Circuit, with the following-named members: John Hoskins, William Webster and wife, John Rogers and wife, Mrs. Edward Thomas, Thomas Webster and William Bennett. The latter was the first Class-leader.

During the next two years, the meetings were held in the log houses of the settlers. The old "Rock" church was built in 1842, under direction of the following Board of Trustees: George Sims, John Rogers, William Thomas Webster, William and Joseph Vincent and John Hoskins. John Rogers, the only living member, has been one of the board ever since that year. The corner-stone was laid with suitable ceremonies, and to this day contains the curious stones, metals, coins, etc., and the scroll on which the date, and also the names of the Bishop and Trustees are recorded.

As the membership did not exceed fifteen families, the building of even that small, plain structure was a matter of much difficulty; the miners were very migratory, and as those interested moved away to seek better "diggings," their places were filled in many cases by those who took not the slightest interest in the matter. Still the church was built, and for a number of years the Rev. Mr. Whitford preached here. At a later day, services were frequently held by the Revs. John Lumbey and T. M. Fullerton, though neither lived here at the time.

On the 24th of July, 1860, the corner stone of the present church edifice was laid by the Rev. H. C. Tilton, of Janesville. As in the building of the old church, delays were more numerous and lengthy than pleasant, and not until September, 1861, was the church inclosed. While on his way to Platteville, in August, 1861, Bishop Simpson stopped here one Sabbath,

and made the rough walls ring with one of those eloquent sermons for which he is so famous, which was from the text: "While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." Bishop E. S. Janes, of revered memory, preached the dedication sermon, on Wednesday morning, September 3, 1862. His text was, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God." The corner-stone, which was laid with appropriate ceremonies, contains papers, relics, etc. The contractors for the carpenter work were Thayre & Anderson; for the masonry, Cornelius & Elliott; plastering, Paull & Carkeek; painting, Hetherington & Dale. The inside work (pews, etc.) was executed by E. Hocking. The basement was found to be too small for the use of the Sabbath school, and the society consequently extended the length of the entire edifice twenty-one feet, a few years since. The church is now 42x86 feet, only the basement part of the addition being now used. The society now numbers two hundred and seventy souls, Rev. W. S. Wright, Pastor. Trustees—Joseph Bennett, James Roberts, John Rogers, W. W. Williams, J. H. Penberthy, George Davey, William Hooper, William Rogers and William Harris. The Sabbath school was organized in 1843, by William Vincent, who became the first Superintendent. John Jane was the next Superintendent, followed by James Hockings. James Roberts superintended in 1862 and 1863. Joseph Bennett has since held the office, with the exception of the year 1872, when Mr. Roberts officiated.

The Primitive Methodist—The one-story frame building erected in 1846, as a town hall, was used as a schoolhouse and a place of non-sectarian worship, was also used by the True Wesleyan organization, which flourished here for a time under the ministry of the Revs. Robert DeLap and Thomas Orbison. This society dissolved in 1849, and many of the members united with the Mineral Point Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church. In the fall of the same year, the Dodgeville Primitive Methodist Church was formally organized in the town hall, which became the property of the church by the payment of the \$200 debt then outstanding against it. The original Trustees were James Hendy, Samuel Hendy, Johnson Glanville, William M. Rowe, Joseph Vincent, Henry Vincent, James Rowe, Edward Thomas and W. D. Rowe. In those days, the church was in the Mineral Point Circuit, and the preachers were the Revs. John Sharp, James Alderson and Charles Dawson. It is related that the former preached his first sermon in Dodgeville from the top of a whisky barrel, during the summer of 1847. In 1855, in addition was built on the west end of the hall, and eight years later, what was then called the church, was built about twenty feet to the east of the old town hall building, with which it was connected in 1878. During a severe wind storm in 1867, the tower of the church was torn from its foundation and toppled into the street.

The fire of Monday morning, December 22, 1879, destroyed not only the church, but all its contents. Then the situation of the society was most deplorable, as it was at least \$150 in debt and no church. Before the ashes were cold, a meeting was held in the town hall to arrange for the reconstruction. The new church was begun soon after, and completed in November, 1880, and on the 28th of the month the dedication services were celebrated.

The new church is a frame building, 38x66 feet in size, and 30 feet high at the eaves, with a well-proportioned tower and steeple attached to the southeast corner. The basement, the floor of which is on a level with the ground, is 12 feet high, and comprises, besides the main entrance to the building, a Sunday school room 35x37 feet, and two class-rooms, each 14x17 feet, connected by folding doors, so that they can be thrown into one for prayer meetings, etc.

The main audience-room is 37x50 feet, and 18 feet high in the studding, with raised ceiling, and has a permanent seating capacity to comfortably accommodate about three hundred and fifty people. The walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed, and the windows, which are of Gothic pattern, are filled with embossed glass with stained borders. The seats are of pine finished in oil, with walnut trimmings, and the pulpit desk, railings, etc., are of walnut and handsomely designed. The building cost about \$6,500, of which amount \$4,500 was paid in cash, leaving a debt of \$2,000. The present Pastor is Rev. J. W. Fox, and the Board of Trustees is as

follows: Johnson Glanville, James Perkins, Thomas Arthur, William Mylroie, J. C. Kelly, Henry Prideaux, R. Penallach, William Sampson and William Davies. The Dodgeville Central Sunday School was organized by Joseph Vincent and Samuel Hendy, respectively, the first and second Superintendents. For two years thereafter, the school was managed by two Superintendents, having equal authority. Among these were Johnson Glanville, W. H. Hocking, Henry Vincent and James Rogers. In 1870, while William Hendy and William Wigham were serving, the school was re-organized as the Primitive Methodist Sabbath School, William Hendy being elected Superintendent. He was succeeded by Johnson Glanville, the incumbent. About two hundred and fifty teachers and scholars are enrolled.

The Welsh Congregational.—Of the different nationalities that have settled in Iowa County, none have taken a more universal and earnest stand on the side of Christianity and morality than the Welsh. In Dodgeville, this spirit was evinced at very early day, as we find that a Sabbath school and prayer meeting was organized during 1841 by Thomas Williams, Henry Williams and David Jenkins. The two former were Welshmen. Mr. Jenkins was a blacksmith, and his shop was wont to ring with the blows of the hammer during the week, and with the prayers and hymns of the devout on the Sabbath. In 1842-43, meetings were held in a log building in Welsh Hollow, east of the village. On the 24th of December, 1845, the present Welsh Congregational society was organized, the Rev. David D. Jones being the first Pastor. He was succeeded by the Revs. William Parry, who served from 1848 to 1855; Evan Owens, 1855-68; John D. Davis, 1868-71; Benjamin Jones, 1871, and then Rev. Sem Phillips, the present Pastor, who has been with his people since 1872. The first church, built in 1853, stands near the Grove Schoolhouse, and is now used as a dwelling, the society having sold it and devoted the proceeds to the rehabilitation of the Division Street Congregational Church, which has been their property since 1876. The present Trustees are D. W. Reese, Robert N. Williams, T. D. Griffith, Robert Williams, Williams B. Williams, Edward Parry and David D. Jones. The Sabbath school is one of the branches of the work of this church, which has ever received the utmost care and been most successfully managed.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.—Was organized in the spring of 1848, the moving spirits being Isaac Owens and wife, William Owens and wife, Griffith Jones and wife, James Morris, William Jones, J. W. Jones and wife, William Jones and wife, Hugh Davis and wife, Mrs. Watkin Watkins, Thomas Jones, Mrs. Hannah Williams and Evan Jones and wife. Of these, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Owens and Mrs. Watkins are now the only residents of Dodgeville. In 1852, the following parties were elected Trustees: Hugh Davis, Isaac Owens, William Jones, and William Owens. The present church was then built, to which an addition was subsequently made. Among the best remembered Pastors may be mentioned the Revs. Griffith Roberts, Griffith Jones, John Evans, John Davis (Pecatonica), Edward George, Thomas Davis, John Davis and David Lewis. The latter was the first resident Pastor. Rev. William Charles is the present Pastor, and the following-named are the Trustees: Hugh W. Jones, Isaac Owens and William Hughes. The membership is now about fifty souls. The Sabbath school was organized in conjunction with the Baptists, and probably antedates the church. The earliest meetings were held in the log cabins of the settlers, and the efforts of the pioneer Christians in establishing and maintaining the church met with many obstacles.

The Congregational Church.—Rev. S. A. Allen, of Cuba, N. Y., was the founder of this church, assisted by Paul Jeardoe and Lewis Wheeler, each of whom officiated as Elders. In 1847, and later, an old store building on what is now Division street was used as a meeting house. The society was very weak in numbers at first, and was partially supported by the Home Mission Society. The building of the Division Street Church was begun in 1848, but such was the paucity and poverty of the membership that it was not completed until 1851. The ladies of the society, largely outnumbering the men, determined to secure a bell for the new church, and to that end formed a sewing circle, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. Cassells, Mrs. Col. Stephens, Mrs. John Faragher, Mrs. Paul Jeardoe, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Ranger and others interesting themselves. The result was the purchase and use of the first church bell in Dodge-

ville in 1853. The Rev. Mr. Allen continued to officiate until 1856, then removed to Iowa, where he died. During 1857, while the Rev. Mr. Warner was the regular Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Atwater, of Galena, Ill., came here, and by his earnest work created a revival of interest in the church. The society was, however, too small and too poor to support a regular Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Williamson being the last in the year 1858. Occasional meetings were held during the next few years, the society gradually disintegrating. The church is now in possession of the Welsh Congregationalists.

THE CEMETERIES.

The pleasant and healthful location, the pure water and air, nor yet the vitality inherited by the people of Dodgeville can stay the sickle of death's reaper. As early as 1827-28, when "Wiskonsan" was a wilderness, and when the present seat of this populous county was only a mining camp, the reaper found it. James Journey, a white miner, and one of Gov. Dodge's negro slaves, died and were buried somewhere within the inclosure now known as the old burying-ground. In 1828, there were a number of deaths and a corresponding number of interments here. Ground was ceded gratuitously for the purpose.

This was the state of affairs in October, 1850, when the Town Board passed the following recommendation :

We, the members of the Board of Health of the town of Dodgeville, at a meeting held on the twenty-eighth (28th) inst., for the purpose of examining into the situation of the burying-ground in said town, find the ground principally filled up; and it is reported that there has been several graves dug into by digging other graves; and it is further reported by a number of citizens of the place, that there is a very bad smell arising from the ground in the evening, and we consider, for the benefit of the citizens of the place, it would be advisable to close up the ground on or before the first of December next. * * * We further recommend to the Honorable Board, that they should select a piece of ground convenient to the town for the purpose of a new burial-place as soon as it can conveniently be done, so that the old one can be closed up before winter sets in, as there is a great number of persons who have been buried there who died of cholera; and if such graves should be interrupted, it might be the cause of a great deal of sickness.

By order of the Board.

A true copy.

MICHAEL BENNETT, *Deputy Town Clerk.*

WILLIAM JAMES, *Chairman.*

PHILLIP THOM, *Secretary.*

In consequence of the adoption of the foregoing, the Town Clerk, T. M. Fullerton, called a special town meeting at his office, November 2, 1850, at which meeting Dr. G. W. Burrall moved that the Supervisors be authorized to buy a lot for a new burying-ground. This was so modified as to read, "Said lot not to be less than five nor more than ten acres, nor to be nearer the center of the village of Dodgeville than one-fourth of a mile," and agreed to, as was a motion authorizing the board to draw an order on the Treasurer to meet the expenses of the purchase. The board were also instructed as to the surveying, platting and sale of the lots. The board, comprising Samuel Handy, Thomas Menkey and S. T. Ferrel, bought six acres of Gov. Henry Dodge, for \$60. The deed is dated July 10, 1851. At a meeting of the Town Board, February 22, 1855, Rev. A. S. Allen was requested to draw up a code of by-laws, which code was adopted by the people of the town in April, 1855. The original by-laws were lost. The first name on the records as the purchaser of a lot—Lot 1, Block 1—is that of J. T. Messersmith; he failed to pay, and Isaac Whitney became the owner of the lot.

This home of the dead is pleasantly situated, and has been sufficiently ornamented in various ways to render it pleasing to the eye rather than cold and repellant, or apparently only a fit abode for ghouls and spooks to inhabit.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In gradually tracing the growth of Dodgeville from its incipency through the various marked stages of its career, since 1827, we have only attempted to dwell upon those points in connection with its development which are of historical value in a general way, rather as pertains to the entire community than to a few individuals, although we have particularly alluded to a few of the early characters and settlers who were the founders of the place, and sustain thereby exceptionally marked relations to its history.

There are many things connected with the history of the various individuals who have sojourned here for a brief time that, if described, would be very interesting to friends, and, perchance, to the casual reader; but it is not within the province or scope of this work to dilate upon other incidents that those of permanent value to the public; and not only that, but many things, exceedingly simple in themselves, through the medium of tradition, are made to wear "coats of many colors," or, chameleon-like, are ever-varying in their hues, so that he who would avoid error must needs eschew them entirely. Viewing the village from the present standpoint, in connection with its past fluctuating fortunes, and the various retarding influences that have been arrayed against it, an observing and reflective person must naturally be deeply impressed with the stanch and enterprising character of a majority of the business men who have figured here within the last thirty years. The changes that have been wrought are very marked, while the various natural resources have been, until within the last fifteen or twenty years, exceedingly meager. Nothing but the sturdy Anglo-Saxon spirit could or would have achieved so much against such odds, and not one community in fifty of even that sturdy race would have done so much.

Twenty years ago, nearly all of the lots north of Division street, toward the court house, were lying unoccupied, there not being more than five or six buildings, all told, and they were very small affairs, as evidenced by those that are left; and as for business, nearly all that was being transacted was in "Dirty Hollow," or south of Division street, in the vicinity of the old fort, and where the first merchants who came here held forth. Of those who were operating here then or before, but few remain to carry the impress of that past into the business of to-day. The oldest of these firms are Messrs. Thomas & Hoskins, J. E. Bartle, Charles Rogers.

It is only about twenty-three years since the principal men of the little community banded together, and by their constant and united efforts against a most discouraging opposition and an absolute possession, which is but justly regarded as nine points in a case, discounted the efforts of their opponents and secured the county seat, and erected a court house that is a credit to the county. Whatever may be generally said of that struggle, known as the county seat war (fully described elsewhere), and one thing is very apparent throughout, that the moving spirits of Dodgeville achieved a triumph as creditable to their enterprise as it is advantageous to the north part of the county. As a partial result of that change, Dodgeville has since picked up very rapidly, and, withal, in a thoroughly substantial manner; for her business men in commercial circles far and wide throughout the East are recognized as being solid, a term which implies first-class beyond peradventure.

The moral, intellectual and social status of the place is far above the average. The people, while being conservative in many respects, the result of self-reliance, are, nevertheless, generous and warm-hearted to an extent seldom seen elsewhere. The young and old alike take an evident delight in contributing to the pleasure and happiness of strangers as well as to personal friends. Strangers will find a majority of the people kind, civil and obliging, as those who have been called upon to sojourn there for a time can testify; and what greater evidence of the true spirit of civilization can be adduced than this? 'Tis the warmth of human kindness that reveals the heart's true emotions and aspirations.

The churches here are sufficiently numerous and represent enough of different creeds to accommodate a much larger population, while the schools are undoubtedly of the very highest order, although the buildings used are rather indifferent with reference to suitableness. However, this difficulty will soon be obviated, as the united districts have already entered upon the erection of a school building of such proportions as will furnish ample accommodations of a very superior character for the pupils of the town. It is anticipated that from \$20,000 to \$30,000 will be expended in this way, as, now that the work is begun, it is the expressed determination of the people to erect a building that will meet all demands and be considerably in advance of anything heretofore erected in the county.

Of the amount of business transacted here annually, it is scarcely necessary to make mention, as it is generally understood that immense quantities of goods are sold, even outrivaling

cotemporary towns possessing better general facilities for trade than are enjoyed here. One of the special industries of the place, which surpasses anything of the kind in this part of the State, is the culture of grapes and manufacture of wine by the Elwood brothers. Something like fifteen acres are devoted to the business, and thousands of tons of luscious grapes are raised annually, being sold or converted into the best of wine, thereby furnishing a large amount of work annually to different parties, both to men and women, and also securing a handsome revenue. The general business pursued here, and men engaged in the same, will be seen by consulting the directory. In conclusion, it may be said that, if in the future the youth of to-day develop the business qualities of the men now on the stage of action, Dodgeville will never lack for prosperity, and will wield an influence strong and beneficial to the entire county.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Physicians.—As will be remembered, it is noted that the first disciples of Esculapius who came here had not enough to do to procure bread, the people being too few and perversely healthy to allow or require the use of medicines. However, in later years, with the increase of population and the injurious habits indulged in by the masses, there has been more than enough of sickness, and, consequently, a demand for doctors. The following are the names of all those who can be obtained who have operated here: Drs. Justine, Frost, Phillips, Sibley, Bishop, Williams, Burrall, Buch, Jenkins, Garney, Cutler, Williams, Perkins, Esterly, Cosens, Edwards and Pierce. Dr. Burrall was located here the greatest length of time, having been in active practice for about thirty-two years. After him, Dr. Cutler has been here the longest, and is now active in the field.

Lawyers.—The first expounder of Solon and Blackstone to locate here permanently is said to have been Charles Bishop, who came at a very early day. After him came N. B. Boyden, L. H. D. Crane, L. W. Reese, L. P. Rober, George Blessing, A. S. Sly, P. D. Wigginton, Orville Strong, M. J. Briggs, O. C. Smith, J. J. Hoskins, J. T. Jones and Archie McArthur. Mr. Reese has longest represented the bar at this place, having been here since 1852. The lawyers who have been engaged here have usually proved to be men of superior attainments and abilities, and have contributed in large part to the success of the village in the various public enterprises in which the people have been engaged.

DIRECTORY.

Newspaper.—Dodgeville Chronicle (A. S. Hearn.)

Attorneys.—Resse & Carter, J. J. Hoskins, O. C. Smith, Briggs & Jenks, Archibald McArthur.

Physicians.—H. C. Cutler, G. W. Burrall, William Edwards, R. Cosens, Mrs. R. Cosens.

Dentistry.—D. W. Clark, F. C. Elliot.

Insurance.—A. L. Robbins.

Banks.—S. W. Reese, Orville Strong & Co.

General Stores.—Jones & Owens, H. & J. Rowe, W. H. Rogers, Charles Bishop, J. H. Penberthy & Bro., B. Thomas & Co., Prideaux & Hooper, Bilkey, Kennedy & Co., John A. Hahn, J. C. Hocking.

Grocers.—J. V. Rogers, J. C. Trezona, John Corin, John R. Davies.

Books and Notions.—Thomas Rogers.

Drugs, etc.—James Roberts, W. A. Bishop.

Jewelry.—J. J. Herbert, J. H. Cartwright.

Hardware.—Thomas Perkins, James Perkins, J. H. Penberthy & Bro.

Boots and Shoes.—Daniel McMullen.

Harness.—R. W. Evans, E. H. Scholfield, Thomas Bosanko.

Hotels.—Commercial, Marks', Dodgeville, Western Wisconsin, Howells'.

Dressmaking.—Jennie A. Owens, Sarah Sincox, Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, Mrs. Mattie Sims, Miss Precilla Williams.

Milliners.—Jennie A. Owens, Mrs. E. Northy, Nicholas Arthur, Mrs. R. Robinson.

Photography.—E. H. McElhose.

Flour and Feed.—John Corin.

Shoemakers.—D. McMullen, John H. Lewis, Thomas Lee.

Painting.—C. S. Ralph, B. J. Davey, W. J. Davey.

Tailors.—Souden & Jones.

Butchers.—John Tregilgus, James Cahill, Kessler & Cimanski, Charles Bilky, George Michael, Pratt & Scourick.

Cigar Factory.—August Muhlhauser.

Coopers.—R. A. Draper.

Blacksmiths.—F. W. Strattman & Co., Kelly, Prideaux & Co., James Hoskings & Son, William Harris, Peter Spang, William Johns & Bro., Francis Hocking.

Barbers.—Charles A. Hahn, John A. Hahn, R. H. Arthur.

Bakeries.—Mrs. Jane H. Jones.

Furniture.—B. T. Davey, John E. Bartle, James Marr.

Ore Buyers.—Bennett, Hoskins & Co., Mundy, Pearce & Co.

Lime.—Davies Bros.

Livery.—A. B. Robinson, Pengelley Bros., William N. Bishop, George Michael.

Smelt Furnace.—Bennett, Hoskins & Co., Mundy, Pearce & Co.

Saloons.—Oscar Carlson, John Rudersdorf, John Trentzch, Michael Olson, John Evans, Adam Eulburg, H. H. Walters, Richard Rogers, Joseph Hocking.



CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

TOWN OF MINERAL POINT—TOWN OF DODGEVILLE—TOWN OF ARENA—OLD ARENA—NEW ARENA—
HELENA STATION—TOWN OF CLYDE—TOWN OF EDEN—EDEN VILLAGE—TOWN OF HIGHLAND
CENTREVILLE—VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND.

TOWN OF MINERAL POINT,

one of the southern tier of towns, is bounded on the north by Dodgeville Town; on the east by Walwick; on the south by La Fayette County, and on the west by town of Linden. It is irregularly surveyed, and laid out in sixty-two sections, and contains a total of 39,680 acres, 8,220 of which are prairie. The town is well watered by the Pecatonica River, which enters at the northwest corner, and, coursing south along the west town line, crosses into La Fayette County, through Section 14; by the Mineral Point Branch, Rock Creek, Spensley's Branch and other tributaries. The country, which in early days is represented to have been almost mountainous, has been toned down, as it were, by the advance of civilization. In times when the pioneer first made his advent into the present town, jagged peaks and high ridges greeted his admiring gaze. Their bases were covered with forest trees and low underbrush, affording retreats for wild animals still infesting the country, while their tops, usually bare of vegetation, were crowned with rocks, presenting to some unmistakable evidence that this section was once the scene of some convulsion of nature, to which was probably due the existence of rich mines of ore and other minerals which abounded in apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Prior to the settlement of the lead mines, miners were persuaded to explore and occupy the mineral lands, and were ready at all times to repel invasion or retreat from attack. When peace was concluded at the Portage between the whites and Winnebagoes, however, a number of the more daring and enterprising of these soldiers of fortune, prompted by the desire to participate in rich "finds" alleged as existing throughout the lead region, began prospecting and doubtless included the present town of Mineral Point in their canvass. But they have left no guide-board on the highway of time by which their names, their heroism and their success could be perpetuated, hence they must be passed over with brief reference. The early settlement of the town was made at the point now known as Mineral Point City, which has been elaborately treated in another portion of this work. They came hither eloquent with hope and happiness. Few of them remain, but many a time, doubtless, has the spirit form of the pioneer risen before the eyes of bustling generations in all the beauty of that far-off land they see so dimly, but will, if hopes and prayers are answered, be revealed unto them when that thing called life is merged into immortality. In this connection the reader will pardon what may seem vain repetition in the statement that the first permanent settlement in the town, it is said, was made by John Hood. In the spring of 1828, that enterprising explorer left his Missouri home, accompanied by his wife and child, and ventured into the almost undiscovered territory of the present Iowa County, to make a new beginning, build a new home in the wilderness and lay the foundation for a future, against which sorrow and bitterness should not prevail. His first habitation was a cabin made of poles, in which with his family he resided until more luxurious accommodations could be prepared. While thus occupied, on an afternoon in May, the most delightful of seasons, when nature and humanity seem to grow mellow in the sunlight, Mr. Hood was interrupted in his work by the arrival of Nathaniel Morris, who came into the country and handed his name down to posterity as the builder of the first log cabin and discoverer of the first vein of ore in the present town. There were many others who came into the town about

this date, but settled in the village, and are mentioned in the chapter devoted to that subject. At this time no attention was paid to agriculture, and settlements were confined to the localities where mining was carried on. The population, made up largely of the foreign element, and, by the way the most peaceable, was also made up of individuals from nearly every State in the Union. Some had come hither to escape the penalties imposed for some violation of the laws at home, others came in search of adventure, while a majority was attracted by the facility with which wealth was acquired, the excitement or enchantment surrounding all new discoveries, and a desire to escape from the restraints of civilized society. In all portions of the town where mines had been opened, the appearances of civilization were illusive if not deceitful. The men preponderated, of course, and lived in hastily constructed cabins, half under ground, to be abandoned when a more promising location was found. The rapidity with which these running settlements sprang up was duplicated in California twenty years later. Here they lived and toiled and triumphed, without taking thought for the morrow or the hereafter, the mystery of which has been solved by so many of them since. What cared they for the future, or the flowers that are said to bloom in the fields called the sweet fields of Eden? Whether stirrup, songs and stirrup-cups would be found in the summer lands beyond the Jordan, or whether harps would be put in the hands that had carried cups to lips oftener than complaints to priests or prayers to virgins? Did any inquire, or care, whether there was aught that would avail to do away the curse, or pay to the uttermost farthing the debt called Nemesis? Who can tell?

The year 1828 rolled away into the past, leaving the impress of but very few events worthy of reference beyond the fact that emigration tended hitherward without interruption, and before the "melancholy days" had come, the future city, though populous with life and animation, bore no resemblance to the immediate vicinity in that respect. In 1829, in addition to those who made the mining settlements their abiding-places, there were a limited number who took up lands and made the primary attempts at farming undertaken in the town. It might be here observed that the first hotel opened in the county was established in March of this year at the present city. It stood on the corner now occupied by Ivey's meat market and James' harness-shop; Col. Daniel M. Parkinson was the boniface, and, by his efforts and enterprise, contributed largely to the building-up of both Iowa and La Fayette Counties. Among those who are reported to have come into the town in 1829 was Gen. Henry Dodge, who settled on Section 15 and made the first attempts at farming undertaken in the town; he also became a smelter there, building the third furnace erected in the county. This year also came Garrett D. Pharris, who established himself on Section 9. A Mr. Miller settled east of the village, on the place now occupied by James Aid. Mr. Miller erected the first mill in the county and did a thriving business until facilities and improvements in that behalf were increased with succeeding years. John F. O'Neil came in and occupied land two miles south of the village. Capt. John B. Terry located at Diamond Grove, where he subsequently built a furnace and engaged extensively in mining and smelting. During this year, large accessions were made to the population of the mining settlements, but few of those who came ventured beyond the charm wrought by mines, leads, levels, drifts and minerals. As a result, while the town, before Winter and his aged locks appeared, contained fully three thousand inhabitants, nearly all of these being residents of Mineral Point Village and the territory immediately contiguous. Indeed, as one of those who came about that time remarked to the writer, it was impossible to state who came into the town that year. There were settlements of insignificant numbers and importance compared with Mineral Point at Dodge's Grove, in the northeast corner of the town; on the Miller place east of the present city, and Paschal Bequette may have begun the building-up of a colony in the northwest corner of the town; but beyond these there were no settlements save those at the mines. Excepting an occasional miner's cabin, there is reported to have been no settlement between La Fayette County and the city, except Graysville, adjoining the present city, established, it is believed, in 1828 or 1829, by R. W. Gray.

The year 1829 had been one of unexampled prosperity, relates a gentleman who participated in these benefits, but the following year was experienced hardships of the most exacting charac-

ter. Business declined. Lead and mineral diminished in value from a remunerative price to almost nothing. Flour was held at very exorbitant rates, as also was pork, coffee, sugar, and all the necessaries of life. These ruinous prices required desperate efforts on the part of all to sustain themselves. In consequence of this monetary stringency, many persons became discouraged and left the country; many gave up business. In brief, the country at that period, and continuing up to the close of the Black Hawk war, presented a gloomy and unpromising appearance that was anything but flattering to inhabitants or strangers.

In 1832, as all are familiar with, the Black Hawk war commenced and was concluded through the efforts of pioneers from the wildernesses of the Northwest, in which representatives from town of Mineral bore an active, onerous and valiant part. Some fell beneath the burthens assumed, but they live in the memory of grateful generations, and their names and prowess adorn the brightest pages of the history of those times. As has already been stated, Fort Jackson was erected within the present city limits. But there were two other forts built in the town—Fort Union at Dodge's Grove, and a stockade at Diamond Grove. Gen. Dodge, John Hood, John F. O'Neil (who served as Captain), Paschal Bequette, Dr. Allen Hill, John McNair and many others went from the town and city, and enjoyed the dignities and emoluments appertaining to "grim-visaged war" with the savages. The war closed without material damage being inflicted upon the town or any part thereof, though the inhabitants were subjected to frequent alarms, that, in the light of subsequent revelations, occasioned no inconsiderable mirth. During the continuance of hostilities, word was carried to the town settlers by Capt. Estes that a force of Indians was making its way toward their homes eager fore gone, and threatening to massacre every white man, woman or child they could overtake. A force was sent out from Fort Defiance and ascertained that this report was a false alarm. Upon this information being communicated to the anxious, expectant victims, apprehension yielded place to confidence in their security, and cheerfulness usurped the place of gloom. After the war, immigration became more numerous, and was made up chiefly of miners, who settled in the lead regions. Among those who came about this time was a colony of hale, hearty, strong muscled and stronger hearted Cornish pick and gad artists, composed in part of John Curthew, William Kendel, William Bennett, Stephen Hoskins, Mark Terrell, Stephen Terrell and some others, who landed at the village of Mineral Point, whence they radiated to various parts of the town and county, and have since been identified with the growth and development of the sections at which they established their several homes. In these parts they wrought and suffered amid the conditions of earth for years, during which period many of them laid up treasures on earth, and many of them passed on, leaving no shining train whereby we can conjecture whither. As already stated, agriculture, up to and including this period, and for some years subsequent, was rarely attempted. The cultivation of the soil yielded precedence to the search for wealth beneath its surface; mining was the chief occupation carried on; and nothing that would even remotely interfere with labors in that direction was thought worthy of consideration. The cause of education and religion remained comparatively uncultivated, though schools had been opened, and "Uncle Billy Roberts" sought to point the way to salvation. From this time to 1835, the country was thickly inhabited by miners and the miscellaneous order of people attracted by the inducements held out for wealth by the mines. In the latter year, the land office was opened at Mineral Point, and, in 1836, Territorial government was established. In 1835, the land sales brought large numbers to the town, and many purchases of property within its present limits were made. Dr. John Loofborough settled on Rock Branch, three miles from the city in a southeasterly direction; Washington Oni, east of Mineral Point, on Section 2, and a few others, probably, at points of vantage, who have left no record of their comings and goings to guide one in the search for facts bearing thereon. The year 1836 is remembered as a season of land speculation, which has never been equaled since. Capitalists and agents came hither from all parts of the East, and lands were purchased indiscriminately wherever they could be obtained. A man named Bronson, from New York, Col. Boyington, from Florida, a Mr. Halsted, from New Jersey, and the thousand and one others, with money in their respective purses and speculation in their individual eyes, made up the com-

plement of visitors who flock to newly discovered and reputedly wealthy regions in the hope of amassing fortunes without the exchanges of labor and diligence.

From 1835 to 1840, the emigration was gradual, those who came following the practice of those who had already arrived, and settling near the mining villages. In September, 1838, the population of Mineral Point Precinct was quite large, as appears from the polling-list made up at that date, which included the names of the following voters: Esau Johnson, A. W. Comfort, Henry Johnson, Richard Martin, John Van Matre, Pierce Compton, Joseph Green, Samuel Parks, Albert S. Crooker, William Devine, Robert C. Hoard, Peter Hartman, Antoine Barlow, Augustus C. Dodge, Emory Humphrey, D. G. Fenton, John King, Sylvanus Hastings, Curtis Beech, William Strong, Oliver Reynolds, Samuel H. Hinman, H. L. Dodge, Lyman Smith, William Brown, A. Mitts, John Kennedy, Michael Clink, Humphrey Beckett, John B. Terry, Oran Paddock, John Foss, James Bradshaw, John F. O'Neil, O. G. Ridgely, James Morrison, Silas F. Brown, Andrew Pierce, Jonathan Meeker, Harrison Lloyd, William G. Sneads, William Gilmartin, William McCutchins, Jacob Van Orman, Burke Fairchild, Alexis Van Orman, Henry Messersmith, Henry J. Handy, Hugh McKnight, O. P. Williams, E. Pierrepont, S. B. Trasher, William H. Rossiter, Robert Dougherty, Samuel Warren, Josiah P. Plummer, W. W. Adkins, A. N. Mills, George Messersmith, Alexander Mills, James Phipp, James Potwell, William H. Banks, John Walcott, David M. Jones, G. McKinney, John McDowell, Jabez Wilson, James McDonald, Jonathan Cole, William Sublett, John Bracken, Robert Wilson, Joseph Caldwell, Edward James, John Enix, F. J. Dunn, Nathaniel Hatch, David Tryon, James Scantling, Thomas Webster, Sylvester B. Palmer, Nelson Lathrop, Francis Vivian, Orsemus Jewell, John McNair, Edward Whitmore, Manoah Griffin, Nicholas Curry, William Sampson, William Brown 2d, Zenas Chander, John Phillips, Andrew Pierce 2d, Andrew Hodget, Joseph Shaw, William Campbell, Joshua McLain, Jefferson Stuzman, Washington Evans, William Nible, Philip D Round, William B. Carnes, James F. Carnes, David M. McConnell, Samuel W. Davis, Robert P. Wilson, John Gilbert, Milton P. Persons, J. T. Lathrop, John Rowland, John Likens, William W. Kane, Jason Lothrop, George Cabbage, Albert Jemison, Sylvester Race, Henry Richardson, Obediah Rittenhouse, James Purcell, Charles F. Legate, Edward McSherry, George Beattay, Richard McKim, John Avery, John A. Brinager, Alexander Blair, William Taylor, John Ritch, Richard Saword, G. D. Farris, Jeremiah McKay, John Jones, Alfred Soward, Nathaniel Parkinson, Henry Blaney, John Luffborough, John Wansley, Patrick McGuigan, T. Wright, Nelson Moore, Zenas Harrington, Joseph R. James, George Hardy, Thomas Conner, Frederick Hardy, George W. Heacock, Lewis Wilson, Samuel R. Campbell, Humphrey Taylor, William Mason, Luther A. Cole, Martin V. Burns, Andrew M. F. Scott, Thomas B. Shanner, Samuel Crocker, John James, Parley Eaton, Colley Frost, James Woossey, Washington Richardson, Alfred Browning, Samuel Anderson, Edward Tyre, John Russell, John B. Jenkins, Washington Olney, Thomas Turner, D. J. Dilley, Thomas Holmes, John Etheridge, John Milton, John Hood, Joseph McMartry, John R. Crawford, Lanson Culver, Peter Parkinson, Sr., Thomas McKnight, James Robb, William Prideaux, Reuben Bishop, Andrew Baird, Jacob George, Benjamin White, John Smith, Jacob S. Rowe, Andrew Leonard, William Donnard, D. W. Dickson, Joseph Frigarkis, Anthony G. Street, Mathew G. Fitch, Ephraim Hemming, C. Scott, Henry Crow, Joseph Jones, William Turner, Henry Polkingborn, Ralph Goldsworthy, Robert W. Gray, Abner Nichols, William Henry, Levi Harness, William Hobson, Joseph Penwell, Thomas Jenkins, Israel Moor, Francis Shaw, Abijah Dewitt, John Logue, S. B. Vinton, Peter DeCoursey, Cromwell Lloyd, Edward Cook, William Tregay, Peter Beer, Samuel Torquvan, Charles Seaton, William Staunton, Charles F. Griswell, Adam Plank, Ambrose Comstock and Bennett Haney, nearly all of whom resided in the city and town of Mineral Point.

The panic of 1837 seemed to have spent its force before this section of the West had been reached, and, from all accounts, the town was but remotely affected by its visitation. The ensuing ten years were replete with accidents, incidents, failures and successes in the town, but confined, as a rule, to the vicinity of what is now the city of Mineral Point, and are detailed at

length under that head. Then, if chroniclers are correct in their reminiscences, the place was a humble, unpretentious village, as compared with what it has since become, the log huts and shanties of residents being ranged along the ravines, but their inhabitants a race of energetic, pushing men, whose actions and appearance imparted an air of prosperity and happiness to the place, which was fully confirmed upon acquaintance. Indeed, the claim was advanced that the township anticipated its neighbors in the number and character of improvements made within its limits, and, in January, 1849, when the county was divided into towns, the arrivals of "prairie schooners" into the town of Mineral Point, laden with settlers and supplies, were as numerous and welcome as vessels at the largest seaports. Farms had by this time been opened. They were limited in number, 'tis true, but carefully cultivated and attended to. Leads had been "struck" at the surface diggings in Graysville and elsewhere in the town, and a total of five lead furnaces were in successful operation at accessible points within its limits. Mills had also been distributed in convenient localities, and were generously supported by the growing population, and interests in nearly every department of life were consulted and conserved. Schools had "taken hold" upon the communities, and the growing generations were afforded adequate means for obtaining an elementary and practical education. Churches, too, were patronized and sustained where once they were disregarded, and the teachings of the divine Nazarene were discoursed upon and elaborated where, but a few years previous, they had scarcely been thought of. Such, briefly, was the condition of affairs in the town twenty years after its settlement had been commenced. Thriving merchants, with their ledger-like look, had succeeded to the traders of years before. "Very wise men," with sculptured courtesy in every feature, had familiarized themselves with the political preferences of residents, and were on hand to avail themselves. Educators and moralists were being substituted for the presence of men whose restless eyes, overdress and abundance of jewelry indicated their acquaintance with "short cards," and the advantages to be derived from "four aces." In a word, a higher plane had been reached, and consequent felicity attained. During the progress of the Mexican war, which was at this time (1849) prevailing, Gen. Charles Bracken and John Clowney endeavored to inspire more than a passing patriotism and raise a company of troops for active service. But they failed to arouse enthusiasm or excite ambition for achievements on the field of battle, though there were quite a number, it is claimed, however, who visited the historic coast of Mexico from the town of Mineral Point, and, landing 'neath the shadow of "Orizaba of the clouds," which pierces the blue vault of heaven 16,000 feet from the level of the sea, participated in the struggles for the possession, and finally gained an occupation, of the halls of the Montezumas. But not nearly so many, it would be safe to say, wandered off into that wondrous land of romance, where delicious visions of tropic magnificence, which pass over humanity in the dim consciousness of dreams, are realized, as struggled through storm and sunshine, through light and darkness, to search for gold by the side of that tide which rolls onward through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, and found—a grave. Nor yet so many as those upon whom, during that same summer, life's door-way was closed at the beck of the Asiatic cholera, and who were taken into a new life, where the sunshine would ever be undimmed by remembered cares and disappointments. Not less than 250 traveled to California from this town during the excitement consequent upon the discovery of gold in that land of promise. A limited number returned; a still more limited number succeeded; and a precious few—how precious no tongue can tell—who went forth exuberant with hopes and joys, were laid to sleep on the banks of the Chagres, to be waked no more.

In 1855, it is stated that the lands within the town were generally owned and occupied. Mining had, in a great measure, become the work of corporations, and very many of the features of life of an early day lived only in memory. Farming was becoming an art, the excellence in which was annually demonstrated in the increased productions of the soil. A railroad had been commenced, and was pushing its way through the town unimpeded, and nature and art seemed to combine for a fruition of the most perfect civilization. During the war against secession, the town provided men and means for its maintenance and support, and lent its best endeavors

to the attainment of an honorable conclusion. Since those troublous times, the history of the town has been as the life of an individual. Sorrow and joy have mingled with the experiences of its inhabitants; death has left its damps upon the brow of him who rejoiced in the flush of health and strength when the country was new, has touched the lines of beauty with its bony finger, and an end has come to all perfection and wandering at will among the survivors of a former age, as also among their descendants, has devoted to vacancy what once was filled with eloquent rejoicings. But improvements and advancements have kept pace with the times in which men have lived. Villages and hamlets dot the landscape of this prosperous town. Schools are to be found at every cross-road; churches raise their steeples and domes to heaven; fields of waving grain are to be seen, and the voice of the reapers to be heard, as they were when nature, aided by man, in Mineral Point Town was educated and cared for until it became the patron in place of the dependent. And so it always will be. Man will die, but nature will keep on. The seasons come back at their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor and night with its eloquent mystery, all speaking to man of the glory, the beauty and omnipotence of God, not more than of His goodness to the children of men in this favored land.

TOWN OF DODGEVILLE.

This town, located in the center of the county and its metropolis, the village of Dodgeville being the county seat, is regarded as one of the leading towns in the county. It is bounded on the north by Clyde and Wyoming, on the east by Ridgeway, on the south by Waldwick and Mineral Point; on the west by Eden and Highland. It is irregularly set apart, and contains ninety-four sections of Ranges 2, 3 and 4, and Towns 5 and 6. The surface of the town is quite diversified, being divided into high, rolling prairie, level lowlands, sharp, rocky bluffs, and long ridges and ravines. Along the numerous streams which course the town are narrow valleys of fertile land, smiling among the somber hills upon which they fatten by the aid of nature's perpetual washings. On the tops of the ridges the land is less fertile than in the valleys, but becomes more productive as it approaches the prairie. Some of them are several miles in width, and furnish excellent opportunities for the husbandman. South of the dividing ridge is a belt of rolling prairie reaching entirely across the town from east to west, and including forty sections, comprising a very productive agricultural district. This prairie abounds in groves of small timber and springs, and owing to its extreme rolling formation, is very picturesque and desirable. All the ridges and untillable land in the town are covered with timber, so that fuel is abundant and cheap, and easy of access to all. The soil is a rich loam, favored everywhere with a clay subsoil, giving security against waste of fertilization.

The town is well watered by numerous springs rising in the prairie, from which several streams are formed, all of which flow northward to the Wisconsin River. These streams vary in size from the rivulet to the large creek, and furnish abundant water-power, much of which has been utilized. The soil is very productive, well wooded and watered; and, considering all things, the town of Dodgeville offers great inducements to the agriculturist, whether he may prefer grain-growing, stock-raising or dairying as his employment.

But a brief period has elapsed since Wisconsin was peopled by a new and daring race; a race who sought refuge from the restraints of civilized society, among savage beasts, and among savage men, liable at any moment to meet death in its most appalling forms; they yet shrunk not from the burdens they had assumed until their efforts were crowned by a glorious and final triumph. And now from the old world and new, a vast tide of emigration swept in upon the immense prairies and mining lands of the West, and the fertile fields of the South, the enterprising and virtuous seeking to improve their condition, the vicious of all grades desiring to escape from the terrors and trammels of the law. Between such opposing interests and passions, collisions were inevitable, and fearful have been some of the deeds that stain the history of these localities.

In every new country there is an era of strife, turbulence and general combat; a state of nature which is always a state of war; when sanguinary crimes provoke still more sanguinary

punishments. It is peculiar to no geographical section, but applies with more force to the West and Southwest in the mining regions than elsewhere. Petty villains and criminals have here sought a comparatively secure retreat; but, happily, in all instances, the phenomenon is of brief duration; the evil soon runs its course, and the beautiful spirit of order and progress emerges from the chaos of confusion and blood. While, therefore, we can never sufficiently admire our noble ancestors, who were always ready to sacrifice all for their country's good, we yet dwell with an intense and living interest upon the bold and daring men of a later day who have made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

The history of Dodgeville is interesting not only on account of its local importance, but in its relations to the early settlement of the State; for here was a numerous population before many of the thriving villages and cities of the Badger State were even projected in the mind of man. When this locality was first visited by the whites, it was apparently a derelict region. In the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the Sacs and Foxes had taken possession of it, but they in time gave way to the Winnebagoes, who occupied this territory when pioneer settlers began to invade this region, and it was recognized by the Government as their land in subsequent treaties. By a treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien August 1, 1829, the Winnebagoes ceded to the General Government a tract of land south of the Wisconsin River, which included the present county of Iowa, and opened the way to permanent settlements. Prior to this time, a few of the more adventurous pioneers had located in the town of Dodgeville, attracted hither by the exaggerated reports of rich finds among the incipient lead diggings.

The early settlement of the town was made at the site of the present village of Dodgeville, which has been elaborately treated in another portion of this work. The rich deposits of mineral in the vicinity was the loadstone which proved the attraction and incentive to the hardy pioneers to take up their abode in regions remote from civilization, and there to pave the way for future prosperity. For many years mining was the only pursuit, as in those early days it was erroneously supposed that land abounding in such lead deposits would be of no avail for agricultural purposes. Prior to the Black Hawk war there were but few farms.

The first farm in the town was started in the summer of 1828. The enterprising husbandman was James Jenkins. He broke about ten acres on Sections 16 and 21, the plows used being the old-fashioned bar and shield, which followed the four wheels of a wagon. Mr. Jenkins put in a crop of corn and potatoes the first year, and, in 1829, he raised the first wheat in the town. Early in the year 1831, he erected an 18x20-foot log cabin, and during the summer he was joined in the then far-away wilderness by his wife and family from Alabama. He continued to increase his farm year by year, which, with his fostering care, developed into a valuable piece of property, and for many years was the leading farm in the town. Mr. Jenkins was a native of North Carolina, and was about seventy years of age when he first came to Dodgeville. He is said to have been a man of great perseverance, and of a generally very mild disposition. He died in Dodgeville in 1848, and in the following year, as the summer sunshine and the bright budding flowers announced the advent of the month of May, he was joined by his wife in that far-off land we see so dimly, where the troublous vicissitudes and hardships of the pioneer are unknown.

The year 1828 is remembered as being one of general prosperity, but the following year mineral declined in value, and provisions increased in price. Flour could be obtained only at Galena, and \$20 and \$25 per barrel was the selling price; potatoes were \$1 per bushel, and pork \$30 to \$35 per barrel. This condition of affairs tended to check the tide of immigration, and it was not until the first streaks of light kissed the eastern horizon, announcing the dawn of the year 1830, that the town of Dodgeville renewed its former prosperity. This year was characterized by the arrival into the present limits of the town of large numbers of "Suckers" from Illinois and Missouri, nearly all of whom engaged in mining. Early in 1832, Armsted Floyd opened a small farm of ten acres on Section 20, but, owing to the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in May of that year, he raised no crop until 1833. Floyd came to Shullsburg, La Fayette County in 1828, and to Iowa County in 1829. He first located a small garden patch on the

Van Metre survey, and raised an acre of potatoes in 1829. In 1830, he removed to the town of Linden and broke the farm now owned by Mr. Toay; here he raised a crop of corn in 1830. In 1831, he located a farm on Section 17, where was located the old Phelps Furnace; and, in 1832, opened his farm in Section 20. He subsequently sold this place and engaged in mining on the old Fortner Diggings. In the spring of 1840, he purchased an improvement made by Washington Richardson in the northern part of the town, and since known as the Floyd settlement. Here he died several years ago. Among the first to locate in this "settlement" were W. C. Scott, who cultivated a small farm on Section 20, in 1835; William Smead and G. W. Richardson located on Section 20 in 1838; G. W. Standardt and Robert Shields settled west of Floyd in 1841. The first Scotch families to locate here were James Sillers, who came in 1844, George and William Duncan, Peter Smith, Joseph Turston, William McIntosh, Robert Kinnear and David Shand.

In 1832, John Messersmith broke and cultivated a farm of forty acres with horses belonging to the Government, which he was then keeping, in the eastern part of the town.

The breaking-out of the Indian war under Black Hawk's leadership suspended all operations, and the scattering settlers enlisted in the defense of their families and their possessions. For three long months the future of Dodgeville seemed hid behind clouds which bore no silvery lining, and anxiously indeed did the pioneers await the golden dawning of a brighter day, when the treaty of peace was declared and the information received that all might return to their deserted claims. Inspired with the confident feeling of safety, the work of developing this now valuable territory was resumed.

The Murder of F. S. Clopton.—In the early mining days, when the "lead mines" were overrun with a desperate and devil-may-care class of adventurers, life was a source of much anxiety to the more peaceable and well-behaved miners. Crime was rampant, as, owing to the cumbersome nature of the laws, criminals could easily flee the country before the intricate machinery of justice could be brought into action.

The proximity of claims and diggings were, in many instances, fraught with peril, as the turbulent classes never hesitated for a moment to forsake a barren lead, and, by force of intimidation, dispossess the claimants of more profitable land. In 1829, a case of this nature occurred, resulting in the murder of a miner and the subsequent conviction of his assassin. Two brothers, named James and Robert Duncan, were working a lead on the road running from Galena to Mineral Point, near the State line. Their labors did not prove prosperous, in strong contradistinction with the efforts of a neighbor, F. S. Clopton, whose contiguous claim afforded a reasonable return for the toil expended. He daily waxed more indignant at his own impoverishment, and he began to covet the adjacent lead. This covetous spirit led to the exchange of angry words and the creation of a bitter enmity between the rival miners. James Duncan called in the aid of two fellow spirits, called Wells and Richardson, who agreed to provoke a quarrel. Their plan of action was not divulged, nor was any one apprised of the brewing storm until the morning of April 6, 1829. Then Wells and Richardson, accompanied by James Duncan and J. Scott, appeared in the vicinity where Clopton and J. Van Matre were industriously plying the pick and spade. Wells and Richardson were armed with rifles, and, approaching the laborers, entered into conversation.

Van Matre inquired what was the unusual circumstance that caused them to be armed.

"To defend our property and our lives," was the lightning response, and suiting their actions they both drew a bead and fired. At the first discharge, Van Matre exclaimed, "I am shot!" and on the second fire Clopton fell to the ground. Robert Larance and James Duncan carried the wounded man into his humble cabin, and placed him on his rough bed of boughs and straw. He expired in a few minutes, his last words, addressed to a cluster of sympathizing miners, being, "I forgive Wells for killing me; he was instigated to it; I blame James Duncan and McKnight for my death." With these words of fortitude, his soul took its flight. In the meantime, the murderers hastened home, and, mounting two trusty horses, fled toward the river. Prior to their departure, they hastily concluded a sale of their claim to James Duncan,

for \$200. Getting wind of their precipitous flight, J. B. Estes followed in pursuit, but did not succeed in capturing the desperadoes.

James Duncan was arraigned before John Marsh, Justice of Peace of Crawford County, charged with being an accessory to the murder. He was indicted for the crime, and, on furnishing bonds of \$2,000 to appear at the ensuing term of the District Court, at Prairie du Chien, he was admitted to bail. His subsequent career is unknown.

Prominent among the number who engaged in farming in 1834 was William James, who arrived in the precinct in the spring, and settled on southwest quarter of Section 20. Here he broke seven or eight acres of land in the fall of this year, and raised his first crop.

Not the least among the pioneer's tribulations, during the first few years of the settlement, was the going to mill. The slow mode of travel by ox teams was made still slower by the almost total absence of roads and bridges, while such a thing as a ferry was hardly even dreamed of. The distance to be traversed was often as far as sixty or seventy-five miles. In dry weather, common sloughs and creeks offered little impediment to the teamsters; but during floods and the breaking-up of winter, they proved exceedingly troublesome and dangerous. To get stuck in a slough and thus be delayed many hours was no uncommon occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of grave import to the comfort and sometimes even to the lives of settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would blockade the way, seeming to threaten destruction to whoever would attempt to ford it.

These milling trips often occupied several weeks, and were attended with an expense that rendered the cost of breadstuffs extremely high; and for a large family it was almost impossible to avoid making three or four trips during the year.

The trials of the pioneer were innumerable, and the cases of actual suffering might fill a volume of no ordinary size. Timid women became brave through combats with real dangers, and patient mothers grew sick at heart with sight of beloved children failing in health from lack of the commonest necessaries of life. The struggle was not for ease or luxury, but was a constant effort for the sustaining means of life itself.

Owing in part to the difficulties cited, the progress of agriculture was slow until after the advent of the year 1840. In August, 1839, however, the population of Dodgeville Precinct was quite large, taking for a criterion the polling list made up at that date, which included the names of the following voters: W. Garrison, S. H. Campbell, James Jenkins, O. G. Ewing, S. H. Biggs, W. C. Scott, W. W. Kane, J. Van Orman, G. W. Standart, Adam Plank, S. Deitchmandy, N. B. Harker, James Carnes, C. Scott, W. B. Carnes, A. S. Crooker, P. D. Round, C. W. Bagley, James Likens, R. S. Black, John G. Jenkins, William Tyrer, B. Hendy, W. F. Jenkins, William McCatchin, R. P. Wilson, Silas Wildes, J. B. Parkel, Robert Wilson, James D. Jenkins, T. B. Shaunce, Richard Soward, Nathan Fortner, William Wilren, George W. Richardson, Augustus C. Dodge, Lewis Wilson, John Lindsey, Phillip Round, Samuel Cracker, B. F. Cooper, Alfred Soward, Samuel Anderson, Joseph McMurty, nearly all of whom resided in the village and town of Dodgeville. Prominent among the number who engaged in farming in the town of Dodgeville during the next ten years were Thomas Thomas, located on Section 26, in 1841; Halvor Halvorson, Section 32, 1842; Edward R. Jones, Section 18, 1845; John Roach, Section 33, 1847; Robert R. Williams, Section 12, 1849; Thomas Buckingham, Section 14, 1848. The following years, the improvements kept pace with the times, and immigration to the town was large, nearly all arriving in the later history of the town, engaging in agricultural pursuits.

Smelt Furnaces.—Aside from the smelting works in the village of Dodgeville, which are treated of in another chapter, there were a number of furnaces in different parts of the town, operated at different intervals. Collier & Leigh started a smelt furnace in Cox Hollow on Section 22, in 1828, and, in the fall of 1829, the venture proving unsuccessful, they put their lead in flat-boats on the Wisconsin River, and embarked for the St Louis market. Thomas Jenkins also had a furnace in Cox Hollow in 1828, and continued to smelt until 1831. Henry Dodge, son of the Governor, built a log furnace here in 1836, but remained only one year. He was

followed by a Mr. Hendy, the height of whose ambition was to place in operation a blast furnace. He succeeded in erecting a wheel and part of the necessary machinery, but for lack of sufficient water-power the enterprise was abandoned. William James and Henry Eva operated a smelt furnace near the farm of John Lindsey, in 1834, and continued smelting in connection with farming until 1836. Henry Dodge for many years operated a smelt furnace south of the village, and a Mr. Phelps did smelting business a few miles north.

Bennett & Hoskins' Furnace.—The year 1843 witnessed, among other events, the discovery, by Thomas Jenkins, of the rich mineral lead that subsequently took his name. It was located on the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 6 north, Range 3 east. These diggings proved remunerative and were worked by Jenkins & Blanchard until 1846, when William M. Todd bought them out. Mr. Todd worked the mine for a time, then leased it to the company which bought it in 1850. Messrs. John Rogers, James Cocking, Joseph George and James Perkins constituted this company; later, John Corvin purchased Mr. Cocking's interest. In June, 1852, Mr. Rogers sold out to Joseph Bennett, and Mr. Corvin to N. Arthur. The mines were worked by Perkins, Bennett, George and Arthur, in company, until 1860. Prior to this date, in the year 1858, a furnace was built and continued in operation till 1860, when, Mr. Arthur having disposed of his interest to James Roberts, the present smelt furnace was built by Perkins, Bennett, George and Roberts. Mr. Roberts retired in 1864, and Mr. Perkins in 1868. In March, 1869, the firm of Bennett & George consolidated with C. Cholvin & Co., or Cholvin & Hoskins; the retirement of Mr. Cholvin in 1874, and that of Mr. George in 1879, left the firm as now constituted, Bennett & Hoskins. The Dodgeville furnace only is now in operation, and connected with it is the "slag" furnace, operated by the same company.

C. Cholvin & Co.—This smelting firm was organized in 1858, by C. Cholvin and Augustus Pine, both Frenchmen, and Samuel Hoskins. In 1865, Pine sold out to Samuel Hoskins, and the firm was since known as C. Cholvin & Co. Soon after the retirement of Mr. Pine, John Nordorf was made a partner, but he subsequently disposed of his interest to Samuel Hoskins. The furnace originally built by this company was located about one hundred rods east of the present Bennett & Hoskins' furnace, and was demolished soon after the union of the two firms in 1869. This company also, for a number of years, operated a furnace at Highland Village, but discontinued it in the spring of 1880.

Mundy, Pierce & Co.—This firm of smelters was originally organized as Hendy, Mundy & Pierce. The present furnace, near the village of Dodgeville, was built in 1867. The same year the Mylroie Bros. became a part of the firm, but both retired soon after. Joseph Pierce, Sr., united with Hendy & Mundy in 1876. Eventually Mr. Hendy retired, leaving the firm as at present, Mundy & Pierce.

Mills.—The first attempt at building a mill in the town was made in 1833, by William Jenkins and George W. Standart. This mill was a saw-mill, located on Section 2, on James' Branch, operated by water, and subsequently was converted into the grist-mill, now known as the Union Mills, in the same locality. Mr. Jenkins retired from the firm after eighteen months, and was succeeded by John Lindsey, who continued a year and a half in partnership with Standart. During the summer of 1838, the dam was washed away by a June freshet, and rebuilt the following fall. Late in the season of this year, Messrs. Standart and Lindsey disposed of the mill property to William Jenkins. He run the mill alone for some time, and traded the property to Samuel K. Campbell for eighty acres of land. In 1850, Mr. Campbell sold it to Squire James, who converted it into a grist-mill in 1854. The mill was run by the James family until 1877, when the present proprietor, John Dawe, purchased it. The mill has two run of stone, and manufactures a superior article of flour.

The Blatz Mill.—This flouring-mill was built in 1864, by Peter Theno. He continued three years, when, in 1867, he sold the property to the present proprietor, John Blatz. Mr. Blatz has remodeled the building and fitted it up with new machinery throughout. It has two runs of stone, and does principally custom grinding.

Schools and Churches.—Owing to the excitement over the mineral wealth of this section of the country, but little zeal was manifested for many years in the cause of Christianity or education; and it is difficult to ascertain the time when schools and churches commenced to prosper. Whatever apathy might have existed has been happily overcome, however, and both Christianity and education are now in a flourishing condition.

The first schoolhouse in Dodgeville was built near a spring on the farm of James Hoskins. It was a small frame building erected in a very plain manner. Instead of lath, the carpenters of those days rived out strips from small saplings growing near, and nailed them as lath usually are to the studding. It was a house of prayer as well as of study, and it was nothing uncommon of a Sunday for the rough miners to congregate there, stack their rifles in a corner, throw off their accouterments, and after services go out hunting. This first temple of early education was removed at a later day to the Janesville neighborhood, where it burned down.

The first school in the town was taught by the pioneer teacher, Robert Boyer, in the summer of 1833, in a small log building which stood near the Hendy furnace, one and one-half miles north of the village. James Jenkins, best known by his pupils as "Papa" Jenkins, taught in the old Hoskins Schoolhouse in 1838, and later. Ira Hazeltine taught here in 1839-40; Robert Wilson in 1841, and later, George Sims and Hopestill Foster disciplined with birch rods and Webster's Elementary. Eventually, schools were established in different parts of the town, which, being cherished and fostered, have culminated in the adoption of a school system surpassed by few towns in the county.

There are now in the town nineteen schoolhouses, with accommodations for 1,450 children. The school property is valued at \$10,570.50, but, at the completion of the projected high school building in the village, the school property will be valued at \$35,000. During the year ending August 31, 1880, there was received for school purposes \$7,644.16, and paid out \$5,879.25; of this amount, \$4,401 was for teachers' salaries. There are in the town 1,410 children of school age; 704 males, and 706 females. These require the constant employment of twenty-three teachers.

The Standart Grove Post Office—Was established on Section 19, Township 7, Range 3, in October, 1875, and was named in honor of George W. Standart, the first Postmaster. He continued in office until March, 1878, when he was succeeded by Robert Kinnear, the present incumbent. Mr. Kinnear came from Burlington, Vt., to Dodgeville, in 1845, and has resided in his present location since 1846.

The Dodgeville Fire Insurance Company—Was organized March 22, 1879, in the village of Dodgeville, under the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, providing for the organization of such institutions. The Board of Directors elected for one year, or until successors are chosen and qualified, consisted of John Rowe, Sr., James Bennett, William T. Williams, Peter Reckenthaler, William Berryman, B. Schoeneman, T. M. Jones, H. Halgrimson and Joseph Perkins. Twenty-seven names were subscribed, representing \$25,000 of insured property. John Rowe, Sr., was elected President; Joseph Perkins, Secretary, and James Bennett, Treasurer. The first annual meeting was held January 6, 1880. The Treasurer's report showed that \$168.55 had been received as premiums on policies, and \$34 received for issuing policies now outstanding. The total expenditures up to the date of the meeting were \$59.15, and the available cash aggregated \$143.40. The same officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The first town meeting of the town of Dodgeville was held in pursuance of law, on Tuesday, April 3, 1849. The Wesleyan Church was the place, and the records show that 180 votes were registered. The meeting was organized by the election of James D. Jenkins as Chairman and Sylvanus Race and Philip Thom as Inspectors; Henry Messersmith and Cyrus Connell as Clerks. The Inspectors and Clerks were sworn by Philip Thom, a Justice of the Peace, and he by J. D. Jenkins, Chairman. John Messersmith was elected Chairman of the Town Board by receiving 137 votes, against 30 for John Lindsay. Asahel Blanchard and George Sims were elected Supervisors over Henry Dunstan and Milton B. Persons. Thomas M. Fullerton received a majority of 118 votes over David C. Evans, for Town Clerk. A. S.

Allen had 159 votes for Town Superintendent of Schools—no opposition. Jacob M. Miller was elected Town Treasurer over Samuel Hosking. John G. Jenkins as Town Assessor over Michael Bennett.

Justices of the Peace—Robert Wilson, Stephen S. Ferrill, William James, Robert Shields, Philip Thom and Armstead W. Floyd.

Constables—William Rowe, Jr., William Garrison, William M. Chilton, Henry Eva, Edward James and William C. Scott.

On the 7th of April, 1849, a special town meeting was called for the 7th of May following, at the hall of the Sons of Temperance. The special town meeting was held in accordance with the above call, and, besides the transaction of other business, subdivided the four road districts already established and formed two additional districts. It was

Resolved, That a tax of \$300 be levied for the support of the poor; that a tax of \$200 be levied for the support of the common schools, and \$500 be levied for town purposes and \$100 for bridges.

The Town Hall.—At the Seventh Annual Town Meeting, held in the Town Clerk's office, April 3, 1855, the committee to whom was referred the recommendation contained in the report of the Board of Supervisors submitted the following:

The undersigned committee, considering a town hall actually necessary, would recommend the building of a house for town purposes, 26x40 feet, two stories high. The basement, divided into four offices, could be either used or leased to advantage by the town. The cost of building not to exceed \$1,500.

WILLIAM JAMES,
ROBERT WILSON,
THOMAS STEPHENS.

On motion, it was voted that a town tax of \$1,500 be raised and it, with the surplus of moneys remaining in the Poor Fund at any time during the ensuing year, after the pauper expenses are estimated or paid, shall be devoted to the building of a town hall, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, and to defraying the town expenses. The contractor for the carpenter work was S. B. McLaughlin, and the mason work let to Paul Davey & Co. and the building completed during the summer.

The following is a list of the town officers from 1850 to 1880, inclusive:

1850—Asahel Blanchard, Chairman; Cyrus Cornell and John Lindsay, Supervisors; T. M. Fullerton, Clerk; William Marr, Treasurer; Samuel Hendy, Assessor; John Lumley, Superintendent of Schools.

1851—Samuel Hendy, Chairman; Thomas Menkay and S. S. Ferrill, Supervisors; B. M. Henry, Clerk; Samuel M. Derry, Treasurer; James D. Jenkins, Assessor; Rev. A. S. Allen, Superintendent of Schools.

1852—John Messersmith, Chairman; Meredith Evans and A. W. Floyd, Supervisors; Henry Madden, Clerk; Martin Knudsen, Assessor; Benjamin Thomas, Sr., Assessor; A. S. Allen, Superintendent of Schools.

1853—John Messersmith, Chairman; John Read and Henry Dunstan, Supervisors; Michael Bennet, Clerk; Benjamin Thomas, Treasurer; Andrew Lulickson, Assessor; Rev. A. S. Allen, Superintendent of Schools.

1854—John Parris, Chairman; A. W. Floyd and Meredith Evans, Supervisors; Nathan H. Thomas, Clerk; Benjamin Thomas, Treasurer; Matthew Bishop, Assessor; Samuel Hendy, Superintendent of Schools.

1855—Benjamin Thomas, Sr., Chairman; Henry Sims and R. C. Owens, Supervisors; L. H. D. Crane, Clerk; Matthew Bishop, Treasurer; Stephen H. Wilson, Assessor; A. S. Allen, Superintendent of Schools.

1856—Benjamin Thomas, Sr., Chairman; John Lindsay and Richard Jones, Supervisors; R. C. Owens, Clerk; Henry Sims, Treasurer; Robert Wilson, Assessor; E. C. Jones, Superintendent of Schools.

1857—John Lindsay, Chairman; John Reed and S. W. Reese, Supervisors; William F. Phillips, Clerk; Charles S. Nurse, Treasurer; Richard Jones, Assessor; L. H. D. Crane, Superintendent of Schools.

1858—S. W. Reese, Chairman ; Richard Arundell and William Farager, Supervisors ; D. B. Staples, Clerk ; John D. Roberts, Treasurer ; Meredith Evans, Assessor ; George Sims, Superintendent of Schools.

1859—B. F. Thomas, Chairman ; John Reed and Hans Olson, Supervisors ; P. D. Wigginton, Clerk ; Henry Dunstan, Treasurer ; Matthew Bishop and A. W. Floyd, Assessors ; George Sims, Superintendent of Schools.

1860—George Messersmith, Chairman ; John Reed and Hans Olson, Supervisors ; P. D. Wigginton, Clerk ; Henry Vincent, Treasurer ; A. W. Floyd and Matthew Bishop, Assessors ; B. F. Thomas, Superintendent of Schools.

1861—George Sims, Chairman ; John Reed and Erick Halvorson, Supervisors ; P. D. Wigginton, Clerk ; S. B. McLaughlin, Treasurer ; J. A. Slye, Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Sims resigned January 20, 1862, and B. F. Thomas was appointed.

1862—Samuel Hendy, Chairman ; William Owens and Robert Shields, Supervisors ; George W. Dodge, Clerk ; William Rogers, Treasurer ; R. D. Davis and Hans Olson, Assessors.

1863—Samuel Hendy, Chairman ; William Owens and John Rowe, Supervisors ; Henry Dunstan, Clerk ; Thomas Thomas, Treasurer ; R. D. Davis and John Lindsay, Assessors.

1864—Samuel Hendy, Chairman ; Charles Dickinson and H. D. Griffith, Supervisors ; W. J. Wrigglesworth, Clerk ; Thomas Davey, Treasurer ; William Smith and R. D. Davis, Assessors.

1865—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; Joseph Pearce and H. D. Griffith, Supervisors ; W. J. Wrigglesworth, Clerk ; John W. Thomas, Treasurer ; R. D. Davis and Hans Olson, Assessors.

1866—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; Joseph Pearce and H. D. Griffith, Supervisors ; Henry Dunstan, Clerk ; J. W. Thomas, Treasurer ; Henry Schull and Lars Moe, Assessors.

1867—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; J. H. Penberthy and T. M. Jones, Supervisors ; Henry Dunstan, Clerk. The latter removed in December, 1867, and W. H. Prideaux was appointed.

1868—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; Joseph Bennett and Evan Williams, Supervisors ; Orville Strong, Clerk ; John Rowe and Richard T. Parry, Assessors. In January, 1869, J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., was appointed Clerk, upon the resignation of Mr. Strong.

1869—Joseph Bennett, Chairman ; E. E. James and T. M. Jones, Supervisors ; J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., Clerk ; E. H. Noyes, Treasurer ; Matthew Bishop, Assessor.

1870—Thomas M. Jones, Chairman ; J. R. Davis and E. E. James, Supervisors ; Joseph E. Higgins, Clerk ; John S. Richards, Treasurer ; John Rowe, Assessor.

1871—Thomas M. Jones, Chairman ; Richard D. Davis and Charles Paull, Supervisors ; Joseph E. Higgins, Clerk ; John S. Richards, Treasurer ; John Rowe, Assessor.

1872—Charles Paull, Chairman ; R. D. Davis and Duncan Sillers, Supervisors ; Joseph E. Higgins, Clerk ; John S. Richards, Treasurer ; John Rowe, Assessor.

1873—Charles Paull, Chairman ; R. D. Davis and Duncan Sillers, Supervisors ; Joseph E. Higgins, Clerk ; J. S. Richards, Treasurer ; Thomas Larsen, Assessor.

1874—Benjamin Elam, Chairman ; R. D. Davis and E. E. James, Supervisors ; J. E. Higgins, Clerk ; Henry Madden, Treasurer ; John Rowe, Assessor.

1875—Benjamin Elan, Chairman ; R. D. Davis and William H. Hocking, Supervisors ; J. E. Higgins, Clerk ; William Owens, Treasurer ; John Rowe, Assessor. Owing to the death of Mr. Higgins, J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., was appointed Clerk in March, 1876.

1876—Charles Paull, Chairman ; James Bennett and R. D. Davis, Supervisors ; J. Thomas Pryor, Jr., Clerk ; Robert C. Owens, Treasurer ; William B. Williams, Assessor. Mr. Pryor resigned January 1, 1877, Henry Sims succeeding him.

1877—Charles Paull, Chairman ; Duncan Sillers and Evan W. Williams, Supervisors ; Henry Sims, Clerk ; Robert C. Owens, Treasurer ; William B. Williams, Assessor.

1878—Charles Paull, Chairman ; Duncan Sillers and E. W. Williams, Supervisors ; Richard Arundell, Clerk ; R. C. Owens, Treasurer ; William B. Williams, Assessor.

1879—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; Thomas B. Davis and James W. Smith, Supervisors ; Richard Arundell, Clerk ; Robert C. Owens, Treasurer ; Richard D. Davis, Assessor. To fill

vacancy caused by the death of Richard Arundell, W. H. Thomas was appointed Clerk May 31, 1879.

1880—Robert Wilson, Chairman ; Thomas B. Davis and James W. Smith, Supervisors ; W. H. Thomas, Clerk ; William Mitchell, Treasurer ; Edward H. Edwards, Assessor.

TOWN OF ARENA.

There were no white residents in this section until more than twenty years after the first permanent settlements had been made in the county. To some, this may seem strange ; but when we consider that the pioneers of Iowa County were miners, attracted hither by the valuable discoveries of mineral, and who were intent only on developing the mines, regardless of all other pursuits, it is not surprising that they should have settled in mining regions, and ignored the valuable agricultural territory embraced by the town lines of Arena.

While the excitement of the lead region was at its zenith, and Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Linden, Mifflin, Highland and Ridgeway were inhabited by a cosmopolitan population, representing all the concomitants of the mining frontier, Arena was peacefully slumbering on the banks of the Wisconsin in virgin beauty. Her hills and dales were then inhabited only by wild animals and their no less savage foes, who roved at will amid the primitive groves of oak, walnut and poplar, over the lands which were then awaiting the skill and industry of the husbandman to cultivate the waste places, and develop valuable and productive farms. That this has been accomplished, a view of the well-improved acres, ornamented with their commodious residences, which stand as monuments to the integrity and energetic perseverance of their inhabitants, is sufficient evidence.

Arena now stands among the leading towns in the diversity of products and character of her people, who are as enlightened, liberal and enterprising as any in this section of the country. Through the public spirit and vim of the leading citizens, numerous valuable public benefits have been secured, of which may be mentioned, as most conspicuous and beneficial to the general community, the stations—Helena and Arena—on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

First Settlers.—The first settlers in the town of Arena came during 1840–41–42, and remained but a short time only. The names of these, though once remembered, are now forgotten by their associates of forty years ago. In 1843, John T. Jones made his appearance in the town, and located a farm on parts of Sections 14 and 23. He also erected the first cabin in the town, and pursued farming with varying success for many years. During the same year, Mr. Jones was followed by Barrett Williams, who cultivated a few acres of land on parts of Sections 15 and 22, Township 8, Range 5. He also erected a small cabin, and continued farming there for several years. Immigration to this town during the next year was slow and uncertain ; but by the year 1845, a number of pioneers, noted for their uprightness, courage and perseverance, had located here. Among the number were William Persell, William F. Jenkins, Peter Lloyd, Samuel Titus, William Wallace, John Shaw and Isaac Farwell. These all made claims in different parts of the town, principally in the vicinity of the present village of Arena. The initiatory steps were now taken toward the development of agriculture in the town, and following in the wake of the first permanent settlers there came many others, who engaged in agricultural pursuits. About this time, came William Bywater, Charles W. Sutcliffe, Frederick Gutsloe, William Guthrie and John May. During the spring of 1846, John Shaw, Robert Leach, Allen Leach, Isaac Farwell and William E. Shimmons became part and parcel of the territory since dignified by the historic appellation of Arena. Among the influx of settlers following those mentioned were Lanson and Alvin Culver, Lyman and Henry Lindsey, John Hand, John Calkins, Thomas Harrison, Goodladd, Luke Farwell, Nelson Daniels, Robert Emery, William Dawson, Dr. Goss, J. S. Walker, McIntosh, Higby, John Stewart, Joshua Rhodes, S. Norton, Watkins, Thomas Rockwell, John Hand, William Tyler, A. B. Anderson, Aaron Edwards and Dr. Addison. These located farms in different portions of the town. It is not assumed that the list is complete ; there were perhaps others who immigrated to this town during the years mentioned ;

but their locations or names could not be ascertained by the searcher after facts in that connection.

British Emigration Society.—The history of the early settlement of Arena would be incomplete without mention of the efforts of the "British Temperance Emigration Society," of which a number of those already mentioned, who came in 1846, were members. This was a benevolent society, organized in Liverpool by Robert Gost and Charles Wilson, for the purpose of assisting the British mechanics and laboring men to procure homes in America. The association being organized, Lawrence Hayworth, a benevolent gentleman of wealth and leisure, was chosen President. The plan of the society was to allow all mechanics and laborers desiring homes in this country to become members by paying into the common fund a certain amount, which was to be applied toward the purchase of eighty-acre shares of land. These shares were drawn by ballot, and each eighty-acre share was to have a five-acre lot fenced and broken and a house erected thereon. The society elected two commissioners, Charles Reeves and Charles Wilson, estate and deputy estate stewards, whose duty it was to pay off all indebtedness incurred by the purchase of lands, improvements, etc. The first lot of emigrants was sent by this society in the spring of 1844, all of whom located in Dane County. Emigrants representing this association got no farther at first than the eastern part of the town, though their agents went further west and laid out what was afterward known as

Hayworth.—In 1846, Charles Reeves and Charles Wilson, principal members of the "Emigration Society" spoken of, were deputized, in company with five or six others, to choose a site on the banks of the Wisconsin, in this county, suitable for a village. Accordingly, a piece of land was selected on Sections 11 and 12, Town 8, Range 4, and staked out into town lots of one acre each in size. Any member of the society was privileged to purchase ten lots, if they desired so many, at the Government price. And a good many did buy, but none of them settled on their purchase. The situation was named Hayworth, in honor of the President of the society. Not long after the place was platted, John Barnard came here and erected a store and tavern, and started a good ferry, and within a few years a steam saw-mill was built here by Cole & Everett. The store, tavern, mill, and various kinds of business did not flourish to any extent, and eventually everything was abandoned to the inevitable Norwegian. There is at present a cemetery at this point which is used largely by the commonwealth, and which is the oldest in the town.

Although the intentions embodied in this organization were very commendable, yet it fell far short of success, and what once promised so much is now known only in a remembrance of the past. The cause of its failure might be attributed to the fact that the emigrants could procure lands from the Government at merely a nominal sum, and much less than the amount required by the association; aside from this, a great many of the number were practical mechanics, and engaged, each at his particular trade, and abandoned their farms. Many of those that continued in their agricultural pursuits have become influential and wealthy citizens of their town.

During the years succeeding 1846, the population increased rapidly, and Arena began to grow in influence and importance, until now it is one of the most populous as well as being one of the most important towns in the county.

In 1845, the enterprising citizens of Arena, desiring a market as well as a metropolis for their town, forthwith laid out the village of Dover, on Section 13, Town 8, Range 5. Here, soon after, a tavern and store were started by Messrs. Higby & Walker, who did a good business for several years; and William Guthrie established himself in the blacksmithing business, and for many years was the only blacksmith in the town. As the surrounding country became settled, the business of the little village increased constantly, and finally attracted other store-keepers and men of various business propensities.

The first post office in the town of Arena was established here certainly as early as 1847, and was kept here until 1876, when it was discontinued. David Hukm was the last Postmaster. The old Dover House is still standing as a relic of what might have been.

In 1856, a grist-mill was erected in the village by Joshua Rhodes and Henry Lindsey, who put in two run of stone, and for a number of years did a successful milling business. This mill is now operated by N. Kirch. The quality of flour here has always been of a uniform standard, and is equal to any manufactured in Southwestern Wisconsin. This village did a flourishing business until 1856, when the railroad favored its new rival of Arena by locating a station at the latter point. From this time dates the decadence of this once prosperous place, and the flouring-mill still in operation is the only evidence that an extended business was ever transacted in this now defunct village.

To continue the list of settlers who located in the town of Arena before 1850, there were Richard Hodgson, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Porter, Richard Mabett, G. M. Ashmore, Mr. Emery. Among others who came about this time were G. C. Meigs, James Manville, John Mabett, William Dawson, John Hobbs, Samuel Norton, Jacob Dodge, Henry and Jonathan Ingraham, Reuben James, John Porter, Mr. Caldwell, D. Lattimore and William T. Ansdale. Of the old settlers and pioneers of Arena still living are Christopher Mabett, Peter Lloyd, William, John, Richard, Frank, David and Jonathan Hodgson, William Aaron, William E. Roe, James Alick, Andrew and Robert McCutchin, James Allison, William Bishop, John Hagman, Charles Stublely, Thomas Wilson, John Renyard, Charles Trainor, J. M. Wilson, George McFarland, Henry and William Caldwell, W. T. Boardman, John Goodladd and David Lloyd.

The cause of education has always received the closest attention from the citizens of Arena, having been fostered and promoted until their schools now rank along with the best in the county. In about 1846 a schoolhouse was erected on Section 16, Town 8, Range 5, now distinguished by District No. 6. Here the few children in the town attended school, some walking four and five miles daily. This school was continued from that time, and as the increase of population demanded, other schools were established in different parts of the town and schoolhouses erected. There are now in the town sixteen separate and joint school districts and ten school-houses.

Shortly after the settlement of the town, the "circuit rider" made his appearance among the pioneers, and preached the Gospel and laid the foundation for the guidance of the spiritual destinies of the citizens. For a number of years, religious services were held in the dwellings of the different settlers by circuit preachers. Those early efforts have at last culminated in the organization of four congregations and the erection of as many church buildings. These are the Congregationalists, Adventists, German Methodists and St. John's Catholic, the last being located on Section 36, Town 8, Range 5.

The first grist-mill was erected in 1852, and is located on Section 23, Town 8, Range 5. It was erected by Henry Rowel and G. C. Meigs, on or near the site of a saw-mill, which was erected by Joshua Rhodes as early as 1847, and which was the first and only saw-mill in this part of the county for many years. The mill is familiarly known as the "model mill," and has three run of stone, and is now owned and operated by William E. Rowe. This mill has always been over-crowded with custom work, its trade extending for many miles around.

On Section 14, Town 7, Range 4, is located the grist-mill owned by Michael Lucy, operated by the Blue Mounds Creek water-power. At this mill a superior article of flour is manufactured, being the equal of any work in the county. A mill was built by Henry Folks on Section 13, Town 7, Range 5, in 1860, but did not run many years. Eventually it was sold and the machinery removed to Sauk County.

One of the commendable early enterprises was a nursery of choice fruits, started here by John Hand, one of the English emigrants, in 1846 or 1847. This nursery, which was continued for several years, was known as the Barnum place, and was the first one in the county. Since that early effort, fruits, both large and small, have been cultivated quite extensively in the town by some of the farmers, rather to provide for home necessities than for the purpose of selling. Although some is sold each year in the villages, many of the upland districts furnish very good locations for orchards, as the soil is well adapted to their growth, and the advantages of protecting hills, to intercept the winter blasts, can be obtained.

In 1873, the south part of Arena was visited by a hail and rain storm, so terrible in its power and effects that none who were on the scene, where the elements raged their worst, will ever forget the circumstance. The very flood-gates of the surcharged clouds seemed to have been suddenly opened, and torrents of rain, with chunks of ice as large as a man's fist, were precipitated to the ground, for a time creating a minature deluge and destroying all sorts of produce, and killing pigs, sheep and fowls, and doing an amount of damage scarcely credible during the short time that the storm continued. The damage done in Arena Village mentioned, did not compare with that in the country adjacent, where the storm was the most furious; those who were eye-witnesses say that nothing to compare with it has ever been experienced here before or since.

OLD ARENA.

This place, which was at one time the leading village in the town, and which was expected to continue such, began to decline after the coming of the railroad, when the other village of the same name started, and within a few years it was a village only in name.

The land where it was situated, Section 8, Town 8, Range 5, was first purchased from the Government by Ebenezer Brigham, the pioneer of Dane County, and a man by the name of Arthur Bronson. In 1848, G. M. Ashmore bought Bronson's interest, then he and Mr. Brigham, in the following year, laid out a village plat. According to the statement of Mr. Brigham, this point had been a sort of trading rendezvous for the Indians for a good many years before, and had been called Arena, probably on account of the sandy situation. The same year that the village was platted, Mr. Ashmore erected two frame buildings—one to live in and one for a store. Within two or three years after, there were two or three stores in operation and a tavern and various mechanic shops. The principal merchants were Frank Andrews and William Brodie; the tavern-keeper, Mr. Caldwell. At that time, a large amount of business was done here, especially in selling lumber. In 1849, a road was laid out from Dodgeville via Arena to Baraboo, and Mr. Ashmore accordingly chartered a ferry. The conveyance was a flat-boat, which was worked over the river with poles. In 1853 or 1854, Dr. Brisbane, the first physician and preacher, came here from the South, and, believing that he saw a chance for a paying business, purchased the ferry privilege from Mr. Ashmore and spent several hundred dollars in putting in a horse boat and making other improvements, but the investment proved nearly a dead loss, for the business fell off so greatly within a short time that he abandoned the ferry. Mr. Brisbane also kept tavern here.

In 1854, Albert and Fred Curtis erected a steam-mill here, which was operated for several years, and about the same time Mr. Andrews erected a warehouse about where it was supposed the railroad would pass, but, contrary to the expectations of all parties, the village was left to oneside.

A postoffice was established here in 1850, with William Ferris as Postmaster. Eventually William Brodie was appointed and held the office until it was moved to New Arena. There is no business done here now, and the only residents are a few Norwegians. Within the past two years, a little above where the old ferry used to run, a good ferry, owned by the people on both sides of the river, was put in operation.

NEW ARENA.

Throughout the West, within the last thirty years, the chief motors toward the upbuilding of villages and cities, and it may be added with equal consistency, toward the destruction of others, have been the railroads. Wherever these mighty representatives of commercial growth and general development, as well as moneyed power, become established, there are found rapidly growing business centers, while those places which are but short distances removed from those arbiters of the destinies of small communities, begin to fall into decay, and eventually become known only to the memory of man as "what have been."

New Arena is located on the bottom lands bordering the south bank of the Wisconsin, on Section 16, or what was formerly called School Section. The land was first claimed from the State by G. M. Ashmore, who, in 1855, after the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad had

been surveyed through this part of Wisconsin, sold to Peter Louis Moore, making a general sale of property to the amount of several thousand dollars. At that time, everything was in a natural condition. The sandy flats overgrown, for the most part, with weeds and brush, it may be conjectured, presented anything but an inviting or encouraging appearance to the adventurous merchant or settler. But the course of time improves and subdues, mellows and re-shapes, until the rudest forms and conditions, under the hands of enterprising men, assume entirely different aspects, both attractive and agreeable. Thus it may be seen in this locality; but a few short years have winged their flight into the deeps of oblivion, and the entire scene has undergone a marvelous change. One of the liveliest villages on this branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has sprung into existence, with most of the various elements of social, civil and commercial life in full and promising activity. Large numbers of stores and mechanics' shops are busily engaged from day to day in dispensing their commodities to the farmers, taking their cash and produce in exchange, while the hotels are daily thronged with travelers and those who come here to trade from long distances or to ship their products. Several churches and a good school provide for the moral and intellectual needs of the inhabitants, and, in a word, we have before us the wilderness converted to the uses of civilization in its highest type. Arena, as a business point, is acknowledged to be one of the best in the county, and one of the best on the line of the road—more especially with regard to the sale and shipment of live stock, very large quantities of which are sent to market through this channel. Considering the size of the place, there is doubtless as much trading done here as at any other village in the State, and perhaps more.

The original village plat was made for Mr. Mohr, in October, 1856, and another plat, or rather addition, was laid by H. Zinkeisen September 4, 1866.

The first buildings erected here were the depot and the old warehouse of Curtis & Brothers, one of whom was the first depot agent. These were built in the fall of 1856, and are standing yet.

The next building in the village was the old Carter House, which was erected here for a hotel in the spring of 1857. This building is standing yet, but is a rather superannuated looking structure. A portion of this building was moved up from Old Arena.

Before the house was entirely finished, the first grand ball or house-warming was given, which is remembered as having been a most happy occasion and favorable send-off for the place in amusements. People came from far and wide to the jollification, and thus was celebrated the first party ever given in Arena. Mr. Carter's wife, now Mrs. Reeves, still lives in the place, and is recognized as having been the first woman in the village.

In 1857 or 1858, the old stage house, familiarly known as the Farmers' Hotel, was built by William Broady. This was at first erected for a store, but the first intention was subsequently changed, and the building enlarged to accommodate the large stage travel which was then going through the country from this point to Mineral Point and other interior places. The building, which is a large, rambling affair, is now used for a private dwelling.

The stage company at that time was Davis & Mohr, of Milwaukee. The travel, during the first year after the railroad came, was so great that several four-horse Concord coaches left each day, loaded down with emigrants and prospectors, and, indeed, for several years a thriving business was done in this direction. But the glory of staging days has passed away, and never again will be seen the splendid teams that used to go dashing through the country—the pride of the Jehus and envy of all the teamsters far and near.

A store was first opened here in 1858, by F. T. S. Ansdale, in the unoccupied building which stands near the Wisconsin House. This establishment was not continued a great many years. The next store was opened by Barnard & Son in 1859, in the building now occupied by Edwards & Hughes. A German by the name of John Hattman was the first blacksmith to begin business here; his shop stood a little off from the village plat.

The first death occurred in 1858, when a little child, belonging to a man by the name of Freeman, died.

The first marriage which occurred in the village before 1840 was a rather novel affair. A miller by the name of Walker, having imbibed pretty freely one day, called at the Carter Hotel to see the servant girl, Mary J. Haythorn. When he arrived, Mary was up to her elbows in a large washing, but, nothing daunted, Walker proceeded to make love, or rather carry out his former love-making, by proposing that they should get married. To this the girl promptly assented. D. M. Jones, the minister, was sent for, and, without further ceremony, the knot was tied and the twain made one.

The above-mentioned minister was the first one to hold forth in the village, and during his time was the acknowledged life of the Christian cause in this vicinity. He was probably chiefly influential in establishing more societies and building more churches than any other man, or five men, in the county. As a worker in the cause of Christ, he was a credit to the village and county.

A schoolhouse was built here in 1839, and a school begun the same year by a Miss Hollister. The school had not been in operation long when a prairie fire came rushing down on to the little hamlet, driven by a wind so fierce and strong that the flames were carried from twelve to fifteen feet into the air. The schoolhouse and blacksmith-shop were the first reached, and immediately caught on fire and were burned down, as was a stable containing a couple of cows. For a time there was imminent danger that the entire place would be burned, as almost before the people were aware of what was to pay, the barn connected with the Carter House was on fire. However, by making great exertions, the inhabitants succeeded in extinguishing it and saving the place. The possibility of such a fire as that is described as having been starting up indicates in what an uncultivated state the country must have been.

At the present time, there is a commodious schoolhouse, which has two departments, erected several years ago at an aggregate expense of \$1,200. The inhabitants have also been ambitious enough to purchase a fine bell, an unusual addition to an ordinary schoolhouse.

The only exceptional manufacturing ever attempted here was by D. M. Jones, who about twelve years ago erected the steam grist and saw mill, which has lain idle since his death.

After John Barnard came here, in 1858, the post office was moved from Old Arena to New Arena, and he was appointed Postmaster. He did not hold the office long before F. T. S. Ansdale was appointed in his place. He kept the office in his store during the time he held it. From him it was transferred to William Everett, who still kept the office in Ansdale's store. About 1865, by circulating a petition as being a Republican, E. R. Bovee obtained the office. Mr. Bovee was then railroad agent, and kept the office in the depot. In 1868, the incumbent, W. H. Jones, was appointed, and has retained the office constantly since that time.

During the war, the inhabitants of Arena were unusually active in sending assistance to the cause of the North, and after the three months' service was ended, two of the soldiers of that time, George Ashmore and William H. Brisbane, enlisted Company G, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, at this point. While the enlistment was going on, the men were boarded at the old Farmers' Hotel, which was then managed by Jared Adams, who is still living in the village, one of the pioneers of Iowa County, who came to Mineral Point in 1837. In February of 1869, the village was devastated by a very serious conflagration. The fire started in a small building on Lot 1, occupied by John Wilkinson, a tailor, and thence it spread to the tavern of Patrick Smith to the east of it, and another building to the west of it, owned by N. Hodgson, both of which were destroyed. For a time the destruction of the business part of the village seemed almost inevitable, but after a time it was subdued with no other loss than above mentioned.

There are now three churches in the village—a Congregationalist, a German Methodist and an Advent Church.

The Congregational Society was organized in 1855, and the church was erected principally through the efforts of David M. Jones, in 1864, and is the oldest church in the place. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and the church is in a healthy state.

The German Methodist Church was built about nine years ago, under the management of the Primitive Methodist Society, organized in 1871, by the Germans and Americans, to be used by both nationalities. Subsequently, that society became disorganized, and the edifice passed into the hands of the Germans, who use it now exclusively.

The Adventist Society was organized in 1872, by Elder G. P. Thompson, as Pastor, with sixty-two members. The church was built within the two following years. This society is in a flourishing condition.

Occasion is taken here to commend to future generations the devout and self-sacrificing labors of the Rev. D. M. Jones, who was Pastor here for fifteen years, and did more for the cause of Christ and toward the upbuilding of churches than any other three ministers who have ever been stationed in the county.

There are two secret societies in the place—a lodge of Good Templars, which has been in active operation for several years, and a juvenile cold water temple, which is also in a thriving condition.

The great hail-storm which visited the town of Arena, in 1877, punished the village pretty severely, by breaking out a large number of window lights all over the place, and by doing other damage of a serious character. But aside from the few occurrences mentioned, Arena has suffered little injury since it began its existence, from fire or other causes, which certainly is a matter for congratulation; and at the present time it is in a healthy and thriving condition.

The business of the place is now represented by three general stores, Smith & Murphy, Z. Bernard and William Jones; two drug and general merchandise, Edwards & Hughes and William H. Jones; one hardware store, D. J. Davis; one furniture store, J. D. Hildebrand; two harness-shops, W. C. Meffert and Patrick Smith; three shoe-shops, Thomas Hamilton, Thomas Knipe and L. D. Billington; one watchmaker, Charles Reeve; one tailor, Hugh Cork; three blacksmiths, Benoy & Caspar, Billington & Son, and Shinnaman & Rothenberger; one wagon-shop, Williams & Edwards; one milliner, Mrs. M. A. Reeves; two lumber yards, S. J. Joeske and D. H. Williams; three hotels and saloons—Farmer's Hotel, Andrew McCutchen; Commercial Hotel and Saloon, Patrick Smith; Wisconsin House and Saloon, Lewis Enoc.

There is also a firm of stock and grain buyers, W. J. Roberts, R. Lloyd and J. Harris, that are doing a very extensive business. Their average shipments are one car load per diem the year round. This firm now uses three warehouses, but at one time there were five in use here.

The physicians are Dr. Wilcox and D. L. Pinkerton. William Brisbane, Jr., lawyer, and H. B. Parker, depot agent.

HELENA STATION.

This station of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., is located near the Wisconsin River, Section 16, Township 8, Range 4, Town of Arena. It was founded in 1861, by William Bartlett, who circulated a subscription among the surrounding farmers, and raised an amount which proved sufficient inducement to the railroad company to establish a station at this point. Here Mr. Bartlett erected a depot, and was the first to offer proposals for the patronage of the public. Josiah Ward came here soon after, and commenced purchasing grain. He was followed, in 1863, by John Barnard, who erected a warehouse. Mr. Barnard is recognized by the historian in his researches as one of the pioneer business men of the villages of Highland, Old Arena, New Arena, and also at the embryo village of Hayworth.

In 1862, Alvah Culver moved his large hotel up from "old town," and is recorded as the first tavern-keeper at the Station. This subsequently passed into the hands of William Bartlett, who has since removed to Iowa. The hotel building was taken down, placed on flat cars, and removed to the future home of Mr. Bartlett in Iowa. At the founding of the Station, William Burdell located here and followed his trade as a mechanic.

In 1872, the Helena Hotel was built by John R. Mabbett, and is recognized by the public as being one of the best hotels located along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

At the laying out of the village the post office was removed from the "old town," and established here, with William Bartlett as first Postmaster. The office is still continued, the following persons having served as Postmasters: G. R. Nicke, T. J. Hungerford and A. J. Lockman the incumbent.

The present schoolhouse was built in 1867, and will accommodate fifty scholars.

Religious services were held here occasionally by ministers from different points in the vicinity from the very first.

This village is now on the high road to success, and gives promise of a bright future. It is estimated that \$75,000 is paid out here during the winter season for stock and grain alone, which is ample evidence of a large trade as well as sales.

The business interests of Helena are now represented in general merchandise, by W. M. Austin and A. J. Lockman; Helena Hotel, J. R. Mabbett; boot and shoe maker, Charles Villimant; blacksmiths, James Evanson, A. McKinzie; wagon and carriage maker, Henry Mabbett; stock and grain buyers, W. A. McKinzie, P. King, Sr.

Official Record.—The town organization of Arena was effected April 3, 1849, at the house of D. L. McIntosh. An appropriation of \$25 was made at this meeting by the voters to defray current expenses, and 2½ mills on the dollar was levied on taxable property to defray school expenses. For the derivation of the name, etc., consult the "early polling places."

The officers elected in the town from 1849 to 1880, have been as follows:

- 1849—J. S. Walker, Chairman; John Stuart, Clerk.
- 1850—Robert Emery, Chairman; Robert Gorst, Clerk.
- 1851—Robert Emery, Chairman; Charles W. Sutcliff, Clerk.
- 1852—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; Charles W. Sutcliff, Clerk.
- 1853—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; H. W. Tincham, Clerk.
- 1854—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; H. W. Tincham, Clerk.
- 1855—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; Stephen B. Dilley, Clerk.
- 1856—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; John T. Jones, Clerk.
- 1857—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; William A. Brodie, Clerk.
- 1858—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; William A. Brodie, Clerk.
- 1859—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; William A. Brodie, Clerk.
- 1860—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; C. O. Ashmore, Clerk.
- 1861—William E. Rowe, Chairman; William A. McKinzie, Clerk.
- 1862—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; C. O. Ashmore, Clerk.
- 1863—John Hodgson, Chairman; C. O. Ashmore, Clerk.
- 1864—John Hodgson, Chairman; John Hagman, Clerk.
- 1865—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; S. J. Yorker, Clerk.
- 1866—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; B. E. Meigs, Clerk.
- 1867—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; B. E. Meigs, Clerk.
- 1868—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; B. E. Meigs, Clerk.
- 1869—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; John W. Edwards, Clerk.
- 1870—G. M. Ashmore, Chairman; John W. Edwards, Clerk.
- 1871—John W. Edwards, Chairman; William H. Jones, Clerk.
- 1872—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; D. W. Inman, Clerk.
- 1873—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; D. W. Inman, Clerk.
- 1874—G. C. Meigs, Chairman; D. W. Inman, Clerk.
- 1875—William E. Rowe, Chairman; D. W. Inman, Clerk.
- 1876—John W. Edwards, Chairman; P. W. Perry, Clerk.
- 1877—E. Wyman, Chairman; G. C. Meigs, Clerk.
- 1878—E. Wyman, Chairman; R. S. Peavy, Clerk.
- 1879—William E. Rowe, Chairman; D. W. Inman, Clerk.
- 1880—William E. Rowe, Chairman; G. C. Meigs, Clerk.
- 1849—David McIntosh, John Hand, Supervisors; William E. Shimons, Treasurer; Robert Emery, Assessor.

- 1850—William Wallace, Samuel Titus, Supervisors ; Peter Lloyd, Treasurer ; Thomas Harrison, Assessor.
- 1851—R. S. Whyte, Samuel F. Steele, Supervisors ; Richard Mabbott, Treasurer ; Thomas Harrison, Assessor.
- 1852—William L. Dawson, John Culver, Supervisors ; John Hodgson, Treasurer ; John T. Jones, Assessor.
- 1853—John Culver, Nathaniel Hatch, Supervisors ; Henry Powell, Treasurer ; Thomas Harrison, Assessor.
- 1854—John Barnard, Nathaniel Hatch, Supervisors ; Richard Mabbott, Treasurer ; Thomas Harrison, Assessor.
- 1855—John Barnard, Nathaniel Hatch, Supervisors ; John Wilkinson, Treasurer ; Samuel F. Steele, Assessor.
- 1856—Richard Hodgson, Thomas Harrison, Supervisors ; Francis Hodgson, Treasurer ; William Raynor, Assessor.
- 1857—Thomas Harrison, John Hodgson, Supervisors ; J. G. Slieter, Treasurer ; William H. Brisbane, Assessor.
- 1858—Thomas Harrison, John Hodgson, Supervisors ; G. C. Meigs, Treasurer ; John Calkins, Assessor.
- 1859—Thomas Harrison, Alexander McCutchin, Supervisors ; John Cowen, Treasurer ; J. S. Huggins, Assessor.
- 1860—Thomas Harrison, William L. Dawson, Supervisors ; Alexander McCutchin, Treasurer ; J. S. Huggins, Assessor.
- 1861—Robert McCutchin, Thomas Harrison, Supervisors ; C. F. Parks, Treasurer ; William A. Ward, Assessor.
- 1862—C. F. Parks, Christopher Mabbott, Supervisors ; John Dowling, Treasurer ; John Hodgson, Assessor.
- 1863—Richard Huston, Robert Hamilton, Supervisors ; Alexander McCutchin, Treasurer ; Isaac Farwell, Assessor.
- 1864—William A. Ward, C. F. Parks, Supervisors ; Alexander McCutchin, Treasurer ; Thomas Harrison, Assessor.
- 1865—Josiah Ward, John Anderson, Supervisors ; G. C. Meigs, Treasurer ; Isaac Farwell, Assessor.
- 1866—Robert Hamilton, John Anderson, Supervisors ; G. C. Meigs, Treasurer ; John Wilkinson, Assessor.
- 1867—Robert Hamilton, John Anderson, Supervisors ; Alexander McCutchin, Treasurer ; John Hogan, Assessor.
- 1868—John Wilson, John Anderson, Supervisors ; John Hogan, Treasurer ; John S. Williams, Assessor.
- 1869—John R. Mabbott, John Wilson, Supervisors ; D. G. Jones, Treasurer ; J. S. Huggins, Assessor.
- 1870—John G. Tyler, John Wilkinson, Supervisors ; John Hogan, Treasurer ; Isaac Farwell, Assessor.
- 1871—William Ellsworth, A. Culver, Supervisors ; S. W. Dawson, Treasurer ; Johnathan Hodgson, Assessor.
- 1872—John R. Mabbott, James J. Davis, Supervisors ; John Hogan, Treasurer ; Johnathan Hodgson, Assessor.
- 1873—John R. Mabbott, James J. Davis, Supervisors ; John Hogan, Treasurer ; H. H. Ray, Assessor.
- 1874—John G. Tyler, John Hodgson, Supervisors ; John W. Edwards, Treasurer ; H. H. Ray, Assessor.
- 1875—Hans Knudson, Michael Powers, Supervisors ; John W. Edwards, Treasurer ; John Hogan, Assessor.

1876—Robert McCutchin, Henry Lindley, Supervisors; S. W. Dawson, Treasurer; John Hodgson, Assessor.

1877—Robert McCutchin, Christian Hottman, Supervisors; Stephen Dawson, Treasurer; John Hogan, Assessor.

1878—Robert McCutchin, Christian Hottman, Supervisors; Walter Yorker, Treasurer; John Hogan, Assessor.

1879—Henry P. Lynch, William C. Whitt, Supervisors; Walter Yorker, Treasurer; E. R. Bovee, Assessor.

1880—Henry P. Lynch, Hans Knudson, Supervisors; Clements Morbach, Treasurer; John Wilkinson, Assessor.

In June 20, 1853, a special election was held in the town of Arena, for and against a proposition to raise money to aid the railroad. There were 49 votes cast, of which 29 were against the proposition, and 20 in favor of the proposition.

In 1862, the town raised \$1,500 for soldier's bounty; 1863, \$4,476.89; 1864, \$7,837.53; 1865, \$6,150; 1866, \$1,500.

TOWN OF CLYDE.

This town organization was effected in 1849. The first town meeting was held at the house of Ephraim Norton, on the 3d day of April, 1849. William See was chosen Moderator, and the following officers were elected: William See, Chairman; Lucius Mears and F. Frost, Supervisors; George W. See, Treasurer; Hiram Heath, Assessor; Ephraim Norton, Clerk and Justice of the Peace; Hiram Heath, Constable; Charles D. Smith, Superintendent of Schools. At this meeting, it was voted to raise, by taxation, one-half of one per cent on assessed values for school purposes, and \$30 for contingent expenses. The ensuing annual town meeting was to be held at the same place. In November following, at the election for County Judge, there were but eleven votes polled.

For information concerning precinct, see general history.

Comparatively speaking, this town is of modern development, its first permanent settlers having located within its limits nearly twenty years after the first settlement of the county. While in the majority of the towns of the county the mines were being operated, the forests being felled, and the incipient farms of the husbandmen being cultivated with energy, Clyde was reposing in peace and almost total solitude undisturbed by woodman's ax or cow boy's whistle.

But eventually, during the year 1845, the inevitable pioneer in search of fortune and a quiet and pleasant home, the blessings of which he desired to win for the support of old age, strayed into the territory now embraced by the town lines, and located a small farm, thus paving the way for those who followed in his footprints that have since, by their various efforts, rendered this one of the leading agricultural as well as stock-growing districts in the county.

To the Irish belongs the honor of having made the first permanent settlement in the town. John Burns with his wife and family, left the State of Michigan and emigrated to Wisconsin in the spring of 1845, and located on Section 15. Here he built a small log cabin and cultivated a few acres of ground, which small beginning has culminated in a large and valuable farm. He was followed by Michael Murphy, who located a small farm in the vicinity of Burns' claim, and continued improving and adding thereto until the original tract has been developed into a well-tilled and attractive farm. The winter of this year, which is remembered by the pioneers of the county as having set in early, and as having been one of unusual severity, debarred others from locating here this season; for rather than brave the inclement weather and inconveniences of a frontier settlement during a cold winter, many were content to stay in a more pleasant if not warmer locality.

Anthony Bonert, a native of Germany found his way to the future Clyde in the spring of 1846, he being the first of the thrifty and intelligent class of Germans now inhabiting this town.

There came during the years 1847 and 1848, Judge Butterfield, B. S. Butterfield, Nat Butterfield, David Bigelow, James Kinzie, Ephraim Norton, Dr. Aaron Frost, Nelson Frost, Benjamin Frost, James Dunbar and Smith Burris, the Carroll family and William See. Nearly

all of these are remembered as having been men of ability and enterprise of such a character as to give the town an impetus on the road of improvement, that has very materially aided in placing it in its present advanced position. Their claims were located in different parts of the town, some along Otter Creek and others near the Wisconsin River. The few succeeding years settlers did not come in so rapidly.

In 1846, George Lee made his appearance, also William Ward and Reuben Cameron. Among the arrivals in 1850 and 1851 were Michael and James Melody, John Enos, the old Indian who lived and died on Section 21, John Doherty, Mr. Hoover and sons John, Thomas and William, Thomas Gorman and Asa and Darius Knight. There probably were others who came here during the years mentioned, but many of them remained only a few years, some returning whence they came, while others have been lost amid the varying scenes of this eventful existence, and are now known only in connection with the past.

The advent of the years 1852 and 1853 brought to the town, A. C. Thurber, Stephen Gile, Asa Gile, Patrick Flynn, Samuel Reams, Ransom Miller and sons George and James, Michael Flynn, Barney Donnelly, and Asel and Reuben Razey. About this time, agriculture became developed to quite an extent, the size and number of the farms were being increased from year to year and a corresponding amount of produce was being raised. This state of affairs attracted numerous settlers, so that during the year 1853 and 1854 the population increased rapidly. Prominent among the number who came about this time were, Frank Martell, Michael Mears, Arnold Hoxey, Patrick, Thomas and Cornelius Sheldon, Dennis Shannon, Barney Eagan, Arnold Clarke and Joseph Limmix.

A post office was established in Clyde at an early day as soon after the settlement of the town as the increase of the population required. Ephriam Norton was appointed first Postmaster, and kept the office at his dwelling on Section 26. He was succeeded by James Kenzie. Eventually this office was discontinued. In 1875, another was established, and Abel Thurber appointed Postmaster. On January 10, 1880, Mr. Thurber transmitted the office paraphernalia to Washington, and resigned his position as Postmaster, thus ending this one. The entire receipts of the office were but \$4 per year, which was not one-fourth enough to compensate him for the labor required to manage it.

The cause of education has not been disregarded in this town, but has been fostered to a commendable degree. The first school in town was taught by George Parr, in Mr. Norton's cooper-shop, in 1850, and as early as 1851 the school was transferred to a small schoolhouse erected for that purpose on Section 24. A man named Anderson was the first teacher. From this small beginning schools sprung up rapidly in different parts of the town, and have been continued with flattering success ever since. There are now in the town five school buildings with excellent accommodations, which require the services of five teachers. The salaries paid here are such as to enable the school board to procure teachers from among the best in the country.

The first religious services were held as early as 1851, by William See, who acted as leader or preacher, and held meetings in the dwellings of the settlers. The first regular minister was Rev. Arthur Laughlin, a Congregationalist, who was located in the town of Wyoming. Father McDonald was the first Catholic priest who visited the town. He came here in 1852, and celebrated mass at Thomas Dunbar's, and afterward, occasionally, at the residence of Michael Murphy. The Catholic Church, which is located on Section 10, was built about 1865; the congregation is attended by the priest from Highland. The Norwegian Lutheran Church, in the southern part of the town, was dedicated in 1878. This church is nicely located, well finished, and has a good-sized congregation.

Mills.—In 1848 or 1849, the first grist-mill in the town was built by William See and James Kinzie, Sr., on Otter Creek. A year or two later Mr. Kinzie erected, near the grist-mill, a saw-mill, which he continued to run with success, in connection with the grist-mill, until 1868, when a freshet came and the creek overflowed its banks and played havoc with the country along its course. The mills were swept from their foundations and completely destroyed and carried away with the rush of water. The grist-mill was rebuilt two or three years there-

after, by Charles Frost and Robert Kinzie. Shortly after this, they also rebuilt the saw-mill, which, with the grist-mill, is now owned by Peter Bourgeault. These mills are crowded to their utmost capacity, their trade being very extensive. On Section 10, in the southern part of the town, is located the grist-mill now owned by Mr. Pearcy. This mill has some excellent run of stone, and the quality of the flour is the equal of any in the county.

About twenty-five years ago, a charter for a ferry between this town and Lone Rock, on the opposite shore of the Wisconsin River, was granted to Reuben Razey. This ferry is still continued, and is of great convenience to the citizens of each town.

The first marriage in the town was culminated in 1850, John Messersmith performing the ceremony. The contracting parties were James Dunbar and Catherine Murphy. The two first births in the town were children of Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Dunbar.

The first deaths in the town occurred in 1850, they being Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield, who succumbed to the cholera epidemic of that year. They were interred in the old burying-ground on Mr. Norton's farm.

First Chicago Poll List.—In this connection is presented an exact copy of the contents of a rare old document, the record of the first election held in the precinct, now city of Chicago, which is now in the possession of Robert Kinzie, of Avoca, son of James Kinzie, who was for many years a resident of Clyde. This transcript will doubtless prove of interest to very many of our readers, besides being a valuable contribution to the historical records of the great Northwest, and particularly that greatest city of this wide area, Chicago; therefore we take a pleasure in printing it:

At an election held at the house of James Kinzie, in the Chicago Precinct, Peoria County, State of Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1830, the undernamed electors appeared and voted as follows (viz.):

NAMES OF VOTERS.	FOR GOVERNOR.	FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Stephen Scott.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
John B. Beaubien.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
Leon Bawerassa.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
B. Haughton.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Jesse Walker.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Madore B. Beaubien.....	William Kinney.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
John B. Chevellaier.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
James Kinzie.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Russell E. Hecock.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
James Brown.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
Joseph La Fromboise.....	William Kinney.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
John L. Davue.....	William Kinney.....	Zadock Casey.
William See.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
John Vanhorn.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
John Man.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
David Van Eaton.....	William Kinney.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Stephen Mack.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
Jonathan A. Bailey.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Alexander McDonald.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
John C. Hogan.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
David McKee.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Bill Caldwell.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
Joseph Thebault.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
Peter Froueck.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
Mark Beaubien.....	William Kinney.....	James Adams.
Laurent Martin.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Jone Leccerd.....	John Reynolds.....	Zadock Casey.
Joseph Buskey.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.
Muhoes Welch.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Francis La Duier.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Lewis Gandy.....	John Reynolds.....	Rigdon B. Slocumb.
Pevish Laclars.....	John Reynolds.....	James Adams.

At an election at the house of James Kinzie, in the Chicago Precinct, County of Peoria, State of Illinois, on Monday the 2d day of August, A. D. 1830, the following-named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following-described office (viz.):

John Reynolds had twenty-two votes for Governor. William Kinney had ten votes for Governor. Rigdon B. Slocumb had seventeen votes for Lieutenant Governor. James Adams had twelve votes for Lieutenant Governor. Zadock Casey had two votes for Lieutenant Governor. Certified by us,

Attest :

JESSE WALKER,
MADORE B. BEAUBIEN,
Clerks of the Election.

RUSSEL E. HEACOCK,
JOHN B. BEAUBIEN,
JAMES KINZIE,

Judges of Election.

One of the judges failing to attend, the two present appointed Russel E. Heacock to fill his place, there being no Justice of the Peace present at the election.

JOHN B. BEAUBIEN.
JAMES KINZIE.

TOWN OF EDEN.

This small town, erected only some three years ago, is really the garden spot of the county. As its name fully designates, it is almost a farmer's Eden, being naturally well adapted in almost every way to the production, in great perfection, of all the agricultural products, either indigenous or acclimated.

The inhabitants are, as in contiguous localities, a combination of various nationalities, and almost uniformly represent a high standard of character. The churches, of which there are three, are well supported; and the schools, of which there are five, are studiously maintained at a high standard.

There are deposits of mineral in the town, but to how great an extent is not known, as but little has been done in the way of mining for many years. The first discovery was made accidentally by a merchant of Mineral Point, while passing over the road to Centerville. By him, it was reported to N. P. Underwood, now of Pulaski, but for some reason the discovery was neglected, so that nothing was done toward developing mines here until about 1840 to 1845, and long after the location of the first discovery was forgotten. It is altogether probable that there are beds of mineral here—galena, black jack and drybone—that, if developed, would yield a handsome revenue.

The history of Eden is necessarily, to a large extent, identified with Highland, to which the territory now embraced by its boundaries belonged, until it was set off, and, therefore, the names of very many of those who have, in former years, figured quite prominently in this section, will be found in the sketch of that town.

As to who the very first settler may have been, or was, is not accurately known. This was a sort of neutral ground, despised and neglected by the first comers of Mifflin, Centerville and Highland. On account of its possessing no recognized value, except for agricultural purposes; therefore, for several years after those points were supporting quite a large population, these beautiful prairies were left lying dormant in the lap of Mother Nature.

So far as general accounts go, the first settler in what is now the town of Eden was Daniel Thorpe, who is remembered as having been located here as early as 1842, on the farm now owned by Daniel Zimmer, Section 25. He, it appears, fixed himself at that point for the purpose of accommodating the travelers who were passing to and fro on the old military road, and also for the purpose of mining; as it is known beyond a doubt that he was engaged in developing "diggings," to a considerable extent at one time, but to how great a profit, or for how long a time, is not known. However, it is certain that a good deal of mineral was raised and taken to the old David Secly furnace, which stood about a mile east of Centerville, near what is now the town line between Highland and Eden, and which was erected about 1836 by Moses Meeker, the pioneer smelter of Galena, and one of the first in this county. The old furnace long since went to decay, and the old Daniel Thorpe "diggings" became filled with water, so that the mine is not now available to any appreciable extent.

Another of the old settlers of this town was H. M. Billings, who was really the first comer into this country who made a permanent home here, but the first years of his residence in the county were spent in what is now the town of Highland. Mr. Billings came to the county as early as 1834, and into this town about 1847. He was one of the staunchest of the old pioneers, and a man so well known and thoroughly identified with the history of the county and State development, that it is only necessary for us to mention his name to recall the man to his asso-

ciates who still survive him. His career and death are noted in another chapter. He leaves a widow and highly respectable family, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Billings, who is now the last of the very first women, are natives of this town.

Of other old settlers of this town, we are enabled to mention Thomas Manning, Edward and Jacob Hayes, Andrew McKeady, Henry Pugh, E. P. Pritchard, Daniel Darnell, J. N. Lemon, Kund Holverson, Daniel Zimmer, S. N. Tregonning, James Thomas, Mr. Armfield, Thomas Comfort, Jacob Culber, John Holman, James Fox and John Coker, all of whom have contributed liberally toward the development of the country by their constant and assiduous efforts.

There are also many others who have been located in this section of the county for a good many years, many of them now being the representative men of the town in wealth and enterprise, of whom it would be highly gratifying to speak in general terms, but the limits of this work preclude all but a brief survey of the chief incidents in the growth of the country and a mention of those who were here first, so far as can be ascertained from local sources of information.

Of those who were here early, that have been here the longest, may be mentioned Messrs. McKeady, Pritchard, Lemon and Zimmer, all of whom, with many others not spoken of, are living in the enjoyment of a happy and prosperous old age.

One of the institutions of Lang Syne, well remembered by the oldest, was the old Cross Plains House, erected about 1848 by George Shepard and a man by the name of Popejoy. The house derived its name from its isolated position on the open plain traversed by the first stage road, and at that time, besides being the first hotel and only desirable stopping-place in this part of the country, it was almost the only house for miles around, for it must not be forgotten that as late as 1850, and almost up to war times, the country, now converted into fine farms, was very much of it lying untilled.

In connection with the old tavern occurs a remembrance of the old race-track and the sports of thirty years ago. The track, which was straight and as level as a house floor, lay near the tavern, and here, from miles around, on Sundays and holidays, would congregate the miners and sporting characters to have a bit of fun. Horse-racing was the chief amusement, but target-shooting and foot-racing were not at all uncommon, and an occasional fisticuff may also have been introduced in vindication of various political opinions and otherwise, or to test the validity of some one's claim to being the best man in "seventeen counties."

A post office was established in town as early as 1850, Daniel Thorpe being Postmaster and keeping the office at the old tavern already mentioned. After continuing a few years it was abandoned, and no other office was established until the arrival of Martin Ash at what is now the village of Eden.

About the first ministers to visit this section of the country were Rev. T. M. Fullerton and Rev. Whitford, the latter at one time being a resident of the town. After them (in 1850) came "Parson" Williams, familiarly so called, who was chiefly instrumental in erecting the Episcopal Church, which was the first religious edifice in the town or in this part of the county. The church, which stands on Section 31, is a commodious edifice, having cost about \$5,000 when it was built; the money, it is said, was obtained by Mr. Williams from abroad, as a contribution for the purpose. The other two religious edifices—Mount Hope Baptist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church—were both built about five years ago.

VILLAGE OF EDEN.

This place, known under the various titles of Danville, Cross Plains, Cobb Post Office and Eden, is the only village in the township. It is a smart little town, one of the best for business in this portion of the county, and bids fair, now that a railroad is to pass through or near it, to outstrip many of the adjacent and older and more pretentious places.

The first settler here was Martin Ash, who came about 1850. At the time his log cabin was being rolled up, he ventured the prediction, which has since been fulfilled, that there would eventually be a village at this point. He subsequently, in 1859, erected the first hotel, known

as the Bailey House, which was kept after him by M. Van Buren, David Dudgeon and William Rappson.

The first business of the place was blacksmithing, by Thomas Comfort, and saloon-keeping, by John Tige and James McDonald. These were followed by Michael Schutte, in 1872, who opened the first store in the place in connection with a saloon.

The first regular mercantile establishment was started by John Fillback and H. Cunningham, in the fall of 1873, and is still in operation. The general business development made within the last few years, is best represented by the directory appended in conclusion.

The present post office (known as Cobb) has been in operation about fifteen or twenty years. It has been kept respectively by Martin Ash, J. W. Sherwood, Jacob Culver, William Rappson, Michael Schuette and the incumbent, John Fillback.

A depot is to be built here during the summer of 1881, on grounds located thirty-eight rods north of the village, on Sections 25 and 26. The grade of the road has already reached the place, and, within a few months, the snort of the iron horse will wake the echoes in the place.

The reader of the future, when he adjusts his spectacles and glances over the record of the past, will here find the names of the business men of 1880, and, perhaps, of a later date: Charles Fox, hardware; W. J. Rappson & Son, hardware and drugs; F. A. Cuninghan, groceries; Joseph Bailey, hotel; Gordan Andrews, Doctor; John Fillback, general store, Postmaster and Town Clerk; Patric Manning, shoemaker; James Goldthorp, wagon-maker and blacksmith; Daniel Zimmer, carpenter; Richard Manning, hotel and saloon; Peter Schutte, groceries; Thomas & Davie, furniture; George Yickelson, butcher; David Smith, blacksmith; Michael Schutte, hotel; L. E. Cooley, general store; John Prideaux, wagon-maker and blacksmith; Jacob Hayes, carpenter; Daniel Zimmer, Sr., Justice.

The town of Eden was set off from the town of Highland in the spring of 1877, according to the general desire of the inhabitants of the first-named town, and, on the 3d of April of that year, the first town meeting was held in the schoolhouse of District No. 9, and a regular organization effected. The following persons were chosen inspectors of the election: J. B. Johnson, C. D. Alexander and Andrew McReady. The town officers elected were as follows: Andrew McCready, Chairman; John Jacobson and C. D. Alexander, Supervisors; John Fillback, Clerk; Richard Manning, Treasurer, and John Billings, Assessor.

1878—John Billings, Chairman; John Jacobson and Anton Willhelm, Supervisors; John Fillback, Clerk, Richard Manning, Treasurer.

1879—J. B. Johnson, Chairman; John Jacobson and Anton Willhelm, Supervisors; John Fillback, Clerk; Richard Manning, Treasurer.

1880—John Billings, Chairman; John Jacobson and Anton Willhelm, Supervisors; John Fillback, Clerk; Richard Manning, Treasurer.

TOWN OF HIGHLAND.

As is well known, the only industry that was considered of importance in an early day was mining; and as early as 1828, certainly large amounts of lead were raised here. The importance of this industry continued to increase for a good many years, and at one time this part of the country ranked very high among the best sections of the lead-producing regions of Iowa County. In after years, as agricultural pursuits came into vogue, the mining interests began to wane, and continued to fall off largely for a good many years, but at the present time this work is being pursued, apparently, with renewed vigor, and large quantities of lead, blende and calamine are being shipped out of the town daily from the vicinity of Highland and Centerville, or what is now known as Dry Bone Post Office.

The most extensive mining was once done in the vicinity of Highland, and the Maguire lead is usually considered as having been the best ever discovered. This was being worked to the greatest profit from 1850 to 1860. The mining is now being done chiefly near Dry Bone. To attempt to state accurately the amount of ore that has been sent from this section, would be futile; therefore, no figures are given; suffice it to say, the yield of black jack and drybone,

from the mine of Kreull & Co., near Centerville, has been for many years enormous. Hundreds of thousands of pounds are shipped away annually, and during some portions of the year a perfect retinue of teams is required to convey the product to the railroad at Avoca, from which point the most of it is shipped to La Salle, Ill. When it is understood that drybone has been at times as high as \$75 to \$80 per ton, or even higher, something of an estimate of the immense revenues realized from this industry may be realized. At the present time the price is much lower, but high enough to insure a handsome profit to the owners.

The general social status of the people is good. The schools and the churches receive a hearty and free support from a majority of the inhabitants. This indicates their true character. There are very many fine farms here—some that will compare favorably with any in the county—and throughout the town an evident pleasure and pride is taken in making substantial and useful improvements—those that will last and reflect credit upon the energies of the farmers and laboring classes.

Highland is the oldest village of consequence in the town and ranks in importance next to Mineral Point and Dodgeville, for, although removed from railroad communication, a large and remunerative business is done here. With the exception of milling, there is no manufacturing done in this locality. The oldest inhabitant is Mr. Blabaum, aged ninety-two years. The oldest settler now living is William Manning, who has been here since 1838. The present population of the town is 2,436. For census lists, see general history.

Who may have been the first white comer or comers into this town it is very difficult to determine, as none of those who first pitched their tents here are left to tell the story. But, without doubt, the first white man was a Frenchman, an Indian trader, by the name of Brisbois (as appears in the general history). The first "diggings," as they are familiarly called, were named after him, and, from being near the surface, could be easily worked, and therefore were sought by the Indians, who were really the first miners. This mine was situated about one mile north and west of the site of Highland, but was never worked very extensively, on account of the rocky nature of the land.

In 1827 and 1828, when the grand influx of miners rushed into the county, a large number came here, prominent among whom were Capt. James Jones, Levi Gilbert and Daniel Moore. Many others came here about that time, the names of some of them appearing in the following list, which represents the number of voters in the town in 1838, carefully compiled from authentic official documents. Some of these will be remembered, by many of the oldest inhabitants now living, as having been men prominently connected with the early settlement of this portion of the county, while many of the names will stand unrecognized, they having been obliterated from memory by the oblivion which time and change bring, and from which there is no salvation except through tradition and history:

Richard Pratt, Louis M. Samuel, John G. Larowe, Peter W. Foot, Moses Meeker, P. Hollenbeck, Jordon Underwood, John Young, S. Brunier, J. T. Landrum, E. B. Goodsell, J. G. Parish, Peter Clarey, James Connors, John Gilbert, H. Mesmore, Daniel Moore, John Hughes, H. M. Billings, J. C. McKenna, R. Smith, Levi Gilbert, Alonzo D. Mills, Henry Ludnum, E. G. Clay, D. E. Parish, A. Short, Henry Boyer, John Ripperton, Thomas Waters, B. F. Lenord, James B. Jameson, J. O'Neill, S. Wilkinson, T. Popejoy, Bernard McDermott, John Lyons, C. W. Banely, P. C. Underwood, W. A. Pollock, F. C. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Taylor, Silas Jones, James Orchard, Thomas D. Potts, Wilson Wright.

Levi Gilbert and Capt. Jones, it is generally conceded, opened the second mine, called the Walter Diggings. To enumerate all the various diggings, as Dry Bone, Blue River, etc., that were soon after being operated, is neither possible nor necessary to the interest of the narrative. Suffice it to say, within a few years the country in various directions was largely honeycombed by miners' pits, that went by any name the facetiousness of the owner might suggest.

While the war of 1832 was raging, the people were posted on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Town 7, Range 1, under the command of Capt. James Jones; but during those three months of Indian troubles, the little garrison remained quiet, as

the chief seat of the difficulty was in the eastern part of this county and in what is now LaFayette County. In fact, it is said that the miners were not deterred from prosecuting their labors to any great extent by the unpleasantness, excepting those who chose to go out with the volunteers in quest of adventure and scalps. After the war, the increase of population must have been quite rapid, but so many were coming and going that a large part of those who were there in the first place had removed to other points.

The first lead lode of unusual value was discovered about 1834, by Thomas G. Lucas and a man by the name of Powers. This mine is described as having been the most productive and easiest worked of any ever opened up to that date, or indeed for many years after. It was located not far from Centerville. Not long after this, Vosburg Jennings, H. M. Billings and P. C. Underwood, Elihu B. Goodsell, Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Moses Meeker and many others opened mines here, some of which were worked with profit for a good many years.

John G. Parish brought a wife and family of seven children into the county, two of whom were daughters. One of these girls married Daniel Moore, and the other Levi Sterling, who was the first Sheriff of the county. These were the first marriages in the Blue River district, and among the very first in the county.

The first farm in the town was opened about 1836 or 1837, by Mr. Potts, in the south part, near the line of the town of Eden. A good many years before any other person had made any improvements of particular note, there was a large piece of land under cultivation here, and almost before any other person had begun farming in this section of the county, he had a thrifty young orchard, which was producing largely. This orchard was one of the very first in the county, and practically demonstrated that fruit could be raised successfully, when nearly every one supposed it would not grow in this country.

CENTERVILLE.

The first mercantile business was started in the town in 1836, by William Atchison, at the mining hamlet of Centerville, which should be mentioned as the chiefest place in the west part of the county at that time; the metropolis of the Blue River district, as this part of the county was called for many years, and after which an incorporated company was subsequently named, which was organized to mine in this part of the county. Centerville received its name from being located directly on the line between Iowa and Grant Counties; subsequently it was called Dry Bone, on account of the chief mineral product of the region. A post office was established here about 1840, with Hugh McCracken, one of the early comers and second merchant in the town, as Postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles N. Mumford, in 1845, who held it until 1852 or 1853, when it was discontinued; the present office was established in 1878, with Anthony Krue as Postmaster.

A Mrs. Townsend kept boarding-house at Centerville at a very early day, and, with two amiable daughters, dispensed the comforts of life to the bachelors of that region. These girls were among the first married in the town, a man by the name of Mills and another by the name of Samuels being the favored parties. A person by the name of Hyde also kept a boarding-house here at one time.

In the winter of 1874, an enterprising party named Thomas Allen erected a building and set up a large and complete mineral-washing apparatus, near Dry Bone; but, unfortunately, the investment of time, energy and money brought no reward, and last year the affairs of the establishment had to be closed out. The expense incurred in this attempt to improve the mining interests of the country cost something like \$20,000. Probably no one else will be so rash as to make a similar endeavor, although it would seem that such a business ought to prove successful and remunerative.

Before 1850, the business of Centerville changed its course and went to its more prosperous rival, Highland, and since that time the little hamlet has almost ceased to be a place. There is yet a store here where the post office is kept, and a blacksmith-shop and saloon. This is the only business, aside from mining and farming, done in the locality.

In early days the lead raised in the vicinity of Centerville was smelted, principally at Dr. Meeker's furnace. The value of blende and calamine was then unknown, and millions of this valuable mineral was lost.

Another of the early settlements was Simonsville, which received its nom de plume from a miner of "ye olden time," who first made this valley his place of abode, and who, it is said, dispensed the ardent almost before the recollection of any of the modern settlers. The location of the place is about all there is to it, as it never reached the dignity of a hamlet, although the early residents may have had hopes that some time there would be a village. The only business which has been done here for years in the way of trade has been by R. C. Lee, who keeps a grocery and meat market. At this point is the farm of Antony Emback, one of the very oldest living settlers.

Of the men who were in the town before 1850, not mentioned elsewhere, and many of whom have either gone over the river or moved to other places, we mention David McFarland, Patrick Manning, W. H. Hook, John Howard, Pat Smith, David Leman, Alfred Parmer, Pat Fitzpatrick, William Otterson, Russell Leech, Andrew and James McFarland, Ahab Bean, Timothy Burns, James Andrews, John Booth, Judge Strong, Theodore and R. L. Vance, Gilbert Corley, J. J. Jones, E. Watson, John Pettigrove, E. Dyer, W. W. Jennings, J. Mullanphy, J. D. Meeker, C. N. Mumford, J. B. Darnell, F. A. Hill, Dr. L. C. McKenna, John McDermott, Franklin Ward, P. J. Toll, W. S., John and Daniel Dudgeon, John Fultz, Mr. Gottschalk, Dr. J. P. Hamilton, John and Louis Suddeth, James, Pat and Edward Manning, J. Donahue, Joseph Daley and A. Galloway. Many of these are well remembered as representative men, and some of them have occupied the most distinguished or public positions in the gift of the people, as T. Burns, David McFarland. The oldest of the first settlers now living are Messrs. McFarland, Jones, Einhoff, Carley, Darnell and Manning. Nearly all of those enumerated in this connection were residents of the town before 1850, and some were here as early as 1840.

Furnaces.—As early as 1828, Capt. Jones had a furnace, and within a few years there was another started by Moses Meeker, one of the most noted of the first settlers. This furnace stood east of the village of Highland, and was subsequently operated by David Seely for many years. From this, it will be readily understood that there must have been a large amount of mining done in Highland before 1850.

At a very early day, it was known among the miners that there was a magnificent spring west of the site of Highland, about a mile, and a good many were ambitious to start a furnace at that point, as there was also an abundance of wood convenient. Nothing was done, however, until 1836. Then, simultaneously, P. C. Underwood and J. B. Terry started out to find it, with the avowed intention of building the mooted furnace. As a result of the search, J. B. Terry found the spring, made a claim, and a furnace was erected soon after, called the Blue River Furnace, in which J. B. Terry, William S. Hamilton and Dr. Moses Meeker were chiefly interested. This furnace operated for a few years only and was abandoned. At one time there was talk of building a mill here, as the spring, which bursts from a hill some distance above the level, is one of great volume.

In 1847, a furnace was erected by Theodore Vance, Henry Corwith, of Galena, furnishing the necessary funds for the prosecution of the work, and being the most interested party. In 1850, the furnace became the property of Joseph Clemenson, who had previously operated it, and who continued to run it until about 1858, when he relinquished the business of smelting and abandoned the furnace to decay. It was located on Section 35, and is now a mass of ruins.

About the time this furnace was discarded, the firm of Bennett & Hoskins built another about a mile east of Highland, at what is known as Simonsville, which is still standing, and is operated each season.

Mills.—The first mill was built by David Dudgeon about 1850, on the Hollenbeck Branch of Otter Creek, Section 13. This mill, which was but a small affair, containing one run of stone, was continued in active operation until 1870, when the building was removed to Rich-

land County. At the present time there is talk of erecting a creamery on the old mill site, as the location and general surroundings are especially well adapted to that purpose.

Another and better mill was built by Roger Jones in 1860, on Section 33, Town 7, on Baker's Branch of Otter Creek. This mill, which contains two runs of stone, is still in operation.

One of the noticeable enterprises engaged in about ten years ago, was the building of a wind-mill by Thomas Dering. The intention was good, but, unfortunately, the business could not be made to pay; some grinding was done, but the institution was rather too primitive in character and the wind too uncertain a motor to enable the proprietor to compete successfully with water-power, so the mill quickly passed into disuse.

The first school was taught in the town by a Mrs. H. Clarke, in 1846. The schoolhouse, a small frame building which is yet standing on the east side of Main street, in the south part of the town of Highland, and used for a private residence, was erected in 1845, the money for the purpose being raised by subscription. This served as meeting-house, town-house and school-house.

An amusing episode connected with the first teacher is worthy of mention. It appears that Mrs. Clarke did not give the best of satisfaction to some of her patrons, while others were well pleased and gave her a willing support. However, it was decided by the special management, that, after Mrs. Clarke's first school term was over, another teacher should be employed. Accordingly G. F. Meigs, now of Arena, was engaged. When the time arrived for opening his school, he came on only to find Mrs. Clarke holding the fort. S. P. Hollenbeck, one of the prominent early comers, was especially interested and went and requested Mrs. Clarke to retire, but she firmly refused to do so, maintaining her position by the right of possession, or the nine points in the premises. The night following this, after Mrs. Clarke was gone, Mr. Hollenbeck and others nailed up the windows and fastened the door securely, intending to come on in the morning with Mr. Meigs and take possession. But in the morning when they arrived on the scene, they found the redoubtable, and, by this time, highly irate Mrs. Clarke in possession and prepared for war. No argument or persuasion was of avail, and finally an attempt was made to eject her; then she proceeded to belabor whoever approached. As a result, the storming party beat a retreat, leaving her in undisputed possession.

S. P. Hollenbeck, in speaking of the affair afterward, said that he received a blow that would have distinguished an Amazon. At any rate Mrs. Clarke carried the day, and it may be added, taught the school until the end, or as long as there were any scholars to teach. There are now six school districts with schoolhouses in the town, all being in a flourishing condition.

Churches.—Rev. T. M. Fullerton, now of Shullsburg, who preached in the county before 1840, was probably the first person who held regular religious services in this town, although previous to his time, Dr. Moses Meeker and others held meetings in their cabins. From the very beginning, in connection with the general development, religious and moral training became more general, constant and of a higher character, until at present there are four churches and church organizations which furnish every privilege that can be asked for religious enjoyment.

There is at present but one church in the town out of the village of Highland—a Norwegian Lutheran built in 1872—which stands of Section 29, Town 7, Range 2. This is a handsome stone structure, one of the finest church edifices in the town, and is supported by a large and intelligent congregation. There is a cemetery connected with this church.

There is one commonwealth cemetery just south of the village of Highland, on Section 33, and three church cemeteries.

Post Offices.—The first post office established in what is now the town of Highland, aside from Centerville, was at the village of the same name, in 1846. The next office was at what is known as Pine Knob, established in 1870, at the point of that name and which is sufficiently described thereby. The first and only Postmaster is Andrew Gulickson, who also keeps store here. The Union Mills Post Office, which was at first established in the town of Dodgeville, is now just over the line in the town of Highland. Mr. James is the Postmaster.

VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND.

This village, which is one of the four incorporated towns in the county, is now the principal business place in the west part of the county, and has been for the last twenty-five years. Although at different times the inhabitants have suffered very severely through epidemics and fire, which have greatly deterred the growth of the village, yet it has managed, through the energetic character of the people, to keep pace with the times, and has been slowly but surely increasing in size and importance, from the time the first miner's cabin was erected until the present.

The first settlers here were principally Americans, with a few Irish and Germans; but during subsequent years, a gradual change was wrought in this respect, until now there are but few Americans, the German and Irish elements constituting nearly the entire community. The situation is one of the best in the county in some respects, more especially on account of its high altitude, which renders the church steeples visible for many miles throughout the surrounding country, and on account of the extensive mineral deposits, and valuable farming lands which lie in the immediate vicinity. Considering the size of Highland, and the mixture of nationalities, there is no place in this part of the country that can boast of a better social condition, as evidenced by the four thriving churches and one of the best schools in Iowa County.

What the future may hold in store for the place can hardly be predicted, but if a short road is extended to Highland, from the Milwaukee and Madison Branch of the Northwestern Railroad, which passes through the county a few miles south, there can be no doubt of its future prosperity. Therefore, it is to be hoped that they may have a railroad.

Up to 1844, there was nothing done here or in the vicinity but mining, and previous to that time such a thing as a village was scarcely contemplated, the miners only caring for their present or daily success, and entertaining few thoughts and less hopes of anything in the future approximating what has since been realized.

First Settlers.—The first person to locate here was Elihu B. Goodsell, who built a log cabin probably as early as 1840, a little west of what is Main street, and began keeping house and entertaining travelers, having at the outset a male housekeeper, who was cook, table-waiter and chambermaid.

At this time, a drift of considerable magnitude was opened by Mr. Goodsell, at this point, in conjunction with William Suddeth, who was at that time his business partner, and who also worked for a time with him at Goodsell's Range, in Booth Hollow, so called after William S. Booth, who worked there as early as 1834. As to the productiveness of the first Highland drift there are only uncertain accounts, but it is said to have been very rich and quite easy to work.

Mrs. W. S. Booth, in speaking of the times at "Goodsell's Range," says: "The customary winter pastime was sliding down hill," when she, as the only woman there, in company with two or three children, would go out with the men and coast for hours, Mr. Goodsell being the life of the party.

The principal part of the land where the village is located, was entered by E. B. Goodsell and John Barnard, who was the second interested settler here, in 1844-45.

Nothing was done of special importance toward making a permanent plat until 1846, although previous to that time the village had been partially laid out and named Franklin, in honor of a broker of Mr. Goodsell's, named Franklin, and in honor of a favorite boy, belonging to Mrs. William Suddeth, the wife of one of the early miners, who was the first woman in the village, and who subsequently became the wife of Amasa Cobb.

The village was regularly surveyed, platted, and the plat registered in July, 1846, by E. B. Goodsell and John Barnard, and in October, 1860, a subdivision was platted by Joseph Lean.

The first house, already mentioned, was occupied as early as 1845 by John Barnard, who kept the first tavern. This building is standing yet, "a relic of by-gone days."

During 1845, several families and persons moved into Highland, the most noticeable of whom were, aside from those mentioned, William and John Suddeth and wives, Harvey Hall and family, William Smith and wife, John Harriman and wife, Andrew McCreedy and wife, and George Moore.

In the spring of the above year, the first child was born, a son of Andrew McReady, which soon after died, this also being the first death in the place. The second birth was a girl, Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Harriman, born during the same year, and who lived until the cholera trouble of 1850.

In 1845, the first frame building was erected by Mr. Goodsell, and rented to Henry Moore, who opened a store during the fall of that year or the ensuing spring. The establishment of a store, where the various necessities can be obtained, and where the ambitious descanters upon private and public topics can congregate, to exchange views and hear the news, is a matter of no small importance to a small or new community, although in itself it may be a signally insignificant affair. However, according to the general opinions, this store was quite a superior establishment.

The first mechanic came here in 1845, in the person of John Bratton, and started a blacksmith-shop. We say the first, but probably there were carpenters here previous to that time, and perhaps masons, but none of these had any fixed place of business. The first carpenters were William Withrow, Anthony Eimhoff and William A. Coons. The first known mason was Mr. James Finnel, who came here quite early, and in 1846 erected the first stone building in the place for Mr. Goodsell, and which is now occupied by Mrs. Goodsell.

In 1845, the marriage nuptials of Nicholas Murphy and Maria Ferrill were celebrated. Some of the circumstances connected with this occasion, which was the first of its kind, were quite amusing, and will be well remembered by many of the oldest inhabitants. It appears that Mr. Goodsell had often in a bantering way said that he would present the first couple with a lot, and finally laid a wager with Miss Ferrill, just at the time he was about to start East to get a wife, that no couple would get married before his return. The wager was accepted by Miss Ferrill, and sure enough when he returned in 1846 he found that her marriage had been consummated during his absence, and he was out a lot, which was the stake. True to his word, he gave the couple the lot, and on it the first frame dwelling-house in the village was erected.

The influx of settlers in 1846 was very rapid. In fact, there were not enough cabins to hold them, and during the entire summer large numbers had to live in tents, while on every hand the sound of the workman's hammer proclaimed the fact that the village was growing in a very substantial as well as rapid manner. A large majority of the people who were here then were New England people and Southerners, and among them were some of the best families of those sections, so that the society was unquestionably very good. Owing to the newness of the situation, all were striving to co-operate in a friendly manner, thus making the time pass pleasantly and harmoniously for each and every one.

1847 is remembered in Highland as the year of the first celebration, when people came here from far and near. Among other attractions on that occasion was a brass band from Platteville, and a military company, and Dragoons from Mineral Point. It is said that Judge Cothren then made his maiden speech, standing on a dry goods box, under a clump of trees on Main street. Old settlers say that this was a very grand affair, with noise and glorification enough to make the day one to be long if not favorably remembered.

Of the very first merchants after Moore, who established themselves here before 1850, we are enabled to mention Mr. Hollob, Isaac Ocheltree, J. B. Wijley, W. Gray, Wesley Johnson, and Phelps, Mr. Miller, J. Gunlac, Charles Gillman and Hugh McCracken; there were also some others, but their names are unknown.

The second hotel was the old American House, built in 1847 by Anthony Eimhoff for a Mr. Chandler. This hotel, which has grown old in the service of travelers and various landlords, is now styled the Highland House and kept by Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Not long after the opening of the American House, Andrew Bolster erected a tavern on the site of Dr. Eagan's house. This hotel was burned and rebuilt a few years after, the second house being a large structure. Eventually that was burned also, so that now nothing remains, only the remembrance of the generous and hospitable fare that could always be obtained there.

The Blackney House, which is now the principal hotel in the place, was built in 1868 or 1869 by Mr. Pothold, a native of Poland. It is at present the property of Thomas Blackney, the ex-County Sheriff.

The first brewery, a log building, was erected by Jacob Gunlach in 1846. In 1847, Phillip Gillman put in the necessary feeding apparatus, and during the same year the first beer was made. Eventually the building was converted to other uses, until it was burned in 1880. The present brewery was built by Peter Seigut & Bros. in 1855. In 1862, it burned, and in 1863, on the old foundation, the building now in use was erected by the Lampe Brothers, Anthone Eimhoff and John Topp. Since that time it has been in constant operation, although changing hands occasionally, and has the name of producing very good beer.

Of the present old settlers living in the village, we are enabled to mention George Lampe, B. H. Lampe, Patrick McGum, S. H. Fitch, John Biehn, Jacob Dannerhausen, Mrs. Goodsell, Mrs. George Strong, Michael Muldon, Charles Ohlerking, Richard Kennedy, Thomas McGuire, J. Newmeyer and Robert Grace. Nearly all of these were here before 1850, and a few almost from the very first, and nearly all of them, have been largely identified with the general growth of the place; there are doubtless others here who came before 1850, but their names were not known. The names of many that were once residents of the village, will be found in the town history.

Epidemics.—In July, 1850, the village was terribly ravaged by the cholera, some sixty-nine individuals having died from its effects. That, together with the exodus to California, may be said to have nearly depopulated the place. Isaac Darnell, a school-teacher, was the first victim, by catching it from a family named Shepard, that was passing through Highland while leaving Wingville, which was then afflicted with the same epidemic. Within ten days after Darnell was taken, the disease was raging to a terrible extent. Many who were able to get away left; among them both of the physicians, Drs. Hamilton and Moffett, to save their lives. It seemed for a time that none would escape that remained.

During this terrible ordeal, brave men and women were not wanting to perform the offices of humanity for the dead and dying. A general attendance committee was formed, consisting of Amasa Cobb, Henry Moore, Frank Ward, Benjamin Ringold, Joseph Daley, William Hook, James Hook, Chester Olds, James Calloway, J. Figgins and a man by the name of Morris, who did all that men could do to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Bon-fires were kept burning and cannons were fired to purify the atmosphere, but all to no avail; the fell destroyer was upon them and the harvest of death must be and was satisfied. This was, doubtless the greatest calamity that ever befell the place, the scenes and misery of which will never be forgotten by those who were there, and that pen or tongue can not adequately describe.

In the winter of 1877, the place was visited by the small-pox in the form of an epidemic, and which was so generally prevalent that almost one-half of the houses had the sanguinous signal displayed. The village was quarantined, and, for a time, all sorts of business came nearly to a stand-still. At this period there were about ten deaths, and a very large number who were sick recovered.

Murders.—During the early mining days, Highland was usually considered a pretty rough place, where a man could be accommodated with almost any kind of treatment, from good to bad. But this is all changed now, as, with few exceptions, the villagers are very quiet and orderly, and, since the charter was obtained, the various ordinances and efficient officers effectually prevent disorder to any considerable extent. The worst crimes ever perpetrated here were two murders. The killing of an old man, Francis Moran, by splitting his head open with an ax, was the most aggravated and brutal. The crime was perpetrated apparently to obtain money, and the murderers were never discovered. The other was the shooting of a Frenchman by the

name of LaMott, by a tavern-keeper named Zar. LaMott, it appears, in a fit of intoxication attempted to force his way into Zar's house, causing the disaster. Eventually Zar was tried and acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

Fires.—In the course of the career of Highland, as mentioned, it has suffered severely from fires, some of which, for a place of this size, have been of considerable magnitude. The first one of special note occurred in 1848, when a building started by a Mr. Leider, the first tailor, for a hotel, was burned before it was entirely completed. Of the many fires that occurred afterward, we mention only the worst. The burning of the brewery in 1862, and within a few years the destruction of Dr. Hamilton's drug store and a cooper-shop standing near; also the burning of the old Wisconsin House, and the drug store of David & Muldoon and P. S. Sheldon's tin-shop; and again in 1877, the new Wisconsin House and Dr. Stanley's property. The last and worst of all was the terrible conflagration of November 20, 1880. This fire swept off several of the best business houses in the village, and left a large bare spot on the northwest corner of Main and Mineral Point streets, that will not, in all probability, be re-covered with buildings for some time to come.

The principal sufferers were Charles Ohlerking, Richard Kennedy, Thomas McGuire, Patrick Grant and H. B. Lampe. All of the buildings were insured, but not heavily—in all about \$5,600—which was paid. The estimated loss was \$7,500. The men, women and children worked like heroes, and saved a large amount of goods; but in spite of everything that could be done, and owing to a high wind, the fire could not be extinguished, and only stopped for want of more fuel. One young man, Bernard Goodsell, received a very severe injury in trying to save one of the buildings.

Schools.—As stated in the town sketch, the first schoolhouse was built in the south part of the village, and is now occupied for a private dwelling. This building was the only schoolhouse until 1855 or 1856, when by the general wishes of the voters the district (18) was divided, the line of separation between the two sections being principally Main street. After the division was effected, those in the east portion built a good-sized frame schoolhouse, and those in the west section erected a stone schoolhouse. No change was effected from this time on, save to improve the standing of the schools, until 1875. Then, at the time of the annual school meeting, the property owners of the two sections met and voted to again unite, and by consolidating their forces, to establish a graded school and erect a high-school building. The structure was begun and finished to such an extent during the same year that a winter school could be taught; but, the small-pox coming on, the school was not opened, although a teacher had been employed, to whom regular wages were paid. The schoolhouse is a large two-story frame building, well finished, lighted and furnished throughout, and is an ornament to the place and credit to the ambition of the inhabitants. The total cost was about \$5,000. There are three departments, and the general standing is very good throughout. The citizens of Highland have just cause to be proud of their present school, for certainly it is one of the best in the county.

Post Office.—For a career of change begetting change, of Postmaster after Postmaster, *ad libitum*, and offices the same, during the last thirty-five years, nothing on record can show a wider range of experience and, perhaps, vicissitude in a public way, than this official institution.

The office was established in May, 1846, with E. B. Goodsell as Postmaster, the office being kept in the store of George Moore. In 1849, Amasa Cobb, who was then in the prime of young manhood, and just returned from the Mexican war, where he had won distinction, was appointed, partially at the desire of the people, who wished to show their appreciation of him in so far as possible, by giving an office. He first kept the post office in his law office, then moved it to Dr. J. B. Moffett's store, in the meantime, while the cholera was raging in 1850, having left the village, office and all, for two or three weeks. Cobb was elected District Attorney in 1852, and then Dr. Moffett was appointed. In 1853, another change was effected, and L. M. Strong, afterward Judge, became Postmaster. He kept the office in a small building that stood near where Dr. Eagan's house now stands. This appointment lasted until 1856; then Mark Corrin appears in the wheel of change, and held forth in the Town Clerk's office. This building since burned,

Corrin was a strong Republican, and on account of his politics was soon ousted. Applicants for the position of Postmaster at that juncture were exceedingly few; in fact it is said no one could be found to take it but a tinker named Morehead, who transported the office to his tin shop. The spring following (1857), Morehead left the village, and Squire Fitch was then appointed, and removed the office to the Town Clerk's room again, where he kept it until 1860, when he resigned in favor of Charles Gillman, who took the office to his store on the corner of Main and Mineral Point streets. This appointment only lasted until 1861, then B. H. Herrick was installed Postmaster, and again the office was moved, being kept by him in the old American House, and subsequently in another building. The next year the inevitable change came, and Dr. A. C. Byers, a new-comer, was appointed. He first kept the office in his dwelling in the north part of town. Then moved it down town; and at last settled it in the house now owned by Richard Kennedy, in the south part of the village. In 1865, Charles Gillman was again appointed and removed the office to the store where the Louis Brothers now keep; two years after, H. G. Ellsworth became Postmaster, he having, with C. C. David, purchased Mr. Gillman's establishment. Mr. Ellsworth's partner, David, next took the office in 1868. In 1873, Mr. David resigned, and the office was kept by Richard Kennedy, for about a month at his store. This change not being agreeable to the people, James Clemenson either became deputy or received the appointment, and again the office was moved to Mr. David's store, where Clemenson was then a partner. The next appointment, probably, after Mr. David, was J. P. Smelker. Under him the post office was kept in William Kenaar's store building, now owned by T. Wall, and from that it was moved to James Ramsden's place across the street. When the small-pox was raging in 1877, the office was taken to Mr. Smelker's law office, and thence to B. H. Kreal's store. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Ramsden was appointed Postmaster, and the office was then kept in Lampe's stone building. After him, in the spring of 1879, James Perkins became Postmaster, keeping the office in his store until October of 1880, when the incumbent, James George, was appointed, and thus ends the list. Who comes next?

Secular Societies.—The first secret society organized here was the Franklin Lodge, No. 16, A., F. & A. M. The dispensation was extended August 3, 1847, and, on the 15th of January, 1848, the charter was granted to Adolphus Hollöbs, W. M.; J. C. Bratton, S. W.; H. M. Billings, J. W. Among the prominent early members were R. L. Vance, A. Palmer, Charles Harvey, J. B. Dobson, A. Sylvester, Moses Meeker, Andrew Bolster and J. C. Chandler. The lodge flourished here until 1857, when, the membership having become small, the charter was taken to Avoca, in the town of Pulaski, where the lodge now is.

In 1848, the benevolent order of Odd Fellows established a lodge here, the twenty-second in the State. This organization flourished until 1861, when the war broke out; then it rapidly ran down, and, in effect, soon ceased to exist. Among the prominent early members were L. M. Wells, W. H. Hook, Joseph Daley, R. L. Vance and J. Galloway.

Before 1850, a Sons of Temperance Society was organized here, and flourished for a few years. Nothing further was done toward promoting temperance principles until 1878, when the red ribbon movement was set afoot here, and within a short time a large number of converts had been made. Father Stephen Trent was largely influential in advancing this work, and through his influence, and owing to the fact that the organization was not secret in its character, a large number of Catholics took the pledge. The club held meetings and flourished for two years, doing a great deal of permanent good by effecting the reform of several inebriates.

In 1873, a German benevolent society was founded by Father Syler, which is now flourishing. According to the code of this order, in the case of sickness a member is paid \$2 per week and care of members. In case of death, an appropriation of \$25 is made to defray funeral expenses. In this connection, it may be said such an organization as this is a credit to any community. The first officers were George Lampe, President; B. H. Lampe, Secretary; John Tapp, Treasurer. Father Syler was evidently a man of social proclivities, and quite public-spirited (as may be said of Father Stephen Trent, whose memory is held dear by nearly all classes), for under his instigation, about five years ago, the Highland Brass Band was started.

The organization now numbers fourteen members, and is one of the two which are at present in existence in the county. The band is said to be in a very flourishing condition, and is acknowledged to play exceedingly well.

Churches.—Religious services were held in the village very soon after the first schoolhouse was built in 1845, by Elder Penman, a Methodist, and during the season a class was organized, consisting of John Luddeth and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edgington, Jonathan Meeker and wife, Mrs. Greenash, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Penman was the minister for some time; then his place was taken by a circuit rider named Close. Another of the early ministers was Elder Whitford.

In 1847, the community had largely increased, and a society of the Church of the Disciples, of considerable size, was formed; this society alternated with the Methodists and the Catholics, who were also here by that time in large numbers; the first Catholic Priest who officiated here was Father Johannes, a Frenchman. The Campbellites sometimes held their services in a little grove south of the village; this society was prosperous until the California exodus and cholera broke them up.

A Presbyterian Church society was also formed with the Rev. Allen as minister, he officiated for several years, but by 1850, the organization began to wane, and, eventually, became extinct, or was merged into the German Presbyterian Church. The first Sabbath school was started in July or August of 1846, with S. H. Fitch as Superintendent.

An Irish Catholic Church was built in 1848, a small frame building which was the first in the place; this was first built for a schoolhouse, but there not being many scholars it was used as a church. In 1852, another building was erected, and the small building united with it. This continued to be their only church until 1871, when, under the management of Father Stephen Trent, the large stone church was erected; this edifice, which is unquestionably one of the very best in the county, cost not less than \$15,000, and is not only an ornament to Highland, but it is also a credit to the enterprise and liberality of the congregation. The Priests have been Father Johannes, Father Smith (who was the first resident Priest), Father MacDonald, Father Flannery, Father Dolan, Father Ryan, Father Trent and Father Dempsey.

The German Presbyterian Church society was organized in 1856, by E. Kudobe, with some seven or eight members, and the church was built not long after. Mr. Kudobe was the Pastor for several years; then came the Rev. Cobb, who was again replaced by Rev. Kudobe, who eventually resigned and Rev. Schwab took the charge; there are now about fifty-five members in good standing, and the church is entirely out of debt.

About the time that the Presbyterian Church was built, the Methodist denomination also erected their church; this church has always been provided with a minister from some other locality; the society was, at first, quite strong, and for many years maintained a good standing and had regular services, but at the present time there are but a few of the church here, and preaching is held very irregularly. It is scarcely probable that the church will ever be revived, unless it be by the German Methodists, large numbers of whom live in this section.

The German Catholic society was formed some time before the war and held their services until 1863 in the Irish Catholic Church. A fine stone building begun in 1861, was completed and dedicated by Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee. This church is second in size and expense only to the Irish Catholic, and though it cost only \$7,000, or less than half the price of the latter, yet it is nearly as commodious, and is altogether a very handsome building. The Priests of this church have been Fathers Foisen, Weinhart, Lang, Seiler and Radermacher. Both of the Catholic Churches have cemeteries, that of the German Catholic being in connection with the church, and that of the Irish Catholic being in Section 33, south of the village and near the public cemetery; this is the oldest burying-ground now in use in the town.

Government.—Previous to the time the village was incorporated, in 1874, Highland, as in the case of all unincorporated places, was entirely under the control of the town authorities, and necessarily subjected to numerous inconveniences, if not abuses, thereby. The most important, or, rather, most disagreeable of these, was the want of suitable sidewalks, and,

more particular still, a license system that would amply protect the village from the abuses arising from insufficient restraints, and also secure to the place whatever pecuniary benefits might arise from licensing.

Officers.—The first election for village officers was held on the 13th day of January, 1874. The whole number of votes polled was 131, and the following persons were elected :

1874—B. H. Lampe, President; William Sengpiel, S. Arpenback, D. Zimmer, John Raw, Patrick Grant and S. Niedemeyer, Trustees; Matt Burns, Clerk; George Lampe, Treasurer; E. B. Goodsell, Assessor; S. H. Fitch, Police Justice; Regnold Koch, Justice; R. Flynn, Supervisor; C. C. Greehalgh, Marshal; P. S. Smith, Road Commissioner.

On the 5th of May following, a special election was held, and a vote taken to raise money for building sidewalks, but there was no money raised. The officers then elected were: B. H. Lampe, President; Richard Flynn, S. Niedemeyer, B. H. Kreull, R. Woodward, Thomas Manning and J. P. Smelker, Trustees; Matt Burns, Clerk; George Lampe, Treasurer; E. B. Goodsell, Assessor; S. A. Fitch, Police Justice; C. C. David, Supervisor.

1875—J. P. Smelker, President; B. H. Lampe, B. H. Kreal, F. J. Ficht, James Clemenson, Richard Flynn, S. Niedemeyer, Trustees; F. J. La Malle, Clerk; George Lampe, Treasurer; R. Cook, Police Justice; Robert McCormick, Marshal; C. C. Greenhalgh, Road Commissioner.

1876—Dr. Charles Eagan, President; William Sengpiel, Stephen Erpenbach, P. S. Smith, John Lynch, Stephen Cosgrove and Thomas Renoy, Trustees; J. P. Sholvin, Clerk; George Lampe, Treasurer; S. H. Fitch, Police Justice; Matt Burns, Supervisor; P. S. Smith, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1877—B. H. Kreul, President; F. J. Fecht, P. Grant, G. Davis, Thomas Manning, R. R. David, Michael Flynn, Trustees; Daniel Ford, Clerk; Mathias Cahab, Treasurer; S. H. Fitch, Police Justice; A. Jinks, Supervisor; Mathias Cahab, Marshal; R. McCormick, Road Commissioner.

1878—B. H. Kreul, President; F. J. Fecht, James Dolan, James Perkins, J. P. Smelker, Joseph Kaiser and Thomas Blackney, Trustees; Patrick Delaney, Clerk; Mathias Chab, Treasurer; S. H. Fitch, Police Justice; J. P. Smelker, Supervisor; Mathias Cahab, Marshal; A. Raw, Road Commissioner.

1879—J. P. Smelker, President; B. H. Lampe, Thomas Penoy, John Nondorf, Mathias Cahab, James Dolan and Jacob Fecht, Trustees; J. W. Gunn, Clerk; Mathias Cahab, Treasurer; Thomas Hand, Police Justice; Joseph Dolan, Supervisor; E. La Motte, Marshal; R. Nicholson, Road Commissioner.

1880—J. P. Smelker, President; James Perkins, B. H. Lampe, William Kenair, H. Nussbaum, Jacob Fecht and Thomas Penoy, Trustees; J. W. Gunn, Clerk; Mathias Cahab, Treasurer; Thomas Hand, Police Justice; J. P. Sholvin, Justice; B. Ternes, Supervisor; E. La Motte, Marshal; N. Fecht, Road Commissioner.

Directory.—Hotels—Blackney House, Jacob Fecht; Highland House, Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick. Lawyers—J. P. Smelker, B. Ternes. Physicians—Charles Eagan, H. P. Mix. Ore Buyer—Charles Harvey. General Stores—Louis Bros., Harris & Solomon, Nondorf & Kreul, R. Kennedy, B. H. Lampe, Charles Ohlerking. Drug Stores—R. Kennedy, J. Dolan. Hardware—J. Perkins, George Evans, M. A. Cholvin. Furniture—M. Klingele & Son. Harness Shops—W. Wauek, T. Wall. Jeweler—M. Dodd. Butchers—R. C. Lee, Joseph Goldsworthy. Wagon Shops—M. Cahab, J. Shiefelbein, William Sengkiel. Blacksmiths—Fech & Linchild, J. B. Nye, J. Sullivan, J. Winters. Carpenters—Joseph Kaiser, J. Klingele, John Gunn. Shoemakers—S. Niedemeyer, Henry Nussbaum, F. Washa. Millinery—Mrs. Dolphin & Gregon, Julia Overstreet. Barbers—F. Langdorf, C. Clarks. Brewery—J. Schaffra. Saloons—P. Grant, J. Kotte, M. Casper, P. Casser, J. Williams, Kliet & Kamm, Klingele & Son.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES—CONTINUED.

TOWN OF LINDEN—VILLAGE OF LINDEN—TOWN OF MIFFLIN—VILLAGE OF DALLAS—VILLAGE OF MIFFLIN—VILLAGE OF REWEY—TOWN OF MOSCOW—VILLAGE OF MOSCOW—ADAMSVILLE—TOWN OF PULASKI—VILLAGE OF AVOCA—TOWN OF RIDGEWAY—WEST BLUE MOUNDS—TOWN WYOMING—HELENA—TOWN OF WALDWICK.

TOWN OF LINDEN.

The town of Linden—now, in point of valuation, the leading agricultural and mining section in the county—was among the first to attract immigration. The different elevations of its varied surface suggested to the early fortune-hunters an abundance of rich and accessible mineral deposits; and, indeed, the entire country seemed to be only awaiting the labors of the hardy pioneer to enable it to produce bounteously. As the good fortune of one in any branch of industry proves an incentive for others to engage in the same, so the success attending the discovery of mineral in Linden was followed by a population as numerous as it was cosmopolitan.

The town is located in the southwestern part of the county, and comprises fifty-six sections in Townships 4 and 5, Range 2 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Dodgeville, on the east by Mineral Point, on the south by La Fayette County, and on the west by Mifflin.

The general surface of the town is varied; parts of the northern, eastern and western portions are rolling prairie, and well adapted for grain-raising, being the better portion of the town for farming purposes. The southern part is much broken, though there is but little land that cannot be made available, either for grain or stock raising. This portion of the town is well calculated for the latter branch of industry, and much attention is being paid there to the raising of cattle and hogs. There are in Linden many large and nicely improved farms, ornamented with attractive and commodious residences. The town is well watered by Spensley's Branch, Peddler's Creek and the East Pecatonica River. It is populated by Welsh, Germans, Norwegians and English—the latter predominating. The Welsh settlement is located in the southern part of the town, and extends into Mifflin on the west, and La Fayette County on the south.

First Miners and Smelters.—The mining district embraces that portion of territory which is in the immediate vicinity of the village of Linden. To the Irish is due the honor of the first settlement of this now prosperous town, though in the race for supremacy they have been eclipsed by the English and Welsh. As the pioneers of Southwestern Wisconsin were miners and seekers of wealth among the hidden treasures of the earth, they naturally sought only the mining districts.

In the month of October, when the autumn leaves were falling, proclaiming to the world the near approach of the winter of 1827, then it was that Patrick O'Meara, while on his way to Galena from Dodgeville, was overtaken by night on the creek, east of the present village, and where, after preparing a brush couch, he lay down to enjoy "tired nature's sweet restorer." He was an Irishman by birth and a peddler by occupation, hence the name Peddler's Creek. While gathering material for his camp-fire, he accidentally stumbled upon the first lead ever discovered in this town. He pursued his journey to Galena the next day, and, as soon thereafter as possible, returned with his bosom friend, Morgan Keogh, to whom he had confided the secret of his find. These enterprising Celts erected a rude sod cabin in the grove, since dignified by the appellation of "Keogh's Grove," and, ere the first snows came to announce the arrival of the month of November, they had commenced their diggings, determined to wrest from nature's

grasp her buried treasures. These diggings were prosecuted with energy, on the west side of the creek, near the place where the road leading from Dodgeville to Galena crossed it. During the winter of 1827, which was noted for its severity, these pioneers continued their mining operations with flattering success.

Early in 1828, one Browning strayed into the future Linden, and went into partnership with Keogh and O'Meara. In March of this year, they struck what was subsequently termed the "Browning Diggings," which were worked with considerable success before the mines were exhausted. Some time later, in 1828, two Indian traders made their appearance in this new El Dorado, one of whom was named Halliday. They began working on the east side of the creek, and eventually developed the "Big Range," which was operated for several years with abundant success. During that year, a Mr. Young and R. Carver became part and parcel of the present Linden, and discovered lead ore and "drybone" (calamine) on the west side of the creek.

The year 1828 is especially interesting in the annals pertaining to the development of the mineral resources of Linden, as, among many others of minor importance, what has since been known as the Heathcock Range was discovered. This valuable lead was struck in the fall of this year by Bird Millsap and Frederick Dixon, of Missouri. Millsap had been a drover, engaged in driving cattle from Lower Missouri to the Selkirk settlement, in the British Possessions. His path was through the county, along what is termed the "dividing ridge." These diggings were operated with rather discouraging results, until 1832, when the first practical miners found their way to Linden, and successfully opened up the valuable treasures of this since distinguished mine. So abundant was the yield of this mine, that, at one time, a million of mineral stood on the location, and was disposed of at one sale, to Goldthorpe & Comstock, who had a smelting furnace on the Mifflin road, five miles from Mineral Point, in the town of Linden.

Subsequent to the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Millsap & Dixon disposed of the range to James Huse and James Andrews, who continued to operate the diggings with success until 1835. At that date, Tom Parish, a smelter, at Wingville, purchased the lead and worked it one year. He then sold one-third interest to William and John Heathcock and Michael Poad, the consideration being \$700. When the Government land came into market, the Heathcock brothers and Mr. Poad entered the whole 120 acres of the range, and became the sole owners. Eventually, the entire range was disposed of to the Pittsburgh Mining Company for a consideration of \$18,000. This firm, after working the mine to pecuniary advantage for a number of years, finally disposed of it to William T. Henry and John J. Ross, of Mineral Point, who are now operating this extensive range.

The "Old Sam Charles Diggings" were struck in 1833, and proved very valuable, and were worked with little expense. The lead was located on land owned by Paschal Bequette, son-in-law of Gov. Dodge, two and one-half miles west of the village of Mifflin. Subsequent to 1833, Andrew Huse worked these diggings with varying success; 600,000 pounds of mineral was taken out of this mine before it was exhausted.

During the succeeding years, lodes and ranges were discovered in different parts of the town; in fact, in nearly every section of land diggings could be found, some of which proved profitable, while others were unproductive.

The persons who first worked the "diggings" of Linden were men of little knowledge of the science of mining, consequently their ventures in that direction often proved unsuccessful. The population was composed principally of miners from Illinois and Missouri, who came here and operated during the summer season, returning to their homes in the winter, and thus acquiring the title of "suckers," and their diggings were known as "sucker holes," from being near the surface. Everything connected with their operations was of the most primitive character. As exemplification of this, their idea of blasting was to burrow a hole in the ground and place therein a quantity of powder, "and last, though not least," to effect an explosion. To accomplish this difficult operation, the bravest of the party would approach with a shovel filled with burning coals, and emptying them into the receptacle containing the loose powder,

would make tracks for a convenient shelter to escape the flying missiles. But this was all changed by the year 1832, which brought to the town the practical miners who have since developed these valuable mines, and enriched themselves and the country.

The leading smelters in the vicinity in early times, were Thomas Parish, at Wingville, Grant County; Capt. J. B. Terry and Henry Gratiot, who, prior to the Black Hawk war, had a furnace in Diamond Grove, on the Linden road, five miles from Mineral Point; and Mr. Larramie, who had a furnace in Diamond Grove, on the Mifflin road. There were also other smelting works in Dodgeville, Ridgeway and Highland.

Early Settlement.—In 1830, Morgan Keogh broke the first land for farming purposes. This was done on his claim in Keogh's Grove. It consisted of three acres of ground, which was devoted to the raising of corn and potatoes. Prior to this date, little attention was paid to this industry, everybody concentrating their efforts toward the development of the mines. Aside from this, it was supposed by the inhabitants that soil containing so much lead as was found to exist in Linden, would be unproductive, and that labor employed in farming would therefore be in vain. But the high prices of produce, which had to be brought from Galena by ox teams, and the success rewarding the efforts of Morgan Keogh, induced some of the succeeding settlers to engage in the industry of agriculture, without which nations would decline, cities decay and mankind perish.

To continue; among the settlers who came here about this time (1830) was a widow lady named Andrews, with a family of four sons, who, in company with James Huse, worked for a time on the Heathcock Range. In 1830, William Young and brother came also, and commenced digging on the eastern portion of the Heathcock Range. An Irishman named McMahon, with his wife and family, built a cabin on the East Creek, and mined on the upper end of Peddler's Creek. A Frenchman, named Gaines, who had married a squaw, settled here, and engaged in mining; and Joseph Wooley, Joseph Reno, the Meyer brothers, and Mr. Higgings also found their way to the future town at that time, and commenced mining operations near the village, some on Peddler's Creek and others on the Heathcock Range.

The years 1831 and 1832 brought a number of miners from Illinois and Missouri, who were the first to take the initiatory steps toward the proper development of the mineral discoveries. Among the number were Andrew Huse, Daniel Webb and Capt. J. B. Terry. The last mentioned erected smelting works (mentioned), in company with Henry Gratiot. At that time there were but three women in the town, the wives of Mr. McMahon and Andrew Huse, and the Widow Andrews.

The claim is not presented that the list of those who settled here during the years mentioned is complete; far from it. There were others who strayed to the wilderness now embraced by the town lines of Linden, and after fretting a brief existence on the stage of life, long ago crossed the mystic river of death, leaving their deeds and the hardships and trials they endured for future generations to unfold and elaborate.

The population of Linden continued to increase during the early part of 1832, up to the date of the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in May of that year. This brought on a re-action, and for a time the town was deserted. The pick and gad were left idle by the miners, and the plow was abandoned in the furrow by the husbandmen; and, for some months, the prospects of this section looked gloomy indeed. The future seemed hid behind clouds which bore no "silvery lining," and the hardy pioneers were filled with hopes and fears regarding the dawning of a brighter day. They were not long held in suspense, however; for as Old Father Time recorded the advent of the month of August of the same year, it was announced that the war was over, and that the settlers might return in peace and safety to their deserted homes. But Linden did not, as might be supposed, immediately recover from the severe check received; but was some time in regaining the prosperity of 1831, and the early part of 1832.

During the spring of 1833 (as mentioned), John and William Heathcock, Michael Poad and John Price, immigrated to this town, and engaged in mining near the village. About this time, another influence, which worked disastrously to the rapid settlement of the town, was the

opening of the Dubuque mines. This proved irresistibly attractive to the miners in this vicinity, and the consequence was the emigration of the entire mining population, with the exception of perhaps a half a dozen, who were content with the success already achieved. During this year, but few settlers located in the town.

The year 1834 was rendered memorable, however, by a great influx of miners, prospectors, fortune-hunters and visitors. Among the number were David Morrison, Mr. Prior, R. Goldsworthy, James and Johnson Glanville, William and James Rablin, William Goldsworthy, Mark Smith and N. Stevens.

After the Black Hawk war, Andrew Huse and Daniel Webb opened farms, the latter cultivating forty acres of the land now owned by George Varcoe. At that time, Mark and John Smith located farms a mile north of the village. A Mr. Powell also made a claim during this year, and cultivated a part of the farm now owned and occupied by Robert and Nathan Jacobs. Robert Vial also became a resident of Linden in 1834. Among the number who settled here in 1835, were Samuel Treloar, John and Richard Cox, Thomas Thomas and family, William Thomas and wife and William Barrett and family.

In 1836, Linden being then a comparatively old and well-settled town, a generous immigration was attracted hither. Many of those who came during that year are still residents of the town. Much attention was then being paid to agriculture, owing, perhaps, to the high prices of produce. Corn was \$1 a bushel; flour, \$12 per barrel, and teams \$5 a day with board. At the same time, mineral was sold for \$12 a thousand. John and William Heathcock broke a farm of 160 acres on Section 20, in 1836, and shortly after, the Rule family were cultivating a farm on Section 6. From these small beginnings in agriculture, and from the possession of some of the most valuable farming lands in the county, which necessarily render this industry prosperous, the town of Linden has gradually, through the growth of years, obtained a most desirable and enviable position.

In 1870, the town assessments amounted to \$562,866; and, by 1880, it had augmented to \$721,785.

In 1834, the first store in the town was established by Capt. J. B. Terry, at his smelting works in "Diamond Grove." His merchandise, in the language of a pioneer, consisted of "a little of everything and not much of anything." In the same year Paschal Bequette started a store about a mile south of Terry, at Diamond Grove, where he had a furnace and a blacksmith-shop. This blacksmith-shop was the only one for many miles around, and was therefore overcrowded with work, principally the mending and sharpening of miners' tools. The site of his furnace and shop is now a part of the farm owned by Francis Little.

The first school in the town was established in 1837, in a log cabin that stood near the village, on Section 16, which was erected the year previous by the Methodist Episcopal Congregation for a church. A Mr. Seebury was the teacher, and was paid by subscription or pro rata. His scholars numbered twenty. Eventually this log cabin was removed to the vicinity of the present rock building, and a school was taught here for some years after. A few years subsequent to the establishment of the first school, others were started in different parts of the town, as the increase of the population demanded. There are now in the town eleven schoolhouses, with accommodations for 550 children. The school property is valued at \$4,130.49. The children of school age in the town aggregate 830—403 males and 427 females. These require the services of twelve teachers, who are paid an average salary of \$31.33 to males, and \$19.63 to females. During the year ending August 31, 1880, there was received for school purposes \$2,660.01; paid out, \$2,417.51.

In September of 1834, the first marriage in the town was solemnized. The contracting parties were William Heathcock and Mary Thomas, who were married by Thomas Parish, of Wingville, Grant County, he being then a Justice of the Peace.

Official Record.—The town of Linden was organized in 1849. The town adopted the name Peddler's Creek, and was known as such until 1855, when the Government refused to accept the name for a post-office, so, during that year, at the suggestion of John Wasley, the town

received the title of Linden. The first meeting of the town was held in April, 1849, at the old log schoolhouse in the lower part of the village. At that meeting the following officers were elected: David Morrison, Chairman; Col. Austin Hamilton and Mr. Smith, Supervisors; Clerk, John Weston; Treasurer, John Heathcock; Assessor, Armand Paddock.

The following is a complete list of the town officers from 1858, the records prior to this date having been accidentally destroyed by fire:

1858—Francis Little, Chairman; Samuel Treloar and John Batton, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville.

1859—Francis Little, Chairman; James Toay, Samuel Treloar, Supervisors; Clerk, Robert Jacobs; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1860—Francis Little, Chairman; James Toay, Samuel Treloar, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1861—Francis Little, Chairman; James Toay, J. J. Davis, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1862—William Goldsworthy, Chairman; James Toay, Francis Baker, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Kerton Coates.

1863—James Toay, Chairman; F. Baker, James Brewer, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Kerton Coates.

1864—James Toay, Chairman; James Brewer, F. Baker, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Weston; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Kerton Coates. During this year the town paid \$26.25 for war bounties.

1865—David Morrison, Chairman; John Cowling, Michael Sampson, Supervisors; Clerk, John W. Heathcock; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Kerton Coates.

1866—John Lee, Chairman; B. Williams, M. Sampson, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Kerton Coates.

1867—M. Sampson, Chairman; Francis Baker, B. Williams, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1868—F. Baker, Chairman; B. Williams, John Tregoning, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, James R. Rule.

1869—Michael Sampson, Chairman; A. Jewell, Job Vickerman, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1870—Kerton Coates, Chairman; Edward Harris, A. Jewell, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1871—Kerton Coates, Chairman; A. Jewell, William Goldsworthy, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1872—Kerton Coates, Chairman; A. Jewell, W. Clayton, Supervisor; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1873—Kerton Coates, Chairman; A. Jewell, I. C. Comfort, Supervisors; Clerk, T. O. Kent; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1874—Kerton Coates, Chairman; John Cowley, Eben Davis, Supervisors; Clerk, William Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1875—Kerton Coates, Chairman; John Cowley, I. C. Comfort, Supervisors; Clerk, William Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Robert Osborne.

1876—Kerton Coates, Chairman; W. Clayton, Isaac Comfort, Supervisors; Clerk, William Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Robert Osborne.

1877—I. C. Comfort, Chairman; F. Baker, T. O. Kent, Supervisors; Clerk, John Taylor; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1878—R. Smith, Chairman; F. Baker, W. Clayton, Supervisors; Clerk, John Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, C. S. Weston.

1879—R. S. Smith, Chairman; F. Baker, W. Clayton, Supervisors; Clerk, John Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Charles S. Weston.

1880—Francis Baker, Chairman; John Lee, Wright Clayton, Supervisors; Clerk, John Hopper; Treasurer, James Glanville; Assessor, Charles Weston.

VILLAGE OF LINDEN.

Pleasantly situated six miles from Mineral Point, and twelve from Dodgeville, on an elevated ridge, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, is the village of Linden, ornamented with beautiful residences, cultivated gardens and shaded streets. True to the progressive spirit of the age, the people of this locality have devoted their efforts to the decoration of their homes, thereby rendering them very attractive and agreeable.

This village originally consisted of eighty acres of land, laid out by John Wasley, assisted by A. W. Comfort, Surveyor, on July 11, 1855, and recorded February 7, 1856. It was surveyed into rather irregular blocks, streets and alleys. Subsequently, other additions were made to the original plat, termed "Battons" and "Dinsdales" Additions to the village of Linden. At first, lots were sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 each.

The first building erected within the precincts of the village of Linden, was a log structure built in 1855. This building was erected by Michael Poad, and by him used for a store, he being thus recorded as the first to offer proposals for the patronage of the citizens of Linden. This building, which was located in the lower part of the town, on the site now occupied by the residence of Elijah Poad, was burned in the spring of 1856.

Mr. Poad was succeeded in merchandising by James Webber, who managed a successful business for several years.

In 1855, Michael Poad erected a log dwelling-house, the first for that purpose in the limits of the village. Shortly after, in the summer of this year, Simon Lanyon erected near the creek, two frame buildings; one for a dwelling-house, and the other for a blacksmith-shop, which industry he first founded here, and followed for a number of years.

During the year 1856, John Wasley and Curtis Beech established a store in the building erected by Mr. Lanyon, a dwelling, and did a flourishing business. Mr. Lanyon next built a frame dwelling up town, now occupied by Thomas Wicks.

In 1856, James Granville opened a tavern and grocery in the lower part of town, near where he now resides.

Subsequent to 1856, the mines being worked vigorously, Linden attracted a number of business men, representing all classes of trade, and the population also gradually increased as its importance became more determined, until now it is a thriving little village of 275 souls.

The business interests of Linden are now represented in general merchandise by Hopper & Hicks, R. S. Smith & Bro., Lewis Bros., Mrs. Grace Richards & Son; groceries, T. M. Goldsworthy; hardware and drugs, William Treloar; bank, Taylor & Osborne; attorney at law, J. W. Taylor; furniture and carpenter, John Vivian; wagon-maker, John Harris; blacksmiths, Bartle, Evans and George Tonkin; butchers, Jacob Rolling and Thomas James; tailor, John Callow; painter, Abe Vial; harness-maker, Thomas Batton, Jr.; shoe-maker, F. Shaffer; physician, R. D. Gill; photographer, John Wearne; mason, William Hammel; hotels, William Pollard, Mrs. E. G. Ingraham; milliners and dress-makers, Miss Dalia Vivian, Miss Mary Cox, Misses Ching, Edith Wasley, Misses Baker & Coats.

Post Office.—The first post office in the town was established here in 1855, John Wasley being appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Thomas Ansley, now of Mineral Point, then a merchant in the village of Linden. The others who have been the recipients of Executive favor, and acted as Postmasters here, are Messrs. Tonkin, Weston, John W. Heathcock, Thomas Goldsworthy, and Richard Smith, the incumbent.

Secret Societies.—Linden Lodge, No. 206, A., F. A. M., was organized under dispensation February 13, 1877, and received its charter June 13, 1877. The following are the charter members: J. F. Heathcock, who was elected W. M.; Fred Shaffer, S. W.; Alfred Treglown, J. W.; R. S. Smith, Treasurer; J. W. Heathcock, Secretary; R. H. Wearing, S. D.; William Rolling, J. D.; George Weaver and H. J. Hicks, Stewards; James James, Tiler; John Patterson, John Wicks, R. F. Richards, Thomas Wicks, David Morrison, William Varcoe, James Rule and John Cowling. This lodge now numbers thirty-five members in good standing.

with the following officers: R. S. Smith, W. M.; James Hicks, S. W.; John Patterson, J. W.; J. J. Heathcock, Secretary; Gabriel Mills, Treasurer. The lodge meets weekly in a neat and commodious room; the membership has been continually increasing from year to year since the beginning.

Highland Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., was originally organized in Highland in 1848, but a few years after the lodge run down and the charter was removed to Linden, and a new society organized here November 16, 1875. The charter members in Linden were J. S. Comfort, J. Hopper, L. H. Fredricks, William Harris and John Kislingbury. The first officers were L. A. Fredricks, N. G.; John Hopper, V. G.; J. S. Comfort, Secretary; William Harris, Treasurer. The society meet weekly in the Masonic Hall, and have now a membership of twenty-four. The present officers are John Hopper, P. G.; R. S. Jacobs, N. G.; J. Kislingbury, V. G.; J. Kitto, R. S.; G. Tonkin, P. S.; S. Poad, Treasurer.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1834. The class consisted of John Prior, R. Vial, William Webster, Samuel Treloar, John Heathcock and William Barrett. Prayer meetings were first held in the dwellings of the different members of the flock for two years. In 1836, this small but enterprising congregation erected, on Section 16, near the village, the log cabin subsequently used for a schoolhouse. In 1840, the society numbered fifty members, and, requiring more commodious quarters, they that year erected the rock building now used for school purposes. In 1851, the congregation numbered one hundred and fifty members in good standing, and during that year the present new rock church, 50x40 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2,000. T. M. Fullerton was the first circuit rider. The first pastor of the present church was Rev. W. L. Williams. Since then the following ministers have guided the spiritual destinies of the Methodist Episcopal congregation: Revs. Enoch Tasker, James Lawson, Thomas Lawson, Rev. Searles, John Murrish, William Thomas, Rev. Irish, and the incumbent, Rev. John Harris. The society now numbers one hundred and twenty-five members.

TOWN OF MIFFLIN.

Prior to permanent settlements, temporary residences had been established in different parts of the town by lead prospectors and fortune-hunters. These were composed mostly of miners from Illinois and Missouri, who worked in the mines during the summer, returning to their homes in the winter, thus acquiring the title of "suckers."

The beginning made at Dodgeville, Mineral Point and thereabouts, attracted a generous immigration to Iowa County and the towns belonging to it. These included the pioneers who built up Mifflin and rendered the same famous, as also the settlers who wended their way to other pastures, since dignified by the historic appellations of Linden, Highland, Ridgeway, etc. Small ranges and lodes of mineral have been worked on nearly every section of the town, but no large bodies, except the "Black Jack Range," have been operated to any great extent. These "diggings" are located in the immediate vicinity of the present village. They were discovered in 1831 by Thomas Simpson and "Little General" Atkinson, so called from his diminutive size, and in honor of the Black Hawk War General of the same name. This mine was formerly immensely productive, and is now worked with flattering success, hundreds of tons of "black jack" being taken out annually, and shipped over the narrow-gauge railroad from Rewey Station to the La Salle, Ill., Smelting Works. The land of this mine is now owned by John J. Ross, of Mineral Point, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Galena. The range is worked by Bainbridge, Spensley & Co., Robert Young & Co., Jenkins, Miller & Co., and Peter Moore & Co., employing altogether thirty men.

First Settlers.—The first settlers who joined their destinies with the savage inhabitants of the town of Mifflin, gravitated here from Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois as early as 1827. The earliest known white man who located in the present territory of Mifflin, according to authentic sources of information, accessible to the seeker after facts in that connection, was a man named John G. Parish, a Kentuckian. In the fall of 1827 he, with his wife and family, settled on Section 16. Here he erected a log cabin, the first in the town, and engaged in mining and

teaming. He continued his mining and teaming operations here until five years later, then he moved to Galena, where he finally succumbed to the cholera epidemic of 1834.

In the summer of 1828, Abel Clapp, a miner from Missouri, came to Mifflin, attracted thither by the discoveries of Mr. Parish, and engaged in mining, which he followed until "bigger" leads were heard from in different parts of the county, when he shouldered his pick, and, with a heart filled with sanguine expectations, went forth to fresher fields.

In the month of October, 1828, Joseph B. Hunter and Thomas Simpson, with their families, immigrated to this section of the county, from Missouri, and located claims near the old Indian camping-ground, subsequently the site of the village of Dallas, now decayed. At this point these pioneers erected sod cabins and began mining. Mr. Hunter for some years operated the first smelting furnace in the town; his associate, Mr. Simpson, died in the spring of 1832, and he himself, after experiencing many of the ups and downs of a miner's life, passed quietly away from this world of trouble in April, 1863. His wife, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, died in Mifflin January 7, 1880.

The next persons to locate permanently in the town of Mifflin were "Little General" Atkinson and Francis C. Kirkpatrick, who settled here in the fall of 1829.

During the year 1830, the first land was broken for farming purposes. The enterprising husbandmen were Mr. Parish, who cultivated a few acres on the "16th Section," Joseph Hunter, who broke four acres on his claim, and Bird Millsap and Fredrick Dixon, who cultivated ten acres on Section 25. These latter gentlemen followed farming in connection with their mining operations until 1833, when their incipient farm was disposed of to James Andrews.

In 1834, Andrew Huse purchased this claim and continued to improve and add thereto until the original property has developed into a beautiful farm of 246 acres.

The pioneers of Mifflin being miners, and inexperienced in the pursuits of agriculture, erroneously supposed the valuable prairie lands were unproductive, and they therefore cut down the trees of the forests to find suitable territory for the cultivation of the first farms. R. Terry and Col. DeLong came in 1830, the latter locating on the land now occupied by the Welsh settlement in the southern part of the town. Here he dug for mineral, and his boys, with four ox teams, engaged in hauling for the miners in the vicinity.

The advent of the years 1831 and 1832 brought to this town a number of settlers subsequently distinguished for their courage, integrity and pioneer perseverance. Among this number may be mentioned John Newman, Enoch Enloe, H. Mundane and Mr. Luddman. There undoubtedly were others who came here during the period mentioned, but they have either crossed the dark river or gone to parts unknown, leaving no "footprints on the sands of time" to guide the historian in search of their names and deeds.

In 1833, the inducements attending the opening of the Dubuque mines, prevented many from coming to Mifflin, and taking advantage of the attractions of its then numerous and valuable diggings. During this year, however, William and John Kennedy and James Sprinston became part and parcel of the territory afterward laid out into Mifflin town proper.

It was not until the year 1834 dawned upon the world that settlers came to Mifflin in other than small parties. Prior to this year agriculture had been in its incipiency, there being but about forty acres of cultivated land in the entire town; but at that time, Andrew Huse, now the oldest living pioneer in the town, crossed what is now the town line from Linden, where he had located in the spring of 1832, and settled on Section 25, engaging in agriculture and mining. From this time dates the rise and progress of the farming population of Mifflin; before this date, this great industry, which has enriched its promoters and rendered the town property valuable, was but a secondary consideration. Then the abundant yields of corn and small cereals obtained from the first farms began to attract the attention of later comers, and acted as an incentive to engage in this profitable enterprise. This year was characterized by the return of nearly all who left in the previous year for the Dubuque discoveries; they left with self-congratulations and sanguine expectations, but on arriving at the new El Dorado they found their hopes were raised only to be crushed to the ground. Many of these have either lived life's brief span and

passed away, or have emigrated to other fields of labor, and are now forgotten by their associates of nearly fifty years ago.

1835 and 1836 are especially historic in the annals pertaining to the settlement of the town. These were distinguished by the influx of numerous settlers who came to stay. Caleb Sylvester, Sr., Richard Pratt, Simon Tyer, Joseph Whaley and William H. Griffith, Sr., who was afterward frozen to death, were among the number. The first representative of Wales settled here during this period and laid the foundation of the present influential and prosperous Welsh settlement. Among the latter number were William Owens, John W. Jones, Mr. Williams, Thomas Thomas, John Hughes, Edward Folks and William Thomas. Some of these engaged in mining, while others commenced farming. After the year 1836, settlers flocked to Mifflin in large numbers, attracted hither by the beautiful country, healthful climate, valuable farming lands, and rich mineral deposits. Prominent among the number who came here late in the thirties or early in 1840, were the Davis brothers, Lorenzo Stevens, John Clayton, Col. Henry, C. S. Millard, Mark Finnicum, M. Stevens, Joseph Anderson, Mr. Estabrook, Alonzo Cushman and John Sparks. In the Welsh settlement there located John J. Davis, Thomas R. Jones, Edward Williams, Robert J. Hughes, Robert W. Hughes, William H. Jones and Daniel Davis.

Succeeding 1840, the population of Mifflin continued to increase rapidly for several years, but it was destined to receive a check, when its mining population caught the California fever in 1849, and departed for the Golden Gate. The mines at this time were temporarily suspended, as nearly the entire mining population left the town. The year 1850, however, brought back many of those who so suddenly departed the year before. The mines were again opened, agriculture was pursued with increased energy, and business in this territory was once more prosperous. Since the organization of the town, the population has increased steadily, until now it is one of the most populous towns in the county, aggregating 1,253 persons, inclusive of the village census, embracing 275 souls.

The first marriage in the limits of the present town of Mifflin was consummated in 1829, the contracting parties being Daniel Moore and America Parish. Mrs. Moore (nee Parish), is now living in the village of Mifflin, and is known as Mrs. Goodrich.

As the first rays of light streaked the horizon, announcing the arrival of the month of February, 1831, the first child born in the town of Mifflin was ushered into the world. He has since been known as Levi Moore, and lived in Mifflin for some years after, or until he caught the Oregon fever, and with a few others took his departure for that land of promise, and has not since returned.

In 1848, the Mifflin Mill was established in the present village of Mifflin by Joel Clayton. This mill is located on the water-power of the West Pecatonica River, and was constructed at a cost of \$6,000. At that time two runs of stone were put in, and have been operated ever since. In 1849, William Bainbridge became a partner in the firm. Joel Clayton mortgaged his share of the mill to Francis Cholvin in 1850, and left for California. In the interregnum between 1850 and 1854, John Clayton rented the mill, and continued to run the same until the latter date, then Messrs. Cholvin and Bainbridge took charge. Mr. Cholvin went to Dubuque in 1857, and sold his share to William Bainbridge, who has continued the mill alone since. When the mill was first established, grists were brought from a distance of twenty-five miles around. This mill has always born an excellent reputation, the quality of flour manufactured being excellent in every respect.

The Star Mill, located two miles south of the village, was originally built for a woolen-mill in 1865, by Oldhan Jones, and was operated as a woolen-mill until 1875, when, that industry proving a failure, the building was refitted and two runs of stone put in. It has been continued as a flouring-mill under the management of George Gruber. This mill has usually been crowded to its utmost capacity with custom work, its trade extending for many miles around.

The mines of this town, although at one time a prominent factor in the interests of Mifflin, are now worked with but comparatively little energy. The "Dry Bone Diggings," struck in 1843 by a Mr. Amsden, and subsequently by R. and William Wilson, have been worked with

varying success up to the present time. This mine is now owned by John J. Ross, of Mineral Point, and the heirs of Mr. Dean, of Madison. The "Cocer and Jeffrey Diggings," located three miles northwest of the village of Mifflin, was discovered a number of years ago, but were never worked until 1877. At that time, a pump with an engine for propelling power, was established here, and has since been worked with a force of ten men, with some success. "Black jack" and zinc ore are the principal mineral products of this mine.

What the future of this town may be, can scarcely be suggested, but it would seem, considering the character of the people, and the various natural advantages inherent in soil and climate, that nothing but prosperity can follow in the train of unknown events which time will usher in. To say the least, the prospect is highly gratifying, and if only a part of what may be properly anticipated be realized, the inhabitants will have no cause for anything but rejoicing.

Schools.—The cause of education has always been uppermost in the minds of the citizens of Mifflin, who seem to have determined, from an early day, to give to succeeding generations such educational privileges and advantages as are denied to many. To this end, during the summer and fall of 1842, a schoolhouse was erected in the southwest corner of the town, and, during the winter of the same year, the first school was taught. H. L. Liscom was the teacher, he being paid by subscription or pro rata. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Platteville and vicinity, this school was suspended for several weeks in the latter part of 1842 and early in 1843. The school was attended by about twenty scholars, many of whom were obliged to walk five and six miles daily. The following summer, Mr. Liscom taught the first school in the village of Dallas, now defunct. During the winter of 1843-44, Miss Sarah Jacobs, subsequently Mrs. H. L. Liscom, taught the school in the village with very flattering success. Antedating the establishment of the school on Section 18, in the southwest corner of the town, the children of Mifflin were taught at the schools along the line, in Grant County. Those crude educational beginnings have finally culminated in the adoption of a system of education which, from being kindly fostered by the inhabitants, renders Mifflin, in educational matters, one of the leading towns in the county.

There are now in the town 600 children of school age—308 male and 292 female; nine schoolhouses, with accommodations for 500 children, and requiring the services of ten teachers. The average wages per month of male teachers is \$30.90; female, \$24.66. During the year ending August 31, 1880, there was received for school purposes in the town, \$2,616.41; paid out for school purposes, \$2,412.81—\$1,944.50 being for teachers' wages. The school property in the town, as taken from the Town Clerk's report, is valued at \$9,765.

In this connection, the occasion is availed of to record the achievements of two of Mifflin's brightest scholars—David B. and Thomas D. Jones. These brothers were born in the Welsh settlement, in town of Mifflin, where they spent their childhood and attended the public schools of the town. At the ages of sixteen and fourteen respectively, they entered the Platteville Normal School, being recorded as members of the same class. From this seat of learning they graduated with honors in 1870. The subsequent two years they spent in teaching—David at Viroqua, Wis., and Thomas at Fort Howard, Wis. In 1872, they entered Princeton College, New Jersey, and from this famous institution graduated, with the highest honors of their class, in the summer of 1876, being equal in percentage. During the fall of this year, Thomas was chosen to represent Princeton College at the Inter-Collegiate Contest held in New York City. There he entered into competition with representatives of the best colleges in the East, and was the honored recipient of the first prize in mental science. Immediately after his achievements in New York City, Thomas, with his brother David, sailed for Germany and entered the Leipzig University. They received diplomas from this institution in 1877, then returned to the United States, and are now practicing law in Chicago, where, by their fine accomplishments and strict integrity, they are winning laurels for themselves and reflecting credit on their friends and native town.

Churches.—It would be difficult indeed to state, with any degree of accuracy, the exact date of the first religious services held in the town of Mifflin. As was customary in nearly all

pioneer settlements of Southwestern Wisconsin, the "circuit rider" was the first divine to make his appearance among the hardy miners and husbandmen. Here, at an early day, services were held at the settlement in the western part of the town, in the dwellings of the residents, and for some years, or until congregations were organized and churches established in the Welsh settlement and in the village, did the "circuit rider" continue to supply the spiritual requirements of the pioneers.

The town now has within its confines five congregations, each of which owns a church building; two are in the village of Mifflin, and three in the Welsh settlement. Of the latter is the Penial Church (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist). This congregation was organized by the Rev. John Davis, in 1847; there were at that date but seven families in the Welsh settlement, all of whom joined faith in the new church. The services of this congregation were held at private residences until late in 1847 or early in 1848, when, the society's number aggregating fifty members, they erected a small chapel on Section 11. This was a frame structure, and was built at a cost of \$300. In 1869, it was removed to the vicinity of the new church, and has since been used for hall purposes. In 1868, this congregation numbered seventy-five members, and, requiring more commodious quarters for their religious meetings, they erected, at a cost of \$5,000, the fine frame structure which now adorns Section 11. The Penial congregation now numbers 129 in good standing, all of whom are of Welsh nationality or descent. Rev. John Davis, the first, and for thirty years the Pastor of this congregation, was born in September, 1814, in North Wales, where he passed his boyhood and received a common-school education. In 1839, he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1846; then he immigrated to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Mifflin. In 1847, he organized his Penial congregation, and continued as Pastor until he died, April 23, 1877. At an early age, he evinced the desire to join the ministry of his people, and, though his early educational advantages were limited, he, being a close student, eventually acquired an excellent education, which he put to the most commendable of uses. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and morality, and to him is due the credit for laying the foundation of the high moral standing of his people in this town. As a token of esteem and veneration, his numerous friends and favorite congregation have erected to his memory in the churchyard a beautiful Scotch-granite monument, at a cost of \$1,100.

He was succeeded to the pastorate by John T. Morris, in 1877, who continued two years. There is now no regular Pastor.

The Rock Church congregation (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist) was organized in 1855, when the rock building now used by them was erected. This society was formed by the withdrawal of twenty-five members from the Penial congregation, who seceded on account of the distance of the new church from a portion of the congregation who were located in different parts of the town. Rev. John Davis, of the Penial church, officiated as the first Pastor. He was succeeded by the present Pastor, John T. Morris. The congregation now numbers thirty-five; the church and cemetery are located on Section 15.

The Welsh Congregationalist Church was built in 1871, and is located on Section 10. This society was organized in 1870, and for some time meetings were held in the schoolhouse of District No. 3. It originally consisted of about ten or twelve members, and now numbers thirty in good standing. The first preacher was John Davis, of Dodgeville, who was followed by Revs. Breese, Powell and Benjamin Hughes.

Official Record.—The town of Mifflin was organized April 3, 1849, the first town meeting being held at the house of John T. Phillips, on Section 12, Town 4, Range 1. At this meeting, the following officers were chosen: William Tate, Oliver W. Phelps and John Newman, Judges of Election; R. M. Miller and Joshua King, Clerks of Election. Having organized the meeting, the following town officers were elected: Joel Clayton, Chairman; Caleb Sylvester, Francis Kirkpatrick, Supervisors; Clerk, R. M. Miller; Treasurer, Levi Welden; Assessor, W. J. Hammonds; Town School Superintendent, George W. Strong; Justices, John Newman, John Davis, Richard Pratt, R. M. Miller; Constables, Levi Welden, John Holland, O. W. Phelps; Overseers of Highways, Samuel Carr, O. W. Phelps.

At a special meeting held May 26, 1849, a tax of \$100 was levied on all taxable property of the town to defray the expenses of the fiscal year. The first taxes of the town were levied in 1849 as follows: State tax four mills on \$68,487.82, the assessed valuation of the town during this year amounting to \$273.95; county tax, 1 per cent, \$684.87; school tax, 2½ per cent, \$171.11; total, \$1,129.93. For town purposes: Road tax, three mills, \$205.46; expense tax, \$136.97, making a total of \$342.53. The assessed valuation of the town for 1880 was \$812,931. April 5, 1870, the town purchased the stone building in the village previously used as a schoolhouse, for a town hall, from William Bainbridge, the consideration being \$400. The following is a complete roster of the town officers from its organization:

1850—Caleb Sylvester, Chairman; John Newman, Andrew Huse, Supervisors; Clerk, W. G. Spencer; Treasurer, John Clayton; Assessor, Richard Pratt; School Superintendent, W. G. Spencer.

1851—John Newman, Chairman; Joseph B. Hunter, Caleb Sylvester, Supervisors; Clerk, Joseph B. Wells; Treasurer, Enoch Enloe; Assessor, Richard Pratt; Superintendent, Joseph W. Wells.

1852—Francis C. Kirkpatrick, Chairman; John Clayton, William Owens, Supervisors; Clerk, William Wilson; Treasurer, Enoch Enloe; Assessor, Richard Pratt; School Superintendent, G. W. Strong.

1853—Francis C. Kirkpatrick, Chairman; John Clayton, John W. Jones, Supervisors; Clerk, William Wilson; Treasurer, Enoch Enloe; Assessor, G. D. Pettyjohn; School Superintendent, Mark Finnicum.

1854—F. C. Kirkpatrick, Chairman; C. S. Millard, G. W. Strong, Supervisors; Clerk, William Wilson; Treasurer, John Estabrook; Assessor, Mark Finnicum; School Superintendent, Mark Finnicum.

1855—F. C. Kirkpatrick, Chairman; Michael Flood, C. S. Millard, Supervisors; Clerk, George W. Strong; Treasurer, John Clayton; Assessor, Mark Finnicum; School Superintendent, Mark Finnicum.

1856—Caleb Sylvester, Chairman; John W. Jones, Herman Grunow, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, John Clayton; Assessor, Mark Finnicum; School Superintendent, Mark Finnicum.

1857—Caleb Sylvester, Chairman; John W. Jones, Enoch Enloe, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, John Clayton; Assessor, G. D. Pettyjohn; School Superintendent, E. W. Sylvester.

1858—G. D. Pettyjohn, Chairman; William Holmes, William Owens, Supervisors; Clerk, William Burton; Treasurer, Joseph B. Hunter; Assessor, E. W. Sylvester; School Superintendent, E. W. Sylvester.

1859—Andrew Huse, Chairman; James Hird, John W. Jones, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, E. W. Sylvester.

1860—Andrew Huse, Chairman; James Hird, William Bainbridge, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, Robert Packard; School Superintendent, E. W. Sylvester.

1861—Charles S. Millard, Chairman; F. C. Kirkpatrick, William Bainbridge, Supervisors; Clerk, Fred Eck; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, James Hird; School Superintendent, E. W. Sylvester.

1862—William Bainbridge, Chairman; John Kennedy, William Holmes, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, James Hird.

1863—Andrew Huse, Chairman; Robert J. Hughes, Joseph Anderson, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, James Hird.

1864—William Bainbridge, Chairman; Richard Humphreys, John Carpenter, Supervisors; Clerk, William Patefield; Treasurer, William Hopper; Assessor, Samuel Clayton.

1865—J. B. Sylvester, Chairman; John Estabrook, Joseph Parmerly, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, C. S. Millard; Assessor, James D. Adams.

- 1866—William Holmes, Chairman; John Carpenter, Thomas Thomas, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, John T. Jones.
- 1867—James Hird, Chairman; William Oliver, John Carpenter, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, John T. Jones; Assessor, John T. Jones.
- 1868—John B. Sylvester, Chairman; Richard Humphreys, Horace H. Streeter, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey, Treasurer, John T. Jones; Assessor, Joseph Parmerly.
- 1869—William Holmes, Chairman; Richard Humphreys, H. H. Streeter, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, N. N. Jones; Assessor, Joseph Parmerly.
- 1870—William Bainbridge, Chairman; John B. Sylvester, John W. Jones, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, N. N. Jones; Assessor, J. H. Matthews.
- 1871—William Bainbridge, Chairman; Richard Humphreys, John B. Sylvester, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, N. N. Jones; Assessor, H. H. Streeter.
- 1872—William Bainbridge, Chairman; E. E. Williams, John B. Sylvester; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, N. N. Jones; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1873—William Bainbridge, Chairman; William Holmes, Richard Humphreys, Supervisors; Clerk, J. W. Rewey; Treasurer, E. E. Williams; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1874—William Bainbridge, Chairman; G. Barries, Peter Jones, Supervisors; Clerk, George W. Strong; Treasurer, H. Cushman; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1875—J. W. Rewey, Chairman; Richard Humphreys, William Holmes, Supervisors; Clerk, Charles Bainbridge; Treasurer, William Gibbon; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1876—William Bainbridge, Chairman; Herman Grunow, E. Davis, Supervisors; Clerk, C. C. Bainbridge; Treasurer, J. B. Huse; Assessor, J. W. Jones.
- 1877—J. W. Rewey, Chairman; E. Davis, Samuel Stevens, Supervisors; Clerk, William Gibbon; Treasurer, J. B. Huse; Assessor, E. E. Williams.
- 1878—J. W. Rewey, Chairman; Samuel Stevens, E. Stevens, Supervisors; Clerk, Thomas Patefield; Treasurer, J. B. Huse; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1879—J. W. Rewey, Chairman; P. T. Stevens, E. E. Williams, Supervisors; Clerk, T. Patefield; Treasurer, J. B. Huse; Assessor, James Hird.
- 1880—J. W. Rewey, Chairman; E. E. Williams, P. T. Stevens, Supervisors; Clerk, William Gibbon; Treasurer, J. B. Huse; Assessor, James Hird.

VILLAGE OF DALLAS.

As early as 1845, the citizens of Mifflin conceived the idea of forming a town center, and forthwith William Waddell and James Morrison purchased ten acres of land and proceeded to survey and lay out the village subsequently known as Dallas. This village was so called in honor of ex-Vice President of the United States, George Mifflin Dallas. The site of Dallas is located about half a mile to the southwest of the present village of Mifflin. This was considered a desirable location, being in close proximity to the smelting furnace operated by Francis Cholvin, and contiguous to the "Black Jack" Range.

There were no streets in those days, and improvements then projected or completed were of the most primitive character; the main thoroughfare was the present highway leading out of the village of Mifflin to Belmont and Rewey Station. This village is said to have been at one time a thriving municipality with a comparatively numerous and industrious population.

Prior to or about the time of laying out the village, Joel Clayton established himself in business here, being recorded as the first merchant to solicit the patronage of the inhabitants of the village and vicinity. Here he continued to dispose of his wares until 1848. In the year 1846, Charles Cox started a store in the village with a stock of merchandise distinguished for its variety. In subsequent years, the growing population of the town became so numerous that additional stores and the various mechanic shops necessary to a prosperous village were established, and succeeded beyond the expectations of their promoters.

James Sprinston started the first blacksmith-shop and continued to thrive for some years. Dr. Ripley, one of the leading physicians of the county, located here in 1846 and remained until 1850,

when he took his departure for other fields of labor. Joel Clayton was the first to establish a tavern and cater to the public taste; he erected a comfortable frame structure and conducted the hotel business in connection with his store. Joshua King was among the first school-teachers. John Lee, the "famous shoemaker of Dallas," established himself here, and, for a number of years, did a successful business caring for the *soles* of the mining population of the thriving town.

The population of the village of Dallas, as suggested, was composed principally of miners, whose permanency was defeated by the decadence of the mines, consequently, when the gold fever of 1849 struck the village, it swept the population, like an avalanche, from the attractive vicinity of Dallas to the more promising shores of the Pacific. It must not be inferred that the village ceased to exist at that time, for such was not the case. It lived a number of years longer, and proved a formidable rival to its successful competitor, the village of Mifflin. Its business, however, could not withstand the severe check received, and finally succumbed to the dull times necessarily succeeding the departure of its inhabitants.

VILLAGE OF MIFFLIN.

On Section 34, near the central part of the town, in the valley between the hills overlooking the waters of the Pecatonica River, is located the attractive village of Mifflin. After the completion of the Mifflin Mills, erected in 1848, Joel Clayton purchased thirteen acres of land from James Waddel, and proceeded to plat and survey the present village of Mifflin. This having been accomplished he erected a comfortable log cabin, a story and a half high, which was occupied by his parents for a dwelling a number of years, and subsequently, in 1865, was razed by Mr. Bainbridge. The first store-keepers in Mifflin came principally from Dallas, previously the leading village in the town. Among this number were Messrs. Miller, Hammond, Vance, Benjamin Ferris, and Waller, a Hebrew, who kept a store in the building now occupied by John Slack as a dwelling. The honor of being the first store-keeper in the village is generally conceded to John Miller, who established himself here early in 1850; during the same year, Thomas Iverson started the first blacksmith-shop. Early in the fifties, a hotel was opened by Thomas Richardson. Benjamin Ferris built the brick store on the corner opposite the Mifflin House, and now owned by John Kennedy. During the years 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854, the village prospered and, in spite of the contending influence of its rival, Dallas increased in population, influence and importance more rapidly than its competitor, and, within the decade in which it was projected, it entirely outstripped its rival and made for itself a place among the leading villages of the county.

The first schoolhouse built in the village was a stone building erected in 1855. This was a one-story house with one room, which was used for school purposes until 1867, when the present frame schoolhouse was built. This stone building was subsequently purchased by the town, the consideration being \$400, and is now used for a town hall. The present school building was constructed at a cost of \$2,500, by District No. 2, which includes the village and parts of Section 27, 28 and 34. This structure has accommodations for 200 children, requiring the services of three teachers.

The Mifflin Post Office was established in the village in 1849, Mr. Vance being appointed Postmaster. The mail was received and distributed at his store, he being then a merchant in the village. This office was subsequently removed to Lower Town, or Dallas, and Charley Cox appointed Postmaster. The office continued there awhile, then was removed to Mifflin, where it has since remained. The following persons have been recipients of Executive favor and acted as Postmasters: Joel Clayton, John T. Jones, John Kennedy, William Welden, J. W. Rewey and Joseph Harker, the present official.

The first church in the village was the Primitive Methodist, which society was organized in 1854, Thomas Jarvis being the first preacher. Immediately after the organization of the congregation, the church was erected and services have been held regularly therein up to the present time. This society has flourished with gratifying success, although for the past two years the

attendance has not been quite so large as in former times. In the fall of 1880, the congregation commenced the erection of a new church, which will be completed early in the spring of 1881.

In the summer of 1878, the Advent Revivalists wended their way to the village and erected a canvas tent, wherein numerous and protracted revival meetings were held, until sufficient converts were made to organize a society, which was accomplished in the fall of the same year. This denomination has erected a church, and have now a resident Pastor, Rev. Philo Hitchcock, and a congregation aggregating thirty families.

A., F. & A. M., Mifflin Lodge, No. 153, was organized June 13, 1866, with J. W. Rewey as Master; William Hopper, Senior Warden, and Charles S. Millard, Junior Warden. The Lodge now numbers fifty-two with the following officers: J. W. Rewey, Master; J. Harker, Senior Warden; J. D. Huse, Junior Warden.

The business interests of Mifflin are now represented in general merchandise by Harker, Bainbridge & Son, and Thomas Alton, Jr.; wagon-makers, Robert Graham and Cyrus Renyolds; blacksmiths, John Blackney and James Stacey & Bro.; physician, H. R. Bird; lawyer, Thomas Patefield; shoemaker, Joseph Gillis; hotels, Cyrus Renyolds and Thomas Warne; photographer, Cyrus Renyolds; Mifflin Mills, William Bainbridge.

VILLAGE OF REWEY.

The village of Rewey is situated on the line of the Chicago and Tomah Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on the beautiful prairie ridge dividing the waters of the Pecatonica from those of the Platte River. It is located about equidistant from the village of Mifflin, in Iowa County, and the village of Washburn in Grant County, on the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 4, Range 1 east of the Fourth Meridian. It was platted in August, 1880, by J. W. Rewey, the present proprietor, from whom it derives its name.

The first settler was Hiram A. Rundell and wife, and their daughter, Mabel S., was the first child born in the hamlet. Jefferson Smith located the pioneer blacksmith-shop, in a corn-field, on July 28, 1880. E. J. Bennett is entitled to the credit of the initial mercantile transaction, which consisted of the purchase of one hundred bushels of oats from Warren C. Cushman, on September 17, 1880. In November of the above year, J. B. Huse, of Mifflin, came here and opened a branch department of his business. Thus far he has not had occasion to regret the step, as the undertaking, being established on a satisfactory financial basis, has proved a profitable investment of time and means. A second store, containing general merchandise, is conducted by H. W. McReynolds. A fine hotel, 18x28 feet, flanked by a wing of the same proportions, is progressing toward completion under the supervision of the proprietor, M. F. Rewey. When finished, the hotel will afford a convenience long needed by the travelers who frequent this section of the country. The railroad company has also signified its intention to make the modest station of Rewey into a dining point, where passenger trains will stop twenty minutes for dinner.

The Chicago & Tomah Railroad opened their office for business at this point on October 5, 1880, by appointing J. W. Rewey agent; and on the same day the first shipment, embracing thirty-six tons of zinc-ore, was transported to Galena, and consigned to William Bainbridge. Messrs. Barrows, Taylor & Co., have established a lumber-yard at this point, and arrangements are already being consummated for the erection of church and school buildings next season. A telegraph operator, B. D. Tuttle, is stationed here; and, surmising from present indications, the village is destined eventually to eclipse many of the older and more pretentious settlements.

TOWN OF MOSCOW.

This town was originally settled by Americans, Irish and English, though now the Norwegian element is largely predominant. The first settlement within the present limits of Moscow was made by Asa Bennett, a professional hunter, who, with his family, located on Section 28, and there erected a log cabin, the first in the town. Here he and his family lived in peace and

quietude, disturbed only by the howling of wolves and the frequent quarreling of other predatory animals, until the gold fever of 1849, beguiled him and his family to California.

In 1846, Francis McKenna settled in the town, and built a cabin on Section 3, Township 4, Range 3. He emigrated to America from Ireland in 1841, and located in Mineral Point, where he remained until he removed to Moscow. Pleasant Fields settled here early in the year 1847, a little northeast of Moscow Village. Here Mr. Fields remained for several years, and cultivated a small farm. In the year 1843, previous to locating in the town of Moscow, he discovered the mineral at the "Young Diggings" in the town of Waldwick.

During the summer of 1847, Chauncy Smith, Messrs. Kline and Cole entered land in this town, erected comfortable log cabins, and began the cultivation of small farms. Richard Ivey came in 1848, as did Isaac Meinke and Milo and Charles Smith. During the years 1849-50, and for several years following, the town was settled very rapidly.

The first roads in Moscow were cut by Bennett, McKenna and Ivey, on their way in from Mineral Point. These roads were the first legalized, and are now public highways through the town.

As in its neighboring towns, the people of Moscow were sensible to the benefits conferred by education upon the rising generation, for almost as soon as there was a settlement in the town, a school was established, and a teacher engaged to train the crude ideas of the few children then in the town. The first schoolhouse erected in the town was built of logs, and was located near the site of the present frame structure, in District No. 1, better known as the "Leonard District." There were about ten scholars from the families of Asa Bennett, Richard Freeman, Benjamin Stip and some others. There are now seven schoolhouses in the town, requiring the services of seven teachers. The "McWilliams District" Schoolhouse has been used for town meetings, etc., since its erection in 1863.

Official Record.—The territory now constituting the town of Moscow was first brought under town government, as a part of the town of Waldwick, in 1848. By vote of the people, in 1860, forty-two sections of the eastern part of Waldwick were organized into a separate town, and, after the ancient capital of Muscovy, was named Moscow. The first town meeting was called at the house of Francis McKenna, April 10, 1860, and adjourned to the Moscow Schoolhouse, where the next two town meetings were held. At the first election, the following town officers were elected.

1860—Francis McKenna, Chairman; Cyrus Clark, John Green, Supervisors; J. H. Moorman, Clerk; Robert McWilliams, Treasurer; David Powers, Assessor; E. B. Crowell, School Superintendent; William Skinner, H. Moorman and John Green, Constables. Since 1863, the town meetings have been held at the McWilliams Schoolhouse, on Section 34. The following is a complete list of the town officers, dating from the organization of the town:

1861—John Bonner, Chairman; Knudt Olson, William Spears, Supervisors; Robert McWilliams, Treasurer; J. H. Moorman, Clerk; Andrew Shanley, Superintendent of Schools; Cyrus Clark, Assessor.

1862—Francis McKenna, Chairman; Knudt Olson, D. Spears, Supervisors; William Skinner, Clerk; Robert McWilliams, Treasurer; William Batman, Assessor.

1863—William C. Batman, Chairman; C. Norton, Knudt Olson, Supervisors; Samuel McWilliams, Clerk; Patrick McDonald, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1864—William Robinson, Chairman; C. Norton, K. Olson, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; Cyrus Clark, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1865—Francis McKenna, Chairman; Andrew Shanley, I. D. Spears, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; Michael Cleary, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1866—Francis McKenna, Chairman; K. Paulson, Andrew Shanley, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; Samuel McWilliams, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1867—William Robinson, Chairman; K. Paulson, A. E. Steensland, Supervisors; B. Holland, Clerk; John Price, Treasurer; J. Van Norman, Assessor.

1868—William Robinson, Chairman; George Paulson, E. B. Crowel, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; M. F. Van Norman, Treasurer; A. E. Steensland, Assessor.

1869—William Robinson, Chairman; Chris Monson, George Paulson, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; M. F. Van Norman, Treasurer; Kittle Paulson, Assessor.

1870—William Robinson, Chairman; Ole Steensland, John Hanson, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; George Paulson, Treasurer; Jacob Van Norman, Assessor.

1871—William Robinson, Chairman; John Hanson, Ole Steensland, Supervisors; A. E. Steensland, Clerk; George Paulson, Treasurer; L. O. Sanderson, Assessor.

1872—William Robinson, Chairman; Ole Steensland, Owen Nervig, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; George Paulson, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1873—William Robinson, Chairman; Ole Steensland, John Hanson, Supervisors; L. O. Sanderson, Clerk; George Paulson, Treasurer; Ole Steensland, Assessor.

1874—Ole Steensland, Chairman; John McKenna, John Hanson, Supervisors; Robert McWilliams, Clerk; at his death during August, 1874, John Leonard was appointed Town Clerk; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1875—Ole Steensland, Chairman; John McKenna, John Hanson, Supervisors; John Leonard, Clerk; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1876—Ole Steensland, Chairman; P. K. Demuth, C. Peterson, Supervisors; Stephen Shanley, Clerk; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1877—George Paulson, Chairman; P. K. Demuth, H. Johnson, Supervisors; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer; John Leonard, Clerk; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1878—George Paulson, Chairman; P. K. Demuth, K. Knudson, Supervisors; John Leonard, Clerk; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer; Richard Ivey, Assessor.

1879—George Paulson, Chairman; P. K. Demuth, K. Knudson, Supervisors; John Leonard, Clerk; Richard Ivey, Assessor; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer.

1880—George Paulson, Chairman; P. K. Demuth, K. Knudson, Supervisors; John Leonard, Clerk; Ole Steensland, Assessor; A. E. Steensland, Treasurer.

VILLAGE OF MOSCOW.

This thriving village is nicely located in the southeastern part of the town on Section 11, and was named after the town in which it is located. Early in 1847, Chauncey Smith located on the site of the present village and built a log hut, and here his family lived while the East Branch of the Pecatonica was being dammed and a grist-mill erected. Early in 1850, Mr. Smith surveyed and platted the village. This plat was recorded July 26, 1850. It appears that Smith was a man of more than the average ambition and enterprise, for he caused the old log schoolhouse to be moved from where it formerly stood, in the grove half a mile west of the village, and placed on the site of the present edifice, which was erected in 1860.

In 1848, Smith was joined by several permanent settlers, among them his brothers Charles and Milo. Charles Smith started the first store in the village in 1850, and his brother Milo erected a large carding-mill in the same year. In 1858, both brothers sold out their interests to William Speers, who moved the carding-mill to where the store stood, and re-arranged both buildings into a hotel. This was burned down in 1875. In February, 1855, a shade of gloom and sorrow was cast over the little hamlet, occasioned by the death of its founder, Chauncey Smith. At that date passed away an excellent and kind-hearted man, generous to a fault, and charitable to the last degree.

Charles Smith was the builder of the stone store, now the only one in the town. The old flouring-mill, after the death of Chauncey Smith, was sold to Munson & Evenson, who continued the business for several years. They disposed of the property to Holland Bros., who now own and manage both the milling and mercantile business of Moscow.

In 1849 and 1850, there was quite an influx of immigrants, but most of them proved to be only transient settlers. Jesse Bryant is well remembered, however, as the first blacksmith.

About 1851, the first post office in the town was established at the village. Myron Burnett was the first Postmaster. He served in this capacity until 1858, when he was succeeded by John Green. In 1862, Mr. Green was dispossessed of his office by the present holder, J. H. Dudley.

Drs. Fayette, Stetson, Smith, Chase and Johnson have practiced here at different times for short periods. In early times the people were in almost as great danger of incurring accidental death on the rough, hilly roads hereabouts as they were of meeting a natural death, but in no case did death occur very often.

ADAMSVILLE.

This village is located in the extreme northern part of the town, bordering on the town line between Ridgeway and Moscow, on the West Pecatonica River. It was named in honor of John Adams, who, with David Hollister, erected the large grist-mill here in 1854 and 1855. William Renshaw was originally a partner, but withdrew before the dam for the mill was completed. The firm subsequently became heavily involved in debt, and Mr. Hollister retired in 1857. The property then reverted through mortgage to John Bonner, who continued to run the mill with varying success until 1865. He then sold the mill to A. Spensley, who disposed of it to George Orr, who failed of success, and the property reverted to Mr. Spensley, who disposed of it January 1, 1875, to R. I. Wade, the present owner. This mill has always borne an excellent reputation, the flour manufactured being equal in quality to any in the county.

The first store in the village was built by John Adams in 1855, who opened with a general stock of goods. In the summer of the same year, William Skinner built a hotel, the only one in the village. About this time a post office was established in Adamsville, and William Skinner appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by David Powers. At the inception of the rebellion, this office was discontinued, and for several years during and after the war, the Adamsville people received their mail from the Middlebury Post Office. Several years after the war, the post office here was re-established, with R. Marks as Postmaster. His successors were Alexander McKinzie, R. P. Jones and Mrs. Mary A. Skinner, who retains charge of the office.

Prior to the erection of the present schoolhouse in the village, a small number of scholars were taught the rudiments of education in the house of William Skinner, by Miss Emma McDonald. The schoolhouse, which was built in 1855, is also used for prayer-meetings.

There are here two religious societies, the Primitive Methodist and Congregational, and two secret organizations. Harmony Lodge, Good Templars, No. 102, was instituted March 10, 1869. Miner's Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., was organized January 21, 1869, in Mineral Point, with the following charter members: John Millen, Edward Coad, J. H. Vivian, Samuel Thomas, James James, John James and Thomas Prisk. By a dispensation of the Grand Lodge, Miners' No. 4, was removed to Adamsville, where the first regular communication was held April 17, 1873. The present officers are R. J. Pierce, N. G.; O. F. Grimstedt, R. S.; A. Pierce, Treasurer; G. F. Pierce, R. S. The lodge meets Thursday evenings, in their hall over the village store.

TOWN OF PULASKI.

The town of Pulaski is well watered by the Wisconsin River and its numerous tributaries, the principal of which are the Underwood and Marsh Creeks. The Underwood, into which flow Leech, Harris, and Booth Branches, runs for some distance parallel with the Wisconsin River, and finally empties into it. Owing to its sluggish current, this stream is by some called the "lake." Booth's Creek formerly occasionally disappeared, or was absorbed by the sand at its mouth, before reaching the lake. As a result of this condition, during the winter, when the ground was frozen and refused to swallow the water, it would spread over the entire surrounding country. One season it was so bad that the railroad track, and even the streets and cellars in Avoca, were partially inundated. Therefore, in order to obviate this unpleasant state of affairs, a ditch was dug to the lake, which has since been the channel of the creek, and now only in the case of heavy spring freshets is there any indications of an overflow.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was built through the town in 1856.

Early Settlement.—The first settlement in this town was effected by John Booth, a native of Kentucky, who immigrated here from Illinois in 1835, and located on Section 23, the district which has since been known as Booth's Hollow. Here Mr. Booth erected a log cabin with a shake roof, and cultivated a small strip of land and raised some cattle, but not with flattering success. For the next few years Mr. Booth might truthfully have said, "I am monarch of all I survey," as he was alone in this wilderness of Pulaski until 1838 or 1839, when Vincent Dziewanouski, an exiled army officer from Poland, made his appearance in the town. On arriving at Booth's Hollow, he purchased Mr. Booth's claim and began the work of improving the wilderness, in the pursuit of what was henceforth to be his life vocation. This farm he has continued to improve and cultivate ever since, and he is now living and operating where he first worked forty years ago. He was followed, in 1841, by William S. Booth, son of John Booth. He was familiarly known as Capt. Booth, in consideration of his participancy in the Black Hawk War, of 1832, and the Indian troubles of 1846. His father had previously left this locality, probably at the time he sold his claim, having been somewhat discouraged, owing to the loss he sustained by his cattle dying during the severe winter of 1838-39.

William S. Booth first came to this part of the country in the spring of 1834, and located at Muscoda with his wife and family at the time that William S. Hamilton and others were engaged in erecting the first cupola furnace in Grant County. Mrs. Booth was the first female resident in that place, and is still living with her son-in-law, Samuel Swinehart, of Pulaski, who is one of the pioneer lumbermen of this section and very first settlers in Richland County as well as Pulaski. Mr. Booth and P. N. Underwood are now the oldest settlers of this section of the country.

Isaac Alexander and family, who were natives of Pennsylvania, came here from Muscoda, Grant County, in 1840, and settled on Section 23, and lived with the Polander Dziewanouski. Here he opened up a small farm, and for several years pursued farming with varying success, until he died in 1843, making the first death in the town. He was buried in the old burial-ground located on a side-hill in Booth Hollow.

In 1841, Mrs. Vedder and sons settled in Pulaski, and proceeded to develop the agricultural resources of their location. During this year Mrs. Vedder was probably the only settler, but the lands in the town were now bringing forth abundant yields, proving the territory of Pulaski to be a mine of agricultural wealth that attracted the attention of the pioneers. Nehemiah, Daniel, and Oliver Leech arrived here in 1842.

The years 1843 and 1844 recorded the advent of Charles and Solon Walbridge, James Carver, and Richard Gage and family, the latter locating on the land now occupied by Samuel Swinehart. These broke small farms in different parts of the town, and were rewarded with profitable yields.

The years 1845, 1846 and 1847 are distinguished in the annals of this town as being the dates of a large influx of settlers, who afterward became noted for their agricultural skill, industry and perseverance. Among the number were Thomas Morey, Howard Harris, Asa Patton, Robert Rieke, Hiram Heth, Dr. John Heth, Miner Bennett, Henry Husk, W. Mellon, J. Hagan, Amos Kendall, Henry Mears, Henry Atkinson, Rufus Bennett, and O. P. and P. N. Underwood. There undoubtedly were others who came here during the years mentioned, but it is impossible to procure the names of all.

Among those who came here very early (the dates of their arrival not being exactly known) were Thomas Moore, James McDuff, O. E. Barber, Richard Bennett, Elijah Bennett, W. Garland, J. Beard, Hiram Parmer, T. Churchill, H. B. Carver, William Asbury, Richard Asbury, J. Brewster and Frank Marks. These located claims and entered land on almost every section of the town, along the Wisconsin River and Marsh and Booth Creeks. Pulaski then gave promise of a prosperous future. To say that it has fully met the expectations of the most sanguine can scarcely be considered an exaggeration. The woods and hills are now interspersed with nicely improved and well-tilled farms, possessing all the necessary appointments to make the husbandmen and their families happy and contented. Broad fields, teeming with abund-

ance, and bright gardens, ornamented with attractive and commodious residences, greet the eye on every side. These, together with the call of domestic animals, the plow-boy's whistle and the hum of varying industry, proclaim the fact of prosperity and a high degree of pastoral civilization as the present condition of the people of this region.

Very many of those mentioned are still living here in the enjoyment of a peaceful old age. Having ripened with the maturity of the country, they can fully realize the great and beneficial changes which have been wrought since they reared their first cabins and roused the virgin soil from its slumbers of centuries. Since that time, forty years ago, the great West, for hundreds, nay thousands, of miles beyond what were then the extreme limits of civilization, has been invaded and subdued by the adventurous and hardy pioneers; and still the great work goes on, and thus may it ever go on until civilization shall reach from pole to pole through every zone. Among the first of those who came here before 1846, who are now living, not especially noted, are Charles and Solon Walbridge, Mr. Morey and wife, and some of the Leech family; however, these are not all by any means. The first mill in the town was erected by H. Mears and H. Atkins, in 1847, on Booth's Creek. They first proceeded to construct a dam on Government land, near the claim of Vincent Dziewanouski. This dam caused the water of the creek to rise and overflow a portion of the land owned by this Polander, to the injury of a valuable spring. Not being able to settle the consequent trouble amicably, Dziewanouski entered the land selected for the mill site. This proceeding upon the part of Mr. Dziewanouski caused a great deal of feeling among the early claimants, as according to claim usages this was considered a violation of their rights. As a consequence, a meeting of the County Claim League was held for the purpose of abrogating, if possible, the purchase made. But Mr. Dziewanouski being satisfied that he was justified in doing as he had, persisted, in spite of all the threats of his opponents, in maintaining his position, and went armed for the purpose. As in most cases of the kind, the owner of the land, or the one who had entered it, carried the day, so the projectors of the mill enterprise were dislodged. Nothing daunted, they at once purchased a small piece of land and soon after built a dam on the same stream, at its present location on Section 14, and erected a mill. They continued the milling business here with considerable success for ten or twelve years. The mill has since passed through different hands, and is now the property of Abraham Yacka. A standard article of flour was always manufactured here, comparing favorably with other mills in the county.

The first public highway was laid out through the town in 1845 through the efforts of William S. Booth. This road ran from the Wisconsin river on the line between Sections 2 and 3, through Booth Hollow to Highland and thence to Mineral Point.

In 1848, the laying-out a road, to begin at the north bank of the Wisconsin and run to Ash Creek, in Richland County, as a continuation of the Booth Hollow road, was projected, as it was suggested that it would cut off the roundabout way by Muscoda, and would, therefore, be of inestimable value to travelers in this section. Major Charles F. Legate, Samuel Swinehart and others, carried the project to a successful issue, the road being laid out as desired, by them. After the road was laid out, the next thing to be done was to establish a ferry. This took the form of a flat-boat, which was operated at first with poles by the proprietor. This ferry was continued ten or fifteen years, during which time it proved itself a profitable enterprise and well adapted to the object for which it was intended. Eventually a road was laid out to Richland City and the old ferry was abandoned, and a new one was established near the northeast corner of Section 1. This institution was chartered by a man named Wallace, of Richland City, and denominated the "Richland City Ferry." The flat-boat of the old ferry was used here for some time. Richland City, on the opposite shore of the Wisconsin River, was at that time one of the leading municipalities in Southern Wisconsin, and gave promise of a brilliant and successful future. But its career was as short lived as it was bright. For since the railroad passed through the country, it has waned, year after year, until it is now but a relic of its former self.

In 1845, Samuel Swinehart started a lumber-yard on the Wisconsin River, near the road mentioned, from which a great portion of the lumber used in Mineral Point was obtained. This

lumber was received from Rockbridge, on the Pine River, in Richland County. Subsequently, it was run down the Wisconsin River. At that time, Mr. Swinehart was also engaged in making extensive improvements in Richland County.

Pulaski, by 1850 (as seen), was settled by agriculturists in different parts of the town, who were eagerly engaged in opening up the hidden treasures of this fertile soil. The mechanic, the tradesman, the physician, the professor, the minister, the lawyer, also came at that time, and cast their destinies among the inhabitants of the promising town.

C. C. Jenkins was the first carpenter in the town. He was followed by A. H. Hampton. These two tradesmen did all the work in their line in the town for a number of years.

In 1835, Charles Coyle started the first blacksmith-shop in Pulaski. It was located on Section 10, on the road running from Richland City to Mineral Point. In 1856, he removed to the village of Avoca and continued a successful blacksmithing business in the village.

The first physician in the town was Dr. John Heth, who located here in 1846, and who also was a sort of local preacher.

The first post office in the town was established in 1846, with Charles Walbridge as Postmaster. The office was named Wallis, and was kept at the house of Mr. Walbridge, on Section 14. It was discontinued in 1852.

Religious services were held in the town at a very early day. The inevitable "circuit rider" was the first to administer to the spiritual wants of the people of this section. The first regular services were held at the residence of Vincent Dzewanouski. It is an historical fact that the first local preacher here was a horse-thief in disguise. He so worked upon the feelings of the people, by his apparent earnestness of purpose, that they reposed the utmost confidence in "his reverence." Eventually, however, he selected the best specimen of horse-flesh in the neighborhood, and between two days, left his longing congregation for parts unknown. There are now three churches of different denominations in the town—Catholics, German Presbyterian and Lutheran. Each of these have large and respectable congregations and resident Pastors.

The important subject of education has been fostered to a commendable degree by the citizens of Pulaski. The first school from which the settlers here derived any benefit was established in the house of Thomas Morey, in 1846, with Miss Susan Leech as teacher. There was but one room in the house, and this was used by the family, as well as for school purposes. Mrs. Morey continued her household duties, while the children were engaged in studying or reciting, and, occasionally, afforded diversion for the children by her remarks on different subjects. The number attending this school aggregated ten scholars. This school was kept for the purpose of securing State school money, with which to help erect a schoolhouse. During the following year, the first schoolhouse was erected on six acres of land bought from Mr. Morey, located on the northwest quarter of Section 14. This building was a log structure, and was the scene of many varying events, doing duty as a town hall and church. Political harangues and religious exhortations nearly as often found voice within its walls as the utterances of sages and philosophers. It saw much of festivity and mourning, and has itself long since come to grief. The first teacher in the new schoolhouse was Permelia Brewster. After her came O. P. Underwood, the intelligent and popular veteran teacher of this locality. That small beginning has finally culminated in the adoption of facilities for, and a system of, education of inestimable value, and surpassed by few towns in the county. There are now in the town six whole and one joint district, with seven substantial and well-equipped schoolhouses, requiring the services of seven teachers.

The first child born in Pulaski was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. He died in infancy. The next birth was that of R. Logan Booth, who was born August 11, 1842, and still lives.

In November, 1844, occurred the double wedding of William Brown and Nancy Booth and Amariah Parish and Amanda Key. The affair took place at the residence of William S. Booth, H. M. Billings, of Highland, performing the ceremony. In the language of one of the guests, "they had a big wedding, and a charivari of grand proportions."

Official Town Record.—The territory now known by the historic appellation of Pulaski, originally the voting precinct of "Wisconsin," was erected into a town government by the Board of County Commissioners, March 7, 1849. Pursuant to notice the first town meeting was held at the schoolhouse, April 3, 1849, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry Atkinson, Chairman; Solon R. Walbridge, Isaac Alexander, Supervisors; Clerk, Richard V. Alexander; Treasurer, Asa Patten; Assessor, Henry V. Carver. At a special town meeting held June 9, 1849, it was voted to raise \$85.50 for the support of the common schools in the town; and \$75 was voted to defray the town expenses for the fiscal year. The first election for State officers was held November 6, 1844, with the following result: Governor, Nelson Dewey, six votes, Alexander Collins, twelve; Lieut. Governor, Samuel W. Beale, six votes, T. O. Howe, twelve; Secretary of State, William A. Barstow, five votes, Levi Alden, thirteen; Attorney General, S. Park Coon, six votes, Moses Butterfield, twelve; State Treasurer, J. C. Fairchild, six votes, John B. Terry, twelve; State Superintendent, A. Constantine Berry, sixteen votes, E. Root, one; Assemblyman, T. M. Fullerton, seven votes, John S. Walker, eleven; County Treasurer, William Terrill, one vote, Stephen Thomas, fifteen, Richard S. Vivian, one; County Surveyor, Francis A. Hill, seventeen; Clerk County Board Supervisors, Thomas Allen, fourteen votes. October 15, 1849, Oliver P. Underwood became Town Clerk in lieu of Richard V. Alexander. The following is a complete list of the officers from the organization of the town:

1850—Henry Atkinson, Chairman; Richard Asbury, Asa Patten, Supervisors; Clerk, O. P. Underwood; Treasurer, Minor Bennett; Assessor, Hiram Palmer.

1851—Henry Atkinson, Chairman; Asa Patten, Richard Asbury, Supervisors; Clerk, O. P. Underwood; Treasurer, H. T. Husk; Assessor, Israel Woodard.

1852—Solon R. Walbridge, Chairman; Asa Patten, Samuel Swinehart, Supervisors; Clerk, O. P. Underwood; Treasurer, Hiram Palmer; Assessor, Harvey Brooks.

1853—F. E. A. Halstead, Chairman; H. T. Husk, V. Dziewanouski, Supervisors; Clerk, James N. Babcock; Treasurer, Minor Bennett; Assessor, O. E. Barber.

1854—O. E. Barber, Chairman; N. Randall, H. T. Husk, Supervisors; Clerk, James H. Babcock; Treasurer, D. C. Burdick; Assessor, O. E. Bauben.

1855—Solon R. Walbridge, Chairman; Asa Patten, Minor Bennett, Supervisors; Clerk, R. V. Alexander; Treasurer, D. C. Burdick; Assessor, V. Dziewanouski.

1856—O. E. Barber, Chairman; C. Shafer, Minor Bennett, Supervisors; Clerk, N. McPettigrow; Treasurer, Martin R. Walbridge; Assessor, V. Dziewanouski.

1857—Ralph Flint, Chairman; C. Shafer, W. S. Dimock, Supervisors; Clerk, J. H. Galer; Treasurer, M. R. Walbridge; Assessor, V. Dziewanouski.

1858.—O. P. Underwood, Chairman; H. T. Husk, Joseph Meyer, Supervisors; Clerk, R. V. Alexander; Treasurer, M. R. Walbridge; Assessor, V. Dziewanouski.

1859—S. Dimock, Chairman; G. E. Franklin, L. Hendall, Supervisors; Clerk, R. V. Alexander; Treasurer, F. Z. Hicks; Assessor, George Schull.

1860—S. Dimock, Chairman; C. Foltz, H. T. Husk, Supervisors; Clerk, W. L. Lincoln; Treasurer, F. Z. Hicks; Assessor, S. Dimock.

1861—W. L. Lincoln, Chairman; Asa Patten, Samuel Swinehart, Supervisors; Clerk, B. F. Underwood; Treasurer, F. Z. Hicks; Assessor, R. V. Alexander. F. Z. Hicks, resigned December 21, 1861, and R. V. Alexander was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1862—J. C. Moore, Chairman; S. Swinehart, N. Neese, Supervisors; Clerk, O. P. Ashley; Treasurer, B. F. Underwood; Assessor, R. V. Alexander.

1863—H. C. Snow, Chairman; John Gallagher, S. Aldrich, Supervisors; Clerk, R. M. McFarland; Treasurer, B. F. Underwood; Assessor, Warren Dimock.

1864—J. B. Underwood, Chairman; Peter Kramer, M. R. Walbridge, Supervisors; Clerk, G. D. Coyle; Treasurer, B. F. Underwood; Assessor, Samuel Swinehart. In August 29, 1864, G. D. Coyle resigned, and Samuel Parks was appointed to fill the vacancy. October 11, 1864, George Parr was appointed to succeed Samuel Parks, who had removed from the town.

1865—At a special meeting of the Electors of the town, held January 7, 1865, four thousand dollars was voted for war purposes. H. C. Snow, Chairman; Peter Kramer, Louis Trenner, Supervisors; Clerk, Joseph Smith; Treasurer, Samuel Aldrich; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1866—W. W. Allen, Chairman; M. R. Walbridge, William Likely, Supervisors; Clerk, George Parr; Treasurer, Joseph Frost; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1867—A. Grote, Chairman; A. E. Briggs, V. Dziewanouski, Supervisors; Clerk, George Parr; Treasurer, Ira O. Ingraham; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1868—William R. Spencer, Chairman; Peter Kramer, D. W. Dudgeon, Supervisors; Clerk, Samuel Parks; Treasurer, Ira O. Ingraham; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1869—A. Grote, Chairman; Peter Kramer, John Gallagher, Supervisors; Clerk, W. M. Richardson; Treasurer, H. McFarland; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1870—W. L. Lincoln, Chairman; Peter Kramer, S. S. Welch, Supervisors; Clerk, George Parr; Treasurer, Robert Kinzie; Assessor, W. S. Dimock.

1871—W. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Peter Kramer, Supervisors; Clerk, G. F. Mason; Treasurer, B. Gabler; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1872—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Peter Kramer, Supervisors; Clerk, G. F. Mason; Treasurer, B. Gabler; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1873—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Peter Kramer, Supervisors; Clerk, G. F. Mason; Treasurer, B. Gabler; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1874—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Peter Kramer, Supervisors; Clerk, H. E. Lindsey; Treasurer, B. Gabler; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1875—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Adam Kurtz, Supervisors; Clerk, T. H. Dimock; Treasurer, Ole Shager; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1876—R. H. Kinzie, Chairman; Minor Bennett, John Gallagher, Supervisors; Clerk, P. F. Quinn; Treasurer, Ole Shayer; Assessor, B. Gabler.

1877—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Adam Kurtz, Supervisors; Clerk, F. H. Dimock; Treasurer, Ole Shayer; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1878—W. S. Dimock, Chairman; Minor Bennett, Adam Kurtz, Supervisors; Clerk, H. P. Deitrich; Treasurer, Josiah Ward; Assessor, R. H. Kinzie.

1879—George F. Mason, Chairman; William Meyers, Adam Kurtz, Supervisors; Clerk, H. P. Deitrich; Treasurer, Josiah Ward; Assessor, Joseph Frost.

1880—G. F. Mason, Chairman; Clerk, H. P. Deitrich; Treasurer, H. H. Snow; Assessor, Joseph Frost.

VILLAGE OF AVOCA.

One of the very promising and flourishing villages of Iowa County is located on parts of Sections 11, 12 and 14, of the town of Pulaski, twenty-six miles from Dodgeville, thirty-two miles from Mineral Point and fifty-five miles from Madison. This place is situated on the Prairie du Chien Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is built on a beautiful plateau, nearly surrounded on three sides by hills, and is two miles from the Wisconsin River. The town is handsomely built, particularly the residence portion, and is the business point for farmers for many miles around. Marsh's Creek, a comparatively sluggish stream, courses through the northern part of the village, and empties into the Wisconsin River.

It was not until about 1857, that this village began to make itself known, though cabins had been in existence near its site for several years. Richland City, on the opposite side of the Wisconsin River, commanded public patronage, and, with Muscoda, five miles west, and Highland ten miles south, contended for the public patronage. The completion of the railroad through the town of Pulaski, and the location of the station, attracted the first settlers hither, and laid the foundation for the present village.

The site of the village of Avoca was originally the property of Mr. Broadhead, who sold it to Mr. Chapman. He platted it for F. C. Hicks and J. W. Vial. The site was surveyed into blocks, alleys, streets and avenues, which intersect each other in regular method, making one of the handsomest laid out villages in the county.

To Messrs. Cole & Gaylor is due the honor of being the first business men in the town. They arrived early in 1857, and erected a small frame building on the north side of the track, placed therein a stock of merchandise of various kinds, and were the first to offer proposals for the public patronage. Here they did a flourishing business for a number of years, when they retired. The building having been moved to the south side of the track, is now used for the post office.

In the spring of 1857, the brick hotel, since known as the Avoca House, was erected by F. C. Hicks. J. B. Clark opened a store in the hotel building the same season. Eventually, the hotel passed into the hands of Snow & Billings, who subsequently sold it to Mr. Sanford. Early in 1857, David Dudgeon opened a general store on the north side of the track, in the building now occupied as a drug store, by B. F. Underwood, M. D. Later in the season, Walter and John Garland and Mr. Davenport built the stone warehouse.

The old Schnee House was erected also in 1857, by George Schnee, who was for many years its popular proprietor. It eventually passed into the hands of George Zimmerman, and was known as the American House, until it burned down in 1879.

The precedents having become established, other improvements followed in the wake of each other, and settlers came in quite rapidly. Among the latter, were C. C. Jenkins, B. F. Underwood, Ralph Flint, William R. Spencer, Charles Coyle, J. F. Williams and J. Bartlett. These engaged in different kinds of business, erected dwelling-houses, and paved the way for those who followed in their footprints. So rapid was the growth of the place, that the population between 1860-65, increased, it is said, to not less than 300.

The first birth in the village was a child of Ralph Flint, which was born in 1857. The death of this child was the first to cast a gloom of sorrow over the quiet little village.

During the war, the village, as the metropolis of the town, equaled expectations in the quotas, both of men and money contributed to the "maintenance of the constitution," and left no demand in that behalf without responding. Troops were raised in the vicinity, and money, supplies, and other auxiliaries to the support of the Government and comfort of the soldiers were furnished most liberally.

Post Office.—The Avoca Post Office was established in the spring of 1857, Mr. Gaylord being appointed Postmaster. The office was first kept in the shop of Mr. Gaylord. He was succeeded in turn by W. L. Lincoln, David Dudgeon, Mr. Billings and W. L. Lincoln. In 1878, Samuel Parks, the present official, was appointed.

Mills.—Joseph Smith and C. C. Jenkins built a large steam mill in 1860, and put in three runs of stone. They did a very extensive business for several years. The mill was eventually blown up, again rebuilt, and finally burned down about 1870.

In 1867, John Post and William Richardson built a planing mill, which they continued with varied success until 1879. The machinery was then removed to Barron, in the northern part of the State. The building here is now unoccupied.

Schools.—The educational privileges of the village of Avoca are not excelled by any other town in the county. School District No. 1 includes the village and a part of the country in the immediate vicinity. The first school was taught here in the winter of 1857, in a small board schoolhouse erected for the purpose. During 1858, the south wing part of the present building was erected. In 1877, an addition of equal size to the original structure was built, which completed the school building. Each wing is 28x50 feet, and two stories high. The cost of the entire structure is estimated at \$5,000.

The most important feature of the school history of Avoca is that embracing the free high school system. On the 5th of March, 1875, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of free high schools. The village availed itself of the privileges by adopting the free high school system, and established a curriculum, in addition to furnishing a thorough English education, which is designed as a preparatory course to the State institution. Graduates of this high school are entitled at any and all times to admission to any of the colleges of

the State University. The Avoca High School now has three departments, with an attendance of one hundred and fifty scholars. The salaries of teachers aggregate \$115 per month.

Churches.—Religious services were first held in the depot shortly after its completion. Rev. Blackhurst was the first preacher, a Methodist. Elder Overton, a Congregationalist, and David Jones were also among the first ministers in the village. Through the efforts of James W. Vial and others, the Congregational Society built the little brown church on the corner of Fourth and Wisconsin streets, in 1858.

The Methodist congregation, who had been holding meetings in the depot, schoolhouse, Wisconsin House and Congregational Church, erected their present church building in 1864. This edifice stands on the corner of Third and Wisconsin streets, is 28x40 feet, with a well-finished interior, and cost \$1,000.

The Catholic Church, an attractive and commodious stone building, was completed in 1879, though its construction had been begun several years before. There is now no resident priest.

Societies.—In the fall of 1857, a Good Templar's Lodge was instituted, with a very creditable membership. Meetings were held regularly in a room in the upper story of the Avoca House. W. R. Spencer was the first Worthy Chief. The lodge flourished but a few years, when it was abandoned. Other lodges were organized at different times subsequently, but they all followed in the footsteps of their predecessors.

Franklin Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., was organized in Highland under dispensation granted August 3, 1847; charter dated January 15, 1848. The charter members were Adolphus Hollob, W. M.; Isaac C. Bratton, S. W.; H. M. Billings, J. W. This charter was transferred to Avoca in 1867. Officers now are: O. P. Underwood as W. M.; Samuel Parks, S. W.; R. H. Kinzie, J. W.; W. R. Spencer, Treasurer; H. A. Hampton, Secretary; B. F. Underwood, S. D.; O. Roberg, J. D.; N. H. Snow, C. F. Hinman, Stewards; A. D. Garfield, Tiler. This society has now a membership of thirty-four, and a well-fitted lodge-room where they meet regularly once a week.

Buena Vista Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Richland City, Richland Co., Wis., November 1, 1855, by D. D. G. M. Vance, assisted by M. G. Wills, P. G., of Highland Lodge, No. 22. The first officers were C. G. Hoyt, N. G.; William Knapp, V. G.; E. R. Nichols, R. S.; D. P. Nichols, Treas. The lodge at one time numbered forty members, and was in a flourishing condition until 1861, when it ceased working. In the year 1878 it was revived under dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master, John G. Clark, and on June 14, 1878, was transferred to Avoca, and the following officers installed: O. P. Ashley, N. G.; J. F. Coe, V. G.; H. P. Dietrich, R. S.; William R. Spencer, Treas. This lodge now numbers seventeen members with the following officers: H. H. Hampton, N. G.; C. Schmelzer, V. G.; H. P. Dietrich, R. S.; W. R. Spencer, Treasurer. Meetings are held weekly on Monday evenings.

Government.—By act of Legislature approved February 10, 1870, the portions of Sections 11, 12 and 14 in which were comprehended the limits of Avoca, were incorporated as a village, with general powers and perpetual succession; since then, the body politic has been governed as a municipal corporation. The following officers have served the corporation:

1870—H. C. Snow, President; C. C. Jenkins, Ira Ingraham, George Carver and J. B. McCallister, Trustees; Clerk, D. J. Mulhall (resigned), E. H. McElhose (resigned), George Parr; Treasurer, R. C. McCallister; Marshal, S. S. Welch.

1871—H. C. Brainard, President; A. C. Hampton, R. H. Kinzie, C. C. Jenkins, G. F. Mason, Trustees; Clerk, George Parr; Treasurer, R. C. McCallister; Marshal, J. M. Dewitt.

1872—George F. Mason, President; R. H. Kinzie, I. O. Ingraham, A. P. Hampton, J. P. McCallister, Trustees; Clerk, George Parr; Treasurer, R. C. McCallister; Marshal, F. Reuter.

1873—W. L. Lincoln, President; Joseph B. Underwood, R. H. Kinzie, Ole Shager, H. E. Lindsey, Trustees; Clerk, A. McArthur; Treasurer, Ira O. Ingraham; Marshal, J. P. Butterfield.

1874—A. Grote, President; A. P. Hampton, Ole Shager, John Post, George Williams, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Dietrich; Treasurer, Ira Ingraham; Marshal, Ira O. Ingraham.

1875—W. L. Lincoln, President; Josiah Ward, A. P. Hampton, N. H. Snow, George Williams, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Dietrich; Treasurer, Ira Ingraham; Marshal, M. Hubrick.

1876—Josiah Ward, President; F. H. Dimock, N. H. Snow, Ole Shager, John Post, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Dietrich; Treasurer, R. H. Kinzie; Marshal, W. H. Pride.

1877—Josiah Ward, President; B. F. Underwood, Ole Roburg, N. H. Snow, John Post, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Deitrich; Treasurer, Dewitt Post; Marshal, Thomas Thorsen.

1878—R. C. McCallister, President; George Parr, Ole Roburg, A. M. McCallister, H. A. Hampton, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Deitrich; Treasurer, J. B. Underwood, Marshal, S. L. Wood.

1879—George Parr, President; S. Aldrid, John Barnard, John Gallagher, J. F. Richardson, Trustees; Clerk, H. P. Dietrich; Treasurer, B. F. Underwood; Marshal, Nelson Jacobson.

1880—Josiah Ward, President; Ole Roburg, J. P. McCallister, R. H. Kinzie, C. H. Frost, Trustees; Clerk, L. P. Dietrich; Treasurer, Samuel Parks; Marshal, D. Post.

Directors.—During the past twenty years, the village has grown not rapidly but steadily. At present it contains a population estimated at \$1,000, composed of an intelligent and enterprising class of citizens, who represent a proportion of the wealth and character, for the possession of which the county occupies a prominent position in public estimation. Educationally and morally, the village occupies an enviable degree of repute, and in all the departments of life, Avoca is creditably represented. Among the old settlers of Avoca now living here are S. F. Mason, B. F. Underwood, W. R. Spencer, A. D. Garfield, H. A. Hampton, Jo Underwood, J. J. Adams, J. H. Franklin, Samuel Parks and N. H. Snow. Physicians, Dr. Brewly, Dr. Underwood; Lawyer, P. F. Quinn; Hotel and Saloon, Joseph Rudersdorf; Lumber Yard, Weston, Miner & Co.; General Merchandise, S. F. Mason & Son, R. H. Kinzie, Frost Bros., J. P. McCallister; Drugs, B. F. Underwood, G. P. Cotheran; Confectioner, S. Parks; Hardware, A. Grote; Furniture, Samuel Aldred; Harness Shops, Conrad Schmelzer, Hans Simonson; Shoe Shops, James Harvey, Solomon Bennett, J. H. Franklin; Blacksmith, Wagon-makers and Carpenters, Philip Swingle, W. R. Spencer, H. A. Hampton, Fred Reuter, J. J. Adams; Milliners, Mrs. L. P. Deitrich, Mrs. L. Andrews; Stock and Grain Buyers, J. Ward, Frost Bros.; Ore Buyer and Depot Agent, N. H. Snow; Saloon, H. Flannery.

TOWN OF RIDGEWAY.

Ridgeway as a town has two distinctive features that render it especially noticeable: It is the largest town in the county, and the populous portion of Wisconsin. And within its boundaries, near the eastern line, is located the highest point of land in the valley of the Mississippi, the West Blue Mound. This point, and its lesser congener of Dane County, are especially associated with the more prominent and important of the historic events connected with the early settlement of this portion of the State, and are frequently alluded to in our general history.

In dimensions, the town is ten miles wide from east to west, and eleven long from north to south, and includes within its limits 110 sections, or nearly the combined areas of three Government townships. It is really mammoth in size, and is correspondingly inconvenient in some respects, while being more advantageously conditioned in many things than smaller towns. In the matters of expenditures for local or town government, its size is especially advantageous; but on the other hand, considering the interests of various sections, and the distance that very many of the people must go to cast their votes, it is certainly inconvenient. However, thus far, the people of the town have manifested but little disposition to alter this condition, thereby evidencing that they are satisfied and prefer to continue on in the old way without effecting any divisions or special alterations.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the surface contour of this part of the county is the dividing ridge, or ridge of the military road, as it is more familiarly called, which traverses the

town from east to west, and which, from the time the United States sent the first troops into the territory, has been known as the great thoroughfare through this section of the country, between Fort Winnebago and Fort Crawford, now Prairie du Chien and Portage City.

Before the Black Hawk war, and even for some years after, a large amount of mining was done here, both by permanent residents and by transient "diggers;" the smelting furnaces were in operation, and, in point of fact, no productive industry was pursued other than delving for galena. As in other localities, the fruitfulness of the soil was entirely a matter of secondary consideration at that time; but now, since the lapse of a few decades, everything has been metamorphosed; instead of the desultory employment of mining, agriculture, that pursuit which is the life and stay of nations as well as small communities, is followed almost exclusively. Twenty years ago, wheat-raising was chiefly followed, but this drain upon the soil caused, or required, a modification, and therefore a varied system of farming had necessarily to be adopted. There is now a large amount of small grain being raised, but the attention of the husbandmen appears to be turned principally toward stock-raising, for the Eastern markets, and to dairying. In the latter respect Ridgeway takes the lead in the county, as there are now three first-class cheese and butter factories in the town. Sheep-raising, for wool, is one of the profitable industries, that the most enterprising farmers are going into more extensively each year, as from experience this section appears to be quite well adapted to that purpose.

The inhabitants are as varied in nationality as they well can be, for representatives of nearly every people, who are wont to come to this country from the civilized realms of Europe and Great Britain, may be found here. The west and southwest parts of the town are settled principally by the ingenious, fun-loving and hospitable descendants of the Emerald Isle. In the northeast part of the town may be found the sober, industrious Teuton, together with large numbers of the hardy and intelligent Welsh, who also occupy the largest part of the center of the town. The southeast quarter of the town is settled principally by the descendants of Odin, the enterprising Norwegian. Other parts of the town are occupied by a more mixed population, as English, Americans, Scotch and who constitute a large portion of the most energetic, intelligent and prosperous of the population. Their farms are usually very good, while many of them are exceptional in the essentials of superior location, fertility, and, in point of fact, all that pertains to the make-up of a complete farm.

The social, moral and intellectual qualities of the people of this section of the country are generally acknowledged to be of such a character to-day as to place them far above the average of excellence usually attained by the inhabitants of rural districts. This is pre-eminently the church town of the county; and what is more remarkable and admirable still, is, that all of these numerous and varied religious societies, from the conservative Catholics to the ultra Methodists, appear to blend together harmoniously, and to act in a kindly and fraternally sympathetic manner, one toward the other. This one particular feature indicates, more especially than any other, the true caliber of the people. Their numerous schools are well attended and well supported, and the standing of the pupils is excellent. The accommodations provided are very good. One of the schoolhouses in this town, which is located on the farm of T. B. Watkins, is said to be the best of its kind in the county, while nearly all of the buildings are superior to those commonly in use.

The first settlement in this portion of the county was made cotemporary with the coming of Ebenezer Brigham into Dane County in 1828. Those azure elevations, the Blue Mounds, were probably the particular features of the landscape which attracted the first comers hither, for it was conjectured that lead would more than likely be found near them in abundance. This surmise proved correct, in the main, for one of the most extensive and best-paying lodes ever discovered in the State was struck by Mr. Brigham within a year after his coming here, from which in subsequent years, immense quantities of mineral were taken. A short distance from Mr. Brigham's diggings, to the west, J. B. Skinner who was for many years one of the leading men in the affairs of this section, in company with a man by the name of Jacob Pate, built the first furnace in the town and opened the first diggings. This was in 1828. This

place was then called Patesville. During the same year, Hugh R. Porter established a smelting claim at what has since been known as Porter's Grove, and in the fall James and William Morrison came on, and in the spring following built a double-eye furnace here.

The Morrison furnace is well remembered by the oldest of the pioneers. It was located on Section 1 of Town 3. A sort of cavern was dug into the hillside, the front of the hole being rudely walled in, an opening being left in the wall for the ingress and egress of the workmen. This furnace was in full blast up to 1835, and perhaps later, at which time Mr. Morrison abandoned the business. Vestiges of this old institution for the manipulation of mineral, forty-five and fifty years ago, are still to be seen. The other furnaces spoken of have long since entirely disappeared.

Tom McRaney, Stephen Armstrong and Caleb Downing, with some others, also erected a furnace in the town about 1829, which stood near the junction of the Mound Creeks. The two Rankin brothers came into the town in 1828, but sold their claim in the spring of 1829 to William Garrison and Patrick Horine, who continued to operate here for several years. This place was afterward called Garrison's Grove. Samuel Charles and Jonathan Ferrill were other two of the early comers, they having commenced digging as early, certainly, as 1829. Ferrill was subsequently murdered by a man by the name of Crane, whom he was trying to drive off of his "diggings." This was the first death in the town.

There were many other miners working in the town before 1832, but they are not now remembered by the oldest settlers, and it is a wonder, indeed, that they have not all been forgotten through the shadows of oblivion, with which time is surely but slowly surrounding nearly all of those who now frequent the same scenes. Those old pioneers are now gone forever from the places which once knew them so well, and where their struggles and aspirations were expended, but what they have achieved is not lost, although to them may not have occurred a thought or a care for their successor. The effort of each individual in the varied changes of human progress is fraught with something of value or injury for those who follow, and happily for humanity all honest labor, no matter where or in what direction exerted, is sure to exert a beneficial influence, therefore, small as it may have been, a degree of good was realized from the work of the first white men who came here in paving the way for those of to-day by first bringing to the wilderness a faint type of the civilization which has followed.

During the Indian troubles of 1832, the miners of the town were garrisoned at Mound Fort, on Brigham's place, a little east of the Dane County line, on Section 7, and were participants in the exciting events that transpired at that locality, especially mentioned in the general sketch of the Black Hawk war. After the war, the mining interest waned very rapidly, until by 1840 not anything of moment was being done in that direction or in smelting.

In 1835, the first marriage was consummated between William Garrison and a sister of Jonathan Ferrill, known under the patronymic of "Big Sis Ferrill."

The first farm in the town was opened by James Morison as early as 1832 certainly, for by 1837 he had about thirty-five acres improved and a frame house built, which was doubtless the first of its kind in the town. There was a large grove of timber here, and also a splendid spring, which is yet active. This place is now known as the Moon farm.

Of the various permanent settlers who came into the town subsequent to 1832 (not mentioned) that were here in 1838, there were John Metcalf, Samuel Woodruff, Mr. Rasdell, Ed Riley, William and Harmon Renshaw, G. W. Hiccox, Samuel Lowry, and William P. Ruggles, the oldest settler in the town, and the last one left of those who came here before 1840. Mr. Rasdell married a squaw, and about 1837 moved to Madison, where he erected the Rasdell House, afterward known as the Jefferson House. John Metcalf was for years identified with the shot-tower in Old Helena, in the town of Wyoming, where Mr. Lowry, the only other remaining survivor besides Mr. Ruggles, is now living.

Among the settlers who located in the town from 1840 to 1845, were Mahlon Blicker, Azariah Mills, Sidney Cosmen, James Kelly, A. V. Moore, Ed Rodgers, Anthony Quigley, Austin Willard, G. W. Stating, John Bailey, Zebulum Baxter, Hugh Dallett, Leonard Phillips, Manley

Luther, A. H. Vosburg, James Lamar, Luke Camp, Henry Patchey, William Finout, J. W. Baldwin, E. T. Lee, Francis Bong, F. Bequette, Adam Cassner, J. Smither, S. W. Lamar, Henry Wiggs, John McClusky, Daniel Wiggs, Henry Faaley, Peter Sanford, S. S. Hall, John Messersmith, Andrew Meyers, D. Gardner, Joseph Smith, J. R. Snyder, Daniel Tabor, Ben C. Simpson, James and Thomas Lowry, C. F. Parks, A. D. Bassett, C. H. Dibble, Nelson Smith, Franklin Prentice, Alanso Culver.

Very few of those enumerated above are now living here or elsewhere, but nearly all of them will be remembered. Of those who came into the town subsequent to 1844 and before 1850, we are enabled to mention D. H. Jones, Frank Ord, Thomas Jones, Dennis Doyle, Ed Ryan, Owen Kelley, John Riley, Archie McCormack, Frank and Joseph Martelle, Albert Camp, Ed Williams, John Adams, Thomas Champion, W. H. Virgin, Walter Reese, B. J. Davis, C. W. Rockwell, James Roberts, F. Watkins, Rev. T. B. Watkins, Richard Williams, Archibald Campbell, Richard Williams, John Kendrick, Robert, William and Evan Jones, Ben Davis, Ben Evans, John Powell, William Williams, Evan Lloyd, Henry Foulk, Richard Jones, J. L. Jones, Theobald, James Brunkert, James Smith.

The first settlement was made by the Americans, with perhaps a few Irish; subsequently Irish, English, Welsh, Norwegians and Germans came. The nucleus of the present large and influential Irish section came in before 1850. Probably the oldest of these living settlers is James Kelley, of "Pokerville."

Large numbers of the Welsh came in before 1850, and located, principally near the center of the town. Of these the oldest living are David H. Jones and Rev. T. B. Watkins. There are also many others of the early Welsh settlers living, who came into the town soon after. Undoubtedly the Welsh have contributed as largely toward the prosperity and general development of the town to its present high standard, as any other nationality represented here.

About the oldest English families in town are the Sampsons, Thomas Street, Samuel Yapp and Thomas Hamley. Near Middlebury Post Office are some ten or twelve families of English and Scotch people from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Campbell, of the historic Scotch clan, is one of the very oldest of the sturdy Scotts, of whom there are but few in the town, and who, in public matters, is the prominent representative man of this section of the county, and it may be added, State as well.

The Norwegians and Germans did not immigrate into the town, to any considerable extent, previous to 1855, but since that time they have rapidly augmented, until now they constitute a very large part of the population. Holver Holverson was probably the first of the Norwegian settlers.

The first regular town road was laid out at a very early time, from the military road to the old Hickcox mills, and thence to the old shot-tower at Helena. Near the junction of the two roads, about 1840, the old Sampson House was built, which, being on the direct line of travel, soon superseded the Hicox stand. This tavern was a famous stage rendezvous for a great many years, in fact almost until it rotted down. During the palmy days of staging, the old Frink & Walker Stage Company used to send a Concord coach-and-four rattling over the road both ways each day, but these eventually gave place to innovations in the shape of modern covered vehicle with few claims to stage perfection or the comforts of "ye olden time." As one event but treads on the heels of another in natural sequence through the course of civilization, so, at last, both ancient and modern stage appliances will be superseded by the railway coaches, and Jehu will have lost his occupation; and, last but not least, on or near the old Sampson stand, will be located a station for the accommodation of wayfarers. Thus the wheel of change revolutionizes everything, from year to year, with irresistible power, and, often, benefit.

The first frame house in town was erected in Town 7, Range 4, for William P. Ruggles, in 1842, by Robert Wilson, since County Judge. This quaint old building is standing yet, with its huge fire-place and chimneys, reminding one of forty years ago. It is still the home of this veteran settler and his wife and family, and is an abode from which hospitality is extended with open hand and where comfort prevails.

A sketch of this town would be very imperfect if special mention was not made of the cheese and butter making interests. The first factory was built by Evan Jones, about eight years ago, on Section 34, about one mile north of the Middlebury church. There are two more near here, belonging, respectively, to Thomas Leason and Mrs. Jane Jones, both of which were built within the last seven years. The two first mentioned are double-vat factories, the last having a single vat. The cheese manufactured here is acknowledged to be as good in quality as can be produced anywhere, and brings the highest prices paid in the New York market.

Now that Ridgeway is to be traversed by a railroad, there will undoubtedly be both an increase in population and prosperity, and a corresponding improvement in the general condition of the people. Previous to the commencement of the grading, the town was solicited by the company to vote aid to the enterprise. This request was responded to by the people voting \$15,000, but finally, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, the company, on account of certain stipulations which they had made that they chose to abrogate, released the town from its obligation. For this unexpected action on the part of the company, a vote of thanks of the commonwealth was returned, and, unquestionably, in the future, a more substantial expression of gratitude will be made in the general and hearty patronage that will be extended to the road.

Mills.—The Hickcox mill was one of the very first built in this part of the State, is still standing. Joseph Roulette, a noted French scout, guide and fur trader, was the original owner, furnishing the means with which George W. Hickcox built it. The saw-mill was built during the summer of 1839, and the grist-mill in January, 1840. As Hickcox had the entire charge of the building and running of the mill, it, by common consent, received his name. William P. Ruggles, who has spent forty-two years in the vicinity, first cut away the brush on the site of the mill. With three others, all young men like himself, he spent about ten days in an open wagon while they were engaged in putting up a shanty for more comfortable and permanent shelter. This shanty, built in April, 1839, was the first one erected on (northwest corner) Section 34. The Hickcox mill, when completed, drew custom from a range of country extending from twenty to forty miles in every direction. Grist was drawn here with ox-teams, and here was the rendezvous for settlers from Stoner's Prairie (near Madison), Elk Grove, Sugar River, etc. The hardy woodsmen of Baraboo and the equally hardy miners from Gratiot's Grove often met here. The only road to it for a long time was one leading from the old military road, which ran east and west along the ridge, three and one-half miles south of the mill. Francis Martelle ground the first grist, and is best remembered as the first miller. One bushel of corn only was ground during the week following the completion of the mill, yet, for years after, the roar of its machinery was to be heard day and night. For the past thirty years, the property has been in litigation, and not a wheel has moved in the old building since the nation's centennial.

In this connection, a few words concerning Mr. Hickcox, the builder of the above mill, will not come amiss. G. W. Hickcox came to Ridgeway from Utica, N. Y., in 1836, and located on Section 14, Town 6, Range 4. Here he built a log house, which was for several years the principal stopping-place for travelers who were passing through the county over the old military road, near which it stood. This old house is standing yet, "a relic of by-gone days." Of Mr. Hickcox, personally, it can be said that those who knew him bear testimony to the excellence of his character. He was the founder of one of the first churches in the town, and a leader in all good works.

Since the construction of the Hickcox mill, there have been four flour-mills built and one or two saw-mills. The second mill was built in 1856, by William Hyde, on Section 23, Town 7. This was burned in 1873; subsequently it was rebuilt by Thomas Reese; this mill is known as Hyde's Mill. There is a grist-mill owned by P. Theobald and the estate of Dr. Burrall, of Dodgeville, situated on Section 5, near Middlebury Post Office; one on Section 34, Town 7, and one in the extreme northwest corner of the town, on Section 9, besides a saw-mill which is located on Section 19, Town 7, near Hyde's mills.

Post Offices.—The first post-office in town, known as the Ridgeway office, was established about 1840, with G. W. Hickcox, the distributing point for the mail being at his old log tavern

called the Hickcox place, now owned by Russell Farwell. This office has since been kept by W. H. Virgin, Thomas and J. F. Strutt and George Farwell, who is the present Postmaster.

Middlebury Post Office was established about 1860, with Alexander Campbell as Postmaster. The subsequent Postmasters have been Archie and James Camel, Harrison Lowe, and Ed Theobald, the present incumbent.

Jennietown—The first settler here was David Williams, who did not long survive. He was a blacksmith, as was his successor, Owen Jenkins. The little hamlet was first called Jenkinsville; but eventually, the name of the office was changed to Jennieton, at the suggestion of Judge Crawford, in honor of his wife (Jennie Sweet), now the wife of J. M. Smith, of Mineral Point. The first Postmaster here was David Simpson; Carl Evers, who keeps a hotel at this point, is now Postmaster. A station on the Milwaukee & Madison line has been located here.

Hyde's Mills office was first kept at the house of William P. Ruggles, being called Rugglesdale office. But when it was removed to the present place, which is near Hyde's Mills, the name was changed. John Hughes, who keeps a store at this point, is the present official.

The only other office in the town, aside from "Paperville," as already described, is Barber, which has not been established very long. Anton O. Ronsti is the Postmaster at this place.

Churches.—The Revs. T. M. Fullerton and Seymour S. Stover are remembered as being the first ministers who visited this section of the country. Mr. Fullerton, who is still engaged in ministerial labors, came into the county about 1837-38, he being then a young man. Mr. Stover came after 1840. These were both Methodists, as were nearly all of the pioneer ministers. But the minister who is the best remembered was David Jones, a Welshman. He was one of the most indefatigable workers that ever labored in this county, and did more by far to build churches and advance the Christian cause than any single person who has succeeded him. Mr. Jones was not only a devoted Christian worker, but he was also a temperance man to the heart's core, and circulated the first temperance pledge in the town. He came here as early as 1846, and during that year the first organized effort was made by founding a Sabbath school. In this work, Rev. T. B. Watkins, who has preached here for many years, was largely influential. The first schools were held in the log cabin of Richard Williams, which stood near the present White Church.

The first churches built were what is known as the White Church, erected in 1849, on Section 3, Town 6, Range 5, and a church built as early as 1845, on Section 14, Town 6, Range 4. The latter church was erected in connection with a Presbyterian Society, founded by G. W. Hickcox, in a very early day, but which did not last only a few years.

The White Church, so called on account of its color, was erected by the Welsh Congregationalists. Several different denominations aided, however, in the work. This church is used occasionally by the Norwegians.

There are now in all ten churches in the town, representing several different denominations, as Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Calvinists, Catholics, etc.

The Catholic Church is the largest church. It is located on Section 15, Township 6, Range 4, and has the largest society. The first church was built in 1850. In 1877, this had become so small, that the present fine structure was erected to accommodate the society.

The other churches are located as follows: One on Section 6, Township 6, Range 5, Baptist; one on Section 11, Township 6, Range 4; one on Section 22, Township 6, Range 5; one on Section 2, Township 6, Range 5; one on Section 27, Township 7, Range 5; one on Section 24, Township 7, Range 4, Congregational; one on Section 7, Township 6, Range 5.

There are several cemeteries in the town, the oldest of these being located on land presented by Mr. Hickcox to the town in 1844. This cemetery was at first connected with the old Presbyterian Church already mentioned.

Official Town Record.—The first meeting for the organization under town government, was held at the house of J. B. Skinner, on the 3d of April, 1849; there were seventy votes cast. J. B. Skinner was elected Chairman; Mahlon Blecker and C. W. Rockwell, Supervisors;

Joseph Roberts, Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; John Culver, Treasurer; G. W. Hickcox, School Superintendent, and Edward Riley, W. R. Sampson, Walter Reese and B. J. Davis, Justices; three mills on a dollar were voted for roads, two for schools, and an appropriation of \$100 was made for incidental expenses. During the war about \$10,000 was raised to pay bounties. The following is a list of the officers from 1850 to 1880:

1850—John B. Skinner, Chairman; W. A. Ward and H. Renshaw, Supervisors; Walter Rees, Town Clerk; C. F. Parks, Collector and Treasurer; David H. Jones, Assessor; School Superintendent, G. W. Hickcox.

1851—J. B. Skinner, Chairman; W. A. Ward and H. Renshaw, Supervisors; Walter Rees, Town Clerk; Benjamin Evans, Assessor; David H. Jones, Treasurer; T. E. Wells, School Superintendent.

1852—J. B. Skinner, Chairman; W. A. Ward, David Roach, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk; Mahlon Hasbrook, Assessor; Benjamin Evans, Treasurer; H. Renshaw, School Superintendent.

1853—J. B. Skinner, Chairman; Z. Watkins, B. J. Davis, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk; James Evans, Assessor; William Renshaw, Treasurer; C. F. Parks, Superintendent of schools.

Up to 1854, the elections were held at the house of J. B. Skinner, in 1854, at the house of Andrew Pearce.

1854—G. W. Hickcox, Chairman; B. J. Davis, Hugh Dillet, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk; Thomas Watkins, Assessor; William A. Ward, Treasurer; Harmon Renshaw, School Superintendent.

1855—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Hugh Dillet, J. L. Jones, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk; Benjamin Evans, Assessor; William Renshaw, Treasurer; H. Renshaw, Town Superintendent of schools.

1856—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Hugh Dillet, Thomas Hambly, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; Joseph Roberts, Assessor; Andrew Markey, Treasurer; David Simpson, School Superintendent.

The elections in 1855 and 1856 were held at the house of Andrew Pearce. Then up to 1869 at the house of Thomas Ferry.

1857—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Thomas Hambly, Edmund Holly, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; Andrew Markey, Treasurer; D. H. Jones, Assessor; David Simpson, School Superintendent.

1858—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Edmund Holly, Samuel Ward, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; Andrew Markey, Treasurer; James Ryan, School Superintendent.

1859—Joseph Roberts, Chairman; Hugh Dillet, James Smith, Supervisors; John Edwards, Town Clerk; V. M. Fairbanks, Assessor; Andrew Markey, Treasurer; James Ryan, School Superintendent.

1860—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Hugh Dillet, W. P. Ruggles, Supervisors; Joel Whitman, Town Clerk; V. M. Fairbanks, Assessor; Andrew Markey, Treasurer; James Ryan, School Superintendent.

Whole number of votes cast, 298.

1861—Alexander Campbell, Chairman; Hugh Dillet, William H. Virgin, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk; Alexander Cassoday, Assessor; James Ryan, Treasurer; David Lewis, School Superintendent.

The entire vote on the question of the removal of the county seat was 456, 432 for and 24 against.

1862—John Adams, Chairman; J. L. Jones, W. H. Virgin, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk.

1863—John A. Dodge, Chairman; Thomas Jones; F. Theobald, Supervisors; Joseph Roberts, Town Clerk.

1864—John Adams, Chairman; F. Theobald, Thomas Bunbury, Supervisors; H. W. Lewis, Town Clerk.

1865—V. M. Fairbanks, Chairman; J. T. Campbell, Daniel Thomas, Supervisors; Hugh W. Lewis, Town Clerk; Robert Jones, Treasurer; Joseph Roberts, Assessor.

1866—Benjamin Evans, Chairman, A. Campbell, Thomas Strutt, Supervisors; H. W. Lewis, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; Robert Lloyd, Treasurer.

1867—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; Thomas Strutt, Robert Jones, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk.

1868—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; Joseph Paull, Robert Lloyd, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; J. A. Dodge, Andrew Arneson, Assessors; H. W. Lewis, Treasurer.

1869—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; F. Theobald, Thomas Bunbury, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; Daniel Thomas, Treasurer.

1870—A. Campbell, Chairman; Robert Lloyd, F. Theobald, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; John Hamilton, Treasurer.

1871—Robert Jones, Chairman; Robert Lloyd, Joseph Blake, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; John Hamilton, Treasurer.

1872—Robert J. Jones, Chairman; Joseph Blake, D. B. Lawler, Supervisors; Benjamin Evans, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; Robert Lloyd, Treasurer.

From 1873 to the present time the elections have been held at the house of Mrs. Morgan, near Jennieton.

1873—R. J. Jones, Chairman; D. B. Lawler, Joseph Blake, Supervisors; B. J. Davis, Jr., Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; Robert Lloyd, Treasurer.

1874—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; Henry Conley, A. E. Arneson, Supervisors; David Lloyd, Jr., Town Clerk; D. H. Jones Assessor; Owen O'Neal, Treasurer.

1875—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; Henry Conley, A. E. Arneson, Supervisors; David Lloyd, Jr., Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; S. D. Roach, Treasurer.

1876—Archibald Campbell, Chairman; James Short, H. E. Bruncker, Supervisors; D. Lloyd, Jr., Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; D. R. Jones, Treasurer.

1877—A. Campbell, Chairman; James Short, Charles Braconier, Supervisors; Thomas K. Ryan, Town Clerk; W. J. Evans, Assessor; Thomas Bruncker, Treasurer.

1878—A. E. Arneson, Chairman; J. F. Strutt, Henry Boley, Supervisors; T. K. Ryan, Town Clerk; D. H. Jones, Assessor; J. J. Morris, Treasurer.

1879—A. E. Arneson, Chairman; Bernhard Stagner, J. F. Strutt, Supervisors; T. K. Ryan, Town Clerk; T. W. Short, Treasurer; D. H. Jones, Assessor.

1880—Thomas K. Ryan, Chairman; Henry Boley, B. J. Davis, Supervisors; M. Torphy, Jr., Town Clerk; David Lloyd, Treasurer; D. H. Jones, Assessor.

WEST BLUE MOUNDS.

West Blue Mounds, best known as "Pokerville," has at least two peculiarities,—its name and location. The first settler here was Thomas Champion, an English bachelor, who built a cabin in 1845. In 1846, he sold two and a half acres to Hiram Carter and one Giblett. They erected a frame hotel, then began playing poker. Giblett was a professional gambler, and Carter soon learned. One Wilson built a saloon here, and about that time Ira Isham, a Dane County farmer, dubbed the place "Pokerville." During the palmy days of lead mining, and up to war times, the game of poker was the leading "industry" of the village. John Adams was the first merchant here. He was a Kentuckian, and was one of the early settlers of Dodgeville. The firm of Wilson, Isaacson & Green succeeded him. C. B. Arnold came in July, 1854, and bought the Carter-Giblett hotel. It burned in 1857, and on the site, within ten weeks, he erected his present hotel. Joseph Eising was the first and only cabinet-maker. Mahlon Blecker, who settled two miles west, in 1840, came here and opened the first blacksmithshop. In 1848, Squire John Helmenstine came, and is the veteran shoemaker. His father

came with him, and is now living here. Grant Barnes, Matthews Leeuy (first tailor), M. Husbrook, and G. W. (Wash) Miller were well remembered settlers here.

When the site of Pokerville was a bushy waste, the old Blue Mounds Post Office was established, with Col. Ebenezer Brigham as Postmaster. During James Buchanan's administration, C. B. Arnold was appointed, and, with the removal, the name of the office was changed to West Blue Mounds, which name it has since retained. In 1861, Edward Dale was appointed, it being kept by his daughter Sarah for a time after her father's enlistment in the Union service. The office was then half a mile east from the village, in Dane County.

John Helmenstine, Jr., was the next appointee, then C. B. Arnold, who was succeeded by the incumbent, W. H. Jones. The mound itself is owned by C. B. Arnold, who bought it in 1862, of Louis Lewis, Lewis having purchased it of the Government.

There are now in Pokerville three stores, two hotels, with a number of shops. Religious services are held in the schoolhouse, built in 1854; Miss Caroline Thomas was the first teacher here. The M. D.'s have been Messrs. Cutler, Coon, Stair, Hanson, Flower and R. W. Jones. The latter is now the only resident practitioner. Henry Stellsman was the first and for years the only butcher. The completion of the Milwaukee & Madison Railroad has raised the hopes of the "Pokervillians," and the sound of the saw and hammer are now ringing against the wooded sides of the mound.

Among the early settlers here were David H. Jones, Edward Riley, William R. Sampson, Harmon Renshaw, Ole Narveson and Thomas Borthwick. The latter was also the first stonemason, and assisted in the erection of old Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien.

In connection with the various interesting features of this locality, must not be forgotten the West Blue Mound Springs. These springs, which are the property of Mrs. Arnold, are said to possess chalybeate virtues of a very high order, and, in connection with the remarkably beautiful scenery of the locality and healthful altitude of the Mounds, will undoubtedly in the near future secure a fair share of the public watering-place patronage. The larger of these springs is quite remarkable on account of its situation, size and the character of its water; taken altogether, this is probably the most naturally beautiful and interesting spot in this portion of the State.

Causes Celebre.—One early frontier experience or incident of an unusual order deserves mention, as it exhibits the manner in which any violation of individual rights was very apt to be treated in the early days. It appears that a testy old gentleman, an Englishman or German, had rented his farm to a brother Welshman or vice versa. But before the renter's time was out, the owner of the place concluded that he wanted it vacated, and would have it vacated. In order to accomplish this, a not very commendable stratagem was resorted to by shooting through a window or something of the sort, in very close proximity to the tenant's head. The result of this was that the tenant becoming frightened for his life, left the place, whereupon the proprietor moved in. At this time, the crops which had been harvested, were standing in the field; but a large number of the abused laborer's friends and neighbors determined that they should not remain there, or at least what belonged to him, so they proceeded in quite a body to make a division of them, and hauled off his share. This proceeding of course aroused the ire of our landlord, and he at once began suit against them for damages. The suit was tried before John Messersmith, who decided against the defense, sentencing them either to return the amount of produce removed or to pay for the same. In turn, the parties, or a number of men in town (unknown), disguised themselves, and proceeded to the house of the prosecutor, took him from his bed all *en negligee*, and also took a son from the garret, who tried to defend himself with a shot-gun, dragged them out doors, and taking a lot of stout sprouts gave them a sharp flagellation. An attempt was also made to dope them with tar, but the weather being cold, the tar refused, fortunately for the victims, to act. After having received a summary castigation, they were released with a warning that in the future they must have a care, or they would be helped out of the country in a very unceremonious manner. The effect of this method of treating them, although rough, proved very salutary, as they were more consistent citizens thenceforth.

TOWN OF WYOMING.

Socially, educationally and morally, the town of Wyoming may be truthfully said to be superior to the majority of the towns in the county. It is practically a temperance town. A license for the sale of liquor has never been granted in the town, nor has a saloon been tolerated for any length of time. Several attempts at saloon keeping have been made, but have always resulted in complete failure.

Wyoming, though not settled permanently until fifteen years after the discovery of mineral at Dodgeville, and the founding of old Helena, is now one of the leading towns in the county. The art of agriculture had been pursued in other sections of the county for twelve years with considerable success, while the fertile valleys of Wyoming were yet lying lonely among its unattractive ridges, and gave no evidence of the mine of agricultural wealth contained within its borders. And it was not until the advent of the year 1843, when William Jenkins and J. M. Jones found their way to the Wyoming Valley, that the stillness was dispelled by the husbandman's voice and the soil disturbed in its lethargic repose. These pioneers located on Section 3, Town 7, Range 3, and together erected a small log house. Mrs. Jenkins was the first white woman to venture into the wilderness and take up an abode among the savage inhabitants of the forest. Here Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Jones, in partnership, broke land and raised the first crop of wheat in the town. These were followed by B. S. Rollins, a native of Maine, who located here in the spring of 1844, and built a small log cabin and began the cultivation of a few acres of land. He remained here for several years, being rewarded for his labors with a fair share of success.

In the spring of 1845, several very desirable additions were made to the population of the town, in the persons of L. W. Joiner, O. F. Levake, Gilberth Franklin and Mr. Noyes, who made their appearance in the town and began opening up farms in different parts of the valley. Messrs. Joiner and Levake were the first New Englanders in the town, being natives of Vermont. The settlers who were here then soon developed considerable tracts of land, and the results, productively, being very favorable, Wyoming was brought before the public in such a light as to attract numerous emigrants who were seeking homes in the most valuable agricultural districts in Iowa County. Among those who found their way into this territory during the fall of 1845, were William S. Richardson, a native of Tennessee, and G. W. Richardson, of Missouri, who also settled in the Wyoming Valley where they have developed fine farms. They were followed, in the spring of 1846, by George Franklin, Alexander and Samuel Darrow, James, Isaac, G. W. and J. Fann. At an early day, a man named Snead, with Messrs. Hunter and Miner, located claims at the head of the creek since distinguished by the historic appellation of Snead Creek, and opened up the first farms in that section. In the fall of 1846, Thomas McClure settled on a claim at the head of Snead Creek.

During the succeeding years from 1847 to 1860, the population of the town increased very rapidly; the enterprising people laid out and developed the numerous well-tilled and valuable farms now spread out before us in the different parts of its broken surface.

To the citizens of this now prosperous town, great credit is due for the strict maintenance of the principles of industry and morality presented in the every-day life of the early pioneers. Many of those who were among the first in the town are still living here, and to them, more than to any of the later settlers, is due the honor of instituting such measures as have placed their Wyoming in its present prominent position in the estimation of the public.

Among the number of early settlers still living in the town are Samuel Spencer, Robert Bruce, L. W. Joiner, Thomas Parr, J. H. Parr, C. B. Higgings, J. M. Levake, S. C. Oleson, H. Duntan, R. L. Joiner, O. F. Levake, H. M. Levake, James Carter, Thomas Carter, J. T. Morris, Ole Paul, F. Newton, James Hand, Mrs. L. Richardson, Mrs. E. Darrow, James Darrow, Samuel Claybaugh, William Claybaugh, Cosset Riley, Anson Wood, George Adams, David Poterton, Robert Squire, James Smith, Jerry Ryan, Patrick Ryan, J. T. Barnard, E. M. Geer, Henry Richardson, J. B. Richardson, D. Rodman, John Graham, Patrick King, Owen

King, Alvah Culver, David Culver, D. C. Culver, William Lockman, J. S. Davis, Robert Lloyd, John King and John Barnard.

Messrs. Gear, Joiner, Lavake, Richardson, Parks and Lowry are now the oldest settlers of the town who came after 1840. Messrs. Joiner, Sr. and Jr., are the leading men in public affairs in this section of the county.

Schools.—The citizens of Wyoming enjoy school privileges excelled by few towns in the county; and these educational advantages were not attained all at once nor without much effort. In the fall of 1845, the settlers of Wyoming Valley banded themselves together and erected a small log schoolhouse on Section 34. That rough temple of learning, which many distinguished men recall in the glamour that memory throws around their youth, as their only *alma mater*, was for several years the only seat of learning in the town. The first teacher here was Miss Mary Ann Noyes, who trained the minds of sixteen pupils, the total number of school age in the district at that time. Eventually, as the settlement increased, schoolhouses were erected in different parts of the town, and improvements in that respect kept pace with the general development, until now the educational advantages of Wyoming have reached a standard of superiority that might well be emulated by others more favored in some respects.

Churches.—Religious services were first held in the old log schoolhouse on Section 34, during the year 1846, and a Methodist class formed by twelve local preachers of Dodgeville and vicinity, with T. M. Fullerton, the pioneer "circuit rider," at their head. The people here were attended during the two following years, alternately, by the local preachers who came out from Dodgeville regularly, without price but for the love of their Master.

In 1848, a Congregational class was formed, and Rev. A. D. Vaughn, then a young man, was employed and continued to preach here for fourteen years. The members of this class were Gilbert T. Franklin and wife, O. F. Levake and wife, William Jenkins and wife, Mrs. Fann, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, of Dodgeville; Henry Pasche, Mrs. L. W. Joiner, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Helena. This society still exists and is in a flourishing condition.

At the time the Congregational society was organized, it assumed the name of the Wyoming Church, after which the valley, and eventually the town, received the same name.

About the year 1851 a Reformed Presbyterian society was organized by the families of Messrs. Bernard, Darrows, Graham and Franklin, most of whom were natives of Prince Edward Island. Soon after the organization, they erected a substantial church building on Section 35, at a cost of \$800. This congregation held services here regularly for about ten years, then, a majority of the members having moved to other parts, the society was disbanded and the church sold to the Congregationalists for a consideration of \$400. This church is now occupied by the Congregationalists and Methodists in common. The Catholics of the town are members of the Ridgeway Congregation, where they attend services.

Manufacturing.—The first mill in the town was built in 1848, by Anson Grandison, Enoch and Samuel Wood, and W. Shepard, and was located on Section 11, near the head of Rush Creek. It has changed proprietors repeatedly, and is now the property of John Richardson, but has not been operated for several years.

In 1879, Jones Brothers erected a grist-mill at the mouth of Dodge Valley, on Section 25, and put in one run of stone and feed-grinder. The dam of this mill has a head of fourteen feet.

In 1850, George Squires built a furniture factory on Section 3, Township 7, which he continued with varying success until 1880, when the business was abandoned.

D. Hathaway also established a fanning-mill factory and sorghum evaporator on Section 27. This business he continued until 1880.

As early as 1846, W. J. Allen and a Mr. Fisk started a lumber-yard on the Wisconsin River, near the mouth of Dodge's Creek. This subsequently passed into the hands of Hugh McCutchin and P. King, who for many years did a very extensive business. This establishment is now owned by Owen King, and is recognized as being one of the best lumber-yards on the Wisconsin River.

In 1846, a blacksmith-shop was started on Section 21, by Samuel Claybaugh, who for many years was the only blacksmith in the town.

First Death, Birth, Marriage.—The first adult death in the town was Mrs. Wakely, who died in 1848.

The first birth was a daughter of William Jenkins. The second was the child since known as George Rollins.

The earliest marriages in the town were those of Rev. A. D. Loughlin to Elizabeth Franklin, and Hugh Franklin to Mary Richardson, which culminated in 1848.

Jonesdale—Town Organization.—In 1852, one enterprising citizen of the town, named John M. Jones, located on Section 21, and, with the assistance of Barrett Williams, there laid out the village subsequently named, to commemorate his efforts, Jonesdale. Barrett Williams started a store here the same year, and laid the foundation for a saw-mill. Soon after, Thomas Lane, of Dodgeville, opened a store in the village, and, in company with Barrett Williams, erected a grist-mill on the foundation built for the saw-mill. They put in two runs of stone, and subsequently a carding-machine was attached. The mill changed hands several times, and finally was carried away by the spring freshet.

The business interests of this promising burg were at one time represented by merchants, mechanics, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters and a tavern. For a few years the population of the village increased rapidly, and its future looked bright, indeed. But the enchanting hopes of its sanguine inhabitants were speedily dissolved when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passed on the opposite side of the river. Eventually the village of Jonesdale was abandoned, the merchants, shop-keepers and mechanics left for more promising parts, and this once flourishing municipality is now placed with the annals of the past, and its pretending streets and thoroughfares have long since been converted into more profitable corn and potato fields. The site of this decayed village is now the property of S. C. Oleson.

Post Offices.—The Wyoming Post Office, located on Section 35, was established in 1848. William S. Richardson was appointed first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Robert Rule, who established a stand in Wyoming Valley in 1852. Four years later, Mr. Rule disposed of his store to Warren Perciville, who also took charge of the post office. Subsequently, O. Hopkins started a shop and became Postmaster. About the beginning of the war, W. J. Allen opened a store in the town and was appointed Postmaster, which position he held until 1870, when William Roberts took the store and office. In 1878, J. C. Eagan, the incumbent, took charge of the office. The mails have been received here constantly for thirty-three years, sometimes daily, but generally twice a week.

At the point where the office is now kept on Section —, there is quite a little hamlet, containing Mr. Eagan's store, the blacksmith and wagon-shop of C. Riley, the Congregational Church, and a neat town hall, besides dwelling-houses. The town hall here is certainly a credit to the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens, as it is one of the very best if not the best in the county.

Societies.—Helena Valley Patrons of Husbandry, No. 491, was organized several years ago, and, at one time, was so strong as to represent one-half the farm property in the town. The organization has, however, dwindled to its present status of thirty members, and represents not more than one-fifth of the property in the town.

Wyoming Lodge, No. 314, Good Templars, was organized in 1865 with fifty charter members. This commendable society has steadily increased from year to year, until at present it is the fourth largest lodge in the State, numbering 125 members. Meeting room is furnished by the town free of rent.

Wyoming Indian War.—In early times, when the white population was small, comparatively speaking, and the native aborigines were numerous, Indian "scares" were of frequent occurrence. Though many of these were without foundation, yet they had a dire effect upon the early pioneers. In 1846, Mrs. McClure, wife of Thomas McClure, was met by a Winnebago Indian, who with his peculiar gestures and menacing attitudes was understood to be un-

friendly and threatening hostility. Mrs. McClure was naturally frightened, and, as soon as practicable, reported her experiences to the few settlers in the neighborhood. Easily excited in those days, they formed a small body, and with L. W. Joiner as Captain, they started in pursuit of the savages. While crossing the ridge, the Indians were espied camped on an island in the Wisconsin River. Forthwith the little band of whites took to boats, and crossing the river selected the object of their search and proceeded to gratify their revenge. The Indian was found to be sick with the measles, and his squaw, to prevent the punishment about to be inflicted, threw herself between the enraged whites and the victim. Touched by this exhibition of devotion on the part of the untutored squaw, the whites withdrew from the camp and departed for their several homes. The Indians, however, left the country, and in future years the scattering settlers were not disturbed by the hostile savage.

Town Organization.—On Section 9, Town 7, Range 3, is located Percussion Rock, so called by a party of miners from its peculiar shape. It is 180 feet high, perpendicular on one side and shaped like an old tower or furnace. Its top is inaccessible. At first this section was called Percussion Precinct, in honor of the rock, but in 1849, when the town government was organized, the name was changed to Wyoming, after Wyoming Church. Unfortunately, we are unable to make an official record, owing to a fire having destroyed the early town books. During the war of the rebellion, this town responded nobly to the call to arms, and furnished men and money liberally for the support of the Government founded by our forefathers. Ten thousand dollars was promptly subscribed for war purposes.

HELENA.

The point of greatest interest in the north part of the county, from 1828 until 1840, was what is usually termed Old Helena, which was located on Section 29, in what is now the town of Wyoming. As will be seen in the general history, the first village in the county was planted here in 1828, the intention then being to build a place at that point which would rival Galena, as by that means the great water thoroughfare of Wisconsin could be utilized advantageously for the shipping of lead, and also for transporting all needful supplies into the country. In 1828, there were a few huts, but the principal objects to be seen were the stakes that marked out the town lots. In 1829, a large hewed-log house was erected by three Morison brothers, who also broke a few acres of land. In 1830, this house was purchased by George Medary, who moved there with his family and opened a sort of hotel, and also did, or rather attempted to do, legal business. Soon after him, William Green, who was afterward killed by the Indians, came here with his wife and erected a comfortable log house and pre-empted the land where the shot-tower was afterward built. The first white child born in the north part of the county was a son of Mr. Green's. The Government erected a small building for storing lead and supplies, in 1829, and stationed an agent here. In 1830, Frank Guyon opened a store here, and for a short time the prospects for building up a smart little town were good, but alas for human hopes, the Black Hawk war came on, the place was abandoned and that was the last of it.

After the war, in 1833, Daniel Whitney, Platte & Co., heavy capitalists for that time, came here and made arrangements for erecting the shot-tower, and platted a piece of land, one and a half miles east of where the first settlement was made, near where Owen King's lumber-yard is now located, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Thomas B. Chaunce, of whom many funny anecdotes are related, was engaged by them to sink the shaft. The side of the bluff was cut down vertically until a large horizontal surface could be obtained upon which to build the tower; then a hole was blasted down through the solid rock to the depth of 100 feet, after which a drift was run in at the base of the bluff, to intercept it, which was large enough for a man to enter. These are still to be seen. It is related, that while the shaft was being sunk, a large party of Indians came up in their canoes, just as a blast went off; hearing the noise and seeing the smoke come out of the side of the bluff, with no apparent cause, as no one was in sight, so frightened them that they all rushed pell-mell into their canoes and beat a

hasty retreat, thinking probably that the Old Nick was after them. A horse belonging to Peter Lloyd once jumped from Cap Bluff, near this place, into Mill Creek, without sustaining any injury—an almost incredible feat, as the distance is very great.

A shot-tower was erected over the shaft, after its completion, of sufficient height to give a fall of 180 feet, then John Metcalf was employed to begin the work of casting shot, which may be said to have continued, almost uninterruptedly, from 1835 until 1841. The shot kegs were made by a Scotchman, John Wilson, well remembered among the pioneers as one of the very accomplished men who came to this country in an early day. He was a fine artist and good scholar, as well as cooper; he afterward died on the Sauk side.

A trading establishment was started here by John Dougherty in 1833, he who afterward married a squaw, daughter or niece of the old Winnebago Chief, Whistling Thunder, and has left a number of descendants in this and La Fayette County. After Whitney & Co., a man by the name of Kingston came here and platted an additional tract of land.

In 1836, the "Wisconsin Shot Tower Company" was formed, and in 1837 a village was regularly platted and recorded by the following interested parties: R. McPherson, Daniel Whitney, De Garned Jones, J. R. Door, N. M. Standart, D. Griffith, S. Thompson, C. Townsend, J. S. Kimberly, George Coit, John Williams, F. C. Mills, G. P. Griffith, John Griffith, Jr., W. N. Griffith, F. L. Morgan, James Platte, W. H. Demming, Evan Griffith, John Griffith, Sr., and B. S. Webb, the last named being the agent of the company. The plat is a fine specimen of drawing, one to make a lot-holder's eyes water with delight.

In the fall of 1836, seven mechanics were employed by the company's agent, and sent to the dells of the Wisconsin River, where they got out a lot of timber, which was floated down for the purpose of building a warehouse. This was a very large structure for those times, being, when completed, 40x60 feet in area and five stories high, including the basements. The company also started a store here at that time.

Alvah Culver, who is now one of the last of the first settlers in the town, and who was engaged in the construction of the company warehouse, soon after its completion erected a tavern here, which was for many years the only hostelry in this part of the county.

In 1836, a post office was established here, and B. L. Webb appointed Postmaster, and Mr. Culver, Deputy. John Lindsay, now the second oldest settler in the county, was the first mail-carrier through the north part of the county.

The company eventually sold out to John Metcalf and Capt. J. B. Terry, who run the tower for awhile, after which it passed into the hands of Washburn & Woodman, who constructed a tramway. The last use that it had was by Knapp, the Mineral Point bank defaulter. The tower eventually went to ruin, and with the finishing-house was sold to Tracy Lockman, who built a barn and hog-pens out of them. The old Culver tavern is still standing, but the warehouse was moved to New Arena, some twenty years ago, by Mr. Jones.

There was at one time a fort standing near here, which has long since gone to ruin. It may be said that all that now remains of Old Helena and its once prosperous business, worth mentioning, is the name, which has been transferred to Helena Station, in the town of Arena, and which survives the wreck of years and is perpetuated to man.

TOWN OF WALDWICK.

It is supposed, and justly, too, that Waldwick was inhabited shortly after the discovery of the mines at Mineral Point, for the earliest known pioneer and settler in the town, James Fitch, who came here in 1833, found the relics of an old smelting furnace on the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Griddle. The owners of this furnace, or the names of the men connected with it, Mr. Fitch could never ascertain, neither could he learn where, or from what mines, the mineral so smelted was obtained. These facts prove conclusively that the town was inhabited at least as early as 1830, or before the Black Hawk war.

James Fitch located a farm in 1833, in the extreme southwestern corner of the town, on Section 18. This farm is now owned and occupied by James Gordon. Here he erected a log

cabin, the first, and for several years the sole one in the town. Until 1837, Mr. Fitch was the only white settler in the present limits of Waldwick. In the spring of 1837, the brothers William and Benjamin White, of Indiana, immigrated to Waldwick, and broke ground on the farm now owned and occupied by Richard James. At that time, the two White brothers built a cabin, and broke twenty acres of prairie land.

In 1837, Elijah Hayden also built a cabin on his claim on Section 33, the farm now occupied by James Jackson, but left the country in the same year, and absented himself for three years. In 1840, he returned and commenced to improve his farm. William Ball came to Waldwick in the spring of 1839, and located on Section 30, Township 5, Range 4. In the fall of the same year, Richard Gribble located on the same section and made a small farm. Ezra and George Hall settled on what is now known as the Cox farm in 1841.

About the year 1836, a William Burr, of Dover, N. H., was sent to Wisconsin by a Free-Will Baptist Colonization Company, for the purpose of securing farming lands for a colony of that religious sect. He found his way to Waldwick, where, on beholding the boundless tract of prairie lands, he fell to contemplating the scenery, thinking, as his eye swept to the south and west, that it was the finest panorama he had ever witnessed. Such a wealth of verdure, fertility and beauty in its pristine glory, he had never before seen. Straight and lofty oaks, clothed with their autumnal tints, on the one hand, and the pleasant prairie, with its rank vegetation, on the other, presaged the march of civilization and future wealth. Here he entered 3,000 acres of the best lands, and returned to New Hampshire. His sanguine hopes were blighted, however, as but two persons of the contemplated colony immigrated here. These were Anson Hall and I. W. Sargent. For his own claim, Burr selected the farm now owned and occupied by John and Alexander McNeal. This farm has since been known as Burr's "Grove."

Between the years 1840 and 1845, a number of settlers located in Waldwick, among them being Michael Hughes, Daniel Dornan, James McKee, Thomas Reilly, John Little, J. Green, James Gordon, W. Graham, H. Noyes, Asa Munson, Hubbard Stephens, Chandler Heath, George A. Martin, John Parkinson, Alexander and William Babcock, William Bateman, J. W. Dickinson, William Young, Dr. John Rowe, G. L. Matthews, and William Miller. Among the old settlers now living in the town, who came here before 1850, are, Thomas Reilly, Joseph Gribble, Thomas Gribble, John McKee, John Laverty, Daniel Dorman, Timothy Follen, James Ryan, John Welsh, James Kitchen, James Beecher, and Mrs. William Young.

The education of the youth of Waldwick was not neglected in the pioneer era of the town, notwithstanding the many obstacles and inconveniences experienced in a newly and sparsely settled country, for so early as 1841, a school of twenty-five urchins was taught at the residence of Benjamin White, on the farm now occupied by James Kitchen. Charles Grizzle was the first instructor. He boarded with the scholars and received a salary of \$11 per month. This school was continued but three months. During the summer of 1842, a log schoolhouse was built on Section 16, and, in the winter of 1842-43, Silas Pleese was engaged as teacher. There are now in the town six schoolhouses, with a capacity of 305 children. The number of children of school age in the town aggregates 357—197 males, and 160 females. The services of six teachers are required, who receive an average salary of \$21 per month. During the year ending August 31, 1880, there has been received for school purposes \$1,255.96. Amount paid out during the year for school purposes, \$1,209.66.

Post Offices.—The first post office was established in the town December, 1849, on Section 3, Town 4, Range 4. Ezra A. Hall was appointed Postmaster. In 1851, the gold craze attracted Mr. Hall to California, and the post office was then discontinued. In the interval, E. M. Kirby carried the mail from Mineral Point. On May 2, 1872, a post office was established at the farm of J. C. McKee, on Section 34, and Mr. McKee was appointed Postmaster. The mail was received here from Mineral Point by carrier, who was paid a salary of \$95. The following have acted as carriers successively: E. M. Kirby, Charles Holmes, John Laverty and John Spellman. This office was discontinued February 2, 1876.

Churches.—The first church erected in the town was St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, which was built in 1868. This church is located on Section 36, and has the largest congregation in the town. Rev. James O'Keefe, of Mineral Point, is Pastor.

In the fall of 1866, the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the southern part of the town, was built, and dedicated February, 1867. The Primitive Methodist Church, located on Section 32, was erected in 1880.

Mills.—There are two flouring-mills, both located in the northern part of the town and run by water-power. The "Waldwick Mill" was built on Dodge's Branch of the Pecatonica River in 1871, by Griffith Jones, the present proprietor. The "Golden Meadow Mill" was built on the same stream, by Allen & Co., but is owned and managed by William Uren & Co.

Allen Lodge, No. 207, Good Templars, was organized in Waldwick, by Ph. Allen, Jr., of Mineral Point April 18, 1874. This society had thirty charter members, and has now a membership of thirty-eight. Their meetings are held at the Bethel School, in District No. 5.

Mining.—Prominent among the "diggings" of southern Waldwick was the "Dyer Diggings." Rich ore was discovered here by Ephraim White in 1845. The property at that time belonged to Amos Young and Uriah Gruschau, a Frenchman, who subsequently sold it to the Dyer Brothers for \$400. For many years the Dyers worked these diggings with the most gratifying success. The "Young Diggings" has been recognized as an important mine in this town. Mineral was discovered here by Pleasant Fields, in 1843. He continued to work the "diggings" for several years, when William Young purchased the property and operated the mine up to a recent date. The principal minerals found here were lead ore and "Drybone." In the southern part of the town, a company, known as the "Waldwick Mining Company," operated several mines, which extended mostly into La Fayette County, with varying success. On the farm of William Pierce, in the southern part of the town, Section 14, there was an old log furnace, owned and operated by Mr. Fretwell, proprietor of the "Fretwell Diggings."

Official Town Record.—The town of Waldwick originally contained eighty-four sections, and belonged to the Yellow Stone voting precinct. Voting was often held at Asa Bennett's, on Dodge's Branch. The town was organized in 1849. The first town election being held April 3, 1849, at the house of J. W. Dickenson. The following officers were chosen: E. A. Hall, Chairman; Francis McKenna and H. Moorman, Supervisors; Clerk, I. N. Sargent; Treasurer, Samuel Zollinger; Assessor, Geo. L. Hall; Superintendent of Schools, J. W. Dickenson.

In 1861, by vote of the people, forty-two sections off the eastern part of Waldwick was organized into a separate town and named Moscow. Waldwick has now forty-two sections, and is six miles wide by seven miles long.

The following is a list of the officers from the organization of the town to the present time:

1850—E. A. Hall, Chairman, Francis McKinna, John Parkinson, Supervisors; I. N. Sargent, Clerk; J. S. Wall, Assessor; Samuel Zollinger, Treasurer; James Bennett, Superintendent of Schools.

1851—F. McKinna, Chairman; William Young, Hiram Moorman, Supervisors; Richard Freeman, Assessor; I. N. Sargent, Clerk; J. S. Wall, Treasurer; J. M. Bennett, Superintendent of Schools.

1852—S. Zollinger, Chairman, J. B. Walker, Richard Freeman, Supervisors; E. Leaming, Clerk; R. Freeman, Assessor; George Matthews, School Superintendent; John S. Wall, Treasurer.

1853—Samuel Zollinger, Chairman; William White, Michael Statser, Supervisors; Harvey White, Treasurer; H. Moorman, Town Clerk; G. L. Matthews, School Superintendent.

1854—Samuel Zollinger, Chairman; M. Statser, William White, Supervisors; H. Moorman, Clerk.

1855—R. C. Dyer, Chairman; Charles Smith, Jonathan White, Supervisors; M. C. Burnett, Clerk; George L. Matthews, Assessor; Harvey White, Treasurer; G. L. Matthews, School Superintendent.

1856—George L. Matthews, Chairman; Daniel Dornan, Joseph Dickenson, Supervisors; J. T. Reeves, Clerk; Joseph Beecher, Treasurer; John James, Assessor; M. C. Parkinson, School Superintendent.

1857—George L. Matthews, Chairman, Daniel Dornan, M. C. Burnett, Supervisors; J. T. Reeves, Clerk; Joseph Beecher, Treasurer; John James, Assessor; George Rogers, School Superintendent.

1858—Hiran Moorman, Chairman; John McKee, Joseph Gribble, Supervisors; J. T. Reeves, Clerk; Joseph Beecher, Treasurer; G. L. Matthews, Assessor; E. B. Crowel, School Superintendent.

1859—Charles Nobles, Chairman; E. B. Crowel, John McKee, Supervisors; J. T. Reeves, Clerk; Robert McWilliams, Treasurer; E. Cole, Assessor; John Green, School Superintendent.

1860—John James, Chairman; John Green, William Young, Supervisors. I. N. Sargent, Clerk; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer; J. Beecher, School Superintendent; J. White, Assessor.

1861—John James, Chairman; John Green, John McKee, Supervisors; Joseph Beecher, Clerk; P. A. Orton, Assessor; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer; Wm. Wallace, School Superintendent.

1862—John James, Chairman, John McKee, Wm. Babcock, Supervisors; Joseph Beecher, Clerk; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer; John McKee, Assessor.

1863—John James, Chairman; William Babcock, James Ryan, Supervisors; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer; William Young, Assessor; William Reeves, Clerk.

1864—William Young, Chairman; William Babcock, John Little, Supervisors; E. P. Leaming, Clerk; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer; Thomas Teague, Assessor.

1865—John James, Chairman; William Babcock, John Little, Supervisors; J. C. McKee, Clerk; David Humbert, Assessor; A. B. Ferris, Treasurer.

1866—John James, Chairman; John Little, Joseph Ryan, Supervisors; David Humbert, Treasurer; N. Uren, Assessor; J. C. McKee, Clerk.

1867—David Humbert, Chairman; James Jackson, James Ryan, Supervisors; William Reeves, Clerk; J. C. McKee, Treasurer; Peter Kirth, Assessor.

1868—David Humbert, Chairman; James Ryan, Joseph Gribble, Supervisors; John Walsh, Treasurer; William Reeves, Clerk; Peter Kirth, Assessor.

1869—David Humbert, Chairman; James Ryan, Joseph Gribble, Supervisors; William Reeves, Clerk; J. C. McKee, Assessor; John Walsh, Treasurer.

1870—David Humbert, Chairman; B. Spellman, John Holmes, Supervisors; William Reeves, Clerk; John Walsh, Treasurer; Thomas Burke, Assessor.

1871—David Humbert, Chairman; B. Spellman, James Heath, Supervisors; William Reeves, Clerk; S. McWilliams, Assessor; John Walsh, Treasurer.

1872—David Humbert, Chairman; B. Spellman, John Jackson, Supervisors; J. C. Martin, Assessor; J. C. McKee, Clerk; John Ruckes, Treasurer.

1873—David Humbert, Chairman; B. Spellman, John Jackson, Supervisors; John Ruckes, Treasurer; John Pile, Assessor; J. C. McKee, Town Clerk.

1874—James Heath, Chairman; John Little, Joseph Gribble, Supervisors; Joseph Beecher, Clerk; John Ruckes, Treasurer; M. Stephenson, Assessor.

1875—James Heath, Chairman; James Ryan, Joseph Gribble, Supervisors; Joseph Beecher, Town Clerk; J. Ruckes, Treasurer; R. Patterson, Assessor.

1876—G. G. Cox, Chairman; Mathias Lye, William McNeil, Supervisors; D. Humbert, Treasurer; R. Patterson, Clerk; J. Beecher, Assessor.

1877—G. G. Cox, Chairman; William McNeil, Matthew Lye, Supervisors; William Reeves, Town Clerk; A. McIllhatton, Treasurer; R. Patterson, Assessor.

1878—G. G. Cox, Chairman; B. Spellman, M. Lye, Supervisors; William Reeves, Town Clerk; A. McIllhatton, Treasurer; R. Patterson, Assessor.

1879—G. G. Cox, Chairman; Alexander McNeil, James Jackson, Supervisors; William Reeves, Clerk; David Humbert, Treasurer; Joseph Beecher, Assessor.

1880—G. G. Cox, Chairman; James Jackson, Alexander McNeil, Supervisors; William Reeves, Town Clerk; David Humbert, Treasurer; Joseph Beecher, Assessor.